



Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment

A Survey of Criminal Justice Practitioners
and Community Leaders

Needs Assessment Survey

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Introduction

The Idaho State Police (ISP) Planning, Grants, and Research (PG&R) department is the State Administrative Agency for several federal grant programs related to criminal justice and law enforcement. The Idaho Grant Review Council, which was established under the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission, is responsible for disbursing funds for most of these grant programs. The overall mission of the Council is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in Idaho.

In June of 2011, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC), which is the research arm of PG&R, created a Needs Assessment Survey which was sent to criminal justice practitioners throughout Idaho. The main purposes of the survey were to give PG&R and the Grant Review Council an overall picture of the criminal justice landscape in Idaho and to locate gaps in criminal justice funding. The analysis of the survey results are presented in the following report.

Survey Population

The population selected by PG&R and the Grant Review Board included members of the following Idaho Criminal Justice professions: Police Chiefs, County Sheriffs, ISP (supervisors and above), Judges (District, Magistrate, and Tribal), Public Defenders, Prosecutors, leadership from Juvenile Detention Centers, leadership from the County Juvenile Probation Centers, Department of Corrections (Deputy Chief and above), Probation Officers, and Parole Officers. To obtain feedback and opinions from a wider array of sources, the population for this survey also included the following community leaders: County Commissioners, Mayors, and City Council Members. The size of the entire population was approximately 2,100.

Survey Sampling

The sampling method used for this project was a combination of convenience sampling and snowball sampling. Through this combined method, a total of 1,317 email addresses were acquired for Idaho criminal justice professionals (806) and community leaders (511). From that total, 101

addresses were found to be invalid either because the address was obsolete or the person was no longer part of the target population (retired, resigned or moved out of state).

Convenience Sampling: In the current technology driven world, email addresses are easily found on the internet. This is especially true for those in public offices or who work for government agencies. Most of the email addresses for the sample were found by simply going to the agency websites. The other email addresses were obtained by contacting the appropriate associations or governing agencies such as the Idaho State Bar and the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association.

Snowball Sampling: At the end of the survey, one of the open comment questions asked for contact information of other criminal justice professionals or community leaders that would be interested in participating in the survey. This method of referral resulted in 25 additional names being added to the survey sample.

Survey Design

The survey was comprised of three main sections:

1. *General:* Questions regarding the crime and criminal justice environment within the participants' jurisdiction.
2. *Position Specific:* Questions written specifically for the following profession categories: Law Enforcement, Judicial, Public Defender, Probation, Parole, and Prosecutor. The survey was designed to automatically direct participants to the proper set of position specific questions.
3. *Comments:* Questions that allowed for open comments about certain criminal justice topics.

The survey was designed and implemented by utilizing a free online application and the invitations to participate were sent via email. The rationale for choosing this combination of methods is described below.

Benefits:

- *Expense:* Online surveys are less expensive to implement than paper and phone surveys since they are paperless, do not require postage and do not require additional personnel or training. The online application was free to both surveyor and participants. No special software or hardware was required. The only technical requirement was a computer with internet access.
- *Ease of Use:* Participants were automatically directed to the proper set of questions. They only had to click on their answers or type in their comments.
- *Time:* In general, online surveys take less time to fill out than written surveys and phone surveys. The email invitations were

sent and received quickly and the survey responses were recorded instantly. Since online surveys have quick turnaround times, the following threats to internal validity are minimized: history, maturation, and experimental mortality.

Potential Drawbacks: *(how they were minimized)*

- *Limited access to computer and internet:* Since all of members of the sample had an email address, it was assumed that they had access to a computer and the internet.
- *Confidentiality and Security:* Special consideration was given to the security and confidentiality of the participants and the data. The survey was designed to allow participants to fill out the survey without giving any personal or identifying information. The participants did not have to "login" or create an account. The online application was audited for security by a third party and certified as secure under the SAS70 auditing industry standard.
- *Technical Issues:* The email and the survey both contained simple, step-by-step instructions on how to fill out the survey. Participants were invited to call if they had any technical issues or questions and were given several contact phone numbers and email addresses.

Survey Delivery and Implementation

Once the email list was compiled, an email message was then drafted and sent, which explained the purpose of the survey, who the sponsors were and what the time requirement was. In the message, a link to the survey was provided along with detailed instructions on how to start and fill out the survey. The email also listed several options to contact PG&R for technical or other questions.

Tracking

Each member of the sample was assigned a status, from among the following:

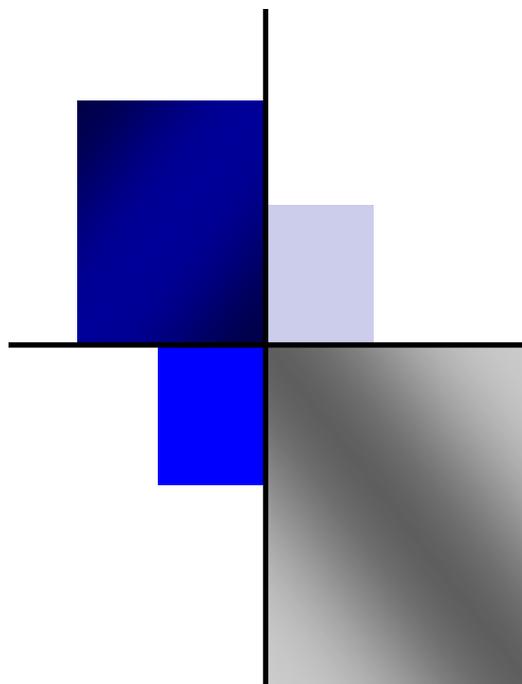
- *Completed:* Survey filled out and submitted.
- *Undeliverable:* Email address did not work.
- *Waiting:* Email was sent and received but survey has not been filled out or submitted.
- *Referred to someone else:* Asked that survey be sent to someone else.
- *Refused or non-responsive:* Specifically stated they did not want to participate.
- *Other:* The person had moved, retired or otherwise not a member of the defined survey population any longer.

The survey responses were tracked online on a daily basis and the status of the participants was updated accordingly. PG&R received several dozen phone calls and emails regarding various technical issues and questions. The most prevalent issue was caused by a network system at one of the larger agencies which would automatically change the formatting of the email message. This, in turn, caused the survey link to not function properly. The second most common issue was that some of the participants' email services

were cutting off part of the survey link. All calls and issues were answered and dealt with promptly to ensure the response rate would not be negatively affected.

Follow-up

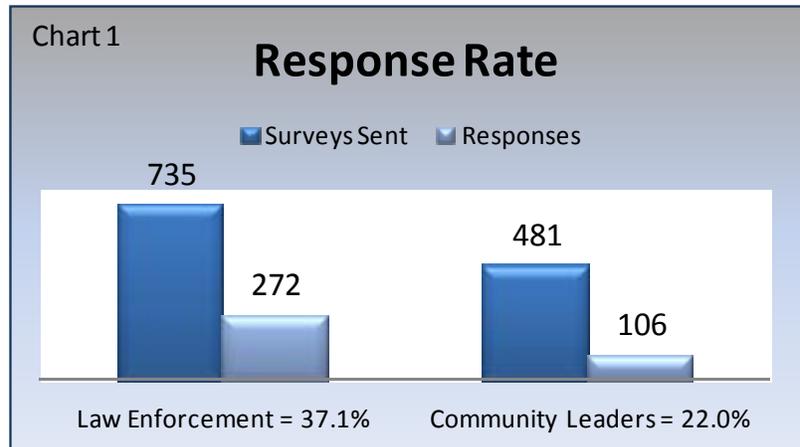
In an effort to increase response rate, the link to the survey was placed on the official ISP PG&R website. This resolved most of the technical issues that some participants were having and by directly associating the survey to a known, legitimate website, it helped reassure participants that the survey was genuine. All of the members of the survey sample with the status of "Waiting," were sent a follow-up email with updated instructions.



Response rate

A total of 379 surveys were completed for an overall response rate of 31.2%. The response rate for criminal justice professionals was 37.1% (273 out of 735) and the rate for community leaders was 22.0% (106 out of 481). The response rate per individual profession is given in Figure 1 of the appendix. The overall margin of

error is plus or minus 4.6 points with a 95% confidence level. In other words, there is a 95% chance that the sample values are within 4.6 points of the population values.



The first survey question asked respondents to indicate the county of their jurisdiction (Table 1).

Since a large portion of the respondents held state positions, the category of “All Counties” had the highest response with 12.0%. The individual counties with the largest populations* also had the largest survey respondent representation: Ada (6.3%), Kootenai (5.3%), Bonneville (4.5%), and Canyon (4.3%). Conversely, the individual counties with the smallest populations* also had the smallest number of survey responses: Butte, Camas, and Clark (all at 0.7% of total responses). The percentage of total responses for the other counties ranged from .9% to 3.6%.

* U.S. Census Bureau, for 2010.

Table 1

Response Rate Per County

County of Jurisdiction	#	%	County of Jurisdiction	#	%
All	70	12.0%	Fremont	10	1.7%
Ada	37	6.3%	Gem	11	1.9%
Adams	8	1.4%	Gooding	8	1.4%
Bannock	19	3.3%	Idaho	12	2.1%
Bearlake	5	0.9%	Jefferson	6	1.0%
Benewah	8	1.4%	Jerome	16	2.7%
Bingham	9	1.5%	Kootenai	31	5.3%
Blaine	13	2.2%	Latah	12	2.1%
Boise	9	1.5%	Lemhi	7	1.2%
Bonner	19	3.3%	Lewis	10	1.7%
Bonneville	26	4.5%	Lincoln	9	1.5%
Boundary	10	1.7%	Madison	8	1.4%
Butte	4	0.7%	Minidoka	15	2.6%
Camas	4	0.7%	Nezperce	11	1.9%
Canyon	25	4.3%	Oneida	6	1.0%
Caribou	9	1.5%	Owyhee	8	1.4%
Cassia	13	2.2%	Payette	15	2.6%
Clark	4	0.7%	Power	9	1.5%
Clearwater	8	1.4%	Shoshone	10	1.7%
Custer	8	1.4%	Teton	8	1.4%
Elmore	12	2.1%	Twin Falls	21	3.6%
Franklin	6	1.0%	Valley	8	1.4%
			Washington	7	1.2%

Summary of Findings: Substance Abuse and Crime

Substance Abuse Issues

- Many criminal justice practitioners and community leaders felt there is a need for more resources directed at dealing with issues related to the abuse of alcohol, prescription drugs, cocaine, and heroin for both adults and juveniles.
- Synthetic drugs such as spice and bath salts are still present in Idaho but it appears that recent legislation, which made it illegal to sell such substances, have been effective. Many respondents chose not to give an opinion regarding these substances, which may indicate a need for more awareness and recognition training especially with regard to current trends in drug and alcohol issues.
- Legislation that changed the requirements for felony DUI's has most likely caused an increase in those types of arrests. More research on this subject may be warranted to study the associated costs and benefits.

Adult Crime Issues

- Many respondents felt they did not know enough regarding the subject of elder abuse, which may indicate a need for awareness and recognition training.
- Most of the survey respondents indicated that cybercrime, identity (ID) theft, embezzlement, and misdemeanor batteries have been on the rise since 2006. Also on the rise are crimes related to drugs or alcohol including burglaries, thefts, and robberies committed by offenders under the influence of meth, alcohol or prescription pain medication.

Juvenile Issues

- According to many respondents, there is a need for more resources that are directed at dealing with issues related to the following juvenile issues: bullying, battery (fighting), property crimes, larceny, truancy, and juvenile access to technology (i.e. sexting, online bullying).
- Some examples of resources that may be effective in dealing with and preventing these types of issues are parental education, after-school programs, and cooperative efforts between law enforcement, schools, and parents.

Summary of Findings: Resources and Other Factors

Resources

- In general, respondents commented on the decline in the availability of funds which has led to reductions in hours, pay, treatment options, training, equipment, and other resources. This has had a negative impact on overall morale.
- Most respondents indicated a need for more treatment options for mental health and drug/alcohol abuse issues.

Programs

- Overall, criminal justice professionals and community leaders considered the following programs to be their highest priorities: juvenile treatment and prevention programs for drug / alcohol abuse, specialty courts, mental health treatment programs, faith based treatment programs, treatment programs that integrate the whole family, and education programs such as vocational rehab and life skills classes.

Factors to Reduce Illicit Drug Use and Crime:

- Most of the respondents felt there is a need for increased prosecutions and harsher penalties for drug manufacturers and dealers.
- Many respondents also commented on a need for more accountability for offenders on probation or parole and more collaborative efforts between social services, community organizations, victim services, and criminal justice agencies.
- Many of the respondents indicated a need to prioritize education and prevention.

Organizational Relationships:

- The majority of the respondents viewed their organizations' relationship with law enforcement, prosecutors/attorneys, and schools as "Good to Excellent." According to many respondents, there is a need for increased collaboration with job service, Health and Welfare and hospitals/clinics.
- Many respondents commented on effective partnerships with organizations and individuals in the fields of treatment, prevention, and rehabilitation.
- Partnerships with churches, faith based groups, youth/family services, and vocational programs were also listed by several respondents, as were partnerships with school districts and colleges/universities.
- The other types of effective partnerships listed were neighborhood watch groups, service clubs, local businesses, chamber of commerce, and other agencies (state, federal, and tribal).

Summary of Findings: Criminal Justice Practitioners

Law Enforcement:

- *Personnel:* The majority of the respondents from the field of law enforcement indicated their organization was in need of more personnel, especially drug investigation officers; DUI officers; intelligence analysts; animal control officers, and code enforcement officers.
- *Information and Training:* According to the respondents there is also a high need for information sharing and training. The specific types of training that are in high demand are drug investigation/interdiction, communications, grant writing, and leadership.

Prosecutors:

- *Treatment Options:* Prosecutors, in general, indicated they would like to see more options available to meet the needs of offenders with drug/alcohol abuse issues. They also called for more cooperative efforts from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for offenders.
- *Networking/Investigators:* Almost all prosecutors indicated a moderate to high need for information/intelligence networks and officers that specialize in investigating drug cases.
- *Equipment:* Prosecutors also listed the equipment needs of their respective organizations such as monitoring devices, tazers, computers, timely data, and surveillance equipment.

Parole Officers:

- *Treatment Options:* Many parole officers felt there are not enough drug/alcohol treatment options for juveniles.
- *Personnel/Training:* Many also felt they were understaffed and undertrained, especially in areas such as police tactics, cybercrime, and synthetic drugs.
- *Officer Safety Equipment:* Some parole officers indicated a need for more equipment especially officer safety equipment (such as bullet proof vests and non-lethal weapons).

Probation Officers

- *Treatment and Programming:* The two resources that the majority of the probation officers felt a high need of were treatment options and programming.
- *Equipment:* Many probation officers indicated a need for more vehicles, computers, and radio equipment. More specifically, radio equipment that can operate in remote areas.

Public Defenders:

- *Personnel:* The majority of the answers and comments from this group, centered around the need for more personnel, including support staff, investigative staff, and public defenders.

Judicial:

- *Treatment Options:* Although district and magistrate judges indicated they usually had adequate sentencing options, they would like to see more treatment options for offenders with drug/alcohol abuse issues.

Results

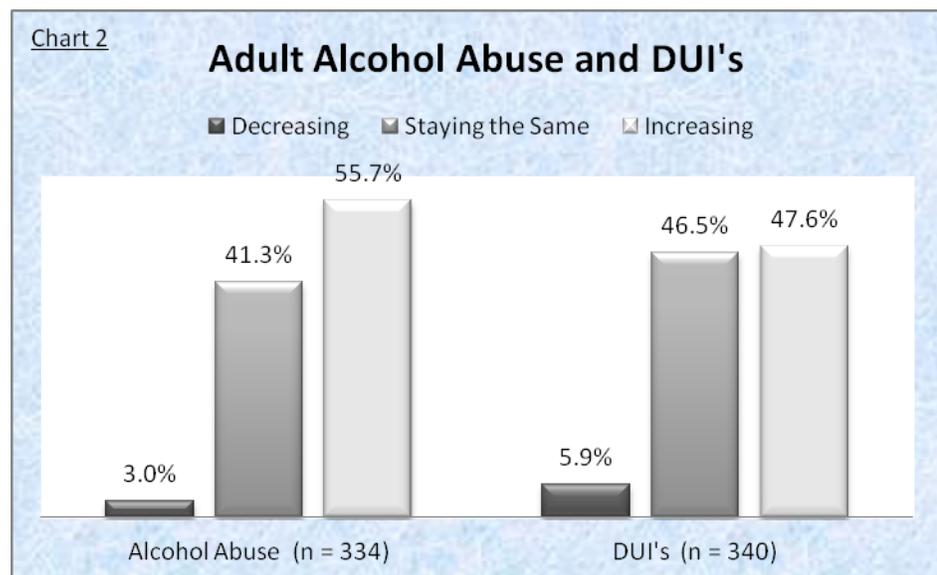
In the main section of the survey, all participants were asked questions regarding adult issues, juvenile issues, resources, programs, other factors that may reduce substance abuse/crime and community partnerships. For the questions regarding adult issues, juvenile issues, and resources; respondents were asked to choose from the following: "decreasing," "staying the same," "increasing somewhat", and "don't know." The respondents could also choose to skip all or part of these questions, but the overwhelming majority chose to provide an answer. The average response rate for these questions was 98.5%. For some of the individual issues, many respondents selected "don't know" as their answer. In most instances, this was likely because the issue did not fall within their jurisdiction or scope of responsibility. For the following charts, percentages are based only on responses where an opinion was provided. For purposes of comparison and analysis, responses for "greatly increasing" and "increasing somewhat" were combined in this section of the report. For the detailed and individual results, please refer to the appropriate sections of the appendix. Categories of "don't know" and "not answered" are included in the appendix tables, therefore the rates given in the appendix will differ from the rates stated on the charts.

Adult Substance Abuse Issues

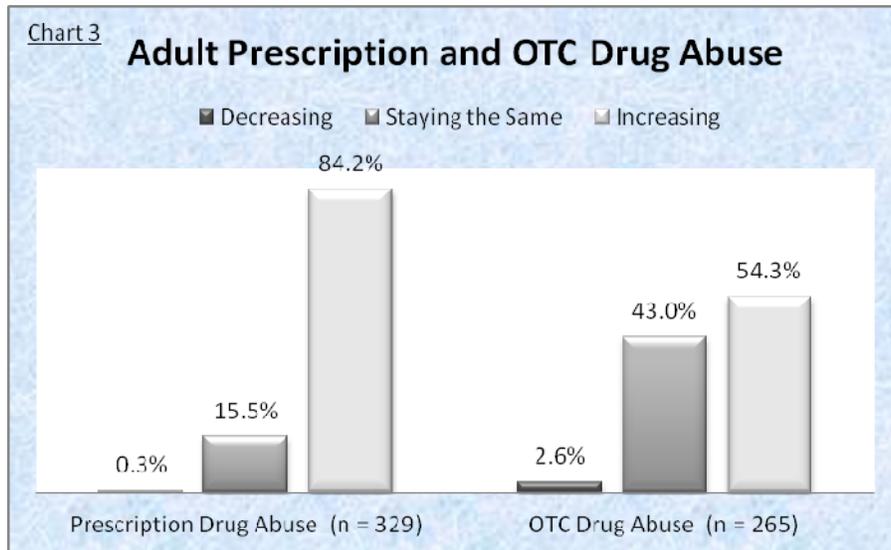
"In your opinion, have the following ADULT substance issues been increasing or decreasing in your jurisdiction?"

Survey participants were given a list of eleven adult substance issues and asked if, in their opinion, the issues had been "increasing" or "decreasing" in their jurisdiction since 2006. The detailed results are shown in Figure 2 in the appendix.

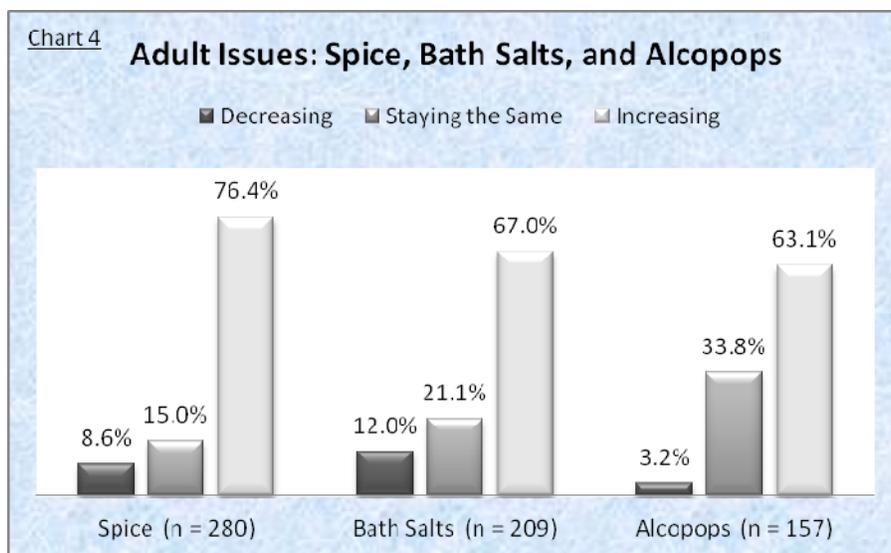
As shown in Chart 2, over half of the respondents felt that alcohol abuse had been "increasing" (55.7%) and slightly less felt it had been "staying the same" (41.3%). Most responses for DUI's were split almost evenly between "staying the same" (46.5%) and "increasing" (47.6%).



As shown in Chart 3, the overwhelming majority of the respondents felt that prescription drug abuse had been “increasing” (84.2%). For OTC (over the counter) drug abuse, a relatively high number of respondents (109) selected “don’t know” as their answer. This is likely due to the fact that the substances in question are easily obtained and, technically, legal drugs. It is often very difficult to detect abuse of OTC drugs until the abuser is hospitalized for an overdose. Of those that did provide an opinion on this subject, 54.3% of the respondents felt that OTC drug abuse had been “increasing” in their jurisdiction.



The next three substances listed in the survey are relatively new and have been the subjects of Idaho news coverage and legislation within the past year. For the substances known as spice, bath salts, and alcopops, the percentage of respondents that indicated they had been “increasing” were 76.4%, 67.0%, and 63.1%, respectively (Chart 4). It should be noted that a high percentage of respondents chose “don’t know” as their answer regarding these three substances. Approximately one quarter of respondents felt they did not know enough about issues related to spice to provide an opinion. Approximately half of the respondents felt the same way regarding bath salts and alcopops.



Notes on Spice, Bath Salts and Alcopops

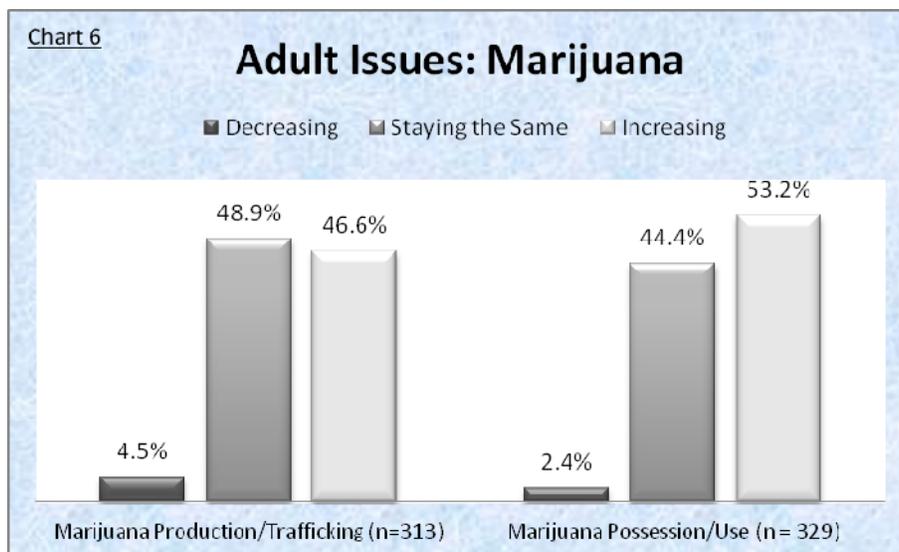
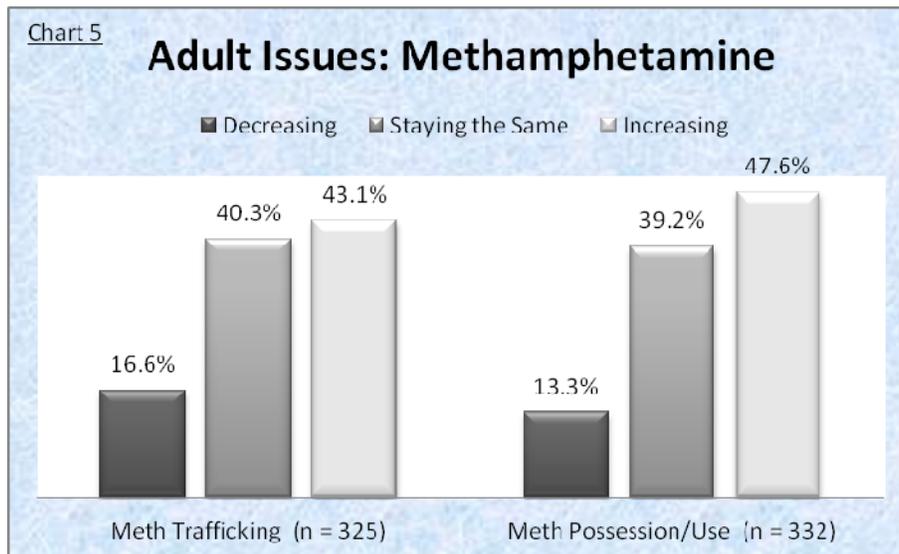
Spice (aka K-2, Bombay Blue, Genie, Black Mamba, Blonde and Yucatan Gold) is usually a mixture of various herbs that have been sprayed with chemicals known as synthetic cannabinoids. These chemicals mimic the effects of marijuana when burned and inhaled. Spice first began appearing in 2008 and was marketed as "incense." Up until the substance was temporarily banned in Idaho in October of 2010, it was widely available in smoke shops and other specialty shops, as well as online with free delivery. It was advertised on the radio and on small billboards held up by people hired by vendors. It was also sometimes handed out as free samples at various events. The permanent ban was later ratified in March of 2011.

Bath salts are another type of substance that are marketed as something completely different than their intended purpose. Users of this substance have been known to smoke, snort, inject and even ingest it. Bath salts contain synthetic compounds that mimic the effects of meth or cocaine. This substance was made illegal by Idaho legislation in March of 2011. Almost half of the respondents surveyed selected "don't know" or provided no answer in regards to bath salts.

The last substance in this group is known as Alcopops which are sweetened, alcoholic beverages that can contain up to four times the amount of alcohol as a regular can of beer. The most well known brands of alcopops are 4Loko, Core, Kronik, Joose, Sparks, and Tilt. Also included in this category is a brand of alcoholic whipped cream and alcoholic chocolate milk. The majority of the survey respondents indicated "don't know" in regards to this subject. This is likely due to a lack of current information on this type of substance and because the types of beverages that fall within this classification are constantly changing.

Charts 5 and 6, show results for meth trafficking, meth possession/use, marijuana production/trafficking and marijuana possession/use. A comparison of these two charts reveals slightly higher percentage's of respondents felt that marijuana issues had been "increasing" versus meth issues. These results are in line with those provided in another publication from ISAC (Idaho Statistical Analysis Center). The report titled "Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests 2005-2009" showed that arrests for meth declined from 2005 through 2009 while marijuana arrests rose during the same period.

On an individual basis, slightly more of the respondents thought meth trafficking had been "increasing" (43.1%) rather than "staying the same" (40.3%). The same is true for meth possession/use, for which 47.6% felt it had been "increasing" and 39.2% felt it had been "staying the same." For marijuana possession/use, 53.2% of the respondents felt it had been "increasing" in their jurisdiction and 44.4% felt it had been "staying the same." For marijuana production/trafficking, 48.9% of the respondents indicated it had been "staying the same" and 46.6% felt it had been "increasing."



“Have you seen other trends in adult substance abuse that are not listed above. If so, what are they?”

For each major subject covered in the survey, participants were given the opportunity to answer a related, open ended question. The answers and comments provided in response to these types of questions were found to be very insightful and informative. They will also help provide direction for future criminal justice funding and research.

