Idaho Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)

Strategy

Planning, Grants, and Research

2012

IDAHO STATE POLICE

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INTRODUCTION

In 2005, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program (Byrne) merged with the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) to form the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). JAG inherited attributes from both Byrne and LLEBG and today provides millions of dollars annually to criminal justice agencies throughout the United States. Byrne and JAG funding have been available to criminal justice agencies for over 20 years and are a vital part of the success of countless criminal justice programs in Idaho.

JAG funding is administered by the State Administering Agency (SAA). The SAA for Idaho is the Idaho State Police Planning, Grants, and Research (PGR) department. Each SAA is required to pass-through a predetermined percentage of the state JAG allocation to units of local government. Idaho's variable pass-through percentage for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2012 funding is 56.77%. State agencies, non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, and units of local government are eligible for the remaining percentage of JAG funds.

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

While PGR is the SAA for JAG, funding decisions are determined by the Grant Review Council (Council), which replaced the Idaho Criminal Justice Grant Review Board in July 2011. Idaho Executive Order 2011-11 (Appendix A) states "…under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Crime Control Act of 2005, each state is encouraged to develop and implement a competitive mechanism for awarding certain federal grant funds…" The Council was established for this purpose and is part of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC). The Council consists of 13 members of ICJC and seven (7) non-ICJC members. Of the 20 Council members, eight (8) are from state agencies while the remaining 13 represent local jurisdictions. Five (5) members are from law enforcement agencies, five (5) from prosecution or court agencies (including public defense), four (4) represent corrections or community corrections, two (2) are from victim services organizations, and four (4) are from other organizations (Office of Drug Policy and Idaho Association of Counties) or citizens at large. There are six (6) current Council members that previously served on the Idaho Criminal Justice Grant Review Board.

IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The research arm of PGR, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC), released a Needs Assessment Survey in 2011 to criminal justice professionals and community leaders in Idaho. The survey results were published in March 2012 and a summary of the findings are below. The Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment can be viewed in its entirety at www.isp.idaho.gov/pgr/Research/sac.html.

The survey addressed adult and juvenile crime, substance abuse, resource and program needs, and questions specially geared towards the respondents' profession. E-mails were sent to 1,216 law enforcement agencies, judges, public defenders, prosecutors, juvenile detention centers, juvenile probation centers, the Idaho Department of Correction, probation officers, parole officers, county commissioners, city council members, and mayors. The response rate was 31.2%, as 379 surveys were completed.

The respondents were asked if adult and juvenile substance abuse issues were increasing or decreasing in their jurisdictions. The table below shows the percentage of respondents who indicated substance abuse was increasing.

Substance Abuse Issues Identified as Increasing by Respondents

Substance Abuse Issues	Adults	Juveniles
Alcohol Abuse	55.7%	57.5%
DUI	47.6%	42.6%**
Prescription Drug Abuse	84.2%	75.8%
OTC Drug Abuse	54.3%	62.1%
Spice*	76.4%	76.6%
Bath Salts*	67.0%	65.0%
Alcopops*	63.1%	68.8%
Meth Trafficking	43.1%	22.1%**
Meth Possession/Abuse	47.6%	29.8%**
Marijuana Production/Trafficking	46.6%**	32.7%**
Marijuana Possession/Abuse	53.2%	52.0%

*A high percentage of respondents chose "don't know" for these substances. Appendix B contains additional information on Spice, Bath Salts, and Alcopops (pg. 13 of Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment).
**Respondents indicated higher percentages of "staying the same" than "increasing" in these categories.

Survey respondents also identified several other types of adult crime as increasing more than decreasing or staying the same: spousal/dating violence, other domestic disputes, child neglect or abuse, online fraud, obscene content, online harassment, and ID theft. Adult crime issues reported as staying the same were elder abuse, sexual crimes, violent crimes, gangs, and other property crimes. Bullying at schools, bullying online, and sexting were juvenile crimes reported as increasing.

When asked whether resources were increasing or decreasing in their jurisdiction, respondents reported that mental health treatment availability, federal funding to address drug/alcohol abuse, and local funding to address drug/alcohol abuse were decreasing or staying the same at similar rates. Alternative sentencing options for drug violations and drug abuse prevention efforts were reported as increasing, while trained experts in drug enforcement/management, drug abuse treatment availability, alcohol abuse prevention efforts, alcohol abuse treatment availability, and federal funding to address domestic violence were described as staying the same.

One of the open-ended questions asked on the survey, "What other changes in criminal justice resources have you noticed in the last 5 years?" received 70 responses. A significant number of respondents commented on the reduction of funds and resources, decreasing budgets, and budget constraints. A community leader wrapped up the current budget issues well by stating, "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."

