

Idaho Edward Byrne  
Memorial Justice  
Assistance Grant (JAG)  
Strategy

Planning, Grants, and Research

2015

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## INTRODUCTION

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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 Planning, Grants, and Research (PGR) department located within the Idaho State Police (ISP), the Governor appointed State Administering Agency (SAA) for Idaho. 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) 2015 funding is 60.2%. State agencies, non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, units of local government, and Tribal governments are eligible for the remaining percentage of JAG funds.

PGR administrative duties include ensuring subgrantee expenditures are allowable; reviewing and approving or disapproving programmatic, financial, and Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) reports, along with draw requests and adjustments; providing technical assistance; monitoring subgrantees through site visits and desk audits; updating the PGR Grants Management System (GMS); and completing federal applications, annual reports, and Grant Adjustment Notices (GAN).

While PGR is the SAA for JAG, funding decisions are determined by the Grant Review Council (Council), which was established under Idaho Executive Order 2011-11 (Appendix A). The Council is a subcommittee of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC) and consists of 13 ICJC members 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 statewide victim services organizations, and four (4) are from other organizations (Idaho Office of Drug Policy and Idaho Association of Counties) or citizens at large. The ICJC is responsible for developing the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission Three-Year Strategic Plan, which includes priorities for JAG subgrantees. These priorities guide the Council's funding strategy and subgrant award decisions. The Strategic Plan, along with the strategic planning process, is further described in the "Idaho Criminal Justice Priorities" section.

## NEEDS IDENTIFICATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC), research and data analysis partners within PGR, assesses Idaho’s criminal justice system needs based upon data they analyze and publish in several reports annually. The following information is provided by ISAC through their analysis of Idaho’s Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS), and data from the Idaho Supreme Court.

### Crime in Idaho, IIBRS Data

The ISP Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) department, publishes the annual *Crime in Idaho* report, a collection and analysis of Uniform Crime Reports submitted by city police departments, county sheriff’s offices, and ISP. The *Crime in Idaho* report details information on Group “A” offenses, which include murder, kidnapping, forcible rape, arson, bribery, drug/narcotic violations, weapon law violations, and 23 other crimes. The current *Crime in Idaho* report, along with reports dating back to 1995, can be found on ISP’s website at <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/BCI/ucr/crimeinidaho2014.html>. Violent crimes include murder, negligent manslaughter, kidnapping, forcible rape, forcible fondling, forcible sodomy, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, forcible sodomy, forcible fondling, and sexual assault with an object. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a violent crime against a spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse, or boy/girlfriend.

The State of Idaho is divided into six (6) ISP Districts. Table 2 shows each district, the number of 2014 Group “A” offenses for all counties in the district, the 2014 violent and IPV crime rates, and the number of JAG projects funded in 2013 and 2014.

District	Group “A” Offenses *	Violent Crime	IPV	2013 JAG Projects	2014 JAG Projects
1	59.5	13.3	4.6	0	0
2	50.1	8.9	2.7	0	0
3	45.2	9.9	3.3	6	4
4	42.8	10.0	3.3	2	2
5	38.7	10.2	3.1	2	2
6	33.6	7.1	2.3	2	1
Statewide	44.9	10.0	3.3	5	5

Crime rates are per 1,000 residents. \*From the Crime in Idaho report, 2014.  
 Districts are defined to be consistent with the reporting jurisdictions of ISP and the Idaho Transportation Department.  
 District 3 has an adjusted population based upon those jurisdictions reporting crime data within the specific district.

The “Facts at a Glance” portion of the *Crime in Idaho 2014* report shows the increase or decrease in certain Idaho Statewide Crime Profiles from 2013 to 2014. Profiles include Group “A” offenses, crime rate, violent crime, crimes against persons, officers assaulted, hate crimes, crimes against society, and property crimes. All profiles showed a decrease in crime from 2013, except crimes against persons (0.8% increase), officers assaulted (7.5% increase), and crimes against society (2.2% increase). According to the Crime Clock, there is one crime against persons committed every 30.9 minutes, an aggravated assault committed every 3.5 hours, non-consensual sex offense (excluding forcible rape) committed every 8.4 hours, and a forcible rape committed every 19.4 hours.