There were 46 responses to this question (Figure 3 of appendix) and of those responses, there were six issues that were listed by more than one respondent. The two issues that stood out from the rest were cocaine and heroin. Eleven of the respondents indicated that heroin use had been “increasing” in their jurisdiction while nine respondents said the same thing about cocaine use. Four other substance issues were each listed by two different respondents. These were Ecstasy (Ex, Extasy), inhalants, felony DUI's, and higher blood alcohol content ratios from DUI arrests. One interesting point that was made by two different individuals was that the increase in felony DUI's is most likely related to the recent change to the Idaho DUI statutes. This change made the third DUI offense within 10 years an automatic felony. Two other issues that were mentioned in the comments that should be noted are the increase of “BC Bud smuggling” and “Less domestic meth (production/distribution) and greater international meth (production/distribution).”

Adult Crime Issues

“In your opinion, have the following ADULT crime issues been increasing or decreasing since 2006?”

Survey participants were given a list of twelve crime issues and asked if, in their opinion, the issues had been “increasing” or “decreasing” in their jurisdiction since 2006. The detailed results are shown in Figure 4 in the appendix.

As shown in Chart 7, 53.8% of respondents indicated spousal/dating violence had been “increasing” and 43.5% felt it had been “staying the same.” Approximately half (50.5%) of the respondents felt that other, non-violent domestic disputes had been “increasing” and 46.8% felt they had been “staying the same.”

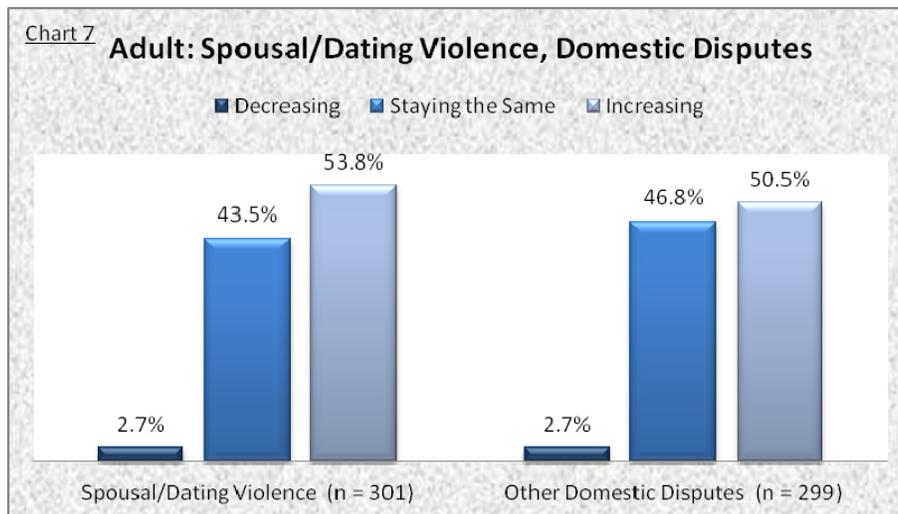
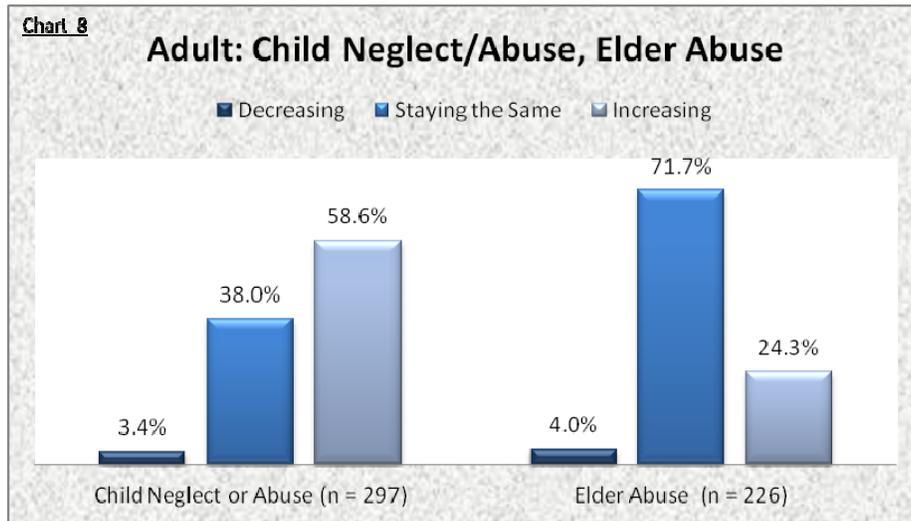


Chart 8 shows results for children neglected or abused by adults and elder abuse. The overwhelming majority of respondents selected “staying the same” in regards to elder abuse and 38.0% selected the same answer for child neglect or abuse. Over half (58.6%) of the respondents felt that child neglect or abuse had been “increasing” and only 24.3% felt that elder abuse increased. It should be noted there were a high number of “don’t know” answers (73 of 378) for the subject of elder abuse.



As shown in Chart 9, most respondents that gave an opinion on cybercrime indicated it had been “increasing” in all three categories given. The percentage of respondents that selected “increasing” for the three categories were as follows: (72.0%) fraud, (68.9%) obscene content, and (68.5%) harassment. Approximately one-third of all survey participants chose “don’t know” as their response for the three cybercrime categories. One likely reason for this is because cybercrime usually falls within the jurisdiction of specialized subcomponents of the criminal justice community.

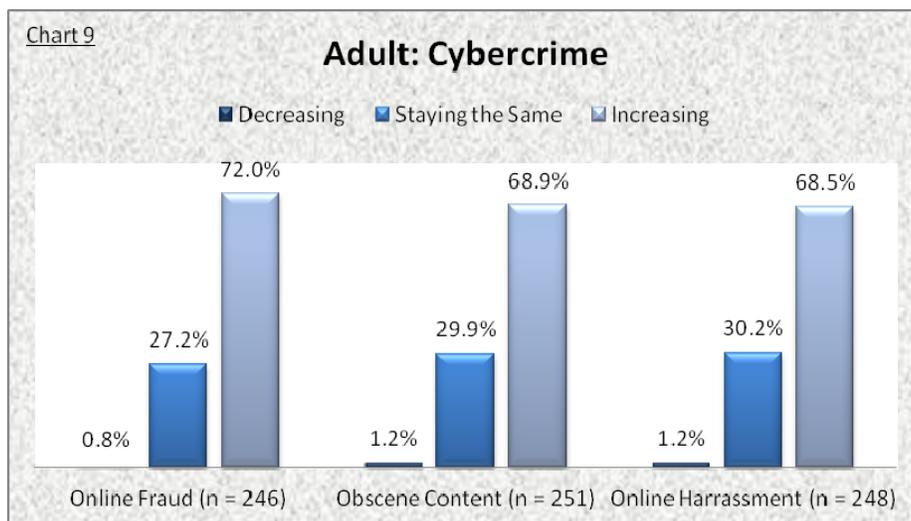
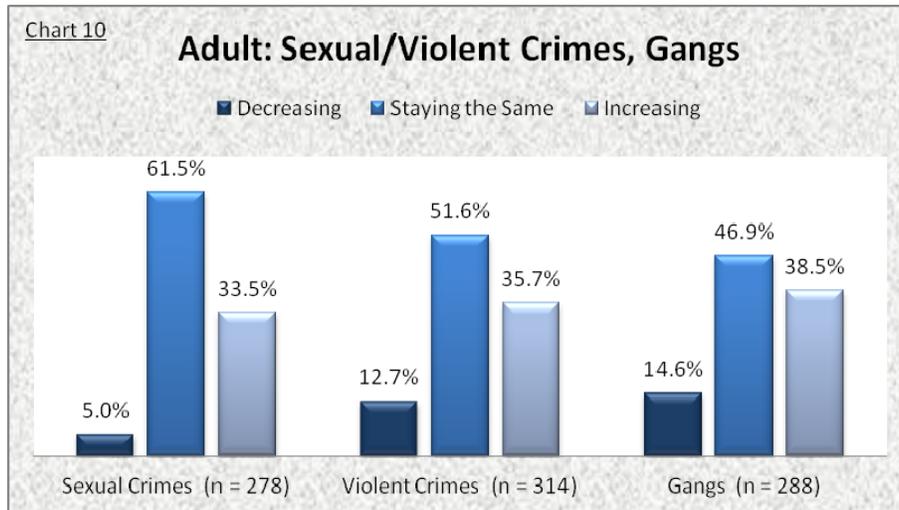
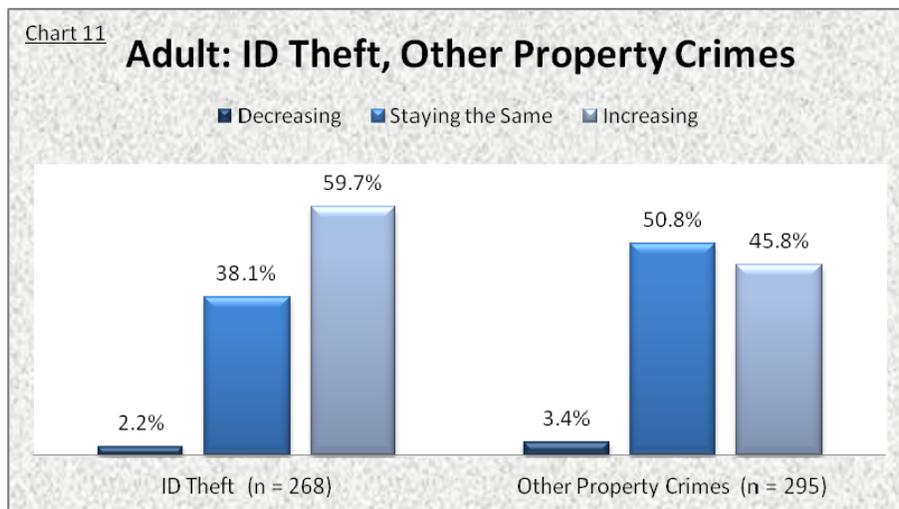


Chart 10 shows an overview of responses regarding sexual crimes, violent crimes and gangs. For all three of these issues, the answer selected most often was “staying the same.” Sexual crimes had the largest percentage of “staying the same” responses at 61.5% followed by violent crimes at 51.6% and gangs at 46.9%.



As shown in Chart 11, the majority of respondents (59.7%) indicated that ID theft had been “increasing” in their jurisdiction. Regarding the subject of other property crimes, approximately half (50.8%) of the respondents selected “staying the same” as their answer.



“Have you seen other trends in adult crime? If so, what are they?”

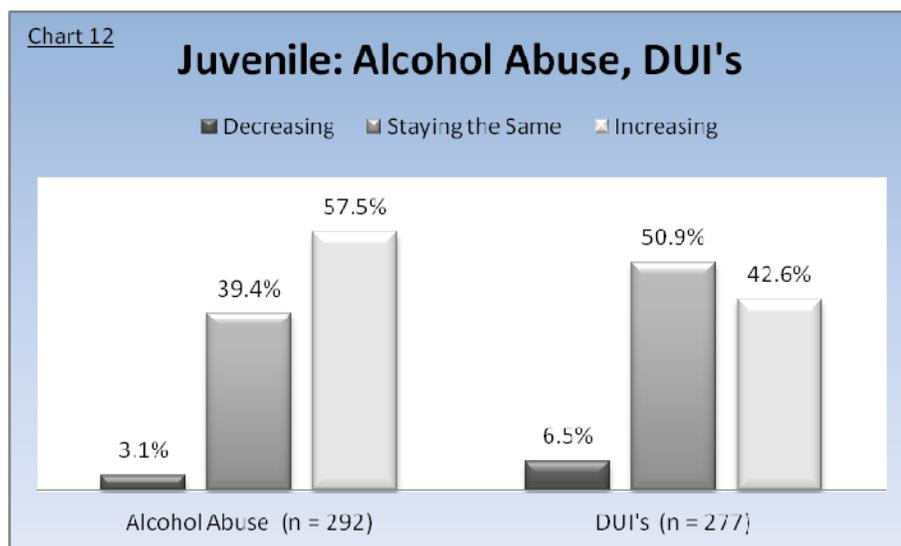
There were 22 responses to this question, which are listed in Figure 5 in the appendix. From those responses, there were three trends repeated by multiple participants. Four of the respondents noted an increase in crimes related to drugs or alcohol. This included burglaries and crime sprees committed by meth users, alcohol related thefts and an increase in pharmacy robberies related to prescription pain medication. There were two comments about the increase in disturbing the peace (fighting) and misdemeanor battery violations. There were also three comments regarding the significant increases in fraud and embezzlement cases.

Juvenile Substance Issues

The next four questions dealt with issues related to juveniles. For each of these subjects, there were a high number of “don’t know” responses. Many of the respondents indicated they did not deal with juveniles or juvenile issues very often, if at all. However, there were two juvenile substance issues and one other, non-substance issue where over half of the respondents selected “don’t know.” This may indicate a need for training or other resources, which is discussed further in the corresponding narratives.

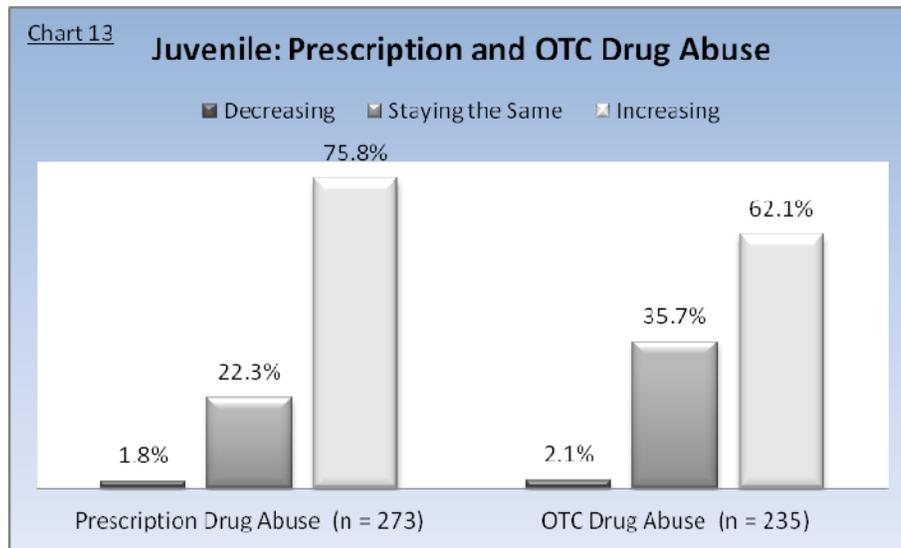
“In your opinion, have the following JUVENILE substance issues been increasing or decreasing in your jurisdiction since 2006?”

Survey participants were asked to give their opinion on eleven juvenile substance abuse issues. The detailed results are given in Figure 6 in the appendix. With very similar results to that of adult alcohol abuse, 57.5% of the respondents felt that juvenile alcohol abuse had been “increasing” (Chart 12). In regards to juvenile DUI's, approximately half of the respondents (50.9%) selected “staying the same” and 42.6% selected “increasing.” These results are inverted slightly from adult DUI's.

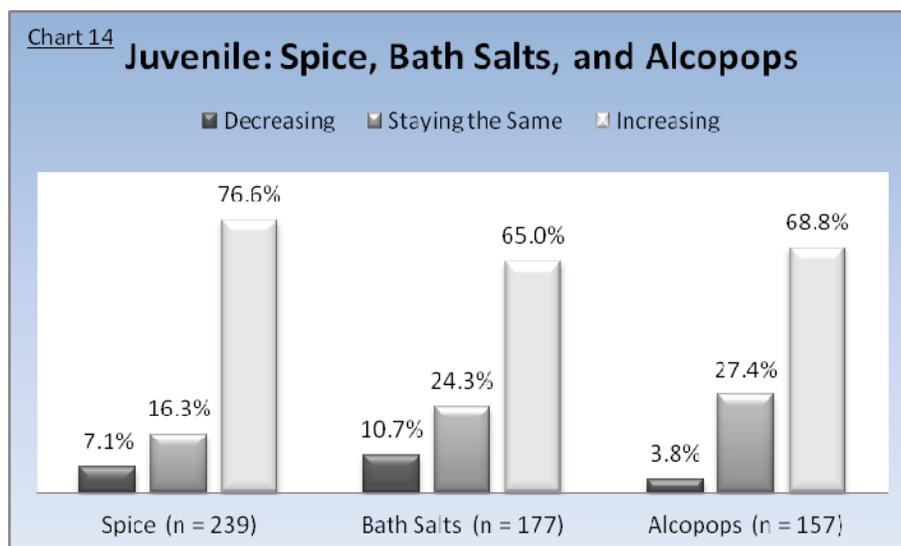


As shown in Chart 13, the results regarding juvenile prescription and OTC drug abuse were similar to the results for adults. Another similarity to the results for adult issues, was that both of these issues had a high number of “don’t know” responses. Of those respondents that did give an opinion, 75.8% selected “increasing” for prescription drug abuse and 62.1% for OTC drug abuse.

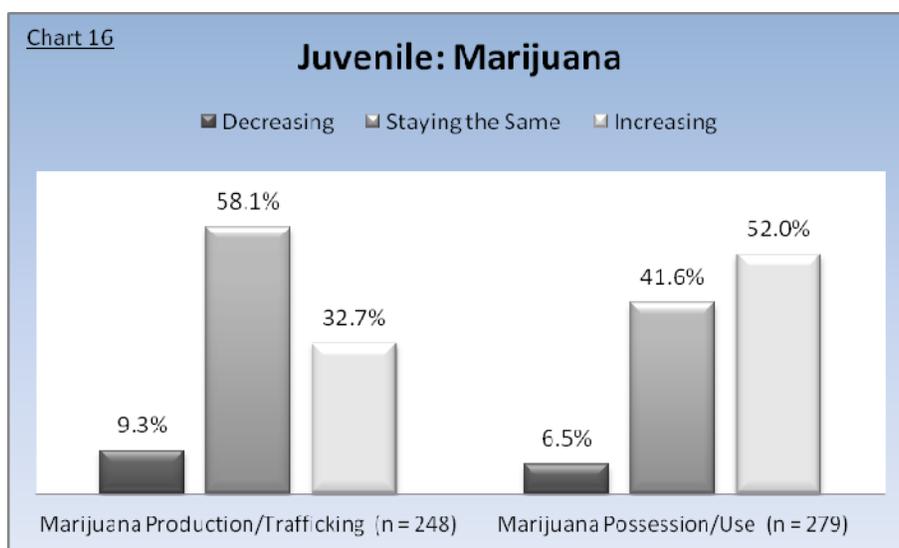
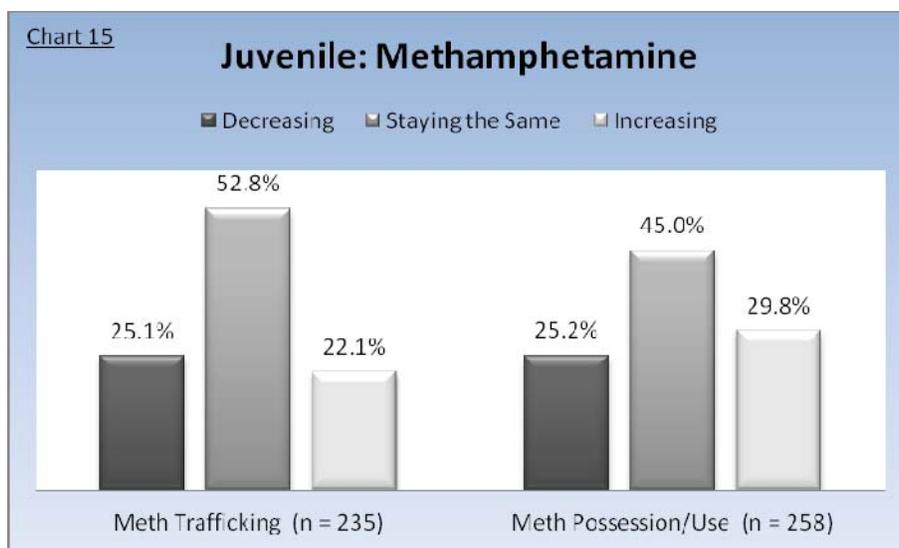
The reasons for the high number of “don’t know” responses are most likely the same as the adult issues (easily obtained, legal drugs, difficult to detect abuse).



As shown in Chart 14, results for juvenile issues with spice, bath salts and alcopops were very similar to the results regarding adults. Again, the overwhelming majority of respondents (76.6%, 65.0%, and 68.8% respectively) indicated that these three substance issues were “increasing.” Also, there were a significantly high rate of “don’t know” responses for these three substances. Again, the reasons for this are probably the same as those for adults, with the same need for awareness and recognition training.



In regards to juvenile meth issues, most respondents indicated that they had been “staying the same.” This is shown in Chart 15. This is dissimilar to the responses given for adult meth issues which had most of the responses in the “increasing” category. Responses for juvenile marijuana issues were similar to those for adult marijuana issues. Most of the respondents (58.1%) indicated that juvenile marijuana production/trafficking had been “staying the same” and 52.0% said marijuana possession/use had been “increasing.”



Have you seen other trends in juvenile substance abuse that are not listed above. If so, what are they?

There were 20 responses to this open ended question with several very insightful observations. You may find all of the responses listed in Figure 7 in the appendix. There were five particular juvenile substance issues mentioned by more than one respondent. Alcohol was mentioned by three respondents as the "drug of choice," "a rite of passage for young adults" and as a common feature of "teen party incidents." The other two substance issues mentioned by three different respondents were the increase in the use of heroin and prescription drugs to "get high." Cocaine use was mentioned by two separate respondents. The last issues mentioned more than once were spice and bath salts. Both respondents noted that these substances were an issue until legislation, which made illegal, was passed. Since then, issues associated with these substances have trended downward; "Although still present, not as large an issue as the past when it was legal (to sell)."

When one takes into consideration these comments along with responses to previous questions, it becomes apparent there may be a need for more resources to be directed at dealing with issues related to the abuse of alcohol, prescription drugs, cocaine and heroin. There were also two interesting points regarding legislation that were provided by the respondents. For at least two of the respondents, it appears legislation which made spice and bath salts illegal, has been effective in curbing the use of these substances. The other point made by two separate respondents was that legislation which changed the requirements for felony DUI's has led to an increase in those types of arrests. While this is only the opinion of two individuals, more research on this subject may be warranted, to study the costs and effectiveness of this legislation.

Juveniles (Other Issues)

"In your opinion, have the following JUVENILE issues been increasing or decreasing in your jurisdiction since 2006?"

Survey participants were given a list of ten other juvenile issues and asked if they had been "increasing", "staying the same", or "decreasing". For seven of these issues, the majority of respondents selected "staying the same" as their answer. This is shown in tables 17 through 19. There were, however, three issues for which most respondents selected "increasing." These were bullying in schools (64.6%), bullying online (76.8%), and sexting (83.6%). This is highlighted in table 20.

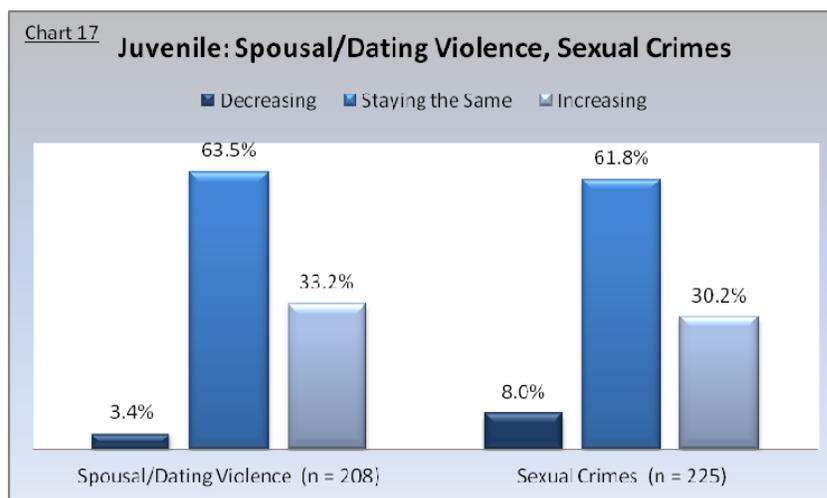


Chart 18

Juvenile: Dropping Out, Gangs, Violent Crimes

Decreasing Staying the Same Increasing

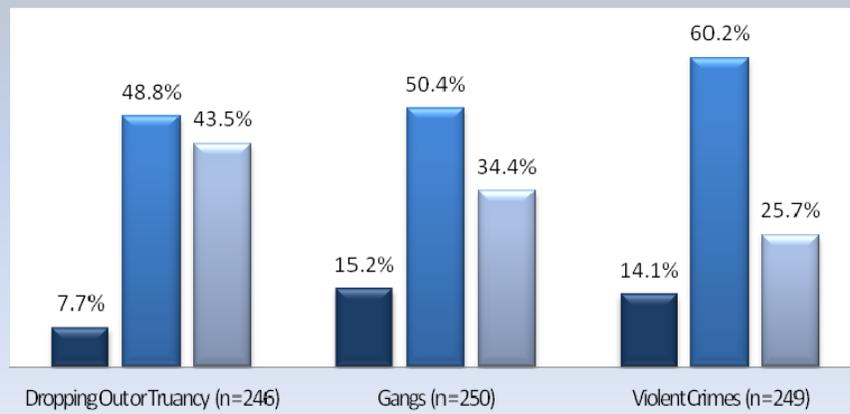


Chart 19

Juvenile: ID Theft, Other Property Crimes

Decreasing Staying the Same Increasing

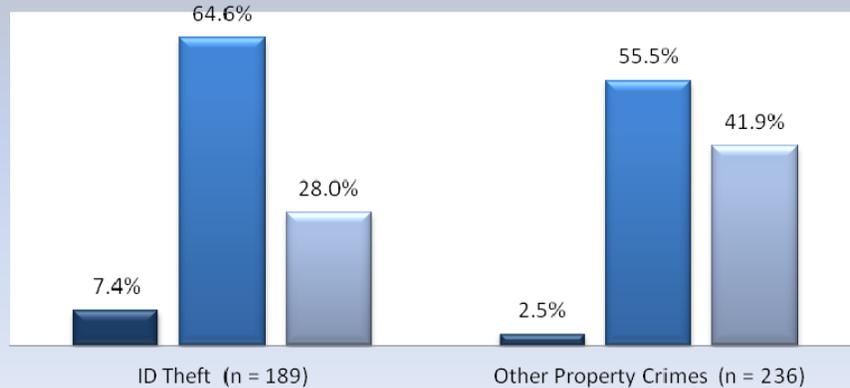
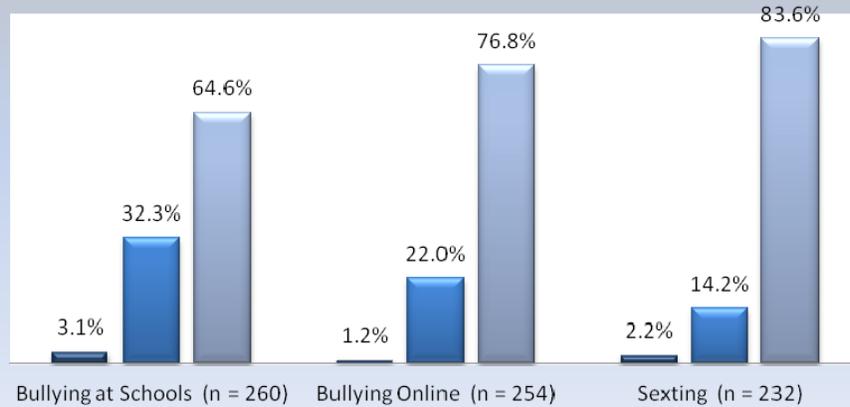


Chart 20

Juvenile: Bullying, Sexting

Decreasing Staying the Same Increasing



“Have you seen other trends in juvenile issues? If so, what are they?”

This open-ended question received 17 responses (Figure 9 of the appendix). A large portion of the responses contained comments that re-iterated trends already discussed in the previous question. Many of the respondents commented about a rise in property crimes committed by juveniles. Seven of the respondents mentioned the rate of crimes of opportunity have risen, including theft from motor vehicles, burglary and other property theft. There were three comments on the increase in vandalism. One of which referred to vandalism related to minors in possession of alcohol. One of the respondents said that arson had been “increasing”. Three of the respondents mentioned an increase in issues related to technology such as cybercrime, online bullying, and sexting.

