



Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

Idaho Strategic Plan 2019-2023

Planning, Grants, and Research

Idaho State Police

Updated July 2022

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INTRODUCTION

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) (42 U.S.C. 3751 (a)) is the primary vehicle of federal criminal justice grant funding to states and local jurisdictions. JAG provides the critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas and is 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 of 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 (VPT) percentage for federal fiscal year (FFY) 22 is 60.4%. State agencies, non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, and Tribal governments, along with units of local government, are eligible for the remaining percentage of JAG funds.

PGR administrative duties include: ensuring subgrantee expenditures are allowable; reviewing, processing, 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); completing federal applications, reports (including Deaths in Custody), and Grant Award Modifications (GAM); and participating in required federal financial training.

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 and continued under 2020-20. 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, were tasked with developing an Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment by conducting a survey of criminal justice practitioners and community leaders. In 2019, ISAC developed and administered a system-wide survey to solicit the opinions of front-line staff throughout Idaho's criminal justice system. Input was gathered from law enforcement officers, juvenile justice practitioners, corrections and court staff, victim service providers, victim-witness coordinators, prosecutors, public defenders, and government and community leaders. The following information is provided by ISAC through their analysis of the Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment, along with data from Idaho's Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) and the Idaho Supreme Court published in several annual reports.

Major Criminal Justice Topics Identified through Surveys and Data Analysis

Despite differences in the needs of the various criminal justice stakeholders, some common themes emerged from the needs assessment survey responses.

Top Community Needs

- Mental health treatment (top 5 for every sector)
- Substance abuse treatment (top 5 for every sector)
- Housing (top 5 for every survey in which it was an option)
- Domestic violence treatment and transportation

Top Public Safety Issues - Almost identical rankings for all sectors

- Illicit drug use
- Crime related to mental illness
- Repeat offenders
- Domestic violence
- Opioid abuse

Top Agency Needs

- Pay Increases (top 5 for every sector)
- Funding for treatment (juvenile, courts, corrections)
- Specialized training (victim services, juvenile, courts, and law enforcement)

Training Needs

- Mental health (ranked #1 for every sector that was asked about training)

Across all sectors of Idaho's criminal justice system, mental health and substance abuse consistently ranked as one of the highest needs both in the justice system and in the community at large. There was a high level of agreement among respondents that mental health and substance abuse are contributing to criminal activity and that early interventions in these areas could potentially work to reduce crime rates. Additionally, effective interventions to lower recidivism rates ranked as a great need. When asked explicitly about which JAG program area should be the highest funding priority, government and community leaders identified mental health, crime prevention, and substance abuse as their top three priorities. A surveillance of available data support the opinions of these stakeholders.

Crime in Idaho, IIBRS Data

The ISP Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) 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 <https://nibrs.isp.idaho.gov/CrimeinIdaho>. Violent crimes

include murder, negligent manslaughter, kidnapping, forcible rape, forcible fondling, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation. 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 1 shows each district, the number of 2020 Group “A” offenses for all counties in the district, the 2021 violent crime rates, and the number of JAG projects operating in 2021 (new/continuation projects) and 2022 (continuations). The *Crime in Idaho 2021* report was released on July 1, 2022.

It is important to note that while Idaho typically experiences universal participation rates in the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System (or IIBRS), which collects data for the annual *Crime* reports, in 2021 seven city and county agencies did not report data to IIBRS. However, the other 101 agencies that did report data cover 95% of Idaho’s population. Throughout this report, the populations living in non-reporting jurisdictions have been removed from all crime rate calculations.

District	Group “A” Offenses*	Violent Crime*	2021 JAG Projects	2022 JAG Projects**
1	42.8	2.1	1	0
2	39.8	1.2	0	0
3	39.6	2.3	3	3
4	41.4	2.9	1	1
5	46.6	2.2	0	0
6	34.1	1.9	5	2
Statewide	42.8	2.4	4	4

NOTE: Crime rates are per 1,000 residents living within the jurisdictions of reporting agencies. In 2021, 101 of 108 state and local law enforcement agencies reported data to IIBRS, covering 94.6% of Idaho’s population. Districts are defined to be consistent with the reporting jurisdictions of ISP and the Idaho Transportation Department.
 *From the *Crime in Idaho* report, 2021.
 **2022 JAG projects are based on eligible continuations, which have not been awarded as of July 2022.