There were several offenses categorized as crimes against persons, which increased from 2013 to 2014: murder (11.1%), non-consensual sex offenses (1.4%), fondling (10.3%), intimidation (14.2%), and consensual sex offenses (23.1%). Of all reported rapes in 2014, 82% occurred in a residence, 22 incidents occurred in a field/woods, and 19 in a hotel/motel. Information on violent crimes shows “53.4% of violent crimes were committed against female victims.” Intimate partner violence data indicates that 2,947 victims were boy/girlfriends and 2,030 were spouses.

Data also shows that intimate partner violence decreased by 0.07% and violence against children decreased by 3.3% from 2013 to 2014.

### Crime in Idaho, IIBRS Data – Domestic Violence

There were several JAG funded subgrants awarded in 2014 that address domestic violence and sex offenses. In addition to these JAG funded projects, PGR also manages the STOP Violence Against Women Grant (STOP) and the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP), which address domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking in Idaho. The 2015 ISAC report, Domestic Violence in Idaho: 2007-2013, stated that compared to all victims of violence, IPV victims were half as likely to be male and more likely to be older, with an average age of 32.2 years versus an average age of 31.4 years for all victims of violence. All violent crimes were most likely to occur at a residence (62.9%) and the victim assaulted by an offender’s hands, fists, or feet (75.9%). IPV incidents were even more likely to occur at a residence (85.2%) and involve an attack by an offender’s hands, fists, or feet (82.5%). The majority of violent crime victims sustained some form of injury, with intimate partners more likely to sustain an injury (52.4%). An arrest was more likely to be made and prosecution more likely to be declined if the victim was the offender’s intimate partner.

Court records indicate that 32,807 charges associated with domestic violence were filed between 2008-2013 against adults; versus 33,145 charges for other violent offenses. Offenders ranged in age from 18 to 89 years old, averaging 33.8 years of age. Just under half (47%) of domestic violence assault or battery charges were amended from their initial filing. Only 8% of charges for violations of protection orders and no contact orders were amended from their initial filing.

### Crime in Idaho, IIBRS Data – Drug Trends

Each year JAG funds are awarded to combat drug trafficking, use, and abuse through enforcement, prevention, intervention, and treatment. Projects funded in 2014 include a School Resource Officer, a drug task force, and a substance abuse screening service unit. An annual *Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests* report is published by ISAC with JAG and Bureau of Justice Statistics funding. The most recent report covers 2007-2014 and is currently in the editing stages and will be available late July 2015 on the ISAC website at <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/pgr/Research/sac.html>. The crime information for this report is from IIBRS.

Drug Type Seized	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marijuana	67.2	69.3	67.8	64.9	64.8	62.1	61.6	60.5
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	21.2	16.9	16.3	17.2	15.3	17.2	20.0	21.1
Unknown Drug Type	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.4
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	2.5	2.9	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.1	4.2	4.1
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	2.0	2.7	3.2	4.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.2
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.2
Cocaine	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7
Heroin	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.1

According to Table 3, which shows the percentage of arrests with drug seizures by the type of drug-seized, marijuana seizures remain the highest percentage of all drugs seized, though that percentage has continually decreased since 2008. Methamphetamine related arrests were lowest in 2009 and rebounded from 15.3 in 2011 to 21.1 in 2014.

In comparing the number of drug arrests in 2014 with the average number of arrests from 2007 – 2013, several agencies realized a significant change. Marijuana seizures in Bonner, Clearwater, Jefferson, and Latah counties decreased in 2014 compared to the seven (7) year average.