There were several enlightening comments regarding issues not covered in previous questions. These issues were school related issues (truancy), teen pregnancy and that “Offenders are getting younger and younger.” Two of the respondents commented about trends in particular aspects of juvenile violence. These were “fight clubs” and an increase in “aggressive girls fighting.”

Taking these comments into consideration, along with the responses to the previous question, it appears there is a need for resources to be directed at dealing with issues related to juvenile access to technology. With the rapid advent of social media networks and cell phone usage, there are concurrent increases in related issues. Although the use of social networks and cell phones are not illegal, they can sometimes lead to other issues that are illegal.

A resource that may be effective in dealing with and preventing these types of issues is parental education. Parents or guardians are responsible for granting and monitoring teenagers' access to these types of technology. The better educated they are about technology related trends with teenagers, the more adept they can be about recognizing signs of possible issues. There also appears to be a need for more resources to deal with other juvenile issues, such as bullying and battery (fighting). Resources and programs, such as after-school programs and cooperative efforts between law enforcement, schools and parents may be effective in dealing with all of the aforementioned juvenile issues. Another tool or resource that can be effective in dealing with a particular type of issue is the use of specialty courts. For example, in response to this question, one respondent stated that “truancy is starting to stabilize because we have created a truancy court in (my county) which has addressed the issue head on.”

Resources

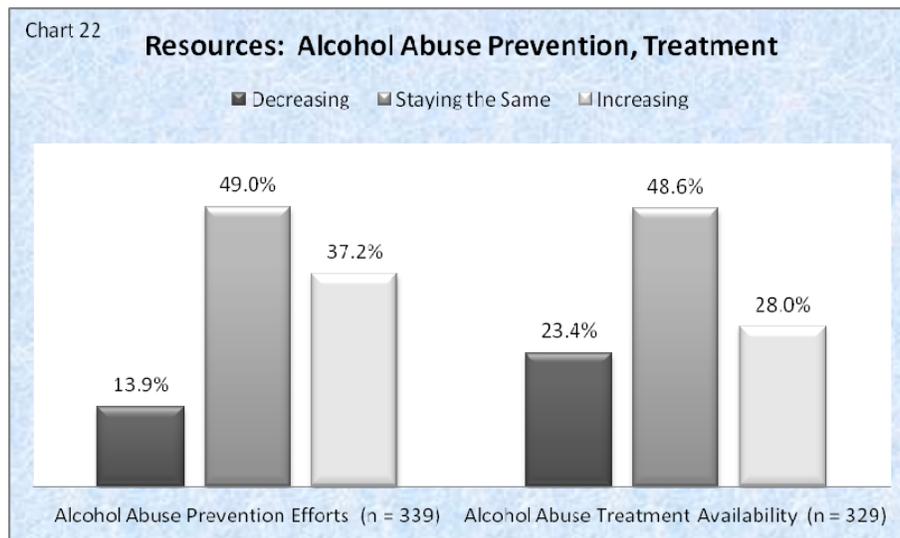
“Please indicate the extent to which the following resources have increased or decreased.”

The survey participants were next asked their opinion on whether certain resources had been “decreasing” or “increasing” in their jurisdiction. The detailed results can be found in Figure 10 in the appendix.

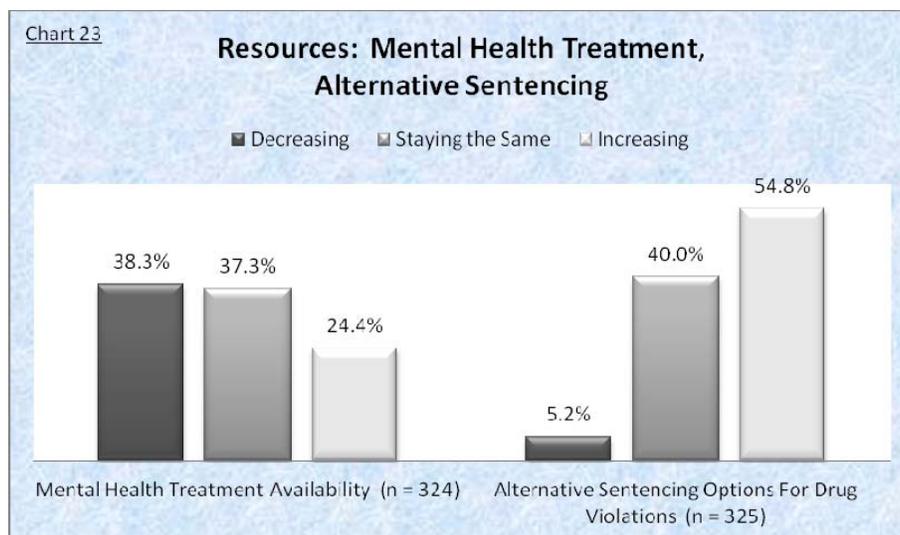
In Chart 21, the response rates regarding drug enforcement, prevention and treatment are shown. Approximately half (49.9%) of the respondents indicated that the availability of trained experts in drug enforcement/management had been “staying the same” and 34.0% felt it had been “increasing.” About the same percentage of respondents felt that drug abuse prevention efforts (41.3%) and drug abuse treatment availability (42.5%) had been “staying the same.” However there is a more definitive difference between these two resources in terms of respondents who selected “increasing” as their answer. Slightly less than half (45.6%) of the respondents felt that prevention efforts had been “increasing” while 32.9% said the same for treatment availability. Almost a quarter (24.6%) of the respondents indicated that treatment availability was actually “decreasing.”



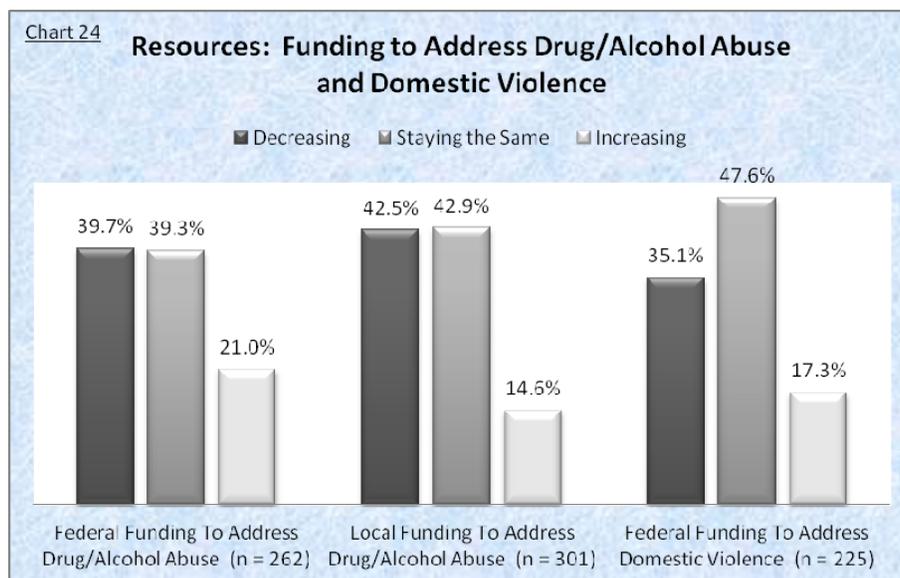
In regards to resources related to alcohol abuse, almost half of the respondents felt that both prevention efforts (49.0%) and treatment availability (48.6%) were “staying the same.” (Chart 22)



For mental health treatment availability (Chart 23), most of the respondents felt that it had either been “decreasing” (38.3%) or “staying the same” (37.3%) which may indicate an area where more resources are needed. In contrast, almost all of the respondents felt that alternative sentencing options for drug violations had been “increasing” (54.8%) or “staying the same” (40.0%).



For the next three resources, survey participants were asked about funding to address drug/alcohol abuse and domestic violence (Chart 24). In regards to federal funding to address drug/alcohol abuse, most of the responses were split between either “decreasing” (39.7%) or “staying the same” (39.3%). The same is true regarding local funding to address drug/alcohol abuse for which 42.5% felt it had been “decreasing” and 42.9% felt it had been “staying the same.” When asked about federal funding to address domestic violence, almost half (47.6%) of the respondents indicated that it had been “staying the same” and 35.1% indicated it had been “decreasing.”



"What other changes in criminal justice resources have you noticed in the last 5 years?"

Overall, this open-ended question received input from 70 respondents (Figure 11 of appendix). For most of the comments, the overriding theme was decreasing availability of funds which has led to reductions in hours, pay, treatment options, training, equipment and other resources. At the same time, overall workload has increased and this has had a negative impact on morale. There were also several comments regarding the positive impact of specialty courts, treatment/education programs and community agency partnerships. The highlights of all the comments have been grouped by profession and are listed below.

Law Enforcement:

There were 17 comments provided by respondents who classified themselves as "Law Enforcement." Most of the comments discussed the reduction of funds and resources. There were also several insightful comments regarding other topics, the highlights of which are listed below.

"The Montana Meth program has done a great job in discouraging teens from using it - but in the flip side the teens have increased their prescription drug use and marijuana. I do see an increase in grants which help us get equipment, such as lifelocks, which help in the fight against drunk drivers."

"It seems like we put lots of money into outputs such as arresting drug violators and then incarcerating these people. What is not so evident is a focus on outcomes, such as treating and re-integrating these people into our communities. Another area without true emphasis involves establishing community ties and partnerships designed to recognize and formulate solutions for problems identified by the communities we live in, with a genuine focus on prevention and outcomes, instead of simply apprehending violators."

"Adult Mental Health issues have become harder to deal with, the system is much more difficult to access, and placement of mental health patients is becoming extremely difficult"

"We started a Drug Court which is working very well."

Corrections:

Of the six responses from those in the corrections profession, four focused on the subject of budgets. One respondent commented on how there is a lack of resources for sex offender treatment and housing. Another respondent commented on the closure of the "National Juvenile Detention Association's Center for Research and Professional Development" which has "hurt the field." There was one "resource" comment that stated "Detention Clinicians have provided additional resources to the detention facilities."

The one comment that focused on a subject other than budgets, centered around future development; "We are looking forward to developing a comprehensive Substance Abuse Disorder services for District 6, with the shift in decision making allowing for local entities to impact D&A services for their own juvenile probationers should improve in the delivery and quality of services."

Prosecutors and Public Defenders:

There were six responses from prosecutors and all commented on how decreasing funds have led to reductions in resources such as specialty courts and treatment/intervention options. There was also a comment regarding a decrease in access to federal and state drug enforcement agents.

Probation and Parole Officers:

There were 17 responses from this group of professionals. Once again, most of the respondents commented on the lack of funds and resources. There were two separate references to mental health issues. One respondent expressed the need for more resources to deal with mental health issues and another commented on a possible paradigm shift; "The biggest change is the understanding of mental health issues and how those affect criminal thinking and alcohol/drug abuse."

There were several comments regarding changes in sentencing practices and changes in the probation population. As indicated by these comments, there is some sentiment amongst this group of professionals that there is a need for harsher penalties for those convicted of drug or violent crimes.

"In community corrections, emphasis is being placed in the office, and MUCH less in the field. Problems don't become known until they become severe, due to this decreasing oversight. Probation Officer positions have been reduced, coupled with mandatory furloughs over the past two years. Alcohol/Substance abuse funds have decreased, at the same time that we're seeing a "harder" probation population. Due to limited prison space, people who would have gotten prison 5 years ago, are getting probation. We have many more violent offenders on the street, as well as sex offenders, than we did 5 years ago. In all agencies, including our brother agencies, emphasis has seemed to shift to revenue generation (cost of supervision for us, and traffic enforcement with other agencies)."

"The judges in (my)county are afraid to send people to prison. It is very frustrating to the p.o.'s and law enforcement to stay motivated to do their jobs when the judges are failing to protect our communities. Some of the best treatment programs in the state are in the prison system."

"(I have noticed) changes in sentencing practices. Use of community resources rather than prison."

"The sentences for violent crimes need to increase"

"Not enough significant sanctions for Drug Court and other offenders who relapse. (They) say there is accountability but the offenders just laugh at what sanctions they get. They need to be more (severe) and longer in duration with no options for work release or treatment release. "

One of the respondents called for an increase in computer forensics training while another mentioned the need for more inter-agency cooperation.

County Commissioners and City Council Members:

There were twelve responses from county and city leaders to this question. Much like the other groups, this group did provide some feedback regarding budget constraints but they also provided the most feedback about other subjects. One respondent commented that funds from federal sources are down and another respondent stated that there are "less resources to help combat issues." One other respondent indicated that the local DARE program was lost, due to lack of funds. There were two comments (provided below) that were very specific on the effects that budget constraints are having.

"Revenues are decreasing and service levels need to remain the same. All cities are experiencing this challenge and the results are not good. Vehicle maintenance is being deferred, vehicle replacement is deferred, hiring freezes are in place and cost of living raises are a thing of the past. We are doing a terrible disservice to ourselves, our officers and our communities by cutting back on services. Patrols are curtailed, over time is not allowed except in emergency situations and anything that is not vital to the health and safety of the community is discontinued or severely restricted."

"We rely a great deal on grants for tech and equipment needs and they are getting harder to obtain. Maintaining competitive compensation, escalating expenses such as fuel prices are making it increasingly difficult to maintain the personnel necessary to keep up with increasing demand."

One of the respondents commented on how money and resources are being focused in the wrong area; "Several alternative paths for abuse treatment and sentencing with substandard results. I think most of the increases seen are due to more enforcement not increased use. I also think it is a waste of money and resources."

The other observations (listed below) from this group discussed a wide variety of other trends.

"Increased contracted county police patrol in (my) City"

"The crack down on gang violence"

"Improved treatment within community corrections for offenders"

"The Violent Crimes Task Force (in my jurisdiction). The involvement of the Special Assistant U.S. Attorney hired by (a partnership in my jurisdiction)."

District and Magistrate Judges:

There were nine responses from district and magistrate judges. Five of these responses discussed the trend of decreasing funds and resources. There were several comments on the effectiveness of specialty courts and treatment programs but some were concerned that funding for these would decrease.

"A 'hardening' of the recidivist population but an increasing number of problem-solving courts to address ongoing issues."

"There has been a greater emphasis on treatment and education in recent years. In other words, the trend toward the "smart on crime" approach has proven to be more successful in reducing recidivism than the 'tough on crime' or 'revolving door' approach.

"Drug courts, DUI courts, mental health courts, all great."

"Dealing with prescription drug treatment is sorely lacking and the problem is escalating."

"the availability of funds for Drug court and DUI Court has been an improvement and appears to be the most effective and efficient use of resources"

"There are very few alternatives for those who need treatment, but lack funding."

Other:

There were three answers to this question, from respondents who selected "Other" as their profession classification. One of these respondents commented on the trend of decreasing funds and resources while the other two comments (listed below) were focused on other subjects.

"Better focus on best practices, both treatment and supervision, and use of problem solving courts. More available alternatives to incarceration."

"New sentencing options at IDOC-3 different types of retained jurisdiction now."

Programs

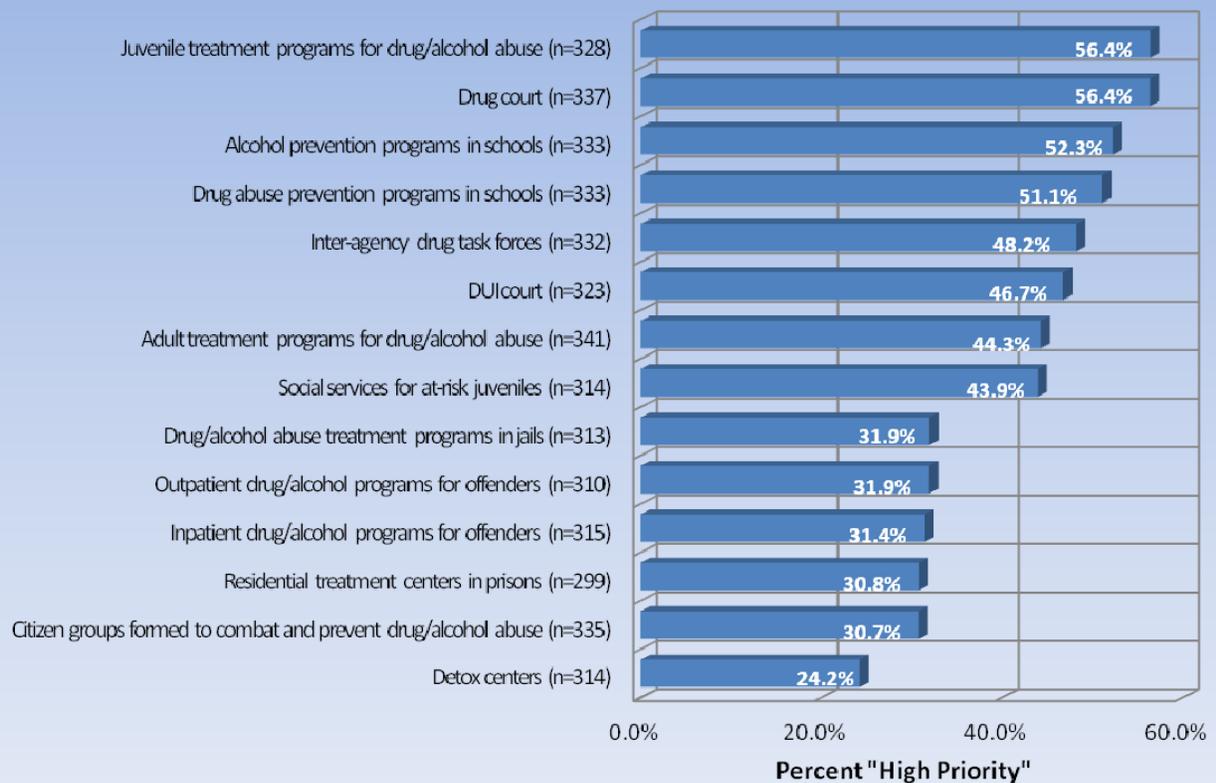
“The following is a list of programs that may lead to a reduction in issues related to substance abuse. Please rate each in terms of priority for your jurisdiction.”

The survey participants were given a list of 14 programs that may help reduce issues related to substance abuse and asked to rate each in terms of priority for their jurisdiction. The detailed results can be found in Figure 12 in the appendix.

Chart 25 shows the percentage of respondents for each program that selected "High Priority" as their answer. As shown in the Chart, over half of the respondents indicated that the following programs were considered to be a high priority for their jurisdictions: Juvenile treatment programs for drug / alcohol abuse, drug courts, alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs in schools. Over 40% of the respondents said the same thing for the following four programs: Drug task forces operated jointly by law enforcement agencies, DUI courts, adult treatment programs for drug / alcohol abuse and social services for at-risk juveniles.

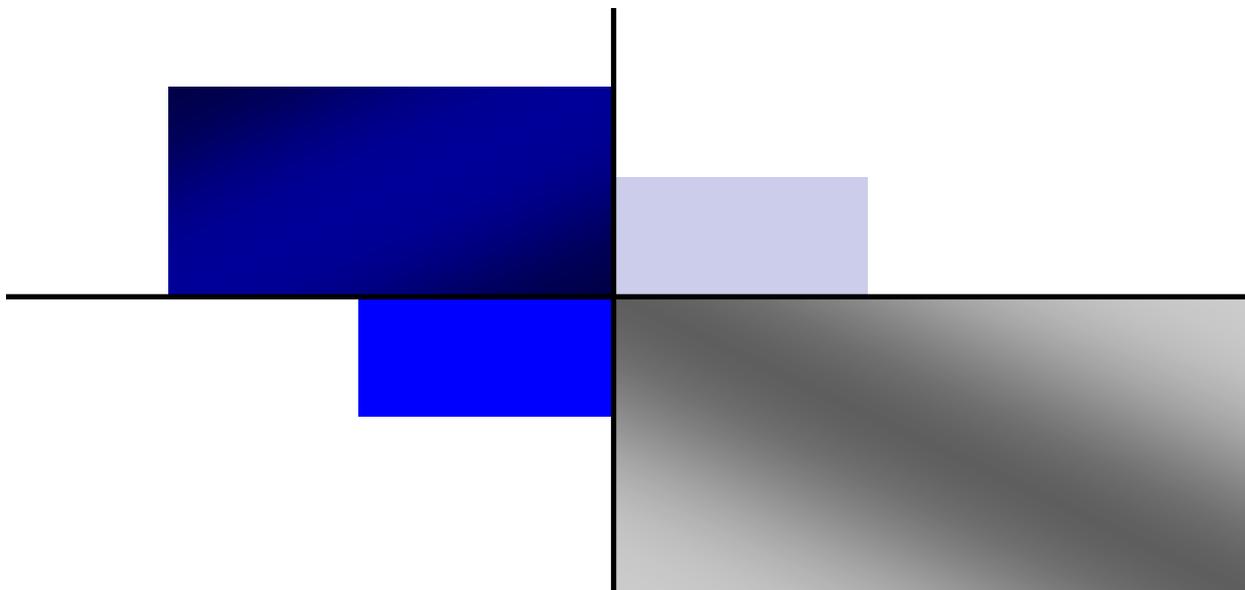
Chart 25

Programs for Substance Abuse Issues



“Please list any other programs related to substance abuse that are a high priority for your jurisdiction.”

This open-ended question received 33 responses (listed in Figure 13 in the appendix), some of which listed multiple priorities for their jurisdiction. The subject of dealing with mental health issues was listed as a high priority by four respondents, each of which were from different professions and different jurisdictions. Another subject that was listed as a high priority by several respondents was educational programs such as vocational rehab, mentoring for juveniles and life skills classes. Three respondents indicated that faith based treatment programs were found to be effective and are a high priority in their jurisdiction. Two respondents listed treatment programs that integrate the family. Specialty courts such as mental health courts, domestic violence courts and child protection drug courts were listed by three respondents. Some of the other high priority subjects listed were: more drug and alcohol testing of parolees, drug detection tools such as drug detection dogs, more halfway housing and an increase in the deportation of illegal aliens.



Other Factors

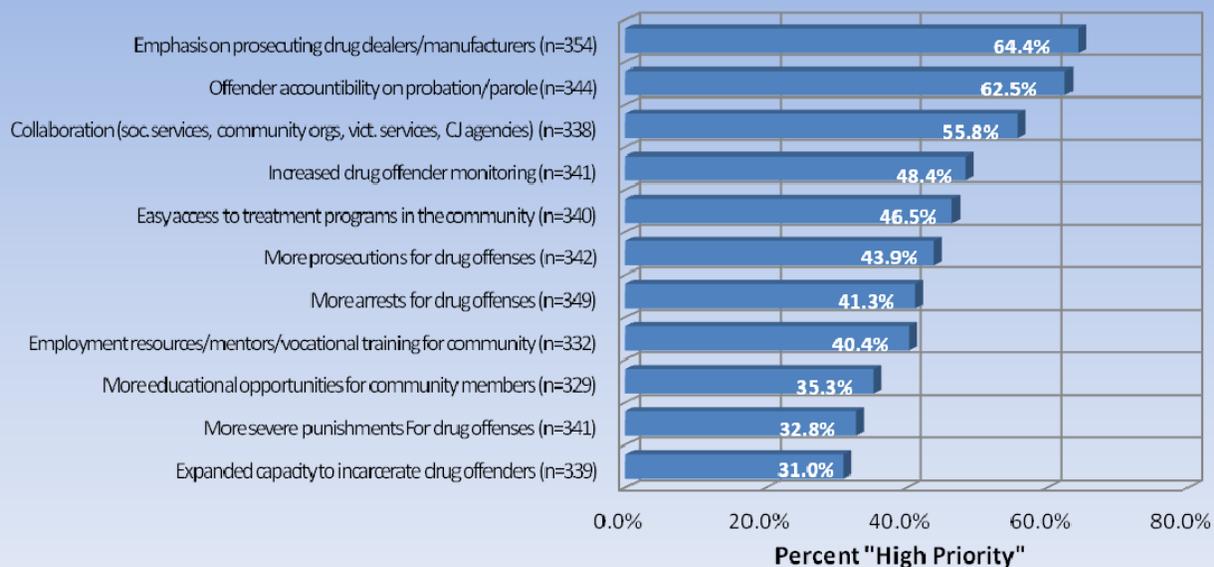
“The following is a list of factors that may help reduce illicit drug use. Please rate each factor in terms of priority for your jurisdiction.”

The participants were given a list of 11 factors that may help reduce illicit drug use and asked to rate each one in terms of priority for their jurisdictions. The detailed results are presented in Figure 14 in the appendix.

Chart 26 shows each factor and the percentage of respondents that indicated it was high priority for their jurisdiction. As shown in the chart, 64.4% of the respondents felt that "Increased emphasis on the apprehension and prosecution of drug dealers and manufacturers" was a high priority. In contrast, only 43.9% felt the same way for drug users and even less (35.3%) selected "More severe punishments for drug offenses" as a high priority.

Chart 26

Factors to Reduce Illicit Drug Use



This contrast is similar to many of the comments provided in response to some of the open-ended questions. Many of the respondents indicated that there should be harsher penalties for those convicted of dealing or manufacturing drugs and more treatment options for those convicted of drug use offenses. Also considered to be a high priority for the majority of the respondents (62.5%) was "Offender Accountability on probation / parole". Over half of the respondents felt that there should be more collaboration between social services, community organizations, victim services, and criminal justice agencies.

"Please list any other factors related to the reduction of illicit drug use that are a high priority for your jurisdiction."

Survey participants were asked to list any other factors related to the reduction of illicit drug use that are considered to be a high priority for their jurisdiction. There were 35 responses to this open-ended question (Figure 15 of appendix). Most of the respondents stated that high priorities for their jurisdiction were better access to treatment programs for substance abusers and harsher punishments for drug dealers. Education was also considered to be a high priority by many of the respondents. There were many comments regarding drug awareness classes for elementary and middle school students as well as the general public. One particular subject was mentioned once by a member of law enforcement and once by a judge. Both respondents commented on a "lack of enthusiasm" in regards to prosecuting attorneys. Several other factors were mentioned as high priorities as can be seen in the comments below:

"Pharmacy laws need revised, to require pharmacies return a call back to a physician's office regarding phoned-in orders for pain meds....to ensure the phoned-in medications were truly phoned in by the physician's office, rather than an addict or dealer."

● "Many more faith-based groups that stress the need for hope in the midst of trying circumstances. Also, a group of people that have similar problems that help support each other, such as Celebrate Recovery, AA, etc."

● "Spanish language resources"

● "the Dept. of Correction has changed its policies from more proactive to more reactive supervision strategies. The P.O.'s need to be more proactive; i.e. more immediate arrests w/ severe consequences; stricter supervision strategies; better search policies (allow p.o.'s to enter locked doors, etc). better pay for p.o.'s so we can keep highly qualified people; put us on salary so we can do our jobs; let us carry duty weapons off duty. "

"The close down businesses dealing in spice/bath salts and paraphernalia--not limited to just certain substances but rather anything that is sold as incense or closely related products. I realize we can't do anything about tobacco or alcohol as these things are legal but the other items mentioned previously should be severely restricted or outright banned. We need to give our officers the tools and legal abilities to enforce the rights of others besides the criminals."