The “Facts at a Glance” portion of the *Crime in Idaho 2021* report shows the increase or decrease in certain Idaho Statewide Crime Profiles from 2020 to 2021. Profiles include Group “A” offenses, crime rate, violent crime, crimes against persons, officers assaulted, hate crimes, crimes against society, and property crimes. Most profiles showed a decrease in crime from 2020 except for crimes against society. According to the Crime Clock, there is one crime against persons committed every 29.5 minutes, an aggravated assault committed every 2.9 hours, a non-consensual sex offense (excluding forcible rape) committed every 5.8 hours, and a forcible rape committed every 12.0 hours.

There are several offenses categorized as crimes against persons, which changed from 2020 to 2021: rape (up 11.8%), sodomy (up 9.4%), sexual assault with an object (up 29.9%), intimidation (up 3.2%), and kidnapping (down 9.8%). Of all reported rapes in 2021, 72.2% occurred in a residence. Information on the sex of victims shows 58.3% of crimes against persons were committed against female victims. Data also shows that violence against children increased by 3.9% from 2020 to 2021.

Crime in Idaho, IIBRS and Grant Performance Measurement Data – Domestic Violence

While none of the 2020 JAG subgrants tackle domestic violence directly, one subgrant addresses children and elders who seek mental health services after being exposed to or victimized by violence, including domestic violence. In addition to this JAG funded project, 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. As a result of the direct relevance of domestic violence to much of PGR’s work, ISAC has released multiple resources analyzing trends in domestic violence in Idaho within the past year.

The 2021 ISAC research brief, *Intimate Partner Violence in Idaho, 2020*,¹ notes that while the number of domestic violence victims known to law enforcement decreased 9% between 2016 and 2020, the number of victims seeking services from Idaho’s federally funded victim service programs increased 36%, and the number of victims who sought services in 2020 was nearly four times higher than the number known to law enforcement. This indicates that a large majority of domestic violence victims are not reporting those victimizations to law enforcement. Additionally, the rapid increase in demand for victim services since 2018 has put significant strain on Idaho’s victim service agencies. In their 2020 annual performance measurement reports and in responses to ISAC’s 2019 survey, the top three resource needs identified by victim service agencies were: (1) more resources for retaining/training staff and expanding services; (2) resources/strategies for mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on domestic violence victims; and (3) more housing/shelter options for domestic violence victims and their families.

Although Idaho’s victim service agencies are reporting increases in demand for services, law enforcement data tells a different story. In 2022, ISAC expanded their Crime in Idaho Data Dashboard to include law enforcement data on intimate partner violence.² “Intimate partner violence” (IPV) is defined as any crime against persons (e.g., assaults, sexual assaults, kidnapping, murder, etc.) where the relationship between the victim and offender was “boy/girlfriend”, “common-law spouse”, “ex-relationship”, “ex-spouse”, “homosexual relationship”, or “spouse”. The data, pulled from IIBRS, shows that in 2021 Idaho’s victimization rate for intimate partner violence was 3.125 victims per 1,000 residents, a 30% decrease and its lowest point since 2005 (the earliest year included in the dashboard) when the rate was 4.468. Most IPV incidents in 2021 were committed by the victim’s boyfriend/girlfriend (48.5%) or current spouse (33.3%). Nearly three-quarters of victims were female (74.3%). The largest age group of IPV victims was 25-34 years old (33.7%), followed by 35-44 years old (26.7%) and 18-24 years old (16.5%). Nearly half (43.9%) of victims sustained minor injuries during these incidents, while 10.7% suffered more severe injuries (e.g., broken bones, severe lacerations, loss of consciousness).

In a forthcoming analysis of offending patterns among DV offenders in Idaho, ISAC found high recidivism rates for DV offenders, as well as a significant amount of overlap with other crime types. First, nearly half (48%) of DV offenders had been arrested at least once before being arrested for their first DV crime. The most common types of prior arrests were other violent crimes (38% of those previously arrested), drug/alcohol crimes (32%), and property crimes (24%). Turning to recidivism rates, about 40% of DV offenders were re-arrested for a new crime within five years of their first DV arrest. This includes 17% being arrested for a second DV crime and 11% being arrested for another type of violent crime. Overall, 70% of DV offenders had been charged with another type of crime besides DV at some point in their lives, with nearly half (47%) being charged with a drug- or alcohol-related crime. Additionally, while most DV offenders (69%) were only ever charged with one DV crime, the median number of total charges per person (including DV) was five. The results of this study indicate that DV offenders are typically not “specialists” (i.e., DV offenders tended to commit additional types of crimes other than DV), many have been involved in the justice system prior to their first DV arrest, and many more continue to be justice-involved after their first DV arrest.