In the Programs section of the survey, respondents were asked to rate substance abuse program priorities for their jurisdictions. The top four (4) programs designated as "High Priority" were juvenile treatment programs for drug/alcohol abuse (56.4%), drug court (56.4%), alcohol prevention programs in schools (52.3%), and drug abuse prevention programs in schools (51.1%). When asked about other high priority substance abuse programs, several respondents stated treatment programs for mental health issues, faith-based treatment programs, educational programs, treatment programs that integrate the family, and specialty courts.

Other factors identified as high priorities in helping reduce illicit drug use were an emphasis on prosecuting drug dealers/manufacturers (64.4%); offender accountability on probation/parole (62.5%); and collaboration with social services, community organizations, victim services, and criminal justice agencies (55.8%). The open-ended question associated with other factors addressed other needs: better access to treatment programs for substance abusers; harsher punishments for drug dealers; education; drug awareness classes; Spanish language resources; and "Better coordination between felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile probation departments in conjunction with problem solving courts to address substance abuse as a more systemic issue." Another respondent stated, "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."

High priority factors to reduce crime in general included offender accountability on probation (67.5%); increased offender monitoring (55.3%); collaboration with social services, community organizations, victim services, and criminal justice agencies (55.0%); and more youth prevention programs (50.2%).

The survey also addressed position specific needs and resources. If a respondent classified their profession as law enforcement, judicial, prosecutor, public defender, probation, or parole, they were asked an additional set of questions. There were no position specific questions for respondents who were county commissioners, city council members, corrections/detention or other.

Law Enforcement: Law enforcement officers indicated their highest need was more officers (75.0%), followed by information sharing (62.6%), drug investigation unit/officer(s) (57.0%), training (56.1%), DUI enforcement (54.5%), vehicles (51.8%), and computers/software (50.9%). The top four (4) law enforcement training needs were drug investigation/interdiction, new communication technology, grant writing, and leadership training.

Judicial: The District and Magistrate Judges who participated in the survey were asked if they had adequate sentencing options. Sixteen (16) judges stated they did not have adequate sentencing options, specifying in-patient treatment and drug/alcohol abuse treatment most often. Judges also commented on the lack of treatment options for indigent persons and a need for more residential

treatment options. When asked about sentencing resources and their availability, a large portion of judicial respondents indicated sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs were only available in some cases for adult (45.5%) and juvenile (40.7%) offenders.

Public Defenders: Public defenders (n=8) were also asked, "Is the following available for sentencing offenders?" and given the same list of sentencing resources. Fifty percent (50%) stated they never had, "A caseload level that permits sufficient contact with clients." Resources such as "Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders" and "Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced" were reported as available in some cases by 75% of the public defenders. They also recognized a high need for more support staff and public defenders.

Prosecutors: Prosecutors identified "Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders" (37.5%) and "Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of JUVENILE offenders" (37.5%) as being available only in some cases. They noted a moderate to high need for specialized resources in the following areas: "Information/intelligence network, other than the Bureau of Criminal Identification" (87.5%), "Deputies specializing in investigating or prosecuting drug cases" (87.5%), and "Cooperative arrangements with law enforcement" (81.3%).

Parole: Most (82.6%) of the 23 parole officer respondents stated, "Sentencing options to meet drug/alcohol abuse treatment needs of ADULT offenders" were available in all or most cases. In contrast, 22.2% of the parole officers specializing in juvenile cases (n=9) felt they never had adequate sentencing resources for the juvenile offenders needing drug or alcohol treatment. They also specified a high need for "Parole officers" (78.3%), "Drug testing of offenders" (78.3%), and "Collaboration with law enforcement" (72.7%).

Probation: Thirty-five (35) probation officers responded to the position specific questions and over 70% of them indicated sentencing resources were available in all or most cases for the five (5) resources listed. Probation officers were also asked, "Approximately what percentage of your clients need treatment but don't receive it?" (median=10%) and "…what are the main reasons why clients do not receive the needed treatment?" "Lack of financial resources for organization" (23.6%), "Lack of motivation on the part of the offender" (21.3%), and "Lack of treatment options for clients with dual diagnosis (mental health and substance abuse issues)" (20.2%) were the highest rated reasons. They identified "Treatment for clients" (59.4%), "Programming for clients" (53.1%), "Collaboration with law enforcement" (50.0%), "Drug testing of offenders" (50.0%), and "Graduated sanctions for probationers" (50.0%) as high needs for their jurisdictions.