"Better coordination between felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile probation departments in conjunction with problem solving courts to address substance abuse as a more systemic issue. Work more closely with Health and Welfare, Mental Health, Substance Abuse treatment, education, housing resources, and the Courts to provide a better approach to addressing how to best meet the needs of this offender population "

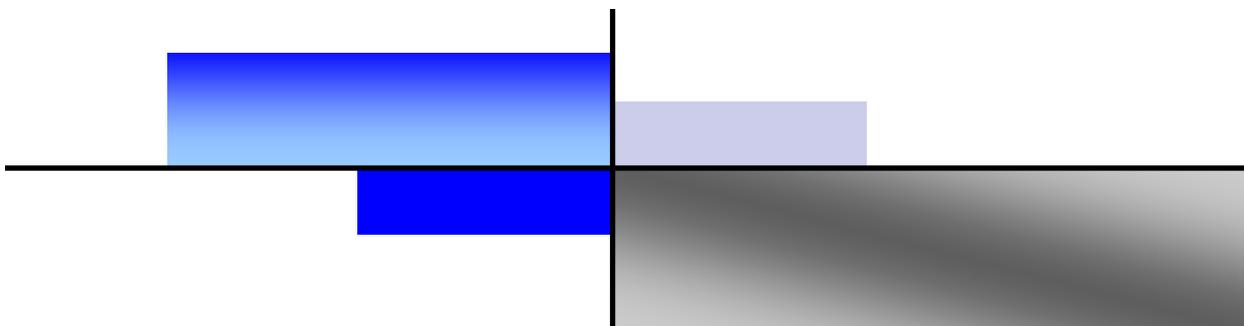
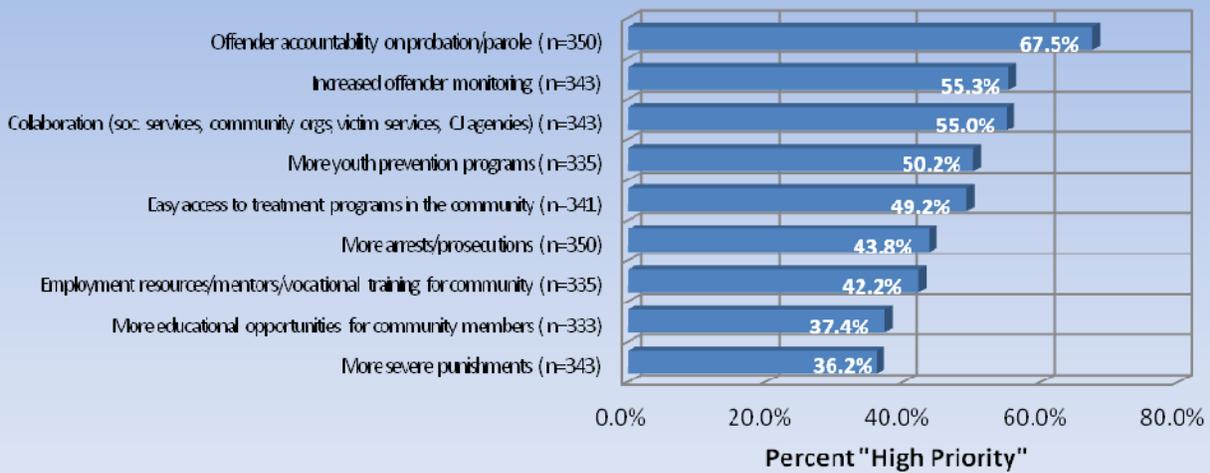
“The following is a list of factors that may help reduce crime in general. Please rate each factor in terms of priority for your jurisdiction.”

Survey participants were given a list of nine factors that may help reduce crime in general and asked to rate each in terms of priority for their respective jurisdictions. The detailed results are presented in Figure 16 in the appendix.

As shown in Chart 27, over two thirds of the respondents indicated that of high priority is "Offender accountability on probation or parole.". Approximately 55% indicated that "Increased offender monitoring" and collaborative efforts (schools, social services, community organizations, criminal justice agencies) are high priorities. About half of the respondents place a high priority on "More youth prevention programs" and "Easy access to treatment programs in the community.".

Chart 27

Factors to Reduce Crime



"Please list any other factors related to the reduction of the overall crime rate that are a high priority for your jurisdiction."

This question received only 19 responses, the content of which, mostly repeated what was stated in comments. Many of the respondents indicated a need to prioritize education and prevention as can be seen in such comments as those provided below:

"Prevention and education are the keys to reducing the work load on the law enforcement end of the spectrum."

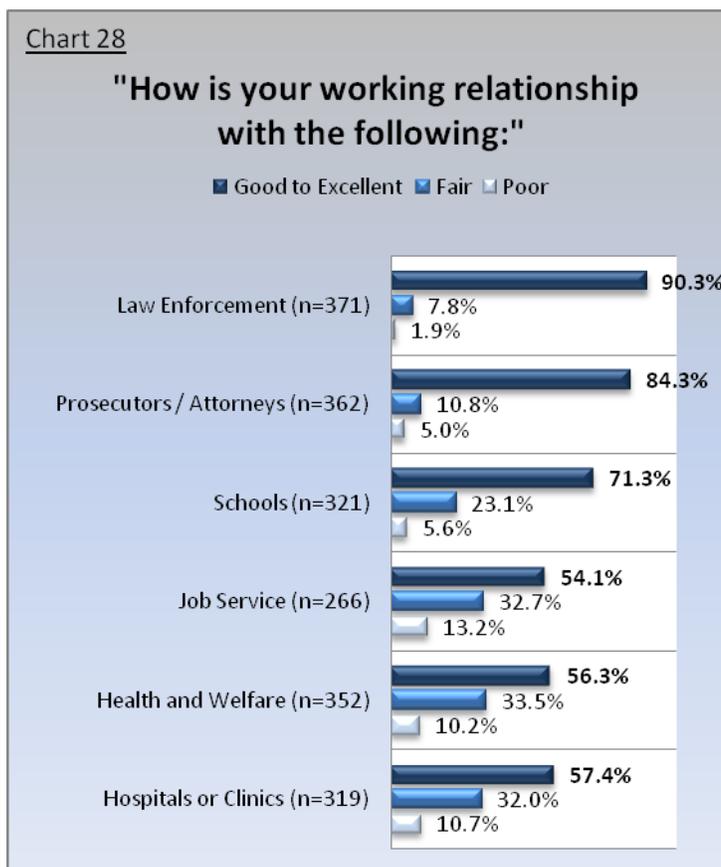
"Again punish the traffickers and drug dealers to the full extent. Help the addicted get off drugs and make jobs available to them, through education and training."

"Drug and alcohol education. As long as there is a market, the drugs will continue flowing."

Organizational Relationships

"How is your working relationship with other community partners?"

The participants were given a list of community partners and asked to choose the best description of their working relationship from the following: Poor, Fair, Good or Excellent. The detailed results can be found in Figure 18 in the appendix. For Chart 28, the categories of "Good" and "Excellent" were combined into one category titled "Good to Excellent." All six of the community partners received the most responses in this category but the two that garnered the highest percentage in this category were law enforcement and prosecutors/attorneys. This is somewhat expected since the overall majority of the survey participants were professionals within the criminal justice community. Schools were also rated as "Good to Excellent" by most of the respondents (71.34%). For the other three types of community partners, just over half of the respondents rated the working relationship as "Good to Excellent."



“Please list and describe any other community partner your organization has a working relationship with that is not listed above.”

Forty one of the participants responded to this question. It is clear that those in the fields of criminal justice, corrections and community leadership have formed a wide variety of effective partnerships. For the complete list, please refer to Figure 19 in the appendix.

Most of the professional partnerships mentioned in the comments were in the fields of treatment, prevention and rehabilitation. Treatment providers were specifically mentioned by 15 different respondents. Also mentioned by numerous respondents were partnerships with churches/faith based groups, youth/family services and vocational rehabilitation programs. Partnerships with school districts, colleges, and universities were also listed by several respondents. Partnerships with community groups such as neighborhood watch groups and service clubs (Elks, Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis) were mentioned by several respondents. There were also several comments regarding partnerships with local industries, businesses and chamber of commerce. Other respondents commented on partnerships with other state agencies (Idaho Transportation Dept., Idaho Dept. of Corrections), federal agencies (Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Agency) and tribal agencies.

Position Specific Questions

For the next section of the survey, the participants were asked to select their occupation from a list of 12. The primary purpose of this mandatory question was to enable analysis of the data based on profession. It was also used as a filter question that automatically sent the participant to a set of questions specific to their profession or to the end of the survey. The six sets of position specific questions were: Law Enforcement, Judicial, Prosecutors, Public Defenders, Probation and Parole. Those that selected "County Commissioner," "City Council Member," "Corrections/Detention" or "Other" were directed to the end of the survey. The following section of this report outlines the results from these position specific questions.

It should be noted that the position totals given in this section may be different from those given in the methodology and Figure 1 of the appendix (Response Rate by Position). When the contact information for survey population was gathered and compiled, the possible survey participants were grouped by occupation for tracking and follow-up purposes. The results given in the methodology are based on this preliminary grouping while the results given in the section that follows are based on the participants' answer to this filter question. Some of the participants selected a profession that differed from their preliminary grouping. For instance, some of the participants held dual positions such as mayor and chief of police. Some of these individuals selected "Law Enforcement" while others chose "City Council Member."

Law Enforcement

“Is your position specialized? If so, please specify.”

“Does your department have a drug unit or officers assigned principally to investigate drug offenses?”

116 of the survey participants selected “Law Enforcement” as their occupation. Just over half of the respondents (65) in this group indicated their position was specialized. Some of the specialized positions included drug recognition experts, management, investigations and DOT (Dept. of Transportation). For the full results, see Figure 20 in the appendix. Almost three quarters of the law enforcement respondents (85 of 116) indicated their department had a drug unit or officers who specialized in investigating drug offenses.

“For the following list of law enforcement resources, please choose the best description of your organization’s needs.”

Law enforcement professionals were next given a list of 18 types of criminal justice resources and asked to select the best description of each, in terms of priority. For full results, see Figure 21 of appendix. Table 2 shows the percentage of respondents that selected “High Need” by type of resource. The two resources with the most responses in this category were more officers (75.0%) and information sharing (62.6%). Drug investigations unit/officer(s), training, DUI enforcement, vehicles and computers/software were also listed as a “High Need” by more than half of the respondents.

	High need	n =
More officers	75.0%	116
Information sharing	62.6%	115
Drug investigations unit/officer(s)	57.0%	114
Training	56.1%	114
DUI enforcement	54.5%	112
Vehicles	51.8%	114
Computers/software	50.9%	114
Video cameras	46.9%	113
K-9 handlers	39.5%	114
Protective wear and equipment	38.1%	113
Crime analysis	27.7%	112
Weapons	26.5%	113
School resource officers	26.1%	111
Multi-jurisdictional task force	23.2%	112
Community/problem oriented policing	18.3%	109
Gang enforcement	12.5%	112
Sexual assault unit/officer(s)	11.8%	110
Domestic violence unit/officer(s)	10.8%	111

"Please note any other needs of your organization."

Law enforcement professionals were then asked to list any other needs of their organization. The complete list of responses can be found in Figure 22 in the appendix. Many of the responses mentioned specific types of personnel including intelligence analysts, animal control and code enforcement. Most of the other responses listed specific types of equipment such as tasers, vehicles (armored and patrol), evidence collection equipment and new radio systems.

"Please choose the best description of your organization's training needs."

The next question listed 15 categories of law enforcement training for which the respondents were asked to rate based on their need. The two categories with the highest number of "High Need" responses were drug investigation/interdiction and new communications technology (Table 3). Also rated as "High Need" training by at least a quarter of the respondents were grant writing, leadership, crime analysis, drug task force and handling mental illness cases.

Table 3

	High Need	n =
Drug investigation/interdiction	44.7%	114
New communications technology	41.2%	114
Grant writing	34.2%	111
Leadership training	31.6%	114
Crime analysis	26.5%	113
Drug task force	26.5%	113
Training to handling mental illness cases	26.4%	110
Managing informants	18.6%	113
Dispatcher training	17.9%	106
Use of force	17.7%	113
Forming tactical units	14.9%	114
Homeland security	14.8%	108
Evidence handling and storage	12.3%	114
Community/problem oriented policing	10.8%	111
Hazardous materials	10.7%	112

"Please note any other training needs of your organization."

Out of the four responses to this open-ended question, only two were specific: "report writing" and "interview interrogation" (Figure 24 of appendix).

Judicial

"Is your position specialized?"

Forty-one survey participants selected "District Judge" or "Magistrate Judge" as their title, thirteen of which said their position was specialized. The areas of specialization listed by the respondents included mental health court, family law, domestic violence and drug court.

"Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

Judicial professionals were next asked about the availability of specific judicial resources (detailed results listed in Figure 25 of the appendix). As shown in Table 4, all of the items listed were available to the respondents for most of their cases. However, for the items related to sentencing options and agency cooperation, a significant portion of the respondents selected "In some cases".

"Do you have adequate sentencing options?"

In response to this question, 23 judicial respondents selected "Yes" as their answer while 2 declined to answer. Sixteen judges indicated they do not have adequate sentencing options. When asked to specify, these respondents all commented on a lack of treatment options. The types of treatment options mentioned most often were in-patient treatment and drug/alcohol abuse treatment. Other subjects mentioned by multiple respondents were the lack of treatment options for indigent persons and a need for more residential treatment options. Judicial respondents also listed several other sentencing options they would like to see more of, including treatment for violent offenders, mental health programs, halfway houses, voluntary sterilization programs and cognitive therapy. Also mentioned by one respondent was the need for more probation officers.

	Never	In some cases	In all or most cases	n =
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	40
A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients	3.0%	33.3%	63.6%	33
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	0.0%	40.7%	59.3%	27
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	2.6%	38.5%	59.0%	39
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	0.0%	42.5%	57.5%	40

When Table 4 is viewed individually, the rates seem to indicate judges mostly have enough sentencing options. However, the context changes if the comments regarding specific sentencing option needs are also considered. When taken as a whole, the responses from members of the judicial profession are indicative of a need for more sentencing options to meet drug and alcohol treatment needs for offenders of all ages.

Public Defenders

"Is your position specialized? If yes, please specify."

The response rate for public defenders was the lowest of all the individual participant categories at 11%. A total of eight responses were received from this group. Six of which indicated their position was specialized (felonies, juveniles, dependency proceedings).

"Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

Although the sample size of this group is too small for statistical analysis, it is of interest that four of the eight respondents felt they "Never" had a caseload level that permitted sufficient contact with clients (Table 5). The detailed responses are listed in Figure 27 of the appendix.

	Never	In some cases	In all or most cases	n =
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	8
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	5
A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients	50.0%	37.5%	25.0%	8
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	12.5%	75.0%	12.5%	8
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	12.5%	75.0%	12.5%	8

"Choose the best description of your organization's needs for the following resources."

Five of the eight respondents indicated a high need for more support staff and four said the same thing for more public defenders (Figure 28 of appendix).

"If you selected "Equipment" in the previous question, please specify."

(Figure 29 of appendix) Three of the four responses to this question listed high tech equipment such as computers, scanners, dvd players and software. The other response commented on a need for better access to legal research materials.

"Please note any other needs of your organization."

(Figure 30 of appendix) This question received five separate responses, which mostly re-iterated previously discussed needs such as more funding, more support staff, and investigative resources.

Prosecutors

"Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

A total of 16 responses out of 44 were received from county prosecutors. When asked the question stated above, almost all of the respondents (93.8%) felt they had sufficient information to identify alcohol or drug issues of offenders (Figure 31 of the appendix). Similar to the results from the judicial group, a significant portion of the prosecutors selected "In some cases" for their answer regarding sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol treatment needs (Table 6).

	Never	In some cases	In all or most cases	n =
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	0.0%	6.3%	93.8%	16
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	0.0%	31.3%	68.8%	16
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	0.0%	37.5%	62.5%	16
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	0.0%	37.5%	62.5%	16

"Please choose the best description of your organization's need for the following specialized resources."

Prosecutors were given a list of five specialized resources and asked to rate each, in terms of need. As shown in Table 7, most of the prosecutors indicated at least a moderate need of all five resources. Almost all (14 of 16) of the respondents felt a moderate to high need for information/intelligence networks (other than the Bureau of Criminal Identification) and officers that specialize in investigating drug cases.

	Moderate to High need	n =
Information/intelligence networks other than Bureau of Criminal Identification	87.5%	16
Deputies specializing in investigating or prosecuting drug cases	87.5%	16
Cooperative arrangements with law enforcement	81.3%	16
Cooperative arrangements with other agencies outside your district	68.8%	16
Equipment	68.8%	14

“If you selected “Equipment” in the previous question, please specify.”

This question received responses from four prosecutors, who listed items such as laptop computers, monitoring devices, tazers, timely data, and surveillance equipment. For the full list, refer to Figure 33 in the appendix.

“Please note any other needs of your organization.”

When asked to list other needs of their organization, five prosecutors provided comments. Two of the prosecutors commented on a need for more positions and better pay. The other needs listed were an “Outside investigator independent of law enforcement,” and treatment options. For the full list, refer to Figure 33 in the appendix.

Approximately what percentage of your cases involve substance abuse?

Prosecutors were asked to estimate the percentage of their cases that involve substance abuse. This question received 16 responses and the median rate was 68% (Table 8). The highest rate stated was 90% (one respondent) and the lowest rate given was 25% (one respondent).

Median =	68.0%	Min =	25.0%
n =	16	Max =	90.0%

Approximately what percentage of arrests for controlled substance violations (excluding possession) in your jurisdiction resulted in prosecution during the past year?

Prosecutors were next asked to estimate the percentage of arrests for controlled substances in their jurisdiction (excluding possession) that resulted in prosecution during the past year. This question also received 16 responses and the median rate was 91%. The highest rate stated was 100% (one respondent) and the lowest rate given was 0% (one respondent).

Median =	91.0%	Min =	0.0%
n =	16	Max =	100.0%

Due to the small sample size, it is difficult to utilize the statistics for anything other than general statements. With that said, it can be stated, in general, many of the cases prosecutors come across, involve substance abuse and most of those result in prosecution.

Parole Officers

"Is your position specialized? If yes, please specify."

A total of 23 respondents selected "Parole Officer" as their occupation with 8 indicating their position was specialized. The areas of specialization included sex offenders, high risk/rider re-entry, mental health and gang.

"Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

As shown in Table 10, all of the parole officer respondents said they always had sufficient information to identify offender issues with drugs or alcohol. For the parole officers that handled juvenile cases, two of nine felt they never had enough sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs. Five of 23 respondents also said they never had a caseload that permitted sufficient contact with parolees. (Full results are given in Figure 35 of the appendix)

	Never	In some cases	In all of most cases	n =
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	23
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	0.0%	17.4%	82.6%	23
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	0.0%	30.4%	69.6%	23
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	22.2%	33.3%	44.4%	9
A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients	21.7%	34.8%	43.5%	23

"Choose the best description of your organization's needs for the following resources."

Almost 80% of the 23 respondents indicated a high need for more parole officers and for more drug testing of offenders (Table 11). Approximately 70% said they have a high need for more collaboration with law enforcement, more programming for parolees and more equipment. (Full results are given in Figure 36 of the appendix)

	High need	n =
Parole officers	78.3%	23
Drug testing of offenders	78.3%	23
Collaboration with law enforcement	72.7%	22
Programming for clients	68.2%	22
Equipment	68.2%	22
Treatment for clients	63.6%	22
Graduated sanctions for probationers	56.5%	23
Support staff	43.5%	23
Better risk assessments	26.1%	23

"If you selected equipment for the previous question, please specify."

Respondents that indicated a need for equipment, were asked to specify the type of equipment. Of the 17 responses to this question, there were eight separate references to a need for more non-lethal weapons and six for more vehicles, including all-wheel drive vehicles. Four of the respondents said they need more computers and uniforms/duty belts. The other types of equipment mentioned by more than one respondent were officer safety equipment, radios, digital recorders, and drug testing. The detailed responses can be found in Figure 37 of the appendix.

"Please note any other needs of your organization."

When asked to list any other needs of their organization, multiple parole officers listed the following: increased treatment resources, effective leadership, proactive policies and better pay. Five separate individuals mentioned a need for more training on subjects such as police tactics, synthetic drugs, and cybercrime. The detailed responses can be found in Figure 38 of the appendix.

Probation Officers

"Is your position specialized? If yes, please specify."

A total of 35 respondents selected probation officer as their occupation, of which 13 said their position was specialized. Some of the areas of specialization were juveniles, sex offenders, high risk and drug court.

"Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

(Table 12) In answering the question stated above, almost all of the respondents felt they had enough information to properly identify when offenders have issues with drugs or alcohol. In contrast with parole officers, almost all probation officers that handled juvenile cases felt they had enough options for drug or alcohol treatment at their disposal. Three of 32 officers felt their caseload was too large to allow them sufficient contact with offenders on probation. (Detailed results in Figure 39 in the appendix).

	Never	In some cases	In all or most cases	n =
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	4.5%	0.0%	95.5%	22
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	3.1%	6.3%	90.6%	32
A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients	9.4%	12.5%	78.1%	32
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	32
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	0.0%	26.9%	73.1%	26

"Approximately what percentage of your clients need treatment but don't receive it?"

(Table 13) Probation officers were asked to estimate the percentage of their clients that need treatment but do not receive it. The median rate of the 32 responses was 10%. The highest rate of 40% was given by 1 respondent and the lowest rate of 0% was given by three respondents.

Median =	10.0%	Min =	0.0%
n =	32	Max =	40.0%

"In regards to the previous question, what are the main reasons why clients do not receive the needed treatment?"

Probation officers were given a list of six reasons why substance abuse cases did not receive necessary treatment (Table 14). The most common reasons selected were lack of organization financial resources, lack of offender motivation and lack of treatment options for offenders with dual diagnosis (mental health and substance abuse issues).

	n = 35	%
Lack of financial resources for organization		23.6%
Lack of motivation on the part of the offender		21.3%
Lack of treatment options for clients with dual diagnosis (mental health and substance abuse issues)		20.2%
Lack of long term treatment options for chronic abusers		19.1%
Long waiting lists for treatment		7.9%
Other		7.9%

"If you select 'Other' for the previous question, please specify."

If the respondent selected "Other" as their answer, they were asked to be more specific. Five out of the nine respondents commented on a lack of (offender) resources (Table 15). The other reasons given were lack of transportation, lack of local treatment programs, no court order, and indigent offenders.

	Count
Lack of resources	4
Lack of transportation options	1
No income	1
Lack of treatment programs in close vicinity	1
Not ordered by the court	1
Indigent offenders	1

"Please choose the best description of your organization's need for the following specialized resources."

In regards to specialized resources, most of the probation officers felt a high need for treatment and programming options. Half of the respondents felt a high need for collaboration with law enforcement, offender drug testing and graduated sanctions for probationers (Table 16). Detailed results are listed in Figure 40 of the appendix.

	High need	n =
Treatment for clients	59.4%	32
Programming for clients	53.1%	32
Collaboration with law enforcement	50.0%	32
Drug testing of offenders	50.0%	32
Graduated sanctions for probationers	50.0%	32
Probation officers	46.9%	32
Support staff	31.3%	32
Equipment	22.6%	31
Better risk assessments	21.9%	32

"If you selected equipment for the previous question, please specify."

This question received 13 responses from probation officers. The most common types of equipment mentioned were vehicles, computers, and radios (that work in rural areas). The other type of equipment mentioned by multiple respondents were bullet-proof vests. For the detailed list please see Figure 41 of the appendix.

"Please note any other needs of your organization."

When asked to list other needs of their organization, seven probation officers responded. From those comments, two items were listed by two respondents, more drug testing and support staff. There was one comment each about longer prison terms and more transitional housing for parolees and probationers. All of the other respondents commented on funding for various items such as treatment, inmate education, salary increases and more supervisory positions. For the detailed list please see Figure 42 of the appendix.

Open Comments

In the last section of the survey, participants were asked to answer four open-ended questions. The first three questions of this section gave the participants the opportunity to elaborate more on the subjects of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and drug offenders. The very last question simply asked for any further comments.

Services for Victims of domestic violence

"What services do you feel are lacking within your community to help domestic violence victims?"

This question received responses from 171 participants. From these responses, 22 specific topics were repeated by multiple respondents. Table 17 is a summary of those subjects and the number of times there were commented on. The services mentioned most often were: outreach programs, safe housing, counseling/support groups, treatment for offenders, and victim advocates/DV coordinators. For the complete list of responses to this question, sorted by position, please refer to Figure 42 in the appendix.

Table 17

Comments on services for domestic violence victims		#
Outreach and Education		
Outreach programs to increase public awareness of domestic violence, victims' rights and where to go to		45
More preventative education for children in schools		4
Treatment and Other Local Resources		
Short and long term safe housing for victims of domestic violence and their children		36
Counseling and support groups for victims		28
Local resources or services to address domestic violence in rural areas		13
Counseling and other resources for children of victims		13
More funding in general to help address domestic violence		10
Services for Victims with Special Circumstances		
Financial assistance for victims		16
Vocational training for victims		3
Childcare and transportation for victims to services and safe housing		4
Resources for Spanish speaking victims		2
Personnel, Coordination		
Treatment / counseling for offenders of DV		25
DV advocate / coordinator that helps victims with services and legal matters		18
Substance abuse treatment for offenders		9
Mental health treatment for victims and offenders		7
Follow-up by law enforcement and other services		6
More offender accountability and monitoring		6
Enforcement of protective orders	Increased prosecutions and harsher penalties for domestic violence	5
	Courts that specialize in domestic violence matters	5
	More training for personnel on how to handle domestic violence situations	3
	More cooperation between agencies and service providers	4
	Coordinate efforts by agencies to provide better protection of victims	3

Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

"What services do you feel are lacking within your community to help sexual assault victims?"

This question received responses from 140 participants. From these responses, 22 specific topics were repeated by multiple respondents. Table 18 is a summary of those subjects and the number of times there were commented on. Most of the respondents indicated they would like to see more local options for victims, such as certified counseling and shelters (safe housing). This was especially true for respondents from rural areas. Many also called for an increase in outreach programs to increase public awareness of sexual assault. Many felt they had adequate services but victims often did not know where to go for help. Several respondents also advocated for a comprehensive, multi-disciplined team approach when dealing with sexual assault. This would include personnel trained in SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) and medical personnel trained in SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner). For the complete list of responses to this question, sorted by position, please refer to Figure 43 in the appendix.

	#
Treatment and Other Resources	
Local options for assessment, treatment and counseling from certified professionals	29
Access to safe housing in the local area	17
Support groups	11
Long term counseling	9
Treatment for offenders	6
Self help options	4
Prevention programs	3
Faith based organizations and more local resources in general	3
Outreach and Education	
them	27
Awareness and prevention programs in schools for juveniles	5
Personnel, Coordination	
Nurse Examiner)	29
Victim advocates	9
Medical follow-up	6
More female personnel	3
Coordination and support from other agencies and groups	2
Quicker response by police and counselors	2
Services for Victims with Special Circumstances	
Services for low income victims	8
Low cost mental health services	8
Financial assistance for victims	4
Spanish language resources	2
Handling Offenders	
Aggressive prosecution and more severe punishments	3
Equipment to monitor offenders	2

Additional Recommendations for Substance Abuse Issues

"What additional recommendations do you have for handling offenders with substance abuse issues?"

This question received responses from 179 participants. From these responses, 29 specific topics were repeated by multiple respondents. Table 19 is a summary of those subjects and the number of times there were commented on. The majority of the responses to this question were concerned with treatment/resources, accountability and policy.

In regards to treatment and resources, many respondents indicated a need for accessible and affordable options for treatment. This included counseling services, long term residential treatment, inpatient facilities, and mental health treatment. Many respondents said there is a general need for more funding to deal with substance abuse. Also mentioned by several respondents was a need to emphasize treatment over incarceration, programs for juveniles, post treatment follow-up, and programs that incorporate the family.

Numerous respondents stated that offenders and parents of juvenile offenders need to be held more accountable. This includes more random testing for drug or alcohol use, monitoring equipment, and supervision of offenders on parole or probation.

Several respondents felt that arrest policies need to be more strict, especially for offenders who violate probation/parole, repeat offenders, and drug dealers. Many called for harsher penalties for drug offenses. Many felt offenders should be mandated by the court to get treatment and if they refuse, they should be incarcerated.

For the complete list of responses to this question, sorted by position, please refer to Figure 44 in the appendix.