¹ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (2021, December). *Intimate partner violence in Idaho, 2020*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/library/>

² Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (2022, July). *Crime in Idaho data dashboard*. [Data dashboard]. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/dashboards/crime-in-idaho-data-dashboard/>

Crime in Idaho, IIBRS and Grant Performance Measurement Data – Sexual Assaults

ISAC also produced a research brief and added a page for sexual assault data to its Crime in Idaho Data Dashboard within the past year. The research brief, *Sexual Violence in Idaho, 2020*, indicates that both the rate of sexual assault victims known to law enforcement and the number of sexual assault victims seeking services from Idaho’s federally funded grant programs rose between 2016 and 2020 (9% and 36%, respectively).³ Similar to the domestic violence findings noted above, ISAC found that the number of victims seeking services from victim service agencies was 4.6 times higher than the number known to law enforcement, straining those agencies in similar ways and creating the same resource gaps as the recent spike in demand from domestic violence victims.

According to ISAC’s Crime in Idaho Data Dashboard, the rate of sexual assault victims known to law enforcement has been rising in recent years. In 2021, the victimization rate per 1,000 residents was 1.252, an increase of 22% in comparison to the rate of 1.028 in 2017. This data, also taken from IIBRS, indicates that in 2021 sexual assault victims were overwhelmingly female (85.7%) and young (80.9% under age 25). Most sexual assault victims (84.7%) were victimized by someone they knew (friend or other known person, 42.6%; family member, 29.5%; intimate partner, 12.6%).

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 2020 include services for at-risk youth, as well as training and equipment for officers who come in contact with drugs and drug offenders. The data for “Drug/Alcohol Arrests” section of ISAC’s *Crime in Idaho Data Dashboard* is from IIBRS. According to Table 2, 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 fluctuated slightly over the previous decade. Methamphetamine-related arrests have trended higher, steadily increasing from 18.7% in 2012 to 38.7% in 2021. The share of heroin seizures has also exploded in the last decade, from less than 2% in 2012 to 8.2% in 2021.

Table 2. Percentage of Arrests

Percent of Drug Arrest Seizures Each Year by Type of Drug Seized											
Drug Type Seized	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Marijuana	68.3	69.2	68.3	64.6	65.1	64.7	66.9	66.0	66.7	65.2	
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	18.7	22.1	24.0	29.0	31.2	32.7	33.9	34.4	37.5	38.7	
Unknown Drug Type	11.6	11.4	11.0	10.4	9.7	12.1	10.2	9.7	10.5	9.3	
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	5.7	5.0	4.8	5.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	5.3	
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	6.4	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.0	5.6	
Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, MDMA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	
Cocaine	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	
Heroin	1.5	1.0	2.3	4.2	6.0	6.3	7.5	8.6	10.1	8.2	

³ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (2021, December). *Sexual violence in Idaho, 2020*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/library/>

Tables 3 and 4 show counties with the most change in marijuana and methamphetamine arrests in 2021 compared to the average number of arrests from 2012 - 2020. Marijuana arrests decreased in 11 of Idaho's 44 counties from 2020 to 2021, and methamphetamine arrests fell in 15 counties. However, the largest growth areas for both drugs occurred in rural counties which previously had low numbers of arrests.

Table 3

Marijuana Arrests		
Agency	2012 - 2020 Average	2021
ISP	1,286.3	1,598
Clark	14.1	43
Custer	1.6	4
Blaine	53.3	115
Caribou	42.4	89
Owyhee	36.1	73
Payette	147.6	283
Oneida	4.4	8
Shoshone	40.8	69
Jerome	69.2	116
Boundary	40.4	66
Franklin	9.3	15

Table 4

Methamphetamine Arrests		
Agency	2012 - 2020 Average	2021
ISP	283.1	452
Clark	3.4	14
Custer	0.6	2
Owyhee	12.3	38
Lincoln	3.8	10
Jerome	30.7	77
Shoshone	22.9	53
Jefferson	10.2	22
Fremont	9.9	21
Caribou	6.2	13

The most significant increases in marijuana and methamphetamine arrests between the nine (9) year average and 2021 both occurred in Clark County (205% and 307%, respectively).

Tables 5 and 6 show the six (6) counties with the highest rate of marijuana and methamphetamine seizures per population.