After completing the position specific questions, respondents were asked for their comments on, "What services do you feel are lacking within your community to help domestic violence victims?" Forty-five (45) respondents identified "Outreach programs to increase public awareness of domestic violence, victims' rights and where to go for help", followed by "Short and long term safe housing for victims of domestic violence and their children" (n=36), "Counseling and support groups for victims" (n=28), and "Treatment/counseling for offenders of DV" (n=25). The same question was asked about sexual assault victims. Of the 140 responses, 29 identified "Local options for assessment, treatment, and counseling from certified professionals" and "Specialized personnel trained in SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) and SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner)" as lacking in their community, closely trailed by "Outreach programs to increase public awareness and to let victims know about the resources available to them" (n=27).

The reoccurring themes in the Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment include:

- Collaboration and coordination,
- Additional personnel and training,
- Offender drug testing and accountability,
- Additional drug/alcohol abuse treatment options for adult and juvenile offenders, and
- Education and youth prevention programs.

IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRIORITIES

ICJC updates their Strategic Plan (Appendix C) annually. Calendar year 2012 is the first year JAG funding decisions fall directly under ICJC through the Council. The strategy identified by ICJC for the Council is to, "Develop a strategic funding plan consistent with the statewide strategic planning efforts of the Commission including the following priorities".

- Collaboration
- Evidence-based or best practices where possible enhances measurable outcomes for:
    - The solution of crimes
    - Assistance to victims
    - Direct services to the community
- Information sharing initiatives
- Sustainable

Each of these priorities can be tied to the seven (7) JAG purpose areas: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections and community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

There are current JAG and Recovery Act JAG projects that address many of the priorities listed above. Collaborative projects include the Bear River Drug Task Force II; Integrated Community Based Problem Solving Initiative Phase II; Multi-County Drug, Alcohol and Criminal Interdiction Deputy; Eastern Idaho Upper Valley Major Crime Task Force; and Southern Idaho Narcotics Enforcement Co-op. Most of these projects are law enforcement related, address drug crimes, and span numerous counties around Idaho. The Integrated Community Based Problem Solving Initiative Phase II is a comprehensive community project with partners that include the school district, after school programs, law enforcement, prosecutor, drug court, and drug treatment. Collaboration is also identified as a reoccurring theme in the Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment.

The STOP Violence Against Women Grant (funding decisions also made by the Council) focuses primarily on assistance to victims, but there are several JAG and Recovery Act JAG projects that tackle this same issue: Victim/Witness Coordinator, Automated Victim Notification Awareness, Idaho Victim Assistance Academy/Idaho Risk Assessment of Dangerousness, Enhancing Services and Job Skills for Victims of Domestic Violence, Ada County Family Justice Center – FACES, Domestic Violence Court Family Specialist, Idaho Legal Aid Services Client Service Project at FACES, and Addressing Violence Against Children. The Enhancing Services and Job Skills for Victims of Domestic Violence project provides on-the-job training for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking at two (2) victim services organizations in southern Idaho. Job skills training includes cashiering, phone etiquette, typing skills, customer service, time management, management skills, interview techniques, and organization skills. The Domestic Violence Court Family Specialist started in January 2012 to provide free services to "families with children who choose to remain together after a domestic violence incident". The Addressing Violence Against Children project provides counseling, kids groups, trauma therapy, and forensic interviews for child victims of sexual assault and those exposed to domestic violence through the Children's Advocacy Center at the Nampa Family Justice Center.

The Idaho County Community Service/Inmate Worker Program provides direct services to several communities in Idaho County. Some of the projects include assisting the Idaho County Food Bank by unloading freight trucks; clearing brush and other fire hazards for the City of Kooskia; and splitting, delivering, and stacking fire wood for the elderly and needy identified by the Community Action Agency in Grangeville.

Information sharing initiatives include the Coeur d'Alene Police Department (CDAPD) Intel Led Policing and all of the projects listed under collaboration, as without cooperation and information sharing these projects would not be successful. The CDAPD Intel Led Policing project funds an officer assigned to drug and gang cases and a crime analyst. Both positions support the North Idaho Violent Crimes Task Force (NIVCTF), which consists of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. The crime analyst issues Daily Intel Bulletins and provides Intel research and assistance on bulletins, suspect research, video surveillance, photo lineups, tactical maps, and link charts.

Sustainability is a goal shared by most subgrantees, but locating funding sources to continue the project after the grant funded period has ended can be difficult. One success story involves the Automated Victim Notification Awareness project, which will wrap up its third and final year of JAG funding in December 2012. The 2012 Idaho legislature added a new section to Idaho Code Title 67, Chapter 29 (67-2912) establishing the State Victim Notification Fund to administer the Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) system. The new fee is effective July 1, 2012.