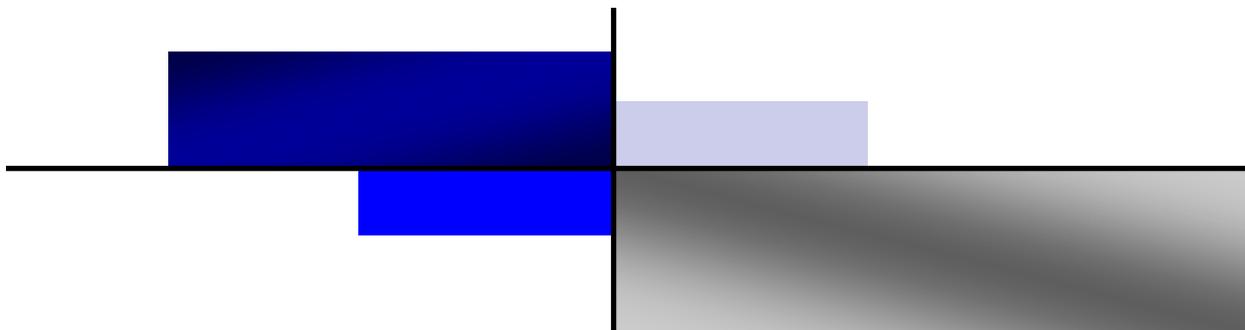


Table 19

Additional Recommendations for Substance Abuse Issues	
Treatment and Other Resources	#
Accessible, affordable treatment & counseling services (ATR Qualified)	44
Long term residential treatment	17
Funding (in general)	13
Affordable halfway housing / shelters (for adults and juveniles)	12
Inpatient treatment facilities	12
Mental health treatment and emphasis on treatment over incarceration	10
Awareness, prevention and treatment programs for juveniles	9
Post treatment follow-up	8
Treatment involving families (cognitive-behavioral)	7
Social support networks	4
Vocational training	4
Diversion programs	4
CAPP Programs (Correctional Alternative Placement Program)	4
Community service programs	3
BPA not working	3
Transportation to treatment	3
Faith Based Orgs	2
Accountability	
Accountability (offender and parents of juveniles)	25
Drug / alcohol testing	17
Monitoring equipment, supervision	14
Policy	
More strict arrest policy and harsher punishments for offenders	34
Incarcerate those who refuse treatment	19
Court ordered treatment	9
Drug courts and other problem solving courts	8
Support from judges	7
Refer only those that truly want help	6
More specialized personnel and training	5
Stricter punishments for drug dealers / manufacturers	5
Collaboration and interdisciplinary prevention	2

"If you have any other comments, please enter them here."

The last question of the survey, simply asked participants for any other comments. The responses to this question were not summarized due to the wide variety of subjects covered. They are listed in their entirety in Figure 45 of the appendix.

The responses to the questions in this part of the survey were very insightful and will serve as a valuable resource for grant reviews, needs assessment and other research.

Appendix

Figure 1

Response Rate by Profession Category					
	Emails Sent	Invalid Address	Valid addresses	Responses	Response Rate
Sheriff	44	3	41	17	41.5%
ISP	67	0	67	60	89.6%
Police Chief	75	11	64	38	59.4%
State Juvenile Detention	10	0	10	8	80.0%
County Juvenile Detention	14	2	12	4	33.3%
County Juvenile Probation	44	8	36	21	58.3%
DOC	14	0	14	6	42.9%
Adult Probation	280	0	280	53	18.9%
Prosecutors	44	6	38	16	42.1%
Judges	119	19	100	41	42.0%
Public Defenders	95	22	73	8	11.0%
County Commissioners	84	7	77	18	23.4%
Mayors and City Council	427	23	404	88	21.8%
Total	1317	101	1216	378	
Overall Response Rate =					31.2%
Average Response Rate Among These Categories =					43.4%

Figure 2

"In your opinion, have the following ADULT substance issues been increasing or decreasing in your jurisdiction?"

n = 378	Decreasing	Staying the Same	Increasing Somewhat	Greatly Increasing	Don't Know	No Answer
Alcohol Abuse	2.65%	36.51%	41.80%	7.41%	10.85%	0.79%
DUI	5.29%	41.80%	32.80%	10.05%	9.26%	0.79%
Prescription Drug Abuse	0.26%	13.49%	37.57%	35.71%	12.17%	0.79%
Otc Drug Abuse	1.85%	30.16%	27.51%	10.58%	28.84%	1.06%
Spice	6.35%	11.11%	24.34%	32.28%	25.13%	0.79%
Bath Salts	6.61%	11.64%	19.31%	17.72%	43.65%	1.06%
Alcopops	1.32%	14.02%	17.72%	8.47%	57.67%	0.79%
Meth Trafficking	14.29%	34.66%	27.51%	9.52%	13.23%	0.79%
Meth Possession/Use	11.64%	34.39%	30.42%	11.38%	11.38%	0.79%
Marijuana Production/Trafficking	3.70%	40.48%	30.69%	7.94%	15.87%	1.32%
Marijuana Possession/Use	2.12%	38.62%	33.33%	12.96%	11.64%	1.32%

Figure 3
<i>"Have you seen other trends in adult substance abuse that are not listed above. If so, what are they?"</i>
Law Enforcement:
"Increase in heroin"
"Heroin possession and trafficking on the increase due in part to the prescription drug problem."
"Cocaine is on the rise again along with ecstasy."
"BC Bud Smuggling in the north end of the state and more of a presence of cocaine."
"Less domestic meth production and distribution and greater international meth production and distribution."
"Cocaine trafficking and use is on the increase."
"Combining alcohol and prescription drugs – overdosing"
"Cocaine, Heroine"
"Heroin use and sales."
"Methamphetamine use continues to be our most serious issue and it is very prevalent in our area."
"Huffing cans of air, (compressed air for cleaning key boards, etc.)"
"On the above listed Spice and Bath Salts. We saw a large increase in usage. Once the city, county and state passed laws make it illegal to sale out of stores and by persons the issue deceased. Although still present not as large and issue as the past when it was legal to sale."
District Judges:
"Increase in the use of heroin."
"The U.S. Supreme Court decision (Gant), regarding vehicle searches has resulted in a decrease in illegal possession of controlled substances charges. The change in the DUI statute which makes the 3rd dui in 10 years (instead of 5) has increased the number of felony dui charges. The fact that possession charges are down and dui charges are up can be attributed to these legal changes. There is no reason to think the instances of these crimes are different. Prescription drug abuse is way up. Bath Salts and Spice were not issues at all in (my jurisdiction). They emerged and were put down pretty effectively by the legislature. Finally, the proliferation of drug courts, mental health courts, other "problem solving" courts and other community correction alternatives have decreased recidivism across the board in the drug addict/alcoholic/mentally ill offender population. Violent crime is down as well, probably because of the relative decrease in the young adult male population." (This comment is repeated for Question 5 by this respondent)
"Non-prescription use and sale of oxycontin."
Magistrate Judges:
"Not off hand. The greatest problem we have is prescription drug abuse. Something must be done to enforce the availability of addictive prescription drugs on the internet and telephone solicitations for pain pills."
"Recently starting to see more cocaine possession/delivery."
"Heroin and methadone abuse"
"Felony DUI's are now increasing because the legislature has increased the window of time for 3rd DUI"
"Greater BAC levels in DUI cases"

Figure 3 continued	
Prosecutors:	
"Heroin, cocaine, ecstasy"	
"I must say I had two of our main investigators for the drug task force and the Sheriff's Office provide input and they said that "Bath salts," "Spice" and "Alcopops" are basically unknown here, so far. This prosecutor feels that substance abuse and alcohol offenses are really about like always." "The two officers felt that substance abuse issues are increasing."	
"Repeat DUI offenses appear to be increasing greatly."	
"domestic abuse increase"	
"we are seeing the re-emergence of cocaine."	
"Increasing instances of heroin possession and use"	
"heroin use has become an issue again"	
"Huffing of canned air."	
Public Defenders:	
"fewer repeat offenders who have graduated from drug court"	
"Due to the decreased ability for people to get Oxy, Heroin related crimes seem to be increasing."	
Probation Officers:	
"Heroin is back and on the rise."	
"Yes, Methadone often prescribed for back pain."	
"Relapse of methamphetamine use by injection form."	
"Lack of funds for treatment has become a major trend."	
"We have always had a drug/alcohol issues in (our county) and we have seen a fairly constant pattern"	
Parole Officers:	
"big increase in prescription drug abuse, especially with drugs we rarely, if ever, test for: benzo's, muscle relaxers, etc."	
"Just the ones listed. Coming across Spice and marijuana more frequently."	
Corrections:	
"a population that falls between the cracks for services in the 18-25 years of age. I would assume that this population has issues in all of the areas asked about above. These individuals involved in either juvenile or adult criminal justice system are often immature, low employment, poor decision making skills, low academic skills, emotional issues and have sense of being free from underage controls being over 18."	
County Commissioners:	
"Meth appears to be the most significant drug of choice and abuse continues to be increasing."	
"Cocaine abuse increasing"	
"prescription drug use up."	
City Officials:	
"The median age of drug offenders seems to be getting older in the past 1 years or so."	
"It seems that more people are driving under the influence."	
Other Positions	
"I've seen in rise in Poss. of Cocaine in our presentence reports."	
"B.A.C.'s are getting higher."	
"more heroin use"	

Figure 4

<i>"In your opinion, have the following ADULT crime issues been increasing or decreasing?"</i>						
n = 378	Decreasing	Staying the Same	Increasing Somewhat	Greatly Increasing	Don't Know	No Answer
Spousal/Dating Violence	2.12%	34.66%	37.04%	5.82%	19.05%	1.32%
Other Domestic Disputes	2.12%	37.04%	35.71%	4.23%	19.31%	1.59%
Children Neglected Or Abused By Adults	2.65%	29.89%	38.36%	7.67%	19.31%	2.12%
Elder Abuse	2.38%	42.86%	12.96%	1.59%	38.10%	2.12%
Cybercrime: Fraud	0.53%	17.72%	33.33%	13.49%	33.07%	1.85%
Cybercrime: Obscene Content	0.79%	19.84%	33.60%	12.17%	32.01%	1.59%
Cybercrime: Harrassment	0.79%	19.84%	35.19%	9.79%	32.80%	1.59%
Sexual Crimes	3.70%	45.24%	21.96%	2.65%	24.87%	1.59%
Violent Crimes	10.58%	42.86%	26.19%	3.44%	15.08%	1.85%
Gangs	11.11%	35.71%	21.69%	7.67%	21.16%	2.65%
ID Theft	1.59%	26.98%	32.28%	10.05%	26.98%	2.12%
Other Property Crimes	2.65%	39.68%	30.42%	5.29%	19.84%	2.12%

Figure 5
<i>"Have you seen other trends in adult crime? If so, what are they?"</i>
Law Enforcement:
"Slight increase in disturbing the peace – fighting"
"Alcohol related thefts"
"We have seen an increase in the severity of the child abuse cases we are working. Very small children with very serious injuries is on the rise."
"Embezzlement cases have significantly increased"
"poverty related crimes"
"From time to time, certain groups of people get running and gunning on Meth and commit numerous crimes until we catch them. Usually for Poss. of Meth."
Prosecutors:
"Increase in pharmacy robberies relating to prescription pain medication."
"The crime we are handling is about like it always has been with the exception that the Internet has led to more sexual crimes. Identity theft, so far, has seemed like a minor problem here."
"I'm not sure if the 'violent crime' category includes misdemeanor batteries, but those appear to be increasing. Also, we have had a huge increase in traffic misdemeanors."
"Restitution decrease"
"we are seeing a slight increase in most crimes, but nothing extraordinary. Thus although I place increasing somewhat the numbers maybe skewed. "
"Embezzlement, Fraudulent Poss of Financial Transaction Cards, etc., have increased significantly"
Public Defenders:
"felony insufficient check cases are increasing."
Probation Officers:
"About 12-18 months ago, I notice a significant decrease in the amount of felony convictions coming out of (certain) counties. My work load dropped quite a bit. However in the last 3-4 months, the number of felony convictions in that area are going back up."
County Commissioners:
"Burglary continues to increase and may be related to the meth use."
City Officials:
"Adult vandalism, suicidal subjects threatening themselves and others"
"Young adults who have nothing to do getting into trouble because of idle time. Car break-ins on the rise."
"our crime is increasing slightly due to population expansion"
"Divorce Rate on the rise"
Other:
"While the activities of local gangs has been curbed tremendously by the efforts of local and federal law enforcement, e.g., Metro Violent Crime Task Force, we are beginning to see quite an influx of gangs from other areas: Latino, White Supremist, motorcycle gangs, etc. In addition, we are seeing an increase in the selling and receiving of stolen and illegal weapons. It's difficult to say whether that is a direct result of the influx of gangs as mentioned above, or whether that 'trade' was already in full force, but we simply didn't have the means to uncover these operations as we now do."
Alcohol related thefts
Increase in pharmacy robberies related to prescription meds

Figure 6
"In your opinion, have the following JUVENILE substance issues been increasing or decreasing in your jurisdiction?"

n = 378	Decreasing	Staying the Same	Increasing Somewhat	Greatly Increasing	Don't Know	No Answer
Alcohol Abuse	2.38%	30.42%	38.62%	5.82%	21.96%	0.79%
Prescription Drug Abuse	1.32%	16.14%	34.13%	20.63%	27.25%	0.53%
Otc Drug Abuse	1.32%	22.22%	27.51%	11.11%	36.51%	1.32%
Spice	4.50%	10.32%	25.93%	22.49%	35.19%	1.59%
Bath Salts	5.03%	11.38%	18.52%	11.90%	51.85%	1.32%
Alcopops	1.59%	11.38%	18.52%	10.05%	57.41%	1.06%
Meth Trafficking	15.61%	32.80%	11.64%	2.12%	36.24%	1.59%
Meth Possession/Use	17.20%	30.69%	16.93%	3.44%	30.16%	1.59%
DUI	4.76%	37.30%	26.98%	4.23%	25.93%	0.79%
Marijuana Production/Trafficking	6.08%	38.10%	18.52%	2.91%	32.54%	1.85%
Marijuana Possession/Use	4.76%	30.69%	29.10%	9.26%	24.87%	1.32%

Figure 7
"Have you seen other trends in juvenile substance abuse that are not listed above. If so, what are they?"

Law Enforcement:
"Heroin use is increasing."
"Cocaine and ecstasy are on the rise."
"Prescription drug usage while driving."
"intravenous drug use; heroin and Prescription drugs."
"Runaways"
"On the above listed Spice and Bath Salts. We saw a large increase in usage. Once the city, county and state passed laws make it illegal to sale out of stores and by persons the issue deceased. Although still present not as large and issue as the past when it was legal to sale."
Prosecutors:
"Spice was very big until the legislature made it illegal."
"Smoking of Prescription Medications"
Public Defenders:
"Rise of Cocaine use recently"
Probation Officers:
"Charges related to Meth are down from what they were 6-8 years ago. Reported use has gone down a little"
"Huffing air freshener (Glade)"
"We are seeing rise in heroin use"
Corrections:
"Alcohol and Marijuana continue to be the drugs of choice."
"Social norms for alcohol use among adults give juveniles the message that drinking is a normal part of our lifestyles and a right of passage when they turn 18-21."
County Commissioners:
"Teen party incidents involving alcohol (and possibly other drug) continue."
"underage smoking and use of other tobacco products is increasing."
City Officials:
"(My county) Youth Advisory Council and other awareness, education, and alternative resources are stepping up to help prevention efforts."
"Auto break ins. Crimes of opportunity. Trespassing on private property"
"They are constantly trying to find new "highs" and what to use to get them there"
"I have notice a slight increase in graffiti/destruction of public property."

Figure 8
"In your opinion, have the following JUVENILE issues been increasing or decreasing?"

	n = 378	Decreasing	Staying the Same	Increasing Somewhat	Greatly Increasing	Don't Know	No Answer
Spousal/Dating Violence		1.85%	34.92%	17.46%	0.79%	43.65%	1.32%
Bullying at Schools		2.12%	22.22%	34.92%	9.52%	29.63%	1.59%
Bullying Online		0.79%	14.81%	35.19%	16.40%	32.01%	0.79%
Dropping Out or Truancy		5.03%	31.75%	23.81%	4.50%	33.60%	1.32%
Sexting		1.32%	8.73%	30.95%	20.37%	37.04%	1.59%
Sexual Crimes		4.76%	36.77%	16.14%	1.85%	39.42%	1.06%
Gangs		10.05%	33.33%	18.52%	4.23%	31.48%	2.38%
Violent Crimes		9.26%	39.68%	14.02%	2.91%	32.28%	1.85%
ID Theft		3.70%	32.28%	11.11%	2.91%	47.88%	2.12%
Other Property Crimes		1.59%	34.66%	21.43%	4.76%	34.39%	3.17%

Figure 9
Question 9: "Have you seen other trends in juvenile issues? If so, what are they?"

Law Enforcement:
"arson related calls - setting small items on fire"
"school related (issues)"
"M.I.P. (property damage)"
Prosecutors:
"fight clubs"
"Bullying on social networks (has) risen because of the advent of technology. Also truancy is starting to stabilize because we have created a truancy court in (my County) which has addressed the issue head on."
"Juvenile theft, burglary, etc., have greatly increased."
Public Defenders:
"Car Burgs on the rise"
Probation Officers:
"Cyber crimes"
"Youth are bullying via the internet on Facebook more than ever. Use of cell phones for (inappropriate) communication leading to actual sexting with sexually explicit material is on the rise."
"Particular increase in vandalism"
"aggressive girls fighting each other is increasing"
Parole Officers:
"Vandalism, car burgs both increasing."
Corrections:
"offenders are getting younger and younger"
County Commissioners:
"increase in teen pregnancy"
City Officials:
"Auto break-ins. Crimes of opportunity"
"Property theft"

Figure 10

"Please indicate the extent to which the following increased or decreased."

n = 378	Staying the Same					
	Decreasing	Staying the Same	Increasing Somewhat	Greatly Increasing	Don't Know	No Answer
Trained experts in drug enforcement/mgt	14.29%	44.18%	25.40%	4.76%	11.11%	0.26%
Drug abuse prevention efforts	12.17%	38.10%	32.80%	9.26%	7.14%	0.53%
Drug abuse treatment availability	21.16%	36.51%	23.02%	5.29%	13.23%	0.79%
Alcohol abuse prevention efforts	12.43%	43.92%	27.78%	5.56%	10.32%	0.00%
Alcohol abuse treatment availability	20.37%	42.33%	20.11%	4.23%	12.96%	0.00%
Mental health treatment availability	32.80%	32.01%	18.25%	2.65%	13.76%	0.53%
Alternative sentencing options for drug violations	4.50%	34.39%	35.45%	11.64%	14.02%	0.00%
Federal funding to address drug/alcohol abuse	27.51%	27.25%	11.90%	2.65%	30.42%	0.26%
Local funding to address drug/alcohol abuse	33.86%	34.13%	10.05%	1.59%	20.37%	0.00%
Federal funding to address domestic violence	20.90%	28.31%	9.26%	1.06%	39.95%	0.53%

Figure 11

"What other changes in criminal justice resources have you noticed in the last 5 years?"

Law Enforcement

"A decrease in funding and positions for alcohol enforcement."

"(Our) Meth program has done a great job in discouraging teens from using it - but in the flip side the teens have increased their prescription drug use and marijuana.
I do see an increase in grants which help us get equipment, such as lifelocks, which help in the fight against drunk drivers."

"funding for prevention among school-aged subjects has substantially decreased. The groups and personnel are still in place in the community to educate our children, but funding has crippled the efforts."

"We have lost officers due to budget cuts and "salary savings" increasing the workload on the detectives or officers in this field causing us to do more with less and not always being efficient in our duties."

"It seems like we put lots of money into outputs such as arresting drug violators and then incarcerating these people. What is not so evident is a focus on outcomes, such as treating and re-integrating these people into our communities. Another area without true emphasis involves establishing community ties and partnerships designed to recognize and formulate solutions for problems identified by the communities we live in, with a genuine focus on prevention and outcomes, instead of simply apprehending violators."

"The lack of funding for these programs have made these program remind the same or decrease in their abilities to make them work. "

"Decreasing budgets, personnel cutbacks, training cutbacks"

"Smaller budgets and fewer resources in general. Doing more with less."

"Overall decrease in budget, leads to less manpower"

"loss of funding for state Department of Health reducing resources and staff"

"Generally a decrease in funding sources."

"attacks on officers"

"Adult Mental Health issues have become harder to deal with, the system is much more difficult to access, and placement of mental health patients is becoming extremely difficult"

"A significant drop in the availability of Homeland Security Funds. Also a reduction in technology funding."

"We have not been able to touch the Homeland Security funds in the county. The Commissioners have shut down all homeland security money to law enforcement. We get PILT money in the form of 1.2 million that we cannot touch. The commissioners took two years to put in a 911 system after the last one was struck by lightning. We are just now getting the grant in place to put in a new system. We are not able to put in for grants as the county does not have ability to run the books correctly. We have been mixing money from the boat funds. When ever we do something new we are scrutinized to the point we do not want to do anything. Dare has been shut down because of lack of funding. We run our domestic violence through volunteers and hopes door in (my) County, thank god for welfare. "

"We started a Drug Court which is working very well."

"Lack of. "

Figure 11 continued
Dist Judge
"A "hardening" of the recidivist population but an increasing number of problem-solving courts to address ongoing issues."
"There has been a greater emphasis on treatment and education in recent years. In other words, the trend toward the "smart on crime" approach has proven to be more successful in reducing recidivism than the "tough on crime" or "revolving door" approach."
"Drug courts, DUI courts, mental health courts, all great."
Magistrate
"Tough days - tight \$\$"
"To reiterate, fewer and fewer resources. Dealing with prescription drug treatment is sorely lacking and the problem is escalating."
"the availability of funds for Drug court and DUI Court has been an improvement and appears to be the most effective and efficient use of resources."
"There are very few alternatives for those who need treatment, but lack funding."
"Right now we are in a dangerous area for lack or pulling of funds for a number of treatment modalities all across the board. "
"Specialty programs are receiving (or told they will be) less funds."
"Prosecutor"
"State agency furlough days affects effectiveness and availability."
"lost our stop grant funding"
"restitution reduction of payment"
"Resources have been hitting and missing depending on the economy. "
"Loss in resources for treatment programs for both juveniles and adults, reduction in resources for specialty courts such as drug court and mental health court, loss of treatment providers, loss of Dept. of Health and Welfare office (closed down) also limiting treatment and intervention options. "
"less availability of federal and state drug enforcement agents"
Public Defender
"Less money going towards help for those dealing with above issues."
Probation
"decrease in Drug Court Funds. Not enough significant sanctions for Drug Court and other offenders who relapse. They say there is accountability but the offenders just laugh at what sanctions they get. They need to be more sever and longer in duration with no options for work release or treatment release. "
"Less resources available due to economy. Esp. mental health."
"The biggest change is the understanding of mental health issues and how those affect criminal thinking and alcohol/drug abuse."
"Less of everything. Staff, resources, funds, training, and moral."
"Local training money has dried up."
"(In my county) we have implemented several prevention/education programs for tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. In addition we have improved Drug Court Services and have added a Juvenile Mental Health Court. "
"All resourced in our area have decreased over the last several years due to lack of funding"
Parole
"Due to budget cuts, the focus has changed from public safety to money management issues."
"In community corrections, emphasis is being placed in the office, and MUCH less in the field. Problems don't become known until they become severe, due to this decreasing oversight. Probation Officer positions have been reduced, coupled with mandatory furloughs over the past two years. Alcohol/Substance abuse funds have decreased, at the same time that we're seeing a "harder" probation population. Due to limited prison space, people who would have gotten prison 5 years ago, are getting probation. We have many more violent offenders on the street, as well as sex offenders, than we did 5 years ago. In all agencies, including our brother agencies, emphasis has seemed to shift to revenue generation (cost of supervision for us, and traffic enforcement with other agencies)."
"The judges in (my) county are afraid to send people to prison. It is very frustrating to the p.o.'s and law enforcement to stay motivated to do their jobs when the judges are failing to protect our communities. Some of the best treatment programs in the state are in the prison system."
"Changes in sentencing practices. Use of community resources rather than prison."
"The sentences for violent crimes need to increase"
"Every agency budgets are becoming more and more limited. Only have a certain amount to run a certain government agency. Private SUD treatment agencies have had funding resources dry up, and some agencies have had to close their businesses. "
"Offenderwatch conference this past winter was a step toward more inter-agency involvement. With that exception, it seems with resources being scarce, agencies are imploding rather than reaching out to develop partnerships with others in the broader LEO world. Resources to produce opportunities for this kind of interagency cooperation and teamwork are either not available or being pushed in other directions."
"Higher probation/parole caseloads, which means less quality supervision. Less housing resources. "
"increased training in computer forensics"

Figure 11 continued	
Corrections	
"We are looking forward to developing a comprehensive Substance Abuse Disorder services for (my district), with the shift in decision making allowing for local entities to impact D&A services for their own juvenile probationers should improve in the delivery and quality of services."	
"The Detention Clinicians have provided additional resources to the detention facilities"	
"Due to budget constraints programs and services to address the above issues are diminishing. "	
"Sex offender resources have decreased, treatment and housing availability. "	
"A gradual reduction of resources"	
"As far as pertaining to Juvenile Detention issues, the OJJDP Director Robert Flores' unethical distribution of funding in (my jurisdiction) hurt the field because that forced the closure of the National Juvenile Detention Association's Center for Research and Professional Development. "	
Commissioner	
"The biggest change is the decline in the already low commitment to mental health treatment. This will end up costing more in dollar and human terms over the long run."	
"The amount of time that the arresting officer has to spend on filing paper work. This reduces the amount of patrol and investigating time that the officer has. "	
City	
"Increased contracted county police patrol in (my) City"	
"The crack down on gang violence"	
"We rely a great deal on grants for tech and equipment needs and they are getting harder to obtain. Maintaining competitive compensation, escalating expenses such as fuel prices are making it increasingly difficult to maintain the personnel necessary to keep up with increasing demand."	
"Improved treatment within community corrections for offenders"	
"lost the local DARE program for youth due to funding issues"	
" The Treasure Valley Metro Violent Crimes Task Force. The involvement of the Special Assistant U.S. Attorney hired by the Treasure Valley Partnership."	
"Revenues are decreasing and service levels need to remain the same. All cities are experiencing this challenge and the results are not good. Vehicle maintenance is being deferred, vehicle replacement is deferred, hiring freezes are in place and cost of living raises are a thing of the past. We are doing a terrible disservice to ourselves, our officers and our communities by cutting back on services. Patrols are curtailed, over time is not allowed except in emergency situations and anything that is not vital to the health and safety of the community is discontinued or severely restricted. "	
"Several alternative paths for abuse treatment and sentencing with substandard results. I think most of the increases seen are due to more enforcement not increased use. I also think it is a waste of money and resources."	
"Less resources to help combat the issues"	
"Lower amount of federal monies."	
Other	
"Better focus on best practices, both treatment and supervision, and use of problem solving courts. More available alternatives to incarceration"	
"New sentencing options at IDOC-3 different types of retained jurisdiction now."	
"Less dollars/resources for TX"	
"funds down"	

Figure 12
"The following is a list of programs that may lead to a reduction in issues related to substance abuse. Please rate each in terms of priority for your jurisdiction."

n = 378	Not a priority	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority	Don't know	No Answer
Drug abuse prevention programs in schools	2.91%	8.47%	31.75%	44.97%	10.85%	1.06%
Alcohol prevention programs in schools	3.44%	8.20%	30.42%	46.03%	10.85%	1.06%
Community or citizen groups formed to prevent or combat drug/alcohol problems.	5.29%	22.75%	33.33%	27.25%	9.79%	1.59%
Adult treatment programs for drug/alcohol abuse	4.50%	12.17%	33.60%	39.95%	8.73%	1.06%
Juvenile treatment programs for drug/alcohol abuse	4.50%	9.79%	23.54%	48.94%	12.17%	1.06%
Social services for at-risk juveniles	4.23%	8.99%	33.33%	36.51%	16.14%	0.79%
Detox centers	14.02%	22.49%	26.46%	20.11%	15.87%	1.06%
Medical based outpatient treatment programs for offenders with drug/alcohol abuse problems	8.20%	16.93%	30.69%	26.19%	16.40%	1.59%
Medical based inpatient treatment programs for offenders with drug/alcohol abuse problems	9.79%	16.40%	30.95%	26.19%	15.87%	0.79%
Residential treatment centers in prisons	11.11%	16.40%	27.25%	24.34%	20.37%	0.53%
Drug court	4.76%	6.88%	27.25%	50.26%	10.05%	0.79%
DUI court	7.94%	10.05%	27.51%	39.95%	12.43%	2.12%
drug task forces operated jointly by law enforcement agencies	3.70%	10.32%	31.48%	42.33%	10.85%	1.32%
Drug/alcohol abuse treatment programs in jails	11.38%	14.81%	30.16%	26.46%	15.61%	1.59%

Figure 13

"Please list any other programs related to substance abuse that are a high priority for your jurisdiction."