Table 5

Marijuana Seizures				
County	2021 Population	Seizures 2012 - 2020 Average	2021 Seizures	2021 Rate per 1,000 Population
Clark	861	14.1	43	49.94
Caribou	7,314	42.4	89	12.17
Payette	25,609	147.6	283	11.05
Benewah	9,676	55.8	75	7.75
Adams	4,610	24.9	30	6.51
Owyhee	12,501	36.1	73	5.84
Statewide	1,798,888	6,154.4	6,967	3.87

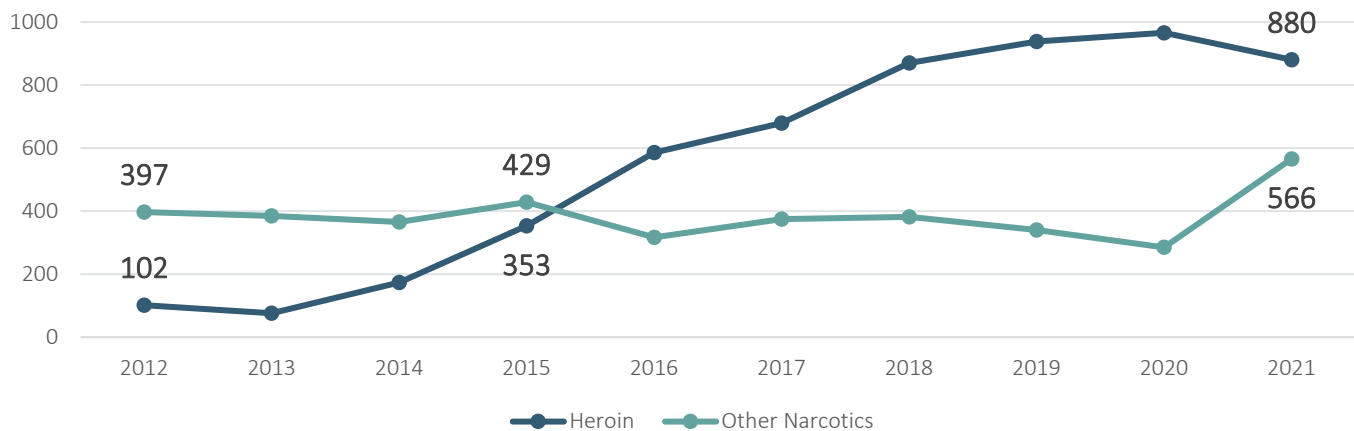
Table 6

Methamphetamine				
County	2021 Population	Seizures 2012 - 2020 Average	2021 Seizures	2021 Rate per 1,000 Population
Clark	861	3.4	14	16.26
Payette	25,609	82.2	156	6.09
Benewah	9,676	24.4	49	5.06
Shoshone	13,245	22.9	53	4.00
Washington	10,634	19.2	38	3.57
Twin Falls	63,959	237.3	215	3.36
Statewide	1,798,888	2,788.2	4,133	2.30

Another area of concern in Idaho is the increase in the abuse of painkillers. Since 2012, when law enforcement recorded 397 arrests related to narcotics other than heroin, the number of arrests involving the illegal use or distribution of these drugs remained relatively stable until spiking at 566 arrests in 2021.

The trend in heroin arrests has moved in the opposite direction. The number of heroin arrests in 2021 (880) was 7.6 times higher than in 2012 (102), and heroin is now the third-most seized drug in Idaho (behind marijuana and meth/amphetamines). However, that arrest total is a decrease from 2020, when heroin arrests reached a peak of 966. While the relationship between seizure rates of heroin and prescription narcotics is not discernable from this data, it is clear that abuse of narcotics, and heroin specifically, has quickly become a notable problem in Idaho.

Arrests for Heroin and Other Narcotics
2012 - 2021



Services and Treatment for Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Co-Occurring Disorders

Since 2008, drug-related arrests have been increasing rapidly. The Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) is supervising more offenders per capita than almost every other Western state, and more offenders are under IDOC supervision for drug crimes than any other crime type. Youth who had grown up in homes with justice-involved adults or experienced traumatic events is common among those committed to Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) facilities. Justice-involved youth who had both substance abuse and mental health treatment needs are also more likely to continue their criminal behavior into adulthood, most often violating drug or alcohol laws⁴.

In 2016, 2% of deaths occurring in Idaho were classified as drug-induced deaths, a 30% rate increase from 2012⁵. In funding year 2017, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) spent \$9.7 million to treat individuals with substance use disorders.⁶ Despite this, an estimated 91,000 adults from 2016 to 2017 did not receive the treatment they needed for substance use, 25,000 of whom needed treatment for illicit drug use⁷.