In addition to the Council priorities, there are other ICJC strategies related to current JAG or Recovery Act JAG funded projects. The strategies identified under the goal, "Reduce victimization and recidivism in the state of Idaho", include Sex Offender Management, forming a Re-entry Council, and the outcomes from the implementation of LSI-R in misdemeanor and felony probation. The Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) was created in 2011 and JAG funds were awarded to develop, "comprehensive sex offender management policy guidelines under which the SOMB would operate utilizing best practices research already in use across the state and incorporating CSOM (Center for Sex Offender Management) recommendations."

There are a couple Recovery Act JAG projects that address re-entry. The Women's Community Aftercare project provides post-release programs for women who participated in the Therapeutic Community at the South Boise Women's Correctional Center. The programs include parenting, recovery, and women's issues geared specifically towards women offenders. The Inmate Cognitive Behavioral Change and Reentry Tools Programming project at the Blaine County Detention Center offers classes to inmates on Drug and Alcohol Education, Anger Management, Moral Reconation Therapy, and Reading Literacy. Cognitive Behavioral Change Therapy is, "based on the scientifically supported assumption that inmates can be taught to unlearn unwanted anti-social reactions that can lead to imprisonment and learn new positive ways of response."

The Idaho Misdemeanor Probation Development Project was funded to implement a statewide risk assessment for misdemeanor offenders and the LSI-R was recommended as the risk assessment tool. "Accurately assessing the criminogenic risk of offenders is critical for caseload management, offender rehabilitation, and officer and community safety. Classifying offenders by risk level allows probation officers to base supervision decisions on validated information."

Another ICJC goal is, "Advance delivery of justice through effective interventions by proposing balanced solutions, which are cost effective and based on best practices" with a related strategy of, "Continue to identify recommendations for Idaho's indigent defense delivery system." The Indigent Defense Reform project is funded out of JAG to gather data, develop initial plans, and conduct research to begin indigent defense reform in Idaho.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AREAS OF NATIONAL FOCUS AND PRIORITY

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program FY 2012 State Solicitation states, "In addition to our longstanding and unwavering commitment to keeping violent crime at its lowest level in decades, the following priorities represent key areas where we will be focusing nationally and invite each state and local JAG recipient to join us in addressing these challenges as a part of our JAG partnership." The national priorities include:

- Funding Evidence-Based Programs,
- Statewide Criminal Justice Planning,
- Recidivism Reduction and Community Corrections,
- Indigent Defense,
- Evidence-Based "Smart Policing" Programs, and
- Officer Safety and Wellness.

Most of these priorities are addressed by ICJC goals and strategies. There are also current JAG and Recovery Act JAG projects that fit into each of the National Priorities.

CONCLUSION

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

In a time of continued economic challenges, the criminal justice community must look at new ways of solving crime and serving victims, so while evidence-based practices and programs are a high priority, innovation cannot be discounted. Collaboration, coordination, and communication are key to tackling such challenges, along with the other issues faced by the criminal justice community in Idaho. Without these efforts, Idaho's past and present JAG funded projects would not have been or be the successes they are today.

It is imperative that Idaho's funding be distributed between areas and projects that will continue to make a difference in the criminal justice field while staying in line with JAG purpose areas, Idaho priorities, and ICJC strategies.