**Table 4**

Marijuana Arrests		
Agency	2007 - 2013 Average	2014
ISP	1003	1271
Adams	11	31
Bear Lake	9	21
Bonner	151	10
Canyon	606	790
Clearwater	41	28
Elmore	45	58
Fremont	36	52
Jefferson	172	40
Latah	114	111
Minidoka	26	70
Washington	26	47

**Table 5**

Methamphetamine Arrests		
Agency	2007 - 2013 Average	2014
ISP	153	218
Ada*	411	291
Benewah	5	18
Bonner	27	58
Fremont	4	8
Jefferson	6	14
Latah	6	13
Lemhi	2	5
Nez Perce	17	35
Valley	5	11

Tables 4 and 5 show counties with the most change in marijuana and methamphetamine arrests compared to the average number of arrests from 2007 - 2013.

Tables 6 and 7 show the six (6) counties with the highest rate of marijuana and methamphetamine seizures per population.

**Table 6**

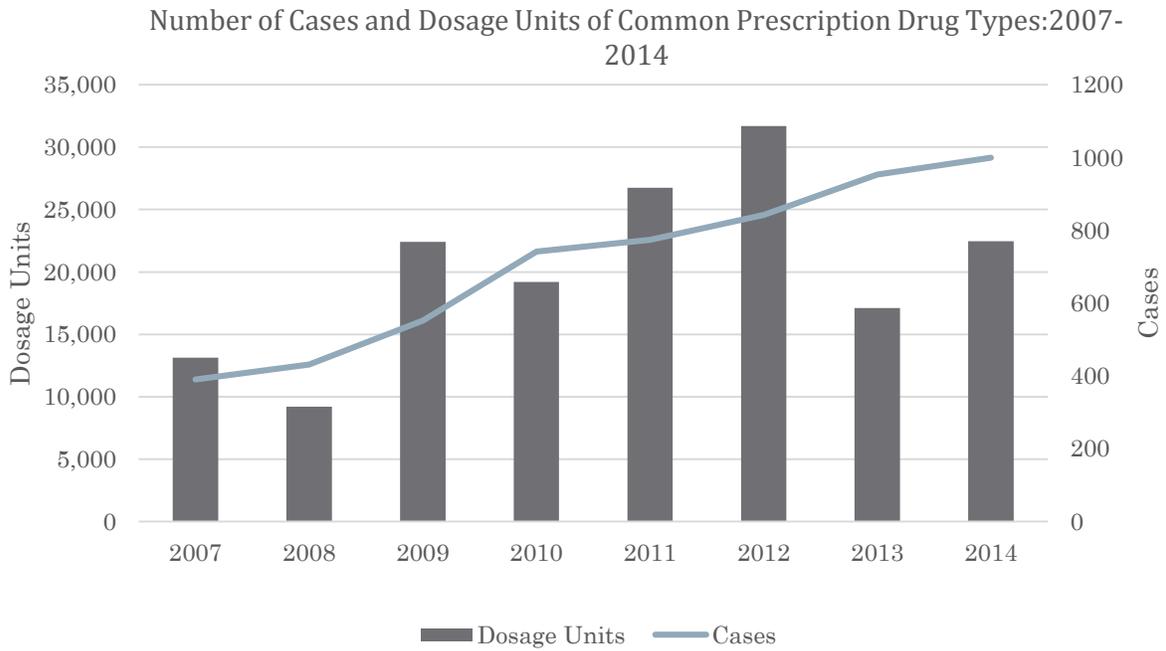
Marijuana Seizures				
Agency	2014 Population	Seizures 2007 - 2013 Average	2014 Seizures	2014 Rate per 1,000 Population
Valley	9,631	64	71	7.37
Adams	4,622	20	28	6.06
Clark	847	5	4	4.72
Washington	9,954	23	25	4.52
Boise	6,335	22	27	4.26
Kootenai	146,934	564	619	4.21
Statewide	1,689,916	4,920	5,676	3.36

**Table 7**

Methamphetamine				
Agency	2014 Population	Seizures 2007 - 2013 Average	2014 Seizures	2014 Rate per 1,000 Population
Twin Falls	811152	186	194	2.39
Clark	847	1	2	2.36
Boundary	10891	8	25	2.29
Payette	24271	33	43	1.77
Clearwater	9114	5	16	1.75
Bingham	45968	52	80	1.74
Statewide	1,689,916	1,473	2,227	1.32

An area of growing concern in Idaho is the increase in prescription drug abuse. The Idaho Office of Drug Policy created a work group to address prescription drug abuse and sponsored legislation (passed in 2012) to enhance the Idaho Board of Pharmacy’s ability to provide Prescription Monitoring Program data to other pharmacists and practitioners.