Results from the stakeholder survey showed that 41% of law enforcement respondents regarded substance abuse treatment as not being available or insufficient to meet the needs of their area. Law enforcement also considered mental health treatment as being unavailable or insufficient (50.7%) as well as co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment (50.7%). Court data supports the lack of unavailable or insufficient mental health and substance abuse treatment.

⁴ Strauss T. (2020). Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment: A Survey of Criminal Justice Practitioners and Community Leaders. Retrieved from the Idaho State Police, Idaho Statistical Analysis Center website: <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/publications/>

⁵ Idaho Department of Health & Welfare. (2017, August). *Drug-Induced Deaths: Idaho Residents, 2016 Summary*. Retrieved from <https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/Health/Statistics/Misc%20Reports/Drug-Induced%20Death%20Summary/DrugDeaths2016.pdf>

⁶ Idaho Criminal Justice Commission. (n.d.). *Idaho Criminal Justice Commission data sharing platform*. Retrieved from <https://icjc.idaho.gov/>

⁷ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: 2016-2017 State Specific Tables and Model-Based Estimates* Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2016-2017-nsduh-state-specific-tables>

As of January 2020, Idaho had 67 treatment courts that use a more intense intervention for criminal justice involved individuals with behavioral health needs and a high risk for continued criminal behavior, or those with an open child protection case. In fiscal year (FY) 2019, 2,640 individuals were served in Idaho's treatment courts⁸, up from 2,043 who were active participants in 2016. However, a 2016 analysis estimated that 2,719 adults and 65 juveniles sentenced to probation or incarceration in 2016 were eligible for a treatment court (formerly problem-solving court), but were not admitted.⁹ Given the increases in drug arrests and population increase in Idaho, the 2,640 individuals served in treatment courts in FY 2019, there is sure to be a substantial number of eligible, but unadmitted individuals. This data matches the opinions of court respondents.

Adult court respondents to the stakeholder survey support the increased need for treatment programs. These respondents rated funding for treatment programming (71%) and diversion programs (58%) as greatly needed. Co-occurring treatment was rated as the highest need (82%), with mental health (77%), and substance abuse (71%) treatment close behind, indicating that the existing programming and resources available are not meeting the increased need. In addition, adult court respondents rated training on mental health topics and substance abuse as a significant agency need, with 59% of respondents rating mental health and 42% rating substance abuse as a "high" training need. Law enforcement also indicated their top training needs were in handling individuals experiencing a mental health crisis (38%) and training addressing opioid use (36%).

The surge in drug arrests puts a burden on not only law enforcement and the courts, but on state and local corrections systems as well. At the end of 2017, Idaho had the second-highest state prisoner rate in the western United States. Five (5) of every 1,000 Idaho residents was incarcerated in a state prison (Arizona was the highest at six (6) per 1,000 residents), despite Idaho being ranked as one of the lowest western states for property and violent crime rates. Additionally, at year-end 2016, one of every 25 adult Idahoans was supervised by adult correctional systems (in prison or jail, or on probation or parole).¹⁰ Between 2010 and 2017, 43% of individuals under the supervision of IDOC¹¹ were serving a sentence for at least one drug charge and 31% were only serving sentences for drug crimes. According to the Idaho Department of Correction FY 2019 Population Overview, the number of incarcerated individuals convicted of a drug crime increased by approximately 10% between FY 2018 and FY 2019 and individuals on felony probation or parole convicted of a drug crime increased by roughly 14%.¹²

The annual community gap analysis performed by the Evaluation and Compliance division of the IDOC and IDHW found that approximately 80% of felony probationers and parolees in FY 2019 were in need of substance abuse treatment. This report also highlights that 39% of probationers and parolees with a moderate to high risk to recidivate did not receive Substance Use Disorder funding¹³, aftercare, or drug court services. In addition, approximately 31% of felony probationers and parolees with severe mental health problems did not receive treatment, while almost 22% with low to moderate mental health problems did not receive treatment.¹⁴

Justice-involved individuals who need substance abuse and/or mental health services often receive those services through IDHW. During State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2018,¹⁵ 3,444 individuals received services through IDHW's Substance Use Disorders program, costing the state \$1.4 million.¹⁶ Of those who received services, 21% had been ordered by a

⁸ The Idaho Supreme Court. *Treatment Courts: Report to the 2020 Legislature*. Retrieved from <https://isc.idaho.gov/psc/Treatment-Court-2020-Session-Final.pdf>

⁹ The Idaho Supreme Court. *Problem-Solving Courts: A Cost- Effective, Community Based Alternative*. 2018 Annual Report. Retrieved from <https://isc.idaho.gov/legislative/PSC-Annual-Report-2019-Session.pdf>

¹⁰ Bureau of Justice Statistics. (n.d.). *Corrections statistical analysis tool – Prisoners* [Online data explorer]. Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>

¹¹ The Idaho Department of Correction administers Idaho's state prison system, as well as its felony probation and parole programs.