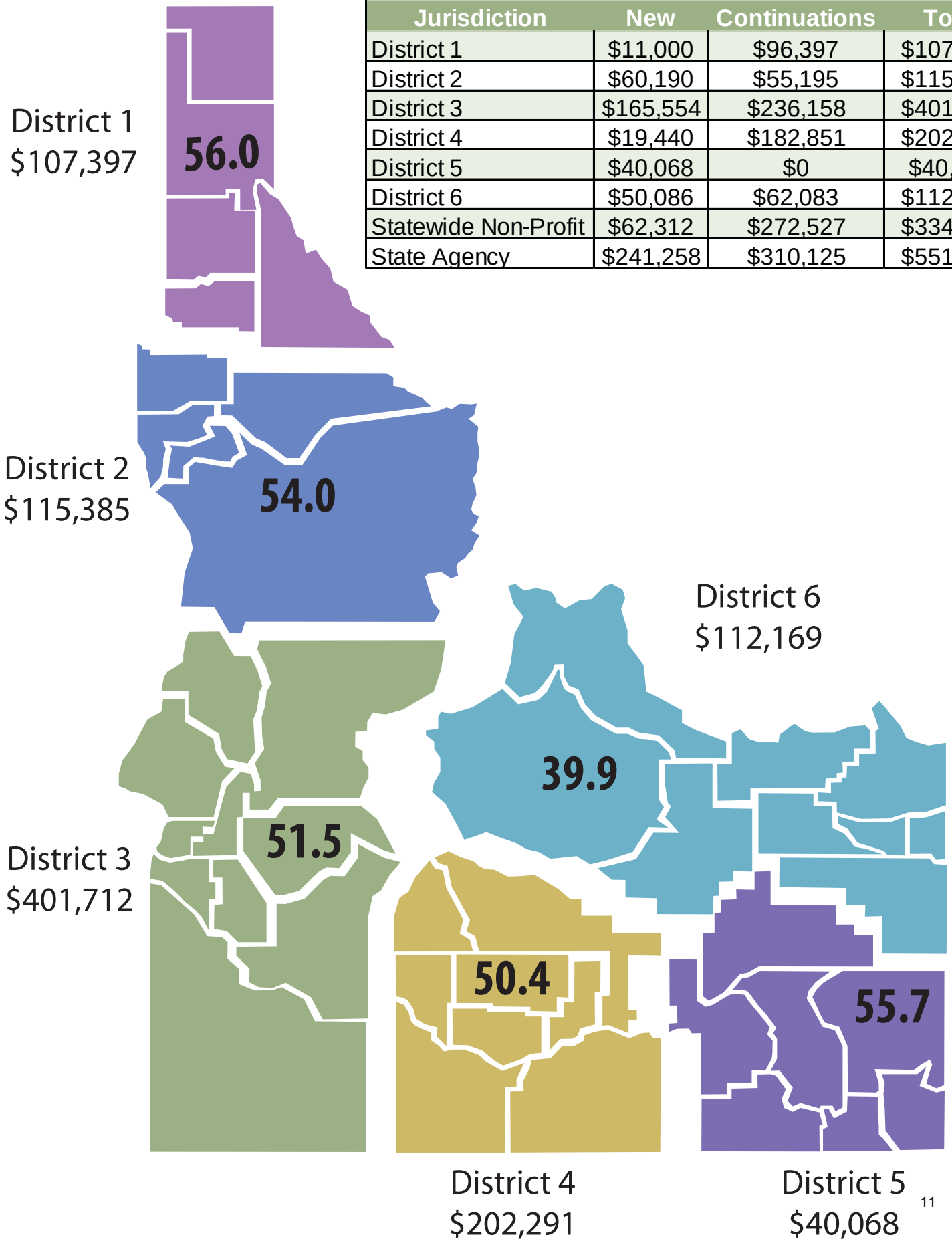
JAG ALLOCATION REPORT

The following tables and map identify projects by JAG purpose area and district to show the distribution of FY2011 JAG and Recovery Act JAG funds in Idaho. There were no new JAG projects funded with FY2011 JAG funds, however there were new Recovery Act JAG projects funded with retuned FY2009 Recovery Act JAG funds, interest, and unexpended administration.

Purpose Area	Name	New Recovery Act JAG	FY 2011 JAG Continuations
Corrections & Community Corrections	Idaho County Community Service/Inmate Worker Program		$55,195
Corrections & Community Corrections	Incident Command System Enhancement		$55,729
Corrections & Community Corrections	Adult Substance Abuse Treatment		$134,500
		Total Corrections & Community Corrections	**$245,424**
Crime Victim & Witness	Addressing Violence Against Children		$64,542
Crime Victim & Witness	Automated Victim Notification Awareness		$272,527
Crime Victim & Witness	Ada County Family Justice Center - FACES	$80,000	
		Total Crime Victim & Witness	**$417,069**
Evaluation & Technology Improvement	ISP Byrne Evaluation Unit		$65,000
		Total Evaluation & Technology Improvement	**$65,000**
Law Enforcement	Cell Phone Forensics Training		$74,000
Law Enforcement	Mobile Data Computer Continuation		$66,000
Law Enforcement	Officer in the Schools		$48,351
Law Enforcement	Southern Idaho Narcotics Enforcement Co-op		$45,238
Law Enforcement	Criminal Justice Security and Compliance	$50,086	
Law Enforcement	LC/MS/MS Procurement	$45,983	
Law Enforcement	Jerome County	$19,440	
Law Enforcement	City of Post Falls Police Department K-9 Unit	$11,000	
Law Enforcement	Moscow Police Department - MDT Project	$60,190	
Law Enforcement	Statewide Video Conferencing Initiative	$85,554	
Law Enforcement	ISP Investigative Equipment	$65,275	
		Total Law Enforcement	**$571,117**
Prevention & Education	Mission: Gang Avoidance By Intent		$73,568
Prevention & Education	Domestic & Sexual Violence Prevention Education	$40,068	
Prevention & Education	Ada County Healthy Relationship Specialty Court Program and Stalking Kits	$15,400	
Prevention & Education	Web-Based Training for ID LE Officers	$60,000	
		Total Prevention & Education	**$189,036**
Prosecution & Court	Domestic Violence Court Family Specialist	$70,000	
Prosecution & Court	Idaho Legal Aid Services Client Service Project at FACES	$46,912	
Prosecution & Court	System Improvement: Ensuring Implementation with Fidelity the 16 Strategies		$62,083
Prosecution & Court	Indigent Defense Reform		$48,600
Prosecution & Court	Canyon County DUI Court		$98,048
Prosecution & Court	Deputy City Prosecutor		$30,397
Prosecution & Court	Statewide Techology Design Plan for Idaho Domestic Violence Courts		$21,558
		Total Prosecution & Court	**$377,598**