Law Enforcement
"Faith based programs have proven to work better than most of the secular programs and they are less expensive for the government.
Drug programs in schools (such as DARE) have not really worked in the past - might try something new or different."
"Deportation of illegal aliens."
"We do not have any schools within our jurisdiction."
"Education and job preparedness"
"Small town with a smaller budget. "
"Continuation and expansion (including funding) of our local (substance abuse coalition) which is just now starting to have a significant impact in our community relating to drug and alcohol abuse issues."
Distict Judges
"child protection drug court in (the city), and domestic violence court in (the county)"
"faith based treatment programs privately funded or staffed have increased in the last few years."

Figure 13 continued
Magistrate Judges
"same \$\$ restrictions."
"We need safe and sober housing for some of our drug and DUI court participants."
"Juvenile mentoring"
"My work is mostly with families and juveniles. The most effective programs are those that treat the whole family as a family and not just as individuals. The stress and harm that has been suffered or that they are suffering as a family needs to be solved to stop the substance abuse."
Prosecutors
"Construction of women's inpatient treatment facility by Union Gospel Mission."
"I think treatment programs are important however everyone seems to be competing for the same dollar. I would like to see incarcerated in patient treatment facilities. You obtain the immediate punishment as well treatment. "
Public Defenders
"We don't have any substance abuse programs that are a high priority for our jurisdiction. Our jurisdiction doesn't seem to understand that getting these people help may just help crime rates in the long run. "
Probation
"Need to have family integrated with treatment."
"Treatment programs to adress 18-24 year old population in both Substance Abuse and Mental Health."
"Stop Short of Addiction and Not on Tobacco. "
Parole
"mental health drug court programs; life skills programs; education and job seeking programs"
"Increase in funding to test people on Probation and Parole for substances,especially alcohol."
Corrections
"community based services in small counties for adolescents "
"Ready access to treatment when needed"
"Substance Abuse services especially for juveniles are being looked at heavily at this time due to a shift in funding and service delivery. The opportunity to establish a treatment program in the juvenile detention center is appealing."
City
"Drug take-back program, a no-questions-asked way of safely disposing of unneeded or outdated pharmaceuticals."
"Most of this ie s gangd related. We need to go after the gangs that are taking out youth in. If they have nothing to do then the gang life looks 3 to them."
"All of the items listed above should be of high priority in our community but I don't think our law enforcement feels the same as the city does. "
"I am extremely interested in the (city police department) utilizing CIT offered through NAMI. As of this date, they steadfastly refuse to participate."
"Drug detection such as the use of trained drug dogs and training for their handlers--this is very expensive and a much needed tool for our law enforcement agencies."
"Larger facilities for mental health issue rather than transport them all the way to Boise when our small centers are full. There neds to be more funding at our level for addition facilities/staff"
"Madison Cares grant."
"Faith-based durg rehabilitation centers have the highest sucess rates. I believe they should be an available option for offenders."
"Resume corrections funding to vocational rehab"
Other
"Mental Health treatment and Mental Health Court to address co-occurring disorders"

Figure 14
"The following is a list of factors that may help reduce illicit drug use. Please rate each factor in terms of priority for your jurisdiction."

n = 378	Not a priority	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority	Don't know	No Answer
Increased emphasis on apprehending/prosecuting drug dealers/manufacturers	1.85%	5.03%	26.46%	60.32%	5.82%	0.53%
Expanded capacity to incarcerate drug offenders	7.67%	21.96%	32.28%	27.78%	9.52%	0.79%
Offender accountability on probation/parole	2.65%	7.94%	23.54%	56.88%	8.47%	0.53%
Easy access to treatment programs in the community	6.88%	12.96%	28.31%	41.80%	8.99%	1.06%
Collaboration (schools, soc. services, community organizations, victim services and CJ agencies)	4.23%	9.26%	25.93%	50.00%	8.99%	1.59%
More arrests for drug offenses	3.17%	11.90%	39.15%	38.10%	7.14%	0.53%
More prosecutions for drug offenses	3.17%	14.55%	33.07%	39.68%	7.67%	1.85%
More severe punishments for drug offenses	8.99%	24.60%	26.98%	29.63%	8.47%	1.32%
Increased drug offender monitoring	4.23%	11.38%	30.95%	43.65%	8.73%	1.06%
Employment resources such as mentors and vocational/job skills training for community members	7.67%	17.99%	26.72%	35.45%	11.38%	0.79%
More educational opportunities for community members	7.94%	14.55%	33.86%	30.69%	11.64%	1.32%

Figure 15
"Please list any other factors related to the reduction of illicit drug use that are a high priority for your jurisdiction."

Law Enforcement
"Prison just seems to be a school for rebellion to authority - don't know how to fix this but prison just does not seem to help - punishment needs to be quick and harsh - but forgiving in the long term with a promise of hope."
"Pharmacy laws need revised, to require pharmacies return a call back to a physician's office regarding phoned-in orders for pain meds....to ensure the phoned-in medications were truly phoned in by the physician's office, rather than an addict or dealer."
"Many more faith-based groups that stress the need for hope in the midst of trying circumstances. Also, a group of people that have similar problems that help support each other, such as Celebrate Recovery, AA, etc."
"violence"
"Other than drug court there is no easy access to treatment for substance abuse in this area. Treatment programs are based in Coeur d'Alene and Spokane. There is a program based in St. Maries which helps youth with resources, vocational and job skills training. "
"Prosecution involvement can be characterized by a distinct lack of expertise, little assistance to law enforcement, and a lack of enthusiasm for aggressive enforcement. If cases are not actively shepherded by the investigating officers, the case(s) will eventually evaporate at the prosecutorial level. The apparent meme is one whereby a prosecutor is more interested in their private practice and primarily provide lip-service to their duty to aggressively prosecute."
"education home and school"
District Judges
"Our prosecuting attorney has reduced his office's enthusiasm for drug court due to personnel changes. All other agencies are working hard to ensure continuing success, but because the prosecutor is in the driver's seat, the growth of the smart on crime approach has stalled."
Magistrate Judges
"the "lock 'em up" aspect of the War on Drugs hasn't worked nearly as well as education & treatment, in my opinion, as witness the correlation between public education regarding meth abuse and the apparent decline in meth use."
"treatment & employment for offenders should be the highest priority"
"I think drug dealers should be prosecuted and punished severely. Treat the users and addicts."

Figure 15 continued
Prosecutors
"If we can start educating these individuals and get them to kick their habit, then the proverbial user isn't as much of a concern. The dealers need to be locked up for a long period of time, but I would like to see more focus on the treatment for the user. Also, I think it is time to really get the community to start backing the enforcement and prosecution of drugs in our communities. "
Public Defenders
"Our jurisdiction believes in prosecuting and punishing drug/alcohol users and abusers but doesn't care about helping them."
Probation
"General folks in society do not want to hear about the drugs and gangs in their towns. More community awareness would be great, but most turn a blind eye unless it directly impacts someone in their own family. Please continue to push the meth program, and DUI emphasis in high schools and middle schools. "
"Correctional Alternative Placement Program (CAPP) is an IDOC run 90 day treatment facility."
"Spanish language resources"
Parole
"the Dept. of Correction has changed its policies from more proactive to more reactive supervision strategies. The P.O.'s need to be more proactive; ie. more immediate arrests w/ severe consequences; stricter supervision strategies; better search policies (allow p.o.'s to enter locked doors, etc). better pay for p.o.'s so we can keep highly qualified people; put us on salary so we can do our jobs; let us carry duty weapons off duty."
"Judges give very light sentences and allow multiple repeat offenses to occur before imposing a suspended sentence."
"TREATMENT"
Corrections
"recommend community treatment for drug use not incarceration. "
County
"We need to restore community norms with severe punishment for severe violations."
"support families"
"Sheriff's office purchased 2 drug dogs in the past few years."
City
"Poverty prevention, social connections"
"(The county of my) community is not proactive in any sort of drug, alcohol, sexual assault or domestic violence prevention or education. Basically they deal with the obvious but ignore what they know is going on, but is not overtly obvious. All actual services come from the outreach programs provided by the Ketchum (Blaine County) area."
"Go after the cause - Gangs and drug dealers. "
"When we do get an arrest law enforcement has trouble with the offender getting prosecuted properly. (Slap on the wrist most of the time)"
"stiffer punishment for dealers"
"The close down businesses dealing in spice/bath salts and paraphernalia--not limited to just certain substances but rather anything that is sold as incense or closely related products. I realize we can't do anything about tobacco or alcohol as these things are legal but the other items mentioned previously should be severely restricted or outright banned. We need to give our officers the tools and legal abilities to enforce the rights of others besides the criminals."
"We are now seeing increased drug/alcohol use in elementary schools and more so in middle schools"
"Madison cares grant."
"I think education about the devastating effects of illicit drug use would reduce use if it is combined with education about alternative positive activities such as team sports, art, and higher education. People need to know that they have other options, especially treatment for mental illness and/or depression. Often, people use illicit drugs to self-medicate instead of seeking appropriate treatment from medical professionals. "
Other
"Better co-ordination between felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile probation departments in conjunction with problem solving courts to address substance abuse as a more systemic issue. Work more closely with Health and Welfare, Mental Health, Substance Abuse treatment, education, housing resources, and the Courts to provide a better approach to addressing how to best meet the needs of this offender population "
"Punishment needs to fit the crime. For multiple drug offenses, criminals don't care if there is no punishment. They will continue with there crimes knowing the punishment is nothing harsh. For crimes associated with drugs and property crimes we need to have stiffer sentencing's."

Figure 16

"The following is a list of factors that may help reduce crime in general. Please rate each factor in terms of priority for your jurisdiction."

n = 378	Not a priority	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority	Don't know	No Answer
Offender accountability on probation/parole	1.85%	7.41%	24.60%	58.73%	6.88%	0.53%
Easy access to treatment programs in the community	5.82%	12.17%	29.37%	42.86%	8.73%	1.06%
Collaboration (schools, soc. services, community organizations, victim services and CJ agencies)	4.50%	11.38%	26.98%	47.88%	8.20%	1.06%
More arrests/prosecutions	4.23%	14.29%	35.98%	38.10%	6.88%	0.53%
More severe punishments	8.73%	24.34%	26.19%	31.48%	8.20%	1.06%
Increased offender monitoring	3.97%	9.26%	29.37%	48.15%	7.67%	1.59%
Employment resources such as mentors and vocational/job skills training for community members	6.61%	18.25%	26.98%	36.77%	10.32%	1.06%
More educational opportunities for community members	6.88%	17.46%	31.22%	32.54%	10.85%	1.06%
More youth prevention programs	3.70%	11.38%	29.89%	43.65%	10.32%	1.06%

Figure 17
"Please list any other factors related to the reduction of the overall crime rate that are a high priority for your jurisdiction."
Law Enforcement
"More officers to enforce alcohol beverage laws."
"Family training - the seed starts in the family - until the family unit is strong then there will always be crime."
"Prevention and education are the keys to reducing the work load on the law enforcement end of the spectrum."
"High priority for me is not the same as for police agencies where I live. They like outputs (arrests, citations, incarceration), I aim for outcomes such as reduced highway deaths, satisfaction with service provision, correction of underlying social disparities in education and employment opportunities, etc. I prefer to prevent criminal behavior, not simply react to it."
"Control the border and deport illegal aliens."
"Same answer as above...sending offenders and potential offenders to faith-based groups."
"domestic violence"
"Although the above are priorities for law enforcement, they are not at the prosecution level."
"Not enough priorities"
Magistrate Judges
"Early and thorough intervention in child abuse/neglect situations. If we don't save them young, they'll be lost in the system later. "
"Again punish the traffickers and drug dealers to the full extent. Help the addicted get off drugs and make jobs available to them, through education and training."
Public Defenders
"Our jurisdiction believes in prosecuting and punishing drug/alcohol users and abusers but doesn't care about helping them."
Probation
"Funding for the awareness and education of parents on the importance and means of building a good self esteem of children and the signs and patterns that child molesters exhibit and portray. How to recognize these behaviors in both children and friends, family members, church members etc who have access to their children. "
"Drug and alcohol education. As long as there is a market, the drugs will continue flowing."
Parole
"the Dept. of Correction has changed its policies from more proactive to more reactive supervision strategies. The P.O.'s need to be more proactive; ie. more immediate arrests w/ severe consequences; stricter supervision strategies; better search policies (allow p.o.'s to enter locked doors, etc). better pay for p.o.'s so we can keep highly qualified people; put us on salary so we can do our jobs; let us carry duty weapons off duty. "
City
"We are a small community and rely on the county to provide much of what is being addressed in this line of questions."
"easily enforceable laws. Sometimes our officers' hands are tied because they are not supported by federal or state laws enough or because our judges allow plea bargaining due to the lack of jail space. Judges are too eager to dismiss viable cases due to high case loads. "
Other
"Education, more severe punishment"
"Increasing the obtaining of GED for offenders who are court ordered to get it."

Figure 18

"How is your working relationship with other community partners?"

	n = 378	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Not applicable	No Answer
Law Enforcement		1.85%	7.67%	34.39%	54.23%	1.32%	0.53%
Prosecutors/Attorneys		4.76%	10.32%	41.27%	39.42%	2.91%	1.32%
Health And Welfare		9.52%	31.22%	40.21%	12.17%	6.08%	0.79%
Schools		4.76%	19.58%	39.42%	21.16%	14.55%	0.53%
Hospitals Or Clinics		8.99%	26.98%	37.57%	10.85%	14.81%	0.79%
Job Service		9.26%	23.02%	28.57%	9.52%	28.84%	0.79%

Figure 19

"Please list and describe any other community partner your organization has a working relationship with that is not listed above."

Law Enforcement
"Idaho Drug Free Youth (IDFY)"
"Our relationship with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is very important to our success."
"Idaho Transportation Dept. and local highway districts."
"Youth Services Probation and Parole"
"Federal Bureau of Investigation Bureau of Indian Affairs DEA Agent Tribal Social Services"
"advocates"
"Department of Corrections, Probation and Parole"
"Domestic Violence Crisis Center"
"Working relationship with community coalitions is excellent."
"Neighborhood Watch Groups"
"The Citizens"
"church"
"We have a good group of local officials who meet once a month to go over issues facing our county and as a group try to find areas in which we can all help. "
District Judges
"Treatment Providers"
"public defenders office; probation and parole"
Magistrate Judges
"Faith based groups, Department of Juvenile Corrections, Community Volunteers, Boise State University, Local Businesses, Alcoholics Anonymous"
"Elks Club Chamber of Commerce Lions Club Rotary Club"
"Drug and Mental Health Treatment providers."
Prosecutors
"treatment providers"
"Hospitals are very stubborn in working with law enforcement and prosecution. There are so many hurdles to overcome and they do not seem to want to participate. Health and Welfare has taken a devastating hit regarding budgets so I can understand that they spread very scarce in their ability to assist. "
"Probation - excellent working relationship"

Figure 19 continued	
Probation	
"Treatment providers are good to excellent. "	
"Treatment providers are an excellent community partner for individuals on my caseload. "	
"Vocational Rehabilitation!"	
"(Other county) Agencies/Departments, Private Counseling Clinics, BYU-Idaho, Idaho State University, North West Nazarene University"	
Parole	
"Vocational Rehabilitation-excellent working relationship"	
"treatment providers (good); mental health providers (good) faith-based providers (good);"	
"Treatment providers, Vocational rehabilitation, and child support services."	
"We have good working relationships with H&W resource workers, Idaho Housing, Susan Calls Case Management services, etc. "	
"The Lighthouse Rescue Mission; Hope's Door; Valley Crisis Center; Various treatment providers & transition housing in the area"	
"Homeowner associations/neighborhood meetings"	
Corrections	
"Juvenile Probation, Juvenile Detention, District 6 JJ Council, District 6 SUD group. "	
County	
"churches"	
"churches"	
City	
"Social service agencies and faith-based community, particularly to address problems related to poverty"	
"Local companies and industries."	
"School District"	
"Family Service Alliance"	
Other	
"Faith Based organizations that have 12 step or other treatment programs available. These organizations are vital in helping promote continued sobriety and better family relationships, more pro-social relationships for offenders."	
"Treatment Providers/Vocational Rehabilitation"	
"Easter Seals/Goodwill - outstanding relationship & great resource."	
"Temp Employment Agencies- good"	
"Treatment Agencies- good"	

Law Enforcement Specific

Figure 20
Law Enforcement: "Is your position specialized? If so, please specify."

Chief	16
Sheriff	11
Patrol	11
DRE/Drug Investigations	8
Mgmt/Admin	4
Investigations	4
DOT/Commercial Vehicles	3
ABC Laws	1
Traffic	1
Dispatch	1
Impaired Driving Coordinator	1
Capt Of Jail	1
Researcher	1
Fusion Center Supervisor	1
Executive Protection	1

Figure 21
Law Enforcement: "The following is a list of factors that may help reduce crime in general. Please rate each factor in terms of priority for your jurisdiction."

n = 116	No need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Don't know	No answer
More Officers	1.72%	5.17%	18.10%	75.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Information Sharing	0.86%	6.03%	30.17%	62.07%	0.86%	0.00%
Drug Investigations Unit/Officer(s)	4.31%	6.90%	31.03%	56.03%	1.72%	0.00%
Training	1.72%	7.76%	33.62%	55.17%	1.72%	0.00%
Dui Enforcement	2.59%	9.48%	31.90%	52.59%	3.45%	0.00%
Vehicles	3.45%	6.90%	37.07%	50.86%	1.72%	0.00%
Computers/Software	5.17%	10.34%	32.76%	50.00%	1.72%	0.00%
Video Cameras	7.76%	9.48%	34.48%	45.69%	1.72%	0.86%
K-9 Handlers	14.66%	22.41%	22.41%	38.79%	1.72%	0.00%
Protective Wear And Equipment	6.90%	18.97%	34.48%	37.07%	1.72%	0.86%
Crime Analysis	8.62%	22.41%	38.79%	26.72%	2.59%	0.86%
Weapons	8.62%	27.59%	35.34%	25.86%	1.72%	0.86%
School Resource Officers	29.31%	19.83%	21.55%	25.00%	4.31%	0.00%
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	6.90%	20.69%	46.55%	22.41%	3.45%	0.00%
Community/Problem Oriented Policing	16.38%	24.14%	36.21%	17.24%	6.03%	0.00%
Gang Enforcement	17.24%	36.21%	31.03%	12.07%	3.45%	0.00%
Sexual Assault Unit/Officer(s)	19.83%	35.34%	28.45%	11.21%	4.31%	0.86%
Domestic Violence Unit/Officer(s)	22.41%	34.48%	28.45%	10.34%	4.31%	0.00%

Figure 22

Law Enforcement: "Please note any other needs of your organization."

"many of the high priority needs I listed above have already been provided to us - but they are needs nonetheless."

"Our officers should have Tasers.....this tool is technology that has been around for nearly a decade and yet our officers do not have them as an option for defending themselves and protecting the public they serve. I believe it is inexcusable for our great agency to be significantly behind the curve on this cutting-edge technology."

"Intelligence Analysts who serve a different function than Crime Analysts."

"Personnel and greater financial support."

"New radio system to match other agencies. We can't hear other agencies anymore."

"Armored response vehicle, Traffic Unit"

"Evidence collection equipment"

"Improved communications."

"Animal Control and Code Enforcement officer - moderate need"

"Need Vehicles"

"My men should not have to buy their own equipment or provide thier own long guns."

"Funding to "buy" more and more qualified personnel. The laws of economics are immutable: one only gets what they pay for. When an agency wage tops out at what neighboring agencies begin there is little attraction for quality recruits."

"this question is misleading. Do I think our Office needs thses things Absolutly. Do we alread have these thing now yes we do."

"prosecution's"

"Items above listed as "no need" because we already have sufficient resources in these areas. We consider them critical, but covered for now."

Figure 23

Law Enforcement: "Please choose the best description of your organization's training needs."

	n = 116	No need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Don't know	No answer
Drug Investigation/Interdiction		1.72%	15.52%	37.07%	43.97%	1.72%	0.00%
Evidence Handling And Storage		2.59%	37.93%	45.69%	12.07%	1.72%	0.00%
Managing Informants		9.48%	25.00%	44.83%	18.10%	1.72%	0.86%
Forming Tactical Units		18.97%	33.62%	31.03%	14.66%	1.72%	0.00%
Crime Analysis		6.90%	25.00%	39.66%	25.86%	2.59%	0.00%
New Communications Technology		3.45%	13.79%	40.52%	40.52%	1.72%	0.00%
Community / Problem Oriented Policing		15.52%	34.48%	35.34%	10.34%	3.45%	0.86%
Grant Writing		11.21%	21.55%	30.17%	32.76%	4.31%	0.00%
Use Of Force		3.45%	33.62%	43.10%	17.24%	1.72%	0.86%
Leadership Training		3.45%	21.55%	42.24%	31.03%	1.72%	0.00%
Drug Task Force		9.48%	30.17%	31.90%	25.86%	2.59%	0.00%
Dispatcher Training		25.00%	19.83%	30.17%	16.38%	6.03%	2.59%
Homeland Security		12.07%	32.76%	34.48%	13.79%	6.03%	0.86%
Hazardous Materials		9.48%	34.48%	42.24%	10.34%	3.45%	0.00%
Training To Handling Mental Illness Cases		7.76%	18.10%	43.97%	25.00%	4.31%	0.86%

Figure 24

Law Enforcement: "Please note any other training needs of your organization."

"More time devoted to training, personnel shortages reduce training opportunities"

"report writing"

"Interview Interrogation "

"any and all"

Figure 25

Judicial: "Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

n = 116	Never	In some cases	In most cases	In all cases	Don't know	No answer
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	0.00%	24.39%	58.54%	14.63%	0.00%	2.44%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	0.00%	41.46%	46.34%	9.76%	0.00%	2.44%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	0.00%	26.83%	34.15%	4.88%	31.71%	2.44%
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	2.44%	36.59%	51.22%	4.88%	2.44%	2.44%
A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients	2.44%	26.83%	41.46%	9.76%	17.07%	2.44%

Figure 26

Judicial: "Do you have adequate sentencing options? If not, please specify."

"For indigent persons, there are not enough publicly funded treatment options. Also, (my county) does not have it's own jail, so sentencing options are limited."
"The extraordinary costs associated with detention make it a last gasp sanction. No cognitive therapy available. Few mental health services of varying quality. Lack of choices in a rural area as to access to mental health and drug treatment services so quality can be very uneven. Very limited resources for turning around the kids' lives. "
"In patient treatment is frequently unavailable due to funding issues"
"treatment needed - violence, drug/alcohol."
"We have no county jail and contract with a neighboring county for jailing of prisoners. It is expensive. There are few options for inpatient treatment for those in need."
"Half-way houses for misdemeanants could help rather than incarceration or straight probation"
"I don't know exactly what you mean when you ask "Is your position specialized." "
"Many substance abuse defendants cannot afford to even get an evaluation. Those that do get the evaluation can rarely afford to follow treatment recs. because of their inability to pay. Unless a person is in drug court the services for treatment providers are too costly thus reducing adequate sentencing options."
"more treatment programs needed. Better cooperation from social service agencies needed."
"We are losing some prevention programs now and treatment services because of funding cuts. Some treatment dollars are being provided directly to juveniles this coming year by passing the mess BPA has created and I hope for more effective use of the treatment dollars."
"No real residential treatment options."
"More treatment options would always be helpful."
"Hard to answer this question--we do not have enough cases and funding for a drug court--I've treated some drug/alcohol cases with probation and frequent probation reviews--almost like a drug court"
"Need more probation officers who can maintain more contact and more effective contact with probationers, including both misdemeanor and felony. Need residential treatment programs, for both adults and juveniles. Need effective juvenile drug treatment. Need free voluntary sterilization program. "
"I wish we had the resources and ability to have a juvenile drug court. Additional treatment options such as inpatient treatment would be helpful as well but these resources are scarce because of a lack of funding."
"There is an on-going debate regarding the lawfulness of discretionary jail time as a sentencing tool. Currently, it is not used in (my county). As a former prosecutor in a county which used discretionary jail time, I felt it could be very effective in stopping improper behavior at an earlier stage and allowing the process to move more quickly, ultimately providing more timely disposition and easing some of the burden on the court system."
"The more options we have, the better. As stated above, funding is often the issue when dealing with treatment options."

Figure 27

Public Defender: "Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

n = 8	Never	In some cases	In most cases	In all cases	Don't know	No answer
	Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	12.50%	75.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	0.00%	37.50%	25.00%	0.00%	37.50%	0.00%
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	12.50%	75.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients	50.00%	37.50%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 28

Public Defender: "Choose the best description of your organizations's needs for the following resources"

n = 8	No need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Don't know	No answer
	More Public Defenders	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%
Support Staff	0.00%	12.50%	25.00%	62.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Dna Or Other Evidence Analysis	0.00%	25.00%	37.50%	25.00%	12.50%	0.00%
Investigative Staff	0.00%	12.50%	50.00%	37.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Equipment	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	25.00%	12.50%	0.00%

Figure 29

Public Defender: "If you selected "Equipment" in the previous question, please specify."

"Computers for in court use, software to allow for online discovery and document management, technical equipment of use to our investigators"

"Better computers, scanners, etc."

"I have way too many cases. It would be nice to have a computer that worked. It would be nice to have a computer I could take to the court or jail. It would be nice to have a DVD player that works."

"better access to research materials, treatises, books, databases, and other legal research materials."

Figure 30

Public Defender: "Please note any other needs of your organization."

"more budget funds for staff and attorneys. We get less than all prosecutors"

"Staff size that reflects case load."

"More funding."

"Right now my office is lacking about 13 attorneys to comply with max caseloads recommended by the American Bar Association. We have a small office that was forced to split into two buildings because one floor of our office was shut down by the fire department. It take me too long to list all of our needs. Lets just say lack of attorneys, lack of support staff, lack of equipment, lack of facilites, lack of funds."

"investigative resources, including budget"

Figure 31
Prosecutors: "Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

n = 16	Never	In some cases	In most cases	In all cases	Don't know	No answer
	Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	0.00%	6.25%	81.25%	12.50%	0.00%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	0.00%	37.50%	56.25%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	0.00%	37.50%	50.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	0.00%	31.25%	62.50%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 32
Prosecutors: "Please choose the best description of your organization's need for the following specialized resources."

	No need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Don't know	No answer
Deputies specializing in investigating or prosecuting drug cases	0.00%	12.50%	43.75%	43.75%	0.00%	0.00%
Information/intelligence networks other than Bureau of Criminal Identification	0.00%	12.50%	37.50%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Cooperative arrangements with law enforcement	0.00%	31.25%	25.00%	43.75%	0.00%	0.00%
Cooperative arrangements with other agencies outside your district	0.00%	18.75%	37.50%	43.75%	0.00%	0.00%
Equipment	6.25%	12.50%	50.00%	18.75%	12.50%	0.00%

Figure 33
Prosecutors: "If you selected "Equipment" in the previous question, please specify."

"We would like to go to a paperless office utilizing laptop computers for our staff."

"UA equipment
Home monitoring devices: ankle bracelets
GPS monitoring: my own belief system
taser equipment and training"

"Our office has gone paperless. With that technology I would like to see that the development of receiving electronic data timely from law enforcement continue to progress. "

"surveillance equipment"

Figure 34
Prosecutors: "Please note any other needs of your organization."

"More positions, better pay."

"Outside investigator independent of law enforcement"

"Since I don't have a place to comment for Item 27 I am going to do it hear. I would say that some type of substance accounts for the majority of our crime in some fashion or another. Thus, asking the question of what percentage of our cases involve substance, is this direct involvement, or substance abuse can be found once you get through the initial components of the case."

"State funding for treatment, and replacement of State removed treatment options, such as Dept. H&W Adult Mental Health, etc. Inpatient treatment options are virtually entirely unavailable. Outpatient treatment options are limited."

"More people. More money."