¹² The Idaho Department of Correction. (FY 2019). *FY 2019 Population Overview*. Retrieved from https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/directors_office/evaluation_compliance.

¹³ This does not include treatments received in a prior year and self-pay or Medicaid/insurance paid treatment is unknown.

¹⁴ Idaho Department of Correction and Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, joint report to the legislature. (FY2019). *Annual Community Gap Analysis*. Retrieved from https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/directors_office/evaluation_compliance

¹⁵ Idaho's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 each year.

¹⁶ Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. (2019, January). *Facts, figures and trends 2018-2019*. Retrieved from <https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/AboutUs/Facts,FiguresTrends/tabid/1127/Default.aspx>

court to seek services. IDHW also provided Assertive Community Treatment¹⁷ services to 585 adults in SFY 2018. State Hospital South (SHS), which provides inpatient care for individuals referred by the courts for civil commitment or competency restoration, admitted 575 adults in SFY 2018. Considering the median length of stay at SHS was 35 days, and the facility provided 28,753 patient days of care at a cost of \$612 per patient per day, the estimated cost of civil commitment and competency restoration cases to the State was about \$17.5 million in SFY 2018 alone. This data supports the views of jail and corrections staff that mental health and substance abuse treatments are lacking in their facilities and in their communities.

Jail and corrections staff recognize the need for treatment and diversion programming to better deal with the influx of offenders with mental health and substance abuse treatment needs. A majority of stakeholders working in adult corrections rated mental health treatment and co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment as a “high” need in their communities (61% and 56%, respectively). Respondents working in county jails and state institutions further indicated that their agencies need funding for treatment programming (43%, “high” need) and diversion programs (42%, “high” need).

Staff in county juvenile detention centers and state juvenile corrections also indicated there was a “high” need for funding diversion programs (40%) and treatment programs (37%). A review of the available resources and data support these needs. In SFY 2018, IDHW evaluated 466 children who had received a court order for mental health assessments and treatment plans.¹⁸ Findings of a 2018 study by ISAC¹⁹ revealed 28% of youth under the supervision of IDJC between 2012 and 2016 had received at least one such court order and 96% of those evaluated by IDHW had been diagnosed with at least one mental illness; 86% were diagnosed with at least two (2). That same analysis determined that 92% of youth in an IDJC facility between 2012 and 2016 suffered from a mental health and/or substance abuse issue as determined by IDJC clinicians upon arrival at IDJC. For females in custody, that number was 97%, with 65% experiencing co-occurring mental health and substance abuse problems. Youth with co-occurring issues had higher rates of past traumatic experiences, more often came from families where a household member was also involved in the justice system, had been abused and/or neglected more often, and more frequently suffered from suicidal ideations. All of these factors resulted in justice-involved youth with co-occurring issues being 54% more likely to be charged with a new crime as an adult after being released from IDJC custody. Within three (3) years, 63% of those in the co-occurring group had been charged with a new crime, higher than the total rate of 56%. Overall, 70% of those charged with new crimes as adults were charged with a drug or alcohol crime.

Across all sectors of the criminal justice system, respondents to the stakeholder survey recognize the seriousness of mental illness and substance abuse in their communities. When asked what they considered to be the top three (3) public safety issues that need to be addressed in your area, “Crime related to mental illness” ranked as the second highest public safety problem among survey respondents. Mental health programs, treatment or diversion program and co-occurring mental health and substance abuse programs were consistently rated as a “moderate” or “high” need. These services are needed for both offenders and crime victims. The majority of victim services providers responding to the stakeholder survey said that mental health treatment (67%) and substance abuse treatment (55%) didn’t exist or was insufficient to meet the needs of crime victims and their communities.

¹⁷ Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) is an intensive program designed as an alternative to hospitalization for adults with serious and persistent mental illnesses.

¹⁸ Idaho Code § 20-511A allows the court to order mental health assessments and treatment plans if the youth is diagnosed with a “serious emotional disturbance”.