**Chart 1**



## IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRIORITIES

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Idaho Executive Order 2011-11 “Continuing the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission,” was signed July 19, 2011 and states, *“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”.*

The Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC) develops and adopts a three (3) year strategic plan (Appendix B), which is updated annually, and is anticipated to be approved during their July monthly meeting. Calendar year 2011 was the first year JAG funding decisions fell 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
- Local data or strategies to collect local data if none are available
- Sustainability
- Exit Strategy

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).

Current JAG projects address many of the priorities listed above. Collaborative projects include the Bear River Drug Task Force III and the Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center Enhancements. These projects are law enforcement and public safety related and span numerous counties around Idaho. The Bear River Drug Task Force is comprised of seven (7) county sheriff’s offices and five (5) city police departments. Task Force members collaborate on conducting surveillance, serving warrants, conducting searches, sharing resources, and sharing information about drug traffickers and drug activity throughout southeastern Idaho.

The STOP Violence Against Women Grant (funding decisions also made by the Council) focuses primarily on assistance to victims, but there are several JAG projects that tackle this same issue. Three (3) of those projects are Trauma-Informed Victim Services in Caribou County Idaho, Addressing Violence Against Children, and Idaho Victim Assistance Academy. The Trauma-Informed Victim Services in Caribou County Idaho project provides mental health counseling to victims in rural areas and victim advocacy services including crisis intervention, case management, court advocacy, support groups, and community education. The Addressing Violence Against Children project provides counseling, children’s 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 Victim Assistance Academy, managed by the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, provides training to victim advocates, along with other coordinated community response team members on addressing the needs of victims.

Sustainability is a goal shared by most subgrantees, but locating funding sources to continue a project after the grant funded period has ended can be difficult. To direct FY2014 JAG applicants towards sustainability, the Council required them to address how their JAG funded project would continue to be funded after grant funds are depleted. One sustainability success story involves the Automated Victim Notification Awareness project, which completed 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.

In addition to the Council priorities, there are other ICJC goals that relate to current JAG projects, such as “Reduce victimization and recidivism in the state of Idaho.” The Bonneville County CCR Enhancement & Review Project is collecting and analyzing data to explore the impact of a coordinated community response to domestic violence recidivism. Their re-implemented Coordinated Community Response (CCR) team includes everything from law enforcement activities to judiciary policies to advocacy programs. The CCR team is working together to determine what method is most effective in their community regarding domestic violence offender accountability and will adjust their strategies accordingly.

#### **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AREAS OF NATIONAL FOCUS AND PRIORITY**

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program FY 2015 State Solicitation states, “BJA recognizes that there are significant pressures on state and local criminal justice systems. In these challenging times, shared priorities and leveraged resources can make a significant impact. In light of this, it is important to make SAAs and local JAG recipients aware of several areas of priority that may be of help in maximizing the effectiveness of JAG funding at the state and local level. The following priorities represent key areas where BJA 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:”

- Reducing Gun Violence;
- Body-Worn Cameras, Storage, and Policies;
- Recidivism Reduction, Pretrial Reform, and Justice System Realignment;
- Indigent Defense;
- Improving Mental Health Services;

These national priorities coincide with the goals and strategies of the ICJC and current JAG projects.