Figure 35

Parole Officers: "Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

n = 23	Never	In some cases	In most cases	In all cases	Don't know	No answer
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	0.00%	0.00%	65.22%	34.78%	0.00%	0.00%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	0.00%	17.39%	52.17%	30.43%	0.00%	0.00%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	8.70%	13.04%	13.04%	4.35%	60.87%	0.00%
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	0.00%	30.43%	56.52%	13.04%	0.00%	0.00%
A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients	21.74%	34.78%	34.78%	8.70%	0.00%	0.00%

Figure 36

Parole Officers: "Choose the best description of your organizations's needs for the following resources."

n = 23	No need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Don't know	No answer
Parole Officers	0.00%	4.35%	17.39%	78.26%	0.00%	0.00%
Support Staff	4.35%	8.70%	43.48%	43.48%	0.00%	0.00%
Collaboration With Law Enforcement	0.00%	4.35%	21.74%	69.57%	4.35%	0.00%
Drug Testing Of Offenders	0.00%	4.35%	17.39%	78.26%	0.00%	0.00%
Graduated Sanctions For Probationers	8.70%	13.04%	21.74%	56.52%	0.00%	0.00%
Better Risk Assessments	17.39%	17.39%	39.13%	26.09%	0.00%	0.00%
Programming For Clients	0.00%	8.70%	21.74%	65.22%	4.35%	0.00%
Treatment For Clients	0.00%	13.04%	21.74%	60.87%	4.35%	0.00%
Equipment	13.04%	0.00%	17.39%	65.22%	4.35%	0.00%

Figure 37

Parole Officers: "If you selected equipment for the previous question, please specify."

"Our vehicle fleet is aging (my assigned car has 145k miles on it), as are our computers (5 years old). We need perimeter security for our vehicles and camera's to view the parking lot to identify vandalism."

"Officer safety equipment and training seems to be a low priority. Most of our vehicles are approaching or over 10 years old. Some have been reassigned from field officers to administrators. They lack simple officer/offender safety devices such as transport cages. Last year we added the baton as an intermediate weapon, however, our policy restricts its use to deadly and serious physical control only. We either need another intermediate tool or a policy which allows us to use the baton as an intermediate tool. We do not have enough radios. More often than not there are officers working in the field without this critical tool. "

"Use of force/communication, everyday wear"

"We have old personal safety equipment that does not work properly. We also have ballistic vests that do not fit properly."

"tazers"

"Uniforms wear out and hard to get new ones. Less access to cars than in the past. Parole officers use to be assigned a car to take home. The idea was to be able to do more field work. It seems like now the job is mainly 9-5."

"radio's in cars; all-wheel drive vehicles; more breathalyzers; GPS tracking units; computer programs to track sex offender computer violations (child porn, on line sites, etc). digital recorders; surveillance for our building;"

"We need radios that work, some Officers are in rural areas where portable radios can get out. We are always struggling with equipment in poor condition. "

"New cars"

"Taser's for PO safety"

"Affordable testing for synthetic drugs such as Spice and Bathsalts. Field testing equipment for Bathsalts and Spice."

"Intermidate Use of force equipment"

"Always high need"

"Greater ability for drug testing. Tasers for officers in the field, safety equipment (right now they are cost prohibative)."

"Vehicles; replace aging guns; pocket video camera for every officer; "

"Need more breath/alcohol testing equipment."

"vehicles that are in working condition - many currently are old, break down frequently or have things that no longer work

computers - old, outdated & frequent problems w/IT support

fax machines/copiers - old & outdated, lots of problems

uniforms - old & need replaced, duty belts in poor conditions - need more updated use of force equipment such as tasers"

Figure 38

Parole Officers: "Please note any other needs of your organization."

"Parole Officer's should be primarily working in the field, not in the office. Resources should be re-aligned to accomplish this goal. We need increased treatment resources for our offenders, with treatment programs that have been proven to work and decrease recidivism. We need to offer as many programs in house as possible to decrease the cost to the tax payer."

"As it relates to Idaho's Felony Probation and Parole, our agency needs to shift its focus for basic academy and inservice training to be more in harmony with our police counterparts. We need to ensure our staff are trained to the same basic level of policing skills and using common language and response tactics in rapidly evolving and dynamic encounters."

"Effective leadership with the courage to challenge current accepted practices."

"More training. Not only in arrest techniques and firearms, but in dealing effectively with difficult people. "

"better leadership; more proactive policies; more secure facility; better access to programs for offenders; better access to good transitional housing for offenders; better pay, training, and hiring of qualified employees."

"Better pay, cost of living has increased 13% we have not had cost of living increase in 4 years and have had to take furlough hours which was basically 5% decrease in pay. Moral is very low!"

"Training and research information on Spice and Bathsalts."

"More treatment options, and availability."

"Replace aging, slow computers & antiquated information system"

"Parole officers are responsible for and to too many things. They are stretched too thin to effectively manage offenders all of the time and to meet their standards all of the time - essentially pulled in too many directions.

Training needs to be provided on phones and computers as it appears cyber crimes are increasing and there are multiple modes of communicating."

Figure 39

Probation Officers: "Is the following available for sentencing offenders?"

n = 35	Never	In some cases	In most cases	In all cases	Don't know	No answer
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems	2.86%	5.71%	60.00%	22.86%	0.00%	8.57%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders	0.00%	20.00%	34.29%	20.00%	17.14%	8.57%
Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders	2.86%	0.00%	42.86%	17.14%	28.57%	8.57%
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced	0.00%	22.86%	42.86%	25.71%	0.00%	8.57%
A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients	8.57%	11.43%	57.14%	14.29%	0.00%	8.57%

Figure 40

Probation Officers: "Choose the best description of your organizations's needs for the following resources."

n = 35	No need	Low need	Moderate need	High need	Don't know	No answer
Probation Officers	11.43%	20.00%	17.14%	42.86%	0.00%	8.57%
Support Staff	8.57%	34.29%	20.00%	28.57%	0.00%	8.57%
Collaboration With Law Enforcement	2.86%	25.71%	17.14%	45.71%	0.00%	8.57%
Drug Testing Of Offenders	11.43%	22.86%	11.43%	45.71%	0.00%	8.57%
Graduated Sanctions For Probationers	14.29%	17.14%	14.29%	45.71%	0.00%	8.57%
Better Risk Assessments	22.86%	25.71%	22.86%	20.00%	0.00%	8.57%
Programming For Clients	0.00%	14.29%	28.57%	48.57%	0.00%	8.57%
Treatment For Clients	0.00%	11.43%	25.71%	54.29%	0.00%	8.57%
Equipment	20.00%	20.00%	28.57%	20.00%	2.86%	8.57%

Figure 41
Probation Officers: "Please note any other needs of your organization."
"More is needed in terms of community service tools for projects as well as equipment to monitor offenders electronically such as cameras, laptops. Also just to clarify the above. We are full staffed right now so we dont need any more staff. We have a partnership with (3 local universities) for an internship program that asissts in staff duties. "
"vehicles (for more field work), bullet-proof vests, laptops"
"Tazers"
"Radios that work in all counties."
"vehicles, breathalyzers "
"more working radios, GPS units or mapping programs for all of the vehicles, wireless cards and service for in-field work, tactical vests for field work."
"Current office equipment; Use of force equipment."
"Quality Radio's that work in the rural outback of North Idaho. (Some north Idaho counties) have not switched to Federal Frequency so we have no way to communicate in an emergency/arrest situation. The radio's we do have work poorly. D1 management is still attempting to resolve but it has been ongoing issue for 5 years now. We need it fixed before a PO or Officer an offender is injured as this could lead to a law suit which the State does not need. "
"Light jacket - issued winter coat, which is too hot for most of the year and a waste of money in our area. I don't even use it. A neoprene, light, but not bulky jacket is something we could really use. Duty belt to properly hold our equipment. Radio/battery that works. "
"Uniform equipment, vehicles, computer equipment."
"Vehicles to be in the community and other items that are necessary when monitoring."
"I was not use how to answer the above questions, We have enough po's and support staff to do what needs to be done. We have a good working relationship with law enforcement. I guess I was not sure if I was to answer we need it because we don't have it or need it to do our jobs correctly, If I put no need it is because we currently have what we need to do our jobs."
"Another computer down the road."

Figure 42
Probation Officers: "Please note any other needs of your organization."
"We certainly could use more money for training needs. We pick and choose the free or low cost conferences or make it to one National Conference yearly. "
"The ability to provide more drug testing"
"More funding for treatment, transitional housing for parolees. Funding for inmates for employment and social skills training while incarcerated, longer prison terms, training for success to prepare for release into the community"
"We need to generate funds from our clients. We cannot continue to allow tax payers to foot their bills."
"Administrative Clerk for the Satelite Office would be very beneficial. "
"Drug tests - right now we are on a budget and can't afford to do drug tests like we ought. Our authorized use of drug tests averages about one 1.28 tests per probationer a year. "
"Funding for salary increases as well as more supervisory positions and support staff."

Figure 43
<i>"What services do you feel are lacking within your community to help domestic violence victims?"</i>
District Judges
"possibly short term financial assistance to assist in the usual disruption to living and working and schooling situation with domestic violence."
"Shelters for victims"
"A domestic violence court and coordinator to facilitate court process for victims. "
Magistrate Judges
"awareness & effective treatment "
"Safe housing."
"I believe monetary assistance is typically lacking and can have a huge impact on a victim, who may be left destitute because of the violence and the involvement of the judicial system."
"Safe Housing and treatment"
"In (my) County, where I'm chambered, we have no safe housing options. "
"Low cost Domestic Violence treatment of a shorter duration than 52 weeks."
"This has been an area of focus, but mostly for the offender. Right now, the victims have a "safety training class," but little else."
"assessment and treatment options. "
"Safety-net resources and service information for victims. Viable treatment options for offenders."
"Thank goodness, we have a very good YWCA representative. Need more representation on civil matters for victims."
"More extensive treatment for victims and for their children who are et out of treatment many times."
"temporary shelter, transitional housing, funds to pay for counseling, child care, "
"Resources are limited in this small community, but it does not seem that this has been a significant problem."
"treatment facilities"
"We seem to be making some headway on this except in many cases our people have to travel to Pocatello for services."
"treatment for defendants at little or no cost/ treatment options for the victims and children of offenders at little or no cost/ housing options/"
"Believe we have a fairly good advocates program."
"Domestic Violence Court is only available for cases prosecuted by Ada County Pros. Atty. Need a similar program to handle the Boise City domestic violence cases."
"I am satisfied with our Victim's/Witness coordinator."
Public Defenders
"access to the courts/judges and access to accurate information about their rights. "
"Offender oriented treatment. Current offender programs seem to be driven by staff concerns and little if any positive influence on defendants."
"preventative counseling (pre-relationship), sympathetic follow-up post-incident. i.e. in the rush to prosecute any offense under the statute, the victim is 'run-over' - he/she may feel that the relationship needs work, instead of jailing/prosecuting offender, especially if the offense is a very low-level one."

Figure 43 continued
County Prosecutor
"Lack of Local Shelter Placement / Housing, No transportation assistance, No financial assistance, "
"education"
"financial assistance to be able to "break away" from the offender"
"specialized LE trng"
"Halfway houses or secure living facilities for victims and family members. Financial support for victims who need it to separate from abusers."
"meaningful sentences or treatment, little follow-up"
"Support groups, I would like to see more. Also funding to help these individuals feel comfortable in breaking away. "
"On sight Law Enforcement personnel stationed at FACES, Boise's justice center."
"Assistance to best deal with the court process. Plus education to judges on domestic violence, protection orders, punishment."
"Not enough expertise in dealing with victims and getting confessions from defendants. Not enough prosecutors to handle the caseload."
"Lack of qualified and capable treatment provider."
"(My) County has little or no resources."
Probation Officers
"Need more POs for specialized caseloads, as well as electronic monitoring."
"Better education as to how dangerous domestic violence is. That offenders need to be held more accountable to treatment. Need better treatment for offenders and better protection for victims. "
"prevention methods, funding for programs that teach both males and females while young how not to become victims of domestic violence or perpetrators. "
"Affordable treatment"
"I think we have quality services here, however more staff and classes can always be helpful. "
"Not sure. Maybe more options."
"I feel we have good resources in the community in the form of Hope's Door and the Family Justice Center to address the needs of the victims."
"No local DV Advocates, they live a long ways away. "
"Closest Safe House is 60 miles away. We did have a person who dealt with DV cases, but her position was eliminated. "
"education programs to stop the cycle of abuse."
"there is not any juvenile programming that deals with domestic violence."
"counseling services"
"Programs for juveniles who exhibit those specific behaviors at a young age,"
"Services for Treating children of domestic violence. "
"Counseling on a local basis"
"Spanish Language resources--Shelter--local Women's Advocates"
"assistance with payment for treatment. (52 weeks of treatment is very expensive!) Assistance with transportation."

Figure 43 continued
Law Enforcement
"funding"
"Lack of trust of the people involved."
"Support service"
"A domestic violence safe shelter for the victims."
"Immediate response police officers to victims of abuse."
"community awareness prosecution "
"Proper training in handling these cases and a cohesive policy involving multiple partners (law enforcement, prosecutors, victim advocates, judges, etc.)"
"Safe house we have no placement for domestic violence victims."
"Safe houses & transportation, funding for domestic violence advocates."
"NONE. We have a great woman's resource person and she does a great job"
"We don't deal with many domestic violence victims."
"Training"
"We can always use more public awareness"
"Funds so safely secure and protect them. "
"Victims housing is based in Coeur d'Alene, Spokane"
"They are good"
"There is help available. "
"Safe house"
"We have all services"
"Local advocates and services for victims"
"none - ATVP is a professional partner"
"Education"
"cooperation"
"Investigative follow-up."
"Housing and financial assistance to DV victims and families"
"We have more than enough services."
"Not sure. Possibly more/better access to assistance and counseling."
"Resources to allow victims to move to a safe location to get life back together."
"Making it more public and education"
"Additional occupancy at the Women and Children Alliance facility. "
"Advocacy and knowledge of where to go if you are a victim of domestic violence."
"Help Centers and Counseling."
"Lack of victims coordinators to provide follow up services."
"Access to centers to help victims. 90% of our population is at least 1 hour from Boise and the transportation to get to Boise where the help is becomes difficult."
"Follow up"
"Substance abuse treatment"
"Someone in the (my) area not Blaine County"

Figure 43 continued
Law Enforcement (continued)
"We have a very strong domestic violence crisis center operation. Our County prosecutor does not get involved nor show an interest."
"safe houses"
"VICTIM COORDINATOR"
"Shelter facility"
"Our local organizations are currently meeting the need."
"Nearest shelter is 20 miles away, resources to help victims are there as well"
"I think this community does a pretty complete job for the victim's. Much is done by volunteers who always have funding needs."
"Public Service Announcements and advocacy assistance"
"We have a good task force in place"
"Adequate "safe houses" that victims can temporarily relocate to. "
"More advertising how people can get help quietly."
"Services are in place but are lacking funding"
Parole Officers
"We need more certified counselors available for treatment in rural areas."
"Domestic Violence counseling is very expensive. Offenders have hard time coming up with funding for this treatment."
"education"
"Very few court approved treatment providers."
"Treatment"
"Services available are sufficient. "
"Funding and counseling for low income victims. Programs available in schools for juveniles"
"Training the community. For the most part, the attitude in this area about domestic violence is that it doesn't exist, and when it does happen, it only applies to immigrants or low-income households."
"There are some good resources for helping domestic violence victims in (my) County. The only problem may be that victims may not know the best way to access them. "
"Watch group to make sure DV cases aren't plead down to disturbing the peace?"
"low cost, effective treatment for the offenders; more reasonable laws (an automatic arrest is not always the answer); better, healthier housing options for victims of domestic abuse; better access for services to assist the victims (mental health, PTSD, etc)"
"Personal counseling. They often have several issues they need to work on."
"Support groups. Intensive supervision of violators with the ability to immediately arrest upon seemingly insignificant violations of probation or parole supervision."
Corrections / Detention
"Awareness of what is available"
"Available community resources for batterers and victims."
"Men's services"
"awareness and prevention "
"Awareness and access to services"
"Thorough educational component in the schools"

Figure 43 continued
County Commissioners
"counseling and support groups"
"Coordination. Knowledge by law enforcement on how to investigate and process domestic violence cases in order to pursue a conviction."
"Need more educational opportunities. High unemployment rate is a contributing factor in all criminal activities in our county. We continually have one of the highest unemployment rates in the state."
"More funding for domestic shelters and other facilities to provide a safe place for the victims."
"I think there is a great effort to provide services for the victims."
"We have excellent services in the area, but are lacking mental health and substance abuse treatment resources which are connected to this issue."
"Awareness programs to help victims to safely seek the help they need to leave violent relationships."
"Safe Refuge Housing"
"larger office and family protection areas."
"Lack of adequate shelters and services for DV victims and children. Lack of coordination between the counseling services, PA, and Clerk's Office."
City Council / Mayors
"Education, support, safe place to go"
"Poverty is a factor. Counseling is important"
"Safe Houses Counseling groups for victims Improved education to victims"
"Really don't have any those services located in (my town)"
" I feel that our community is doing a good job in this area."
"My community does not have any services. The closest is Idaho Falls."
"A place for domestic violence victims to go and stay overnight in a safe environment with trained counselors"
"More outreach programs."
"criminal sentencing, to soft"
" More education"
"We have a Family Crisis Center which does a great job. They are being affected by cut backs in grants. "
"We are a small city and rely on the resources available at the county to deal with most of the issues in this survey. We have active law enforcement activity but utilize the county and non-profits or faith based organizations for support for the victims."
"Local police force"
"Residential alternatives both short and long term."
"More space for mental health/addiction users "
"Services are a great distance from the community, 55 to 80 miles away."
"Safe houses for victims after an incident."
"all"
"Health and Welfare Office where victims and easily and expeditiously be referred."
"We really have no services in such a small community"
"Public education about resources for victims and consequences for offenders."
"Safe house for victim and detox/treatment center for offenders."
"The capacity to more rigorously prosecuted offenders. Lack of mental health resources,"
"I also work in Law Enforcement, and answered these questions based on our City. I feel there is not a safe haven for this crime in our City. I also feel there is not enough of an outreach. I do believe there is in the County."

Figure 43 continued
City Council / Mayors (continued)
"Lack of prosecution and then the consequences are too lenient when judges hand down sentences"
"The Spanish speaking people do not communicate problems they may have."
"The services are available but as in all things right now, funding is the most imposing problems all entities face. As the violations continue to increase, the ability to fund does not follow."
"trained counselors"
"Tracking firearms violations Social service agency funding to empower victims and educate all parties involved Funding for safe houses and job-training to instill hopefulness"
"Awareness programs"
"Education"
"Education and job skills to be able to get away from the situation."
"Education/advertisement about where victims can go for help. Public perception (real or imaginary) that officers do not respond & follow-up with calls for domestic violence. There seems to be a priority to prosecute drug use/sales crimes, as opposed to pursuing domestic violence offenses. Perception that officers do not care or will not intervene in such cases (i.e., victims do not feel confident that law enforcement officers are on their side)."
"In my very small rural community unless domestic violence results in a 911 call the police do not become involved. Most of the time they simply respond, calm the situation and release all parties."
"We just received a grant to have a part time women's advocate for our county. This will help."
"Make the punishment fit the crime. Stop the gangs - deport any illegal criminals that are in our jails and that are arrested or found to be illegal during a legal stop. "
Other
"I am not sure what services are lacking but I believe that more advertisement of places where victims can seek help would benefit the community."
"Treatment for offenders"
"Lack of knowledge for victims about where to get help other than the police. Education to learn it is not something they have to put up with."
"Protection orders need to be enforced better"
"Treatment"
"What services in the rural areas."
"Education for victims to assist even one person to leave a bad situation and gain safety on their own."
"Adequate safe housing for parent and children"
"accountability monitoring in medium and small counties. Offender/victim education"
"We have a good deal of resources available in our community. We currently have a grant to run a Domestic Violence Court in Bonneville County."
"* Very few providers for batterer's treatment. This treatment helps break the cycle of domestic violence. * Little to no monetary support from local government to assist victims of domestic violence. Most shelters are almost completely dependent on private donations, fund-raisers, and federal grants. * Limited - if any - educational programs aimed at domestic violence. It begins at an early age - children grow up watching their fathers beat their mothers, so that's what they know. These programs should be targeted to these children."
"Unknown - There should be advocates in place to assist victims through the legal process and recovery."

Figure 44
<i>"What services do you feel are lacking within your community to help sexual assault victims?"</i>
District Judges
"possibly short term financial assistance to assist in the usual disruption to living and working and schooling situation with domestic violence."
"Shelters for victims"
"I am hearing that the "new" hospital is refusing to allow its staff to consult with prosecutors before court hearings. If this is true, we will be lacking significant resources to help victims by way of their involvement in the court process as patients of the new hospital."
Magistrate Judges
"self help groups or support groups"
"We could use more counseling options for victims."
"treatment"
"In Gem County, where I'm chambered, we have no safe housing options."
"assessment and treatment options."
"Safety-net resources and service information for victims. Viable treatment options for offenders."
"Need more safe housing options and support."
"Lack of local and affordable counseling and other services"
"getting better - just started in house treatment through probation."
"We have only limited counseling services and none that I am aware of in regard to sexual assault."
"Most of these offenses are felony. Do not see the sentencing results in these cases."
"I am satisfied with our Victim's/Witnness coordinator."
County Prosecutor
"Same as with domestic violence victims"
"nurse examinations"
"specialized LE trng"
"Funding for adequate counseling. SART nurses. Also, housing as described above."
"same as above, uncooperative victims"
"Counselors and professional services to help victims. Also I do not believe there is a lot of assistance in the form of support groups."
"On sight Law Enforcement personnel stationed at FACES, Boise's justice center."
"An affordable CARES facility. Cooperation from our hospital. Specific training for law enforcement in child interviwing. More prosecutors to handle the enormous caseload."
"Caribou County has little or no resources."
Public Defenders
"in relationship assault, pre-incident counseling would help. post-incident, i don not have sufficient information."

Figure 44 continued
Probation Officers
"Need more POs for specialized caseloads, as well as electronic monitoring."
"Prevention, support, methods of education to increase reports of sexual assault. More support for those who do report. Since the majority of those sexually abused are females, ten and under, focus on target educating that population and their family's to prevent and on reporting abuse to families and authorities. Get out the statistics to all of them on the lack of and the importance of reporting to stop them from continuing the abuse and victimization of other children."
"Not enough providers offering free counseling for victims"
"I think we have quality services here, however more staff and classes can always be helpful. The community needs to know what happens to the suspect after sentencing. Such as , Treatment , probation, what do they (offender) need to do to meet court and probation requirements "
"I feel we have good resources in the community in the form of Hope's Door and the Family Justice Center to address the needs of the victims."
"No local DV Advocates.... no clinic or services for victims"
"Fairly good, although clients have to go to travel to larger towns to receive treatment and counseling."
"Our jurisdiction needs a FULL TIME Victims Advocate."
"counseling services"
"We have had to refer outside of county to find strong professional in sexual abuse."
"Counseling on local basis"
"Spanish Language resources--Shelter--local Women's Advocates"
"For victims of juvenile offenders Bright Tomorrows does an excellent job, but they have a waiting list."
Parole Officers
"We need a few more certified counselors available to provide services in our region. Right now we only have one treatment agency, and it is across the river in Washington."
"N/A - just need referrals (awareness) ASTA approved provider in (my) County - also deals with counseling victims"
"All sex offenders should be on monitoring equipment."
"Treatment"
"Funding for counseling for low income victims. Programs in schools for Juveniles."
"Training the community. For the most part, the attitude in this area about sexual assault is that it doesn't exist, and when it does happen, it only applies to immigrants or low-income households, or the girl"was asking for it.""
"Continuing counseling for as long as victim feels he/she needs it."
"Victim support groups."
"low cost, effective treatment for the offenders; better access to treatment for the victims; the prosecutors should charge the offender with the proper crime and negotiate the sentence rather than negotiate the charge.. Offenders should be charged w/ what they did."
"Ongoing counseling. Medical follow-up."
Law Enforcement
"funding"
"Lack of trust of people involved Reliable trust"
"Support Services"
"Counseling services and support groups."
"Immediate response police officers to victims of abuse."
"community awareness education prosecution"

Figure 44 continued

Law Enforcement (continued)
"Perhaps counseling or victim services. Officers trained to handle these cases are severely undertrained."
"Safe house we have no placement for domestic violence victims."
"Examination & Evidence gathering."
"NONE. Our women's resource person always helps with victims of sexual assault and does a great job at it."
" Training and Resources. "
"We have a well coordinated effort here . but we could use more personal intervention and counseling resources"
"Aggressive prosecution and more sever punishment."
"Victim housing is based in Coeur d'Alene, Spokane"
"Specialized trained investigator within the dept."
"There is help available."
"Specialized training for hospital staff"
"Again, due to rural setting, local services"
"none- as listed above we have a local task force with participating partners representing our hospital, ATVP, University of Idaho and local LE"
"Education"
"cooperation"
"Housing and financial assistance"
"We have more than enough services."
"Not enough trained professionals to assist victims with counseling."
"Education, lack of reporting assaults"
"Making it more public and education"
"Additional occupancy at the Women and Children Alliance facility."
"Support Groups and Counseling."
"Lack of victims coordinators to provide follow up services."
"Again it would be having closer facilities to help the victims."
"We have a strong investigative unit. We have a weak prosecution ability."
"recovery houses"
"VICTIM COORDINATOR"
"A quick response by counselors for victims."
"We are a mostly male department and females are sometimes hesitant to relate their story to a male."
"A more comprehensive multi-discipline team needs to be formed and active."
"Counseling services"
"Support groups and specialized investigators."
"Faith-based organizations."
"Again, advertising where people, young adults or children can go to get help where they'll feel it is private."
"Services are in place but are lacking funding"

Figure 44 continued
County Commissioners
"Coordination and support."
"Again these same services are available to those victims as well."
"Low cost mental health services."
"More awareness of available community resources to encourage reporting of crimes such as date rape."
"Medical Care and Mental Health Services"
City Council / Mayors
"We utilize the Twin Falls area resources for this service."
"Education, support, safe place to go"
"Shelters"
"Continued and improved education of professionals that deal with sexual assault victims"
"Really don't have any those services located in (my town)"
"My community does not have any services. The closest is Idaho Falls."
"A place for domestic violence victims to go and stay overnight in a safe environment with trained counselors"
"More support and outreach."
"I believe there are meetings available similar to AA, but don't know for sure."
"Maybe better promotion of the help we have."
"We are a small city and rely on the resources available at the county to deal with most of the issues in this survey. We have active law enforcement activity but utilize the county and non-profits or faith based organizations for support for the victims."
"Local police force"
"Female officers trained to assist sexual assault victims from the time of initial contact, through the medical assessment and ultimately in court."
"More space for mental health/addiction users"
"We have a local clinic, but more extensive services would be 55 to 80 miles away."
"Care system for the victim that is sensitive to this crime."
"all"
"Female counselors who are trained in sexual assaults for children and adult victims."
"Public education about resources for victims and consequences for offenders."
"Severe underfunding by the state to provide Mental Health and counseling services"
"Comments would be the same as stated above."
"lack of adequate counseling services at a reasonable cost to the victim"
"Members of the medical teams and law enforcement have little or no training in helping Spanish speaking members of the community."
"I feel that there are many sexual assault cases that are not reported. Acceptability of permissive behavior can cause confusion about what is assault and what should be reported. Early identification and education about sexual conduct may help to reduce certain conduct which leads to more violent conduct. Long story short, as long as society leads with the attitude that sexual promiscuity is acceptable then the problem will continue and no matter what resources and programs are available the problems will continue."
"trained counselors"
"Awareness programs"
"Education"
"affordable counseling"

Figure 44 continued
City Council / Mayors (continued)
"Safe places to go after being assaulted. Very few victims are willing to go to a hospital for examination. It is a very public, shame-inducing experience. There needs to be a designated "safe place" for victims to go and get proper treatment/follow-up (counseling & medical), for example a residential home or office space that is owned & operated by the hospital/and or police station, but located off of the main campus."
"The police in this county look at victim behavior as a contributing factor. There is no serious investigation unless it is an obvious violation. There is a referral to a advocates group out of the area, but it is not utilized effectively."
"We need more police officers, but we cannot afford to hire anymore."
"Make the punishment fit the crime. Stop the gangs - deport any illegal criminals that are in our jails and that are arrested or found to be illegal during a legal stop."
Corrections / Detention
"Awareness of what is available"
"We run a girls group at our detention center. Domestic Violence councilor runs the group. It something that is need for girls age 12 to 18 across the state."
"Counseling and support services."
"awareness and prevention"
"Additional resources for after-care"
Other
"Treatment"
"Where to go to get help. Education for young girls to learn they can say no and should."
"Understanding that the Victim's Compensation Fund can pay for their counseling"
"Same, none in small towns."
"Education in schools"
"From what I know in our community, this area is addressed well."
"Trained and Licensed S/O Treatment Providers"
"none except your usual problems with under populated rural counties and judicial districts"
"Unknown - as above, there should be an advocate assigned to the victim and family to helo them navigate through and past the case(s)."