¹⁹ Swerin, D. and Strauss, T. (2018, September). *Characteristics and outcomes of justice-involved youth in Idaho*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/documents/CharacteristicsandOutcomesofJustice-InvolvedYouthinIdaho.pdf>

IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRIORITIES

Idaho Executive Order 2020-20 “Continuing the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission,” was signed December 21, 2020 and states, *“The Grant Review Council (“Council”) shall be established under the Commission and is charged with disbursing federal 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 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 (<https://icjc.idaho.gov/strategic-plan-purpose/>), which is updated annually. The strategy identified by ICJC for the Council is to, “Develop funding strategies consistent with statewide strategic planning efforts of the Commission including the following priorities”.

- i) Collaborative
- ii) Evidence-based or best practice where possible enhances measurable outcomes:
 - a) The solution of crimes
 - b) Assistance to victims
 - c) Direct services to the community
- iii) Local data or strategies to collect local data if none are available
- iv) Sustainable
- v) Exit strategies

Each of these priorities can be tied to the eight (8) JAG purpose areas: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation); and mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.

Current JAG projects address many of the priorities listed above. One such project, Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Adults and Children, epitomizes collaboration, as it’s located at the Nampa Family Justice Center (NFJC). This program provides services to children exposed to abuse or violence and elderly victims of crime. The mission of the NFJC is to bring together a partnership of agencies who are dedicated to ending family violence by providing comprehensive, client-centered services in a single location. The NFJC currently has nine (9) partnering agencies located on-site with additional agencies that provide client services as needed. All of their partners work together as part of their Multidisciplinary Team (MDT), including a qualified mental health professional who speaks on behalf of the children. The MDT meets regularly on case review and, in early 2012, established a child fatality review team to further enhance the scope and depth of our collaboration and work towards prevention and response to child abuse in all its forms.

The STOP Violence Against Women Grant (funding decisions also made by the Council) focuses primarily on assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, but there are a few JAG projects, including Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Adults and Children, that tackle similar issues. The Bonneville County SART Project provides funding for the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator/Forensic Interviewer who coordinates sexual assault victim care out of the Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Center in Bonneville County and an advocate who focuses on providing services to child victims and their families. The Civil Legal Services project provides free civil legal services through Idaho Legal Aid to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and elder abuse at the Nampa Family Justice Center. In addition to these JAG projects and the STOP grant, the Sexual Assault Services Program (also awarded by the Council), funds victim service organizations providing direct services to victims of sexual assault.

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 FY 2022 JAG applicants toward sustainable projects, the Council, through the new JAG solicitation, will require them to address how their JAG funded project would continue to be funded after grant funds are depleted. One sustainable project success story involves the Madison County Sheriff’s

Office (CSO), who received several Automated License Plate Readers (ALPR), both fixed and portable, through JAG and Recovery Act JAG funding. The Madison CSO collaborates with 13 law enforcement agencies who are connected to the ALPR system through dispatch centers, as well as officer's mobile computers and smart phones. Some of the ALPRs have been operational since 2011 and used to recover stolen vehicles, apprehend wanted individuals, issue attempts to locate, and as a tool for drug interdiction. Madison CSO was awarded new JAG funding in the fall of 2020 for two (2) additional ALPR projects to expand the areas covered by this technology.

BJA Areas of Emphasis

The BJA FY 2022 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program – State Solicitation states, “BJA recognizes that many state and local criminal justice systems currently face challenging fiscal environments and an important, cost-effective way to relieve those pressures is to share or leverage resources through cooperation among federal, state, and local law enforcement.” The BJA key areas of priority for 2022 are below and, “BJA encourages each recipient of FY 2022 JAG funds to join federal law enforcement agencies in addressing these challenges.”