JAG Funding per District and Crime Rate per 1,000 People

JAG Funding in FY 2011 by District			
Jurisdiction	New	Continuations	Total
District 1	$11,000	$96,397	$107,397
District 2	$60,190	$55,195	$115,385
District 3	$165,554	$236,158	$401,712
District 4	$19,440	$182,851	$202,291
District 5	$40,068	$0	$40,068
District 6	$50,086	$62,083	$112,169
Statewide Non-Profit	$62,312	$272,527	$334,839
State Agency	$241,258	$310,125	$551,383



Executive Department
State of Idaho

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR

State Capitol
Boise

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF IDAHO
BOISE

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2011-11

CONTINUING THE IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens of the State of Idaho that government promote efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system and, where possible, encourage dialogue among the respective branches of government to achieve this effectiveness and efficiency; and

WHEREAS, combating crime and protecting citizens from criminal depredations is of vital concern to government; and

WHEREAS, communication and cooperation among the various facets of the community of criminal justice professionals is of utmost importance in promoting efficiency and effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, providing policy makers and criminal justice decision makers with accurate information results in better decisions, which improves public safety and results in the efficient use of public resources; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Crime Control Act of 2005, each state is encouraged to develop and implement a competitive mechanism for awarding certain federal grant funds; and

WHEREAS, Idaho's current criminal justice efforts and initiatives require clear strategic planning and continued coordination;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER, Governor of the State of Idaho, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Idaho, do hereby establish the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission.

1. The Idaho Criminal Justice Commission ("Commission") shall consist of 26 members. The Commission members representing the judiciary will serve in a non-voting, advisory capacity. The Commission's membership shall be as follows:

a. A representative from the Governor's Office;
b. The Attorney General or his designee;
c. Two members from the Idaho Senate as designated by the President Pro Tempore;
d. Two members from the Idaho House of Representatives as designated by the Speaker;
e. The Director of the Idaho Department of Correction;
f. The Director of the Idaho State Police;
g. The Director of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections;
h. The Administrator of the Office of Drug Policy;
i. A representative from the Idaho Department of Education;
j. The Executive Director of the Idaho Commission of Pardons and Parole;
k. The Director of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare;
l. The Administrative Director of the Courts;
m. Three (3) representatives from the judiciary as designated by the Chief Justice;
n. One (1) representative from the Idaho Prosecuting Attorney's Association;
o. One (1) representative from the Office of the Idaho State Appellate Public Defender;
p. One (1) representative from the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs;
q. One (1) representative from the Idaho Sheriffs' Association;
r. One (1) representative from the Idaho Chiefs of Police Association;
s. The Executive Director of the Idaho Association of Counties; and
t. Two (2) citizens at large who with special consideration given to individuals within disciplines related to the purpose of the Commission.

2. The purpose of the Commission shall be to provide policy-level direction and to promote efficient and effective use of resources, based on best practices or evidenced-based practices, for matters related to the State's criminal justice system. To that end it shall:

a. Identify critical challenges facing the criminal justice system and recommend strategies to resolve them by;

i. Developing and adopting a three-year strategic plan to be reviewed annually;
ii. Analyzing the long-range needs of the criminal justice system;
iii. Assessing the cost-effectiveness, return on investment, and performance measures of the use of state and local funds in the criminal justice system;

b. Advise and develop recommendations for the Governor and the Legislature, when appropriate, on public policy and strategies to improve the State's criminal justice system.

c. Review and evaluate criminal justice policies and proposed legislation to determine the impact on the State's adult and juvenile justice systems.

d. Promote communication among criminal justice professionals and the respective branches of State government to improve professionalism, create partnerships, and improve cooperation and coordination at all levels of the criminal justice system.

e. Research and evaluate best practices, and evidenced-based practices, and use findings to influence decisions on policy.

3. Unless stated otherwise, Commission members shall be appointed by the Governor. All Commission members appointed by the Governor serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

4. The Governor may, at any time, increase the number of voting and non-voting members of the Commission.

5. The Commission members shall serve a term of four (4) years.

6. The Chair of the Commission shall be appointed annually by the Governor. A Vice-Chair shall be selected annually by the members of the Commission. The term of office of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall be one (1) year. The Chair and the Vice-Chair may succeed themselves as approved by the Governor.