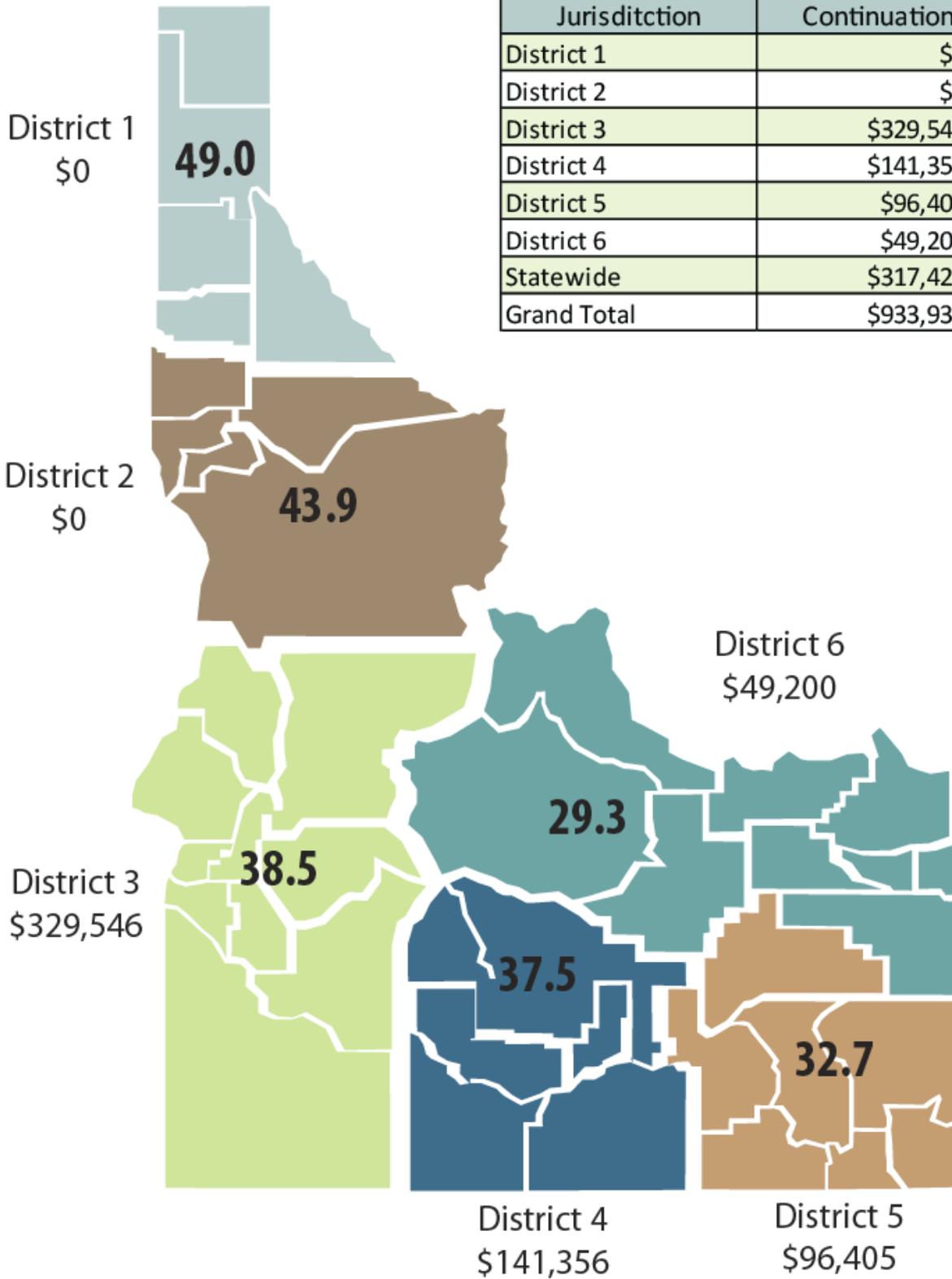
## JAG ALLOCATION REPORT

The following tables and map identify projects by JAG purpose area and district to show the distribution of JAG funds in Idaho. JAG was only able to fund continuation projects in 2014 due to PREA and SORNA penalty cuts.