Figure 45

"What additional recommendations do you have for handling offenders with substance abuse issues?"
District Judges
"Need increase in number of probation officers in order to more effectively monitor offenders on probation and achieve more timely accountability by offenders. Also, offenders routinely have no vocational skills and lack employability except for the most menial positions. Vocational training and skill enhancement programs are required for offenders."
"more drug testing and graduated sanctions. More drug courts for juveniles and misdemeanors"
"More residential treatment dollars are needed to help those who may not be ready or appropriate for the CAPP program."
"More monitoring to ensure compliance"
"The prosecuting attorneys should shift their approach to drug court and mental health court from "how can we keep this defendant out of these courts" to "how can we get these high risk/high needs drug addicts and mentally ill offenders in to these courts."
"More treatment available within the community, and residential options."
"The CAPP program by the Idaho Department of Corrections seems to help. It is unfortunate that there is really little quality inpatient treatment in our community (Kootenai County). It is unfortunate that there is almost no drug and alcohol treatment available unless you commit a crime, even then, you need to commit a felony in order to access some decent inpatient treatment."
Magistrate Judges
"high monitoring & effective treatment"
"more resources for monitoring their use of substances while on probation. more inpatient treatment, short term (dry out) and long term."
"I also sit as a Felony Drug Court Judge. We have no clean and sober housing available in (my) County. This is a huge barrier."
"Supervised probation and monitoring are important, but some people fall behind because each of these require funding, and many are having trouble coming up with the money, often due to unemployment. We need funding options."
"Treatment options in the community."
"More drug testing/monitoring, additional treatment options"
"Treat the whole family as a family, not just individuals. "
"we need more funding for inpatient and outpatient treatment, sober housing"
"More affordable access to treatment. Most offenders that fail to follow treatment recommendations claim that they are unable to pay for treatment."
"in house arrest could be used more & will be since we just got equipment."
"The Capp program is a good start. We need a similar program in the Women's side of the prison system. Too much dead time in the system."
"more treatment options at little or no cost"
"We do not have any type of misdemeanor drug court in (my) County. This is available only in district court for felony cases."
"More publicly funded treatment options for indigent defendants."
County Prosecutor
"We are seriously in need of treatment options, and funding for those options."
"post treatment" therapy"
"intervention/accountability/treatment"
"more severe sentences followed by more involved follow-up programs"
"As I mentioned before I would like to see the system change in focusing more on their rehabilitation and kicking them of the habit than locking them up. Because we have seen that method doesn't seem to be working as our jails and prisons are overcrowded and the usage of substances continues to grow. "
"More money.....Drug Treatment Services are expensive."

Figure 45 continued
Public Defenders
"We need treatment centers. We need more than one inpatient treatment center for juveniles. We need more outpatient services that can actually help people deal with their reasons for use. We need mental health treatment. We need to make both a priority as they are usually interrelated."
"alternatives to jail/prison. help w/ transportation to/from treatment. More POs so they can have more supervision/contact"
"Alternative sentencing courts, like drug court, are the best, but there seems to be a stigma against accepting DUI's in Drug Court. There are some DUI offenders but not a lot. Those people are the largest swath of substance abusers and they currently seem to be getting ignored from an alternative court standpoint."
"Not enough emphasis on relapse prevention and treatment takes a back seat to punishment."
"accessible affordable treatment, most offenders cannot afford treatment prior to sentencing. especially for relapse-prevention, services are scarce to non-existent."
Probation Officers
"Need more POs for specialized caseloads, as well as electronic monitoring."
"Do away with BPA, they are paid a lot of money to manage the drug and alcohol system and have done a terrible job"
"In the southeastern Idaho region, there is a marked lack of halfway houses and inpatient treatment facilities. Women with children take precedence, but men also need assistance."
"Longer sentences, in-patient treatment a year or more and funding available for treatment."
"The ability to quickly impose sanctions, such as discretionary jail, when the need arises."
"Medical detox and in hospital treatment for offenders with medication addictions."
"a three chance and your out should apply for heavy drug users, meth heroine etc... No more three and four riders so they can try to get it. Only one percent of drug addicts get clean and stay clean in a five year period many relapse and just addressing the issue why is not enough. They go to treatment and then they go use again because they know there is no real consequence, just another treatment program. Treatment should be used to help but only for a certain time frame. Not repeatedly use up tax dollars, if they don't get it by the second time they need to go to prison."
"Emphasis on social support networks."
"\$\$\$\$\$\$ We have a good treatment provider in our community, but each year the funds get smaller and smaller, and treatment never gets much below the surface of the addiction."
"There is a great need for transitional housing for juvenile offenders"
"Consistent monitoring through Urine Analysis. Correctly assess needs and place in either outpatient treatment or Drug Court."
"We need safe and sober houses for youth. Short term safe places for youth to stay while problems in their home are being addressed."
"Better assessments, more in-patient treatment, local treatment (outpatient)"
"In the case of juveniles the entire family needs services"
"More consistent long-lasting funding stream. (We have it for now, but for how long?)"
"Increased family counseling for juveniles with substance use issues."

Figure 45 continued
Parole Officers
"We need to increase the relapse prevention treatment along with combining frequent UA testing along with the counseling process."
"Need more funding for treatment. Need to stop giving multiple chances for severe relapse, offenders have said "you can use they will only send you to treatment which there is not funding for and you can say you can't afford it, or a couple days in jail it's no big deal"
"More D&A treatment that is ATR qualified"
"The 3 month CAPP program is a waste as it is too short. Medical professionals told us that it needs to be at least one year in a treatment lock down facility to do anything."
"Shift focus from treatment to incarceration for those that do not wish to partake in treatment."
"Funding for Probation & Parole Departments to increase drug testing. Testing funds particularly for substances such as Spice and Bathsalts. Funds for sanctions for Parolees. Probationers in many cases have jail time on their Court orders for jail time used as sanctions. Parolees have no jail time funding to use as sanctions in combination with increased treatment."
"The ability to have immediate sanctions available and good substance abuse treatment."
"Need to be accountable, but also need to have other areas in the life they can go to once they are in recovery. Sometimes the home lives are so bad, the only coping skill they have is to abuse substances."
"There is a desperate need to have more funding for drug testing. This especially would be helpful in the area of testing for alcohol."
"better support from the judges"
"Long-term affordable residential treatment (more than 30 days)."
"Need their undivided attention to get the most out of treatment so space (jail or prison) to incarcerate offenders are needed. Currently it appears 90 days isn't enough. 180 should be minimum."
"More money for random testing and treatment."
"continue collab with others, Police, Probation/Parole, TX providers, Community, Etc."
"better access to effective treatment combined w/ sever punishment for non-compliance"
"We need a detox facility, and a longer inpatient program. CAPP is not successful and they are not using inpatient treatment programs that have been proven in the literature to be effective."
"P&P Officers are restricted by department policy from arresting drug offenders for seemingly minor violations of probation. The offenders are emboldened by this and are thus increasingly difficult to manage in the community."
Law Enforcement
"funding"
"Training and letting people where help is"
"Longer jail sentences, getting the judge to sentence the offenders to SILD after we set up the program. Tent jail in the summer months."
"More officers, K9's, and detectives.....so we are more efficient and effective at cutting off the supplying of illegal substances. Without this.....other programs, while important, I feel is like putting a bandaide on an amputation."
"Easier access to treatment/ required treatment of convicted offenders."
"education from home, church, community. Penalties"
"We need extensive community-based treatment programs, as well as cognitive-behavioral treatment involving families and support systems."
"If they are not in jail they need more parole officers to monitor them"
"Need more treatment options. Most people with substance abuse problems cannot afford treatment."
"More social programs."
"getting all deputies officers interested and trained in substance abuse issues. Generally Road officers do not get interested in working substance issues."
"while incarcerated education and intervention."
"remove them from society until they can adapt and overcome the addiction."
"Accountability"

Figure 45 continued
Law Enforcement (continued)
"Don't treat is as a law enforcement problem. LE may be a part of the solution, but it's really a social problem."
"Strictly penalties. No time for the crimes that are committed."
"NICI has an outstanding program in place, what is needed is convictions through the system vs. having cases dropped, or plead out to probation"
"Accountability and additional funds - our Drug Court is at its maximum capacity and those attending must be sent to prison if not following court directive. Since the correctional system is overcrowded this limits incarceration. Mental illness services in Idaho are shameful. Institutional beds are not available and quality treatment and follow-up resources are non-existent."
"Aggressive prosecutions"
"mandated drug counseling while incarcerated"
"A strong community service program(s)"
"Jail/Prison"
"Better management and screening by IDOC and prosecutors offices. don't let these programs become a place to find new drug sources."
"Long term in-custody rehab"
"Treatment opportunities are lacking for people without financial backing. Mental health needs are huge and also play into this."
"Drug/alcohol detection devices to be worn by offender on probation/parole."
"Treatment Treatment Treatment"
"After so many self help committals it should be court ordered so the offender does not just walk out when they want to."
"Accountability and tougher sentencing. Fewer plea bargains."
"Better prosecution and stricter sentencing"
"Don't believe them about been clean TEST THEM"
"Expand access to treatment and increase community supervision."
"Encourage the use of drug courts and diversion programs for drug users."
"funding for treatment"
"if they are not going to prison, then there needs to be better monitoring."
"more inpatient rehab sentencing in the place of jail/prison"
"Strike 3, your out."
"I am not sure, mandatory treatment would seem to be a feel good measure, but until the offender is ready to change they will not."
"More treatment options."
"intensive supervision."
"hold accountable for violations."
"A cat does not sit on a hot stove twice, and will never sit on a cold one either. The stove has never been hot enough. Society is sending mixed message to offenders:"Substance abuse is really bad, to the point that we will spend billions to fight it, but if we catch you, we will not prosecute aggressively." Law enforcement winds up chasing their collective tails and accomplishing no real success. Either hit it hard, or walk away. As it is, we are toying with it and wasting money and lives in the process."
"The system is working well"
"More supervision."
"Faith-based organizations."
"More accountability of the offenders and incarceration time when needed rather than probation giving chance after chance to change. The offender has already shown little want for change and they need to be punished for the disregard."
"More follow up by social services."

Figure 45 continued
County Commissioners
"counseling and support groups"
"More up front intervention, education and activities for youth."
"Increase arrests for drug dealers. Prosecutor is reluctant to press for maximum penalty on most cases. Probation programs seem to be working well."
"Increased penalties for offenders who do not complete court ordered treatment plans. The practice of not pressing the collection of fines for offenders should be stopped. If the offender has money for either cigarettes or alcohol or other illegal substances, they can find the money to pay the fines and court costs that are assessed."
"Catch and punish the manufacturers and distributors. Provide diversion programs for users."
"Cooperative and interdisciplinary prevention, including positive modeling, and treatment programs and education/retraining guidance and support, both in and out of jail are the most cost-effective means to combat this."
"Treat the addict, don't warehouse offenders at taxpayer expense."
"addiction programs are probably needed more."
"Continue to offer treatment and council; accompanied with strong sentences."
City Council / Mayors
"Require P.O.'s to be less forgiving when those on parole violate."
" Vic rehab"
"More random testing of offenders"
"Get them into treatment centers sooner than later"
" I appreciate the manner that things are handled here in Caldwell. We recently had a problem in the neighborhood where I reside and it has been handled quickly and to my satisfaction."
"Counseling"
"Keep the offenders in jail"
"Treatment is very successful, if the offender is ready for such treatment."
"Probation officers need to be more human and allow the offender to do their time and allow them to change their life for the better without constant harassment. I understand that they need to be watched but hardly ever is the offender not violated (for something silly) in the last days of their commitment to the system. I don't know why they have to do this except the system expects failure. If we had a better drug and alcohol abuse support system there would be more of a success rate."
"Take a tough stand and make it a high priority."
"We are a small city and rely on the resources available at the county to deal with most of the issues in this survey. We have active law enforcement activity but utilize the county and non-profits or faith based organizations for support for the victims."
"Taking driving privileges away is to big of a life change. People loose jobs. Should be able to drive to and from but that's it through out the process. Maybe extend the time period but people have to drive to survive. Juvenile DUI have to have a punishment that the Juvenile is responsible for. A large fine and lose of driving hurts only the parent that there child lost his job and faces jail tile if he does not pay. Mom and Dad end up paying."
"In addition to arrest and serving terms, I am very dismayed about the casual way in which those on probation or parole are handled. I am personally aware of drug offenders who were routinely advised of when their drug testing would be given thereby enabling them to "clean-up" for a few days (meth users) before testing. I also am continually dismayed by probation/parole officers who believe what their clients are telling them rather than confirming with others who are more honest. The focus of an addict is to continue their addiction; as you know they will lie, cheat and steal to keep using. I think in general the quality of service provided by adult probation/parole is very poor."
"Education at an early age"
"Traveling counselor to follow up with individuals in our community."
"Offer more work related programs to keep them busy and so that they feel that they can contribute to society."
"I hope we can have more facilities to help substance abuse offenders and make sure we can treat as many as possible, especially the ones that want help"
"More consistent monitoring and testing of offenders."

Figure 45 continued
City Council / Mayors (continued)
"Detox center - more treatment, public and private, at all levels."
"Need more resources for Mental Health Court, and Drug Court"
"I have worked in a programming unit in a prison as well as the other Law Enforcement, that I currently do. I feel that some drug crimes need more programming instead of incarceration. I also realize that this topic is better in discussion than a survey format."
"Make drug rehab mandatory and then random drug testing for up to 5 years after the offense has been prosecuted."
"I have seen how the drug courts have been successful and think that the program could be increased. For those who violate when in the program, there should be a mandatory jail time to act as a deterrent to both the violating person and peers who will see the consequences. I am not sure that an increase in facilities will make a difference but an increase in maximum prosecution for dealers might help. If I had all the answers to these demanding issues I would probably be a wealthy person."
"this is a tough one. More jail time might keep them from re-offending, which happens so fast once they are released from an 'easy' sentence."
"Investing in prevention and treatment seems more productive than investing in jails"
"More education with job opportunities."
"Stiffer penalties"
"After Drug Court graduation follow-up?"
"Substance abuse stems from underlying problems such as poverty, mental illness, pain/medical problems, or lack of education. Putting offenders in prison does nothing to treat these underlying issues. I recommend treatment centers & programs that focus heavily on psychological & emotional treatment, as well as promote education and alternatives/opportunities for offenders to become productive citizens. Jails are becoming overcrowded and too expensive to maintain. We need to focus on treating the problem, not the symptoms."
"The police and the courts need to take second and third offences more seriously."
"need to quit pampering offenders"
"We do not have any local resources to help drug and alcohol abusers other than drug court, DUI court, and the probation department."
"Make the punishment fit the crime. Stop the gangs - deport any illegal criminals that are in our jails and that are arrested or found to be illegal during a legal stop."
Corrections
"aftercare resources. Research states that we can do all of the best treatment while incarcerated, but you have wasted your resources if you don't have aftercare. We try, but resources are limited. "
"Stiffer sentencing on repeat offenders. Repeat offenders should not be sentenced to diversion programs they have already been through."
"Faster access without BPA issues. "
"A continued expansion of community based alternatives."
"we are in the process of revamping the system, funds are limited so residential will become rare so to maximize the limited funding. for now secure residential is not available, so when a juveniles acts out they get booted out of MK Place."
"Maintain treatment services and increase where possible"
"community day treatment facilities, perhaps court ordered."
"Treatment on demand"
"More community based treatment options for juveniles."

Figure 45 continued
Other
"I know treatment helps some, but possibly for the youth more graphic proof of what happens to those who drink/drive and use drugs. It seems that they see the use as something fun and "cool" when it just ruins lives in many ways, not just theirs but also for those that care for them."
"Parental accountability"
"Education at a younger age on how serious a problem it is and how it will effect the rest of their lives. Consequences for substance use under age."
"More regular drug testing"
"Refocus money on increasing treatment options outside of prison and put into community treatment."
"accountability then treatment."
"More local inpatient facilities are needed."
"Continue with treatment and if that has been exhausted then punishment that means something!"
"somehow the offenders need to have more buy-in toward their treatment. If we provide treatment opportunities but they do not have to make any type of investment" (personal time, money), I do not believe they will have the commitment to follow it to the end."
"Treatment needs to be accessible and at the appropriate level for an adequate length of time. System needs to be more responsive and accountable."
"Only refer those that truly want help"
"Valley County does not have a substance abuse provider who is on the BPA approved provider list. This poses a problem for those offenders who are in need of the financial help to pay for treatment. "
"accountability, education and TREATMENT for those truly ready."
"Providing the Courts with a greater amount of options for offenders rather than incarceration, such as Problem Solving Courts and the IDOC CAPP program are vital in effectively dealing with the substance abusing offenders in not only our region but the entire state. The 19-2524 legislation and the continued funding of cost effective, best practice treatment is also vital to our success with these offenders."
"Prison isn't the answer for those with substance abuse issues; it should be the very last resort and for those who involved in the trafficking and/or manufacture of illegal drugs. I see many turned down for in-patient treatment because of a lack of resources and money. And, the red tape people have to endure to try to obtain services is ridiculous. Putting people into a 90-minute group once or twice a week for a life-long substance abuse issue is akin to putting a band-aid on a sucking chest wound. Treatment should not only be readily available to those who want and need it, but treatment programs should also include the addicts' families - addiction is a family disease, but, for some reason, we seem to have the notion that if we treat the addict, that is sufficient. It is NOT!"
"My recommendations are a combination of victim restitution through service projects, monitored progress through a treatment program, and legal obligation to remain clean and sober for the duration of their sentence, with mandatory prison time for failure to maintain sobriety."

Figure 46
<i>"If you have any other comments, please enter them here."</i>
District Judges
"I was just informed that the women's CAPP is no longer functioning at full force. It is problematic when judges recommend a program that is reduced or eliminated. DOC needs to be more prepared for exigencies that occur so that defendants are not affected negatively. "
"We aren't doing enough on prevention/awareness of drugs. The Idaho Meth Project helps, but we need more. Students should be aware of the signs of addiction/abuse, and how to get a friend steered toward help...except that we don't have any help available until you commit a crime. Health and Welfare is absolutely pathetic in how they screen for mental illness. The 19-2524 evaluations in (this district) are worthless. These evaluations really need to be performed by an agency that is worried that if they diagnose a mental illness, they might have to treat that person."
Magistrate Judges
"We're doing the best we can with what we have. It is frustrating when defendants have no resources for treatment and we can't find ways to help them treat their addiction. Our local 12 step community helps somewhat but isn't for everyone. Jobs are hard to come by, especially for people with criminal records and drug or DUI convictions. Our Drug and DUI participants continue to try but not all have been successful at finding work."
"thank you - good focused questions,. Now turn the old St Luke's hospital into a mental health treatment hospital and we will all be happier!"
"We desperately need a misdemeanor DUI court in (my) County."
County Prosecutor
"Resources do not meet the level of crime and probably never will as crime rises faster than resources. I have prosecuted for 30 years and the staffing and resources for prosecution have not come close to the law enforcement increase (more personnel)."
Probation Officers
"research shows that repeated treatment has a good chance of working eventually, even if the addict is forced to attend."
"We have had good outcomes with SCRAM and have found it to be a good tool. (Scram is an ankle bracelet that measures alcohol use.)"
Parole Officers
"Spice and Bathsalts has become a quickly increasing problem. It is used extensively by adult probation and parole offenders and is difficult to detect due to limited funds for testing. Juveniles are using Spice on an ever increasing level as are adults. Though some Spice with the illegal ingredients is still being distributed"legal" Spice is a huge problem and needs to be addressed quickly by law makers. It has been sold in convince stores and now specialized store dealing with drug paraphernalia have opened in my area. Programs to educate school staff, parents, students of the dangers are needed. Due to it being sold legally it is looked at as a non-dangerous substance by those that normally wouldn't use drugs. Training for Law Enforcement, Judges, Prosecutors should also be a priority. "
"Watch group that advocates for victims of sexual assault/sex offense to reduce sexual assault being plead down to non-registerable offense. Seen many sex offenses plead down to injury to a child so the perpetrator would not have to register as a sex offender. Severe punishment to repeat offenders."
"More intermediate sanctions like supervised community service opportunities are needed. "
"the biggest problem w/ our criminal justice system is we need to be proactive rather than reactive. Offer good treatment with strict sentences as the hammer if they do not comply. The word will get out."

Figure 46 continued
Law Enforcement
"I believe that the treatment programs are helping very few people, and the public would be better served by harsher sentencing. Stricter punishment would more likely deter crime, the slap on the hand and shove out the door into the community, does not seem to be working."
"Availability to help centers such as behavior and substance clinics/centers for the low income."
"I would like to see ALL law enforcement agencies have a central data base to detail all LE contacts with an individual. As the state police we are not connected to be able to immediately see all previous contacts with police no matter the offense or location. Many other agencies have this capability such as through the use of computer programs. Additionally, these programs allow an officer to see where all other officers that are on duty are and what they are CURRENTLY engaged in. What a great help in asking for resources or assisting those who have an immediate need."
"The rate of alcohol abuse is continuing to rise with higher BAC's from binge drinking and peer pressure. Educational programs directed to those aged 14-20 are needed which focus on consequences through real life stories and examples. A combined approach using LE, immediate family, physicians, hospital staff and addicts could be one method. We have a diversion program but it has not changed the culture, more extreme methods must be developed and delivered."
"Working in a rural area encourages combined efforts from all agencies, we use one another as resources and work well with one another. "
"Monies that come from the federal government must not go the commissioners, they must go to the people that are going to put the money to the best use. That way the commissioners are not using the money intended for law enforcement to fire departments or to fix a bridge. Monies are not moved and the books doctored to cover misuse. Government closest to the people is the best government. The monies from PILT that are supposed to go to law enforcement are not reaching law enforcement."
"We at the sheriff's department are well trained and equipped but we simply need more deputies to be able to cover all areas of LE."
County Commissioners
"difficult in a small county to acquire funding for proper programs for these type programs"
"The State has abdicated its moral responsibility in the mental health arena by funding reductions to an already anemic program in Health and Welfare. We appreciate State support for various proactive programs in Probation. Sexual and domestic violence cases here are largely managed by community-based non-profits."
"With the current economy a greater stress on people is evident. If jobs were more available and people in general worked harder at faith based solutions our society would give more hope to the future generation here locally."
"Meth appears to be the most serious abuse problem, second only to alcohol. Burglary and thefts need to be worked harder to identify the suspect. They need to be treated as the criminals they are and held responsible for their crimes - not coddled as addicts."

Figure 46 continued
City Council / Mayors
"More emigration enforcement."
"Our biggest issue is being a small, remote town. Currently even police coverage is minimal with no Forest Service Officer in the area this year, closest county officer consider considering a job in another state, city police officer has just left for a career opportunity. Similarly other community services are generally located in other towns 55 to 80 miles away with no public transportation."
"Our stat has too many legislators who want to grand stand on crime but not fund the programs that will help us to be attentive to the way we prevent crime and rehabilitate people that are substance abusers. In my estimation there is very little emphasis in probation and parole on working with those whom they supervise to develop managed outcomes. The approach to probationers with mental health or substance issues is to try to cure them by force and intimidation. I am not aware of many, even those who work in Drug Court or Mental Health court who have taken the initiative to find out if those they supervise are regularly using their medicine. However they will make them "test" for inappropriate drugs. Why not once in a while test to see if they are using the medication that is prescribed to them. Talk is cheap so that is what we get from most of the state programs. There is little emphasis to actively engage in programs that require high degrees of active management. I believe with more active monitoring and management of probationers and paroles on a case by case basis that there could be dramatic improvement."
"I am impressed by the efforts of the community and local LDS Church in sponsoring ARP (Addictive Recovery Programs). The LDS Church is very involved with religious and humanitarian programs at the (County) Jail. It would serve as a great model for other communities."
"Nothing is being done about cyber-crime. People are helpless when it comes to this issue. Bars, roads, etc are well-patrolled with good response but people can steal \$5,000 and nothing happens. Honestly, it's ridiculous."
"Cutting social counseling programs isn't the solution. the people that need the most help are the ones receiving the least help. What are we thinking? Cities and counties don't have the money to be doing this. it's going to take help at the state and federal level."
"Crime rates are relatively low, so trending by % change may not be as illustrative as raw numbers."
"There is a serious lake of education on the part of the police department in the areas of intervention and prevention. They are mainly a crisis response department. There is also a serious problem with the 'good old boy' mentality."
" I greatly appreciate the efforts of law enforcement to tackle very difficult problems of our day. I appreciate the joint task forces that help to slow down the gang activity here in the valley."
"We are a small city and rely on the resources available at the county to deal with most of the issues in this survey. We have active law enforcement activity but utilize the county and non-profits or faith based organizations for support for the victims."
"Our County Prosecutor Needs to be educated that here is a problem with substance abuse plus nearly all criminal activities as she does absolutely no prosecution of any of the cases brought to the county."
"Make the punishment fit the crime. Stop the gangs - deport any illegal criminals that are in our jails and that are arrested or found to be illegal during a legal stop."
"our local police get a bad rap for targeting DUI's in our downtown core. I am not sure where I stand on this issue. Thank you for letting me fill out this survey."
"I think our law enforcement try's but the prosecution support is not there."
"My community does not have any services. The closest is Idaho Falls."
"I find it very frustrating when one knows of drug activity going on at a location, and law enforcement's response is to collect days, times, license plate info, etc. and get back to the police with that info. NOT MY JOB!!!! This kind of approach makes citizens ask why there isn't a more serious effort on the part of local law enforcement to catch the bad guys. I realize there are limited resources; but when you see officers - 4 at a time - having coffee downtown, one gets a little jaded."
"We are challenged, as all cities are now, to adequately provide resources, training and funding for law enforcement issues--we cannot fund our infrastructure problems either and that also affects our patrolmen's abilities to patrol."

Figure 46 continued
City Council / Mayors (continued)
"We have too much enforcement in this area (Co.) You can get away with anything other than DUI, underage drinking etc.... That is the total focus of law enforcement in all of Eastern Idaho. Not saying it's not important but it is not the only thing going on, it is just the easiest one to patrol. Drive 20 miles in any direction and you will see 5 cops on the highway looking for one thing, if that is the charter they are over paid and we are over patrolled."
"I feel our police chief and police officers are doing a great job and we as citizens of our community feel safe due to their diligence."
"Idaho needs to get its head out of the sand, and provide more funding for all of the issues mentioned in this survey"
"Parents need to be more informed about symptoms of all types of abuse and about resources available for parents to help them provide home based interventions."
Other
"I'm just a AmeriCorps volunteer that teaches GED classes here in probation. I don't feel that I have enough information to answer the questions as presented in this survey. I have only worked here since September so I don't know what the trends have been since 2006. I have my own child that has been involved with the Juvenile Mental Health Court and I feel that this court has been extremely helpful. In fact we were told by (Hospital) that the best mental health care for her diagnosis were within the mental health court and probation."
"I believe specialty courts, i.e., Drug Court, DUI Court, Mental Health Court, Domestic Violence Court, all work very well. However, we don't have the money or the personnel to support these courts in the manner they should be supported. My general caseload officers are averaging close to 90 clients per caseload! There is absolutely no way one person can effectively supervise that many people, many of whom have serious substance abuse issues. Our primary mission is to protect the public, yet we are not given the wherewithal to do it to the extent we should. Our numbers keep growing; our staff does not. The prisons are under pressure to release more and more people, many of whom should not be walking the streets because of their criminal history and their threat to public safety. And, we are seeing a dramatic increase in the number of sex offenders. Because of recent legislation, we are constantly spending hours and hours, trying to find suitable residences for these clients. Limiting the number of registered sex offenders to two per address is perplexing. What was that supposed to resolve? All that means is that we cannot move these people to a safe & sober residence (half-way house, if you will) until they can get on their feet and find their own place to live. And, no one in state or local government wants to commit political suicide by taking on that cause. So, these offenders get dumped in our laps. And, instead of spending our time supervising them, we are out looking for someplace for them to live. Perhaps those who wrote that legislation would be willing to take on that challenge....but I doubt it."
"I think a lot of the DOC and its staff, and believe they are doing everything they can to maintain Idaho's public safety given their responsibility and restrictions."
"Most of this survey is not applicable to me. My unit is a very specialized unit that is not narcotics focused. We also rarely deal with juvenile offenders or domestic violence issues."