7. The Commission shall receive administrative staff support from the State agencies represented on the Commission.

8. The Commission will meet no less than four times annually.

9. The Commission may appoint sub-committees consistent with the needs of the Commission to address pertinent issues that merit more in-depth consideration.

10. Commission members will serve without compensation or reimbursement for expenses, including related travel and per diem to attend Commission meetings.

11. The Grant Review Council ("Council") shall be established under the Commission and is charged with the responsibility to disburse grant funding appropriated under provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and other such federal grant programs as may come within the purview of Planning, Grants, and Research of the Idaho State Police with the overall mission of enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in Idaho.

a. The Council shall consist of thirteen (13) members of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission for the purpose of assisting the Idaho State Police in its distribution of grant funds. The Council membership shall be as follows:

i. *The Attorney General or his or her designee;*
ii. The Administrative Director of the Courts;
iii. The Director of the Idaho Department of Correction;
iv. The Director of the Idaho State Police;
v. The Director of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections;
vi. The Administrator of the Office of Drug Policy;
vii. One (1) representative from the Office of the Idaho State Appellate Public Defender;
viii. One (1) representative from the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association;
ix. The Executive Director of the Idaho Association of Counties;
x. Two (2) citizens at large;
xi. One (1) representative from the Idaho Sheriffs' Association;
xii. One (1) representative from the Idaho Chiefs of Police Association;

b. In addition, the Council shall consist of the following seven (7) members appointed by the Chair of the Commission upon recommendation by the Commission:

i. One (1) representative from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence;
ii. One (1) representative from a statewide advocacy agency;
iii. One (1) prosecuting attorney;

iv. One (1) representative from the juvenile justice system;
v. One (1) representative from the misdemeanor probation system;
vi. One (1) Chief of Police;
vii. One (1) Sheriff;

c. The Chair of the Council shall be a representative of a local agency and appointed by vote of the members of the Council and shall serve a term of four (4) years. The Chair will report to the Commission not less than annually on the activities, actions, and decisions of the Council regarding the distribution of grant funds.

d. Each member of the Council shall be entitled to one vote in the matters before them.

e. No member may participate in a vote for a direct award of funds in which the member receives personal pecuniary benefits, as defined by Idaho Code. Unless prohibited by Federal grant restriction, when a member has authority over an entity or agency which has applied for a direct award of funds, the member shall disclose the relationship to the Council. Upon disclosure of such relationship, the member may vote upon the award unless the member requests to be excused.

f. Participation by Council members (or their designees) in the scoring and evaluation of the individual grant applications is required. Members not participating in the scoring and evaluation process will not be entitled to vote on the awarding of the application.

g. Meetings of the Council shall be convened as determined necessary by the Chair of the Council, Chair of the Commission, or Planning, Grants, and Research.

h. The principal staff functions of the Council shall be located with the Idaho State Police, Planning, Grants, and Research.

i. Members of the Council will receive travel reimbursement in accordance with Planning, Grants, and Research and the Idaho State Police policy and procedures.

j. The Council will establish by-laws in accordance with guidance provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Idaho State Police, Planning, Grants, and Research, and consistent with the Commission's long-term strategies.

k. Members of the Council will receive training provided by Planning, Grants, and Research and in conjunction with the Commission.

l. Members of the Council will meet at least once a year to assist in strategic planning efforts with members of the Commission and Planning, Grants, and Research. The Council shall develop a strategic funding plan consistent with the statewide strategic planning efforts of the Commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho at the Capitol in Boise on this 19th day of July in the year of our Lord two thousand and eleven and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred thirty-fifth and of the Statehood of Idaho the one hundred twenty-first.

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR

BEN YSURSA
SECRETARY OF STATE

Notes on Spice, Bath Salts and Alcopops

Spice (aka K-2, Bombay Blue, Genie, Black Mamba, Blonde and Yucatan Gold) is usually 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 then 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, Kronic, 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.

Idaho Criminal Justice Commission Strategic Plan

Approved _____

"Think Big, Start Small"

Governor's Executive Order "Idaho's current criminal justice efforts and initiatives require clear strategic planning and continued coordination." The Idaho Criminal Justice Commission will continue to collaboratively develop a strategic plan to improve criminal justice policy, program and operational decision making.