Purpose Area	Name	2014 JAG Continuation Awards
Corrections & Community Corrections	Restoratives Alternative Program	\$83,700
<b>Total Corrections &amp; Community Corrections</b>		<b>\$83,700</b>
Crime Victim & Witness Protection	Bonneville County CCR Enhancement & Review Project	\$49,200
Crime Victim & Witness Protection	Rural Idaho Law Enforcement Technology Project	\$52,438
Crime Victim & Witness Protection	Trauma-Informed Victim Services in Caribou County Idaho	\$46,509
Crime Victim & Witness Protection	Addressing Violence Against Children	\$63,541
Crime Victim & Witness Protection	Idaho Victim Assistance Academy	\$12,425
<b>Total Crime Victim &amp; Witness</b>		<b>\$224,113</b>
Law Enforcement	Bear River Drug Task Force III	\$49,896
Law Enforcement	Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center Enhancements	\$140,000
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Training: Investigation and Prevention of School Violence	\$65,000
Law Enforcement	Officer in the School	\$57,656
<b>Total Law Enforcement</b>		<b>\$312,552</b>
Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement	Byrne Evaluation Unit	\$77,000
<b>Total Planning, Evaluation, &amp; Technology Improvement</b>		<b>\$77,000</b>
Prevention & Education	Restoring Justice to Canyon County	\$152,236
Prevention & Education	Turning 18 in Idaho	\$22,998
<b>Total Prevention &amp; Education</b>		<b>\$175,234</b>
Prosecution, Court, & Indigent Defense	Canyon County DV Court Enhancement Project	\$61,331
<b>Total Prosecution and Court</b>		<b>\$61,331</b>

## JAG Funding per District and Crime Incidents per 1,000 People

2014 JAG Awards by District	
Jurisdiction	Continuations
District 1	\$0.00
District 2	\$0.00
District 3	\$329,546.00
District 4	\$141,356.00
District 5	\$96,405.00
District 6	\$49,200.00
Statewide	\$317,423.00
Grand Total	\$933,930.00



## CONCLUSION

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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.



*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 deprivations 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 YURSA  
SECRETARY OF STATE**

# Idaho Criminal Justice Commission Three-Year Strategic Plan

Approved June 29, 2012; May 24, 2013, December 13, 2013

**“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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Gangs</li> <li>ii) Sex offender management</li> <li>iii) Children of Incarcerated Parents</li> <li>iv) Reentry</li> </ul> 2) Strengthen knowledge base in Idaho by enhancing data collection abilities and sharing capabilities		
<u>Strategies</u>	<u>Persons Responsible</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
1) Creation of criminal justice dashboard including information on victims, offenders, and community indicators	ICJC	Each agency brings forward data to add to the dashboard as critical indicators of combating crime  Dashboard added to the ICJC website		July 2015  January 2016
2) Report on types of probation and parole violations	Kevin Kempf, Sandy Jones and Barry Wood	(1) Report on the behavioral matrix to be used  (2) Report on the use of matrix in identifying solutions  (3) Study of correlates of parole violations		July 2015  June 2016  June 2016

		(4) Develop a mechanism to report on misdemeanor probation		
3) Prevention Action – Reinstatement Educational Climate Survey and collect gang involvement information in a biennial survey	Elisha Figueroa and Prevention And Treatment Research (PATR)	School survey implemented in school districts throughout the state  Data and reports received re: youth substance abuse in Idaho		Surveys scheduled to be administered in school districts February/March 2014  Next Report July/August 2016
4) Continue work with Children of Incarcerated Parents including video visitation program and pilot program for incarcerated pregnant women	Dick Armstrong and Matt McCarter	Services to 70% of the children, ages 0-18, of incarcerated parents	Quarterly Reports of progress	July 1, 2017
5) Sex Offender Management including developing statewide policy for juvenile and adult sex offender assessment, treatment, supervision and recidivism reduction, draft registration notification protocol	Jon Burnham, Chair, Sex Offender Management Board	Legislation	Legislation for Offending Behavior - Adults  Legislation for Offending Behavior - Juveniles	May 2015  July 2015 – Legislative Idea  September 2015 – Legislative Language