Governor's Executive Order 2011-11	Goals	Objectives
"combating crime and protecting citizens from criminal depredations is of vital concern to government;…"	Reduce victimization and recidivism in the state of Idaho	1) Establish evidence-based and best practices relating to accountability, prevention, education and recidivism reduction i) Gangs ii) Sex offender management iii) Children of Incarcerated Parents iv) Reentry
Strategies	**Persons Responsible**	**Indicators of success/Status/Date Completed**
1)Research causes of new parole violations	IDOC/Parole Commission	Report/July 2013
2) Prevention Action – Reinstate Educational Climate Survey and collect gang involvement information in the survey	H&W, School Districts, SDE, IDJC, Counties ICJC	Report/August 2012
3) Continue work with Children of Incarcerated Parents including video visitation program and pilot program for incarcerated pregnant women	IDHW, ICJC, IDOC, IDJC, School Districts	Services to Children of Incarcerated Parents ages 0-18/Ongoing
4) Sex Offender Management including developing statewide policy for juvenile and adult sex offender assessment treatment, supervision and recidivism reduction, draft registration notification protocol	Sex Offender Management Board, ICJC	Promulgated Administrative Rules/ Passed Legislation/ July 2013
5) Form a Re-entry Council	IDOC, IDJC	Lower rates of Recidivism/Report to Commission July 2012
6) Continue to Revise Gang Strategies Recommendations	Subcommittee of ICJC	Report to Commission December 2012
7) Outcomes for implementation of GAIN	IDHW, IDJC, IDOC, Courts	Presentation to be scheduled
8) Outcomes from implementation of LSI-R in misdemeanor and felony probation	MPPC, IDOC, ICJC	Presentation to be scheduled
9) Outcomes from implementation of juvenile evidenced based risk assessments	IDJC, IACJJA	Presentation to be scheduled

Governor's Executive Order 2011-11	Goals	Objectives
"…providing policy makers and criminal justice decision makers with accurate information results in better decisions, improves public safety and results in the efficient use of public resources;…"	Advance delivery of justice through effective interventions by proposing balanced solutions, which are cost effective and based on best practices	1) Determine reasonable expectation of community needs and services based on resources 2) Promote standards and equity throughout Idaho where applicable i) Indigent defense ii) Effective policing practices iii) Accreditation standards iv) Adjudication v) Prosecution 3) Reduce criminogenic risk factors in both adult and juvenile populations through the expanded use of effective evidenced-based risk assessments, policies and programming to inform decision making 4) Ongoing assessment of problem solving courts and other community-based sentencing alternatives 5) Examine emerging issues
Strategies	**Persons Responsible**	**Indicators of success/Status/Date Completed**
1) Continue to identify recommendations for Idaho's indigent defense delivery system.	Public Defense Subcommittee	Recommendations and Report August 2012
2) Promote standards of best practice in policing	Chief Hall	Presentation to be scheduled
3) Implement evidence based sentencing	Courts, ICJC	Presentation to be scheduled

Governor's Executive Order 2011-11	Goals	Objectives
"…it is in the best interest of the citizens of the State of Idaho that government promotes efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system and, where possible, encourage dialogue among respective branches of government to achieve this effectiveness and efficiency;…"	Promote well-informed policy decisions	1) Identify strategies to promote efficiencies and effectiveness in the criminal justice system in conjunction with the Grant Review Council Award funds appropriated through federal grant programs within the purview of Planning, Grants and Research of the Idaho State Police 2) Continue presentations and training on trends, best practices and priority issues in adult and juvenile corrections 3) Create and implement data sharing mechanisms and agreements among stakeholder agencies for the purposes of cross systems analysis and reporting 4) Maintain awareness of substance abuse funding, prevention, treatment and trends
Strategies	**Persons Responsible**	**Indicators of success/Status/Date Completed**
1) Identify small number of longer-term focus/depth areas i) Diversions/alternatives ii) Privatization iii) Pre-Trial Release	ICJC	Theme meeting days toward focus areas or information groups/ Schedule evaluation sessions succeeding meetings in succeeding meetings to determine next steps
2) Continue to promote the efforts of the "Results First" Project	ICJC Research Committee	Follow through in Subcommittee's recommendations/first meeting scheduled May 2012
3) Develop a strategic funding plan consistent with the statewide strategic planning efforts of the Commission including the following priorities i) Collaborative ii) Evidence-based or best practice where possible enhances measurable outcomes for: a. The solution of crimes b. Assistance to victims c. Direct services to the community	Gary and Grant Review Council	Grants awarded that address the priorities of ICJC Strategic Plan Semiannual or yearly grant review council trainings to ICJC.
iii) Information sharing initiatives iv) Sustainable		Number of MOUs between stakeholder agencies.
4) Develop MOUs among agencies and branches of government to share data	ICJC	Ongoing access to treatment for clients.
5) Report on Substance Abuse funding, prevention, treatment, and trends	ICJC, ODP	