Governor's Executive Order 2011-11	Goals	Objectives		
<p>"...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;..."</p>	<p>Advance delivery of justice through effective interventions by proposing balanced solutions, which are cost effective and based on best practices</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Determine reasonable expectation of community needs and services based on resources</li> <li>2) Promote standards and equity throughout Idaho where applicable               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Indigent defense</li> <li>ii) Effective policing practices</li> <li>iii) Accreditation standards</li> <li>iv) Adjudication</li> <li>v) Prosecution</li> </ol> </li> <li>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</li> <li>4) Ongoing assessment of problem solving courts and other community-based sentencing alternatives</li> <li>5) Examine emerging issues</li> </ol>		
Strategies	Persons Responsible	Indicators	Status	Completion Date
<p>1) Provide input to the Public Defense Commission</p>	<p>Sara Thomas</p>	<p>Semiannual reports from the Commission to ICJC</p>		<p>Ongoing Reports in March 2015 and July 2015</p>
<p>2) Report on usage and provide education of best practices in photo line-up to decrease likelihood of false identification</p>	<p>Colonel Ralph Powell</p>	<p>Incorporation of training at POST Council</p>		<p>September 2015</p>
<p>3) ICJC fully informed on privatization</p>	<p>ICJC</p>	<p>Agency reports on privatization from PDC, IDJC, IDOC, and IDHW</p>	<p>Yearly Reports</p>	<p>October 2015</p>

Governor's Executive Order 2011-11	Goals	Objectives		
<p>"...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;..."</p>	<p>Promote well-informed policy decisions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>2) Continue presentations and training on trends, best practices &amp; priority issues in adult &amp; juvenile corrections</li> <li>3) Create and implement data sharing mechanisms and agreements among stakeholder agencies for the purposes of cross systems analysis and reporting</li> <li>4) Maintain awareness of substance abuse trends and priority issues</li> <li>5) Investigate funding for items in ICJC's Strategic Plan</li> </ol>		
<u>Strategies</u>	<u>Persons Responsible</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Identify small number of longer-term focus/depth areas               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Problem Solving Courts</li> <li>ii) Restorative Justice (Victim Offender Community)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Sara Thomas, Chair, ICJC</p> <p>Judge John Stegner</p> <p>Sharon Harrigfeld</p>	<p>Theme meeting days toward focus areas or information groups held semiannually</p>	<p>Provide opportunity for evaluation following presentations to determine next steps</p>	<p>Court – December 2015</p> <p>Solutions For Victims Of Crime – June 2015</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Develop funding strategies consistent with statewide strategic planning efforts of the Commission including the following priorities:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Collaborative</li> <li>ii) Evidence-based or best practice where possible enhances measurable outcomes:                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The solution of crimes</li> <li>b) Assistance to victims</li> <li>c) Direct services to the community</li> </ol> </li> <li>iii) Local data or strategies to collect local data if none are available</li> <li>iv) Sustainable</li> <li>v) Exit strategies</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Grant Review Council</p> <p>Commission hold the Council responsible</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Grants awarded that address the priorities of ICJC Strategic Plan</li> <li>2) Semiannual or yearly Grant Review Council updates to ICJC</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Grants awarded based on ICJC strategies</li> <li>2) Report of awarded grants</li> </ol>	<p>October 2015</p> <p>January 2015</p>

<u>Strategies</u>	<u>Persons Responsible</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
3) Develop strategies among agencies and branches of government to share data and information	Sharon Harrigfeld, lead, Colonel Ralph Powell, and ICJC	1) Fusion Center  2) Using the Global Reference Architecture & the National Information Exchange Model, two or more agencies will collaborate on & implement an interface providing for the sharing of information		February 2015  September 2015
4) Develop ongoing access to behavioral health treatment for criminal justice clients.	IDOC, IDJC, IDHW, Courts Judge John Stegner Dan Chadwick	1) Report submitted on substance use disorder services funding, ongoing access to behavioral health treatment and trends, including Medicaid and Affordable Health Care Act  2) Mental Health Subcommittee  3) Annual report on the use of Idaho's crisis centers  4) Annual report on the use of behavioral health treatment resources		Report every other month  Report every other month  September 2015  September 2015

5) Implement Justice Reinvestment Initiative	Kevin Kempf and Judge Wood	Quarterly update on progress		Reports in: April 2015 July 2015 September 2015 December 2015
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