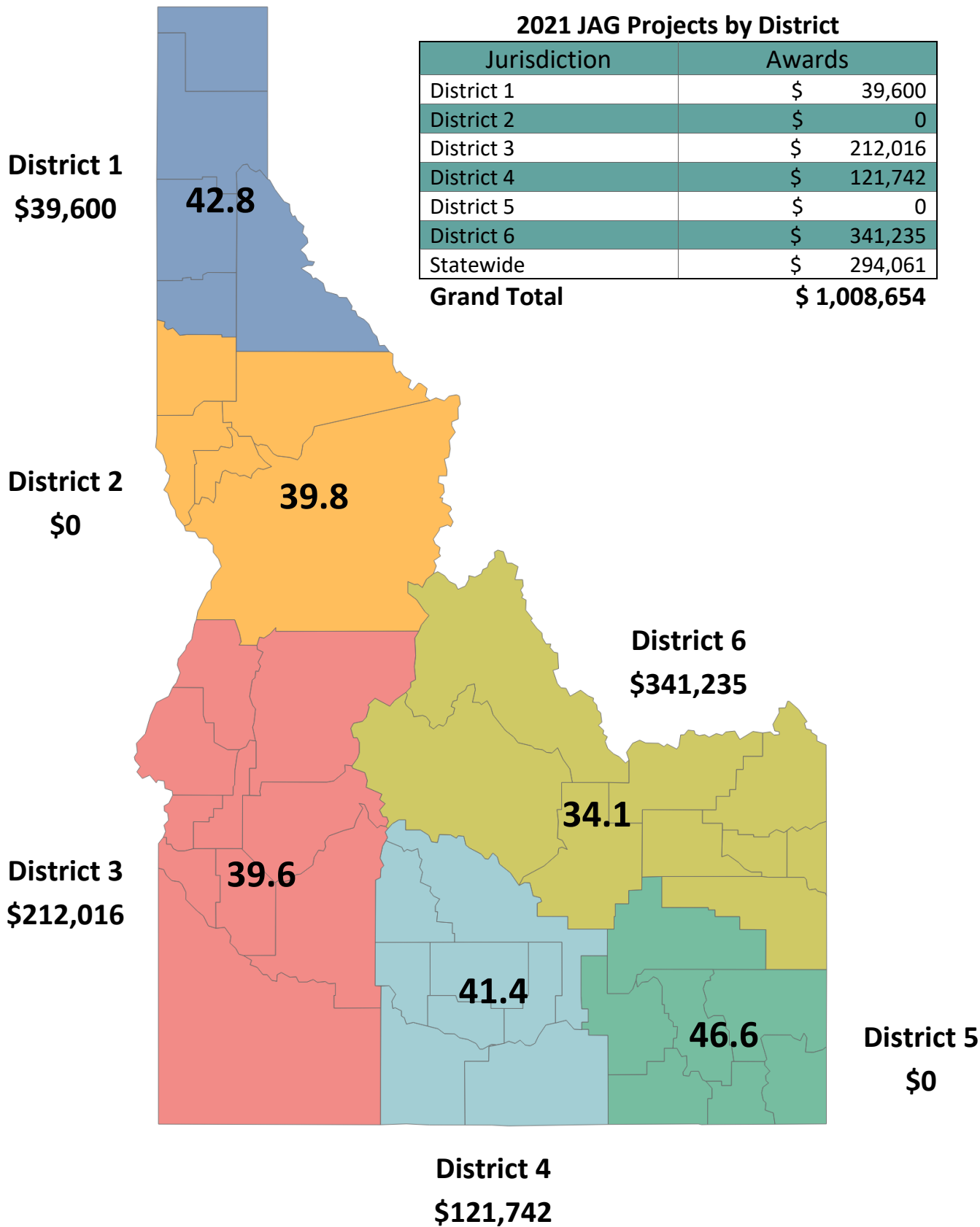
- Combating Hate Crime
- Promoting Public Trust between Communities and Criminal Justice Agencies
- Reducing Violent Crime
- Community Violence Intervention
- Addressing COVID-19 Criminal Justice Challenges and Sustaining Innovations
- Crime Analysis and Investigation

JAG ALLOCATION REPORT

The following tables and map show the distribution of current JAG funded projects in Idaho by JAG purpose area and district.

Purpose Area	Name	JAG Awards
Crime Victim & Witness	Bonneville County SART Project	\$139,470
Crime Victim & Witness	Civil Legal Services	\$35,000
Crime Victim & Witness	Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Adults and Children	\$74,069
Total Crime Victim & Witness		\$248,539
Drug Treatment & Enforcement	Adult Substance Abuse Treatment	\$121,742
Total Drug Treatment & Enforcement		\$121,742
Law Enforcement	CopLink Continuing Expansion Project	\$60,000
Law Enforcement	Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center Lead Analyst	\$97,061
Law Enforcement	Special Investigations Unit & Idaho Falls Regional Bomb Squad MX908 Device	\$65,677
Law Enforcement	Regional Fixed Automated License Plate Reader System – Hwy 20 Northbound	\$13,395
Law Enforcement	Regional Fixed Automated License Plate Reader System – Hwy 33 East and West	\$28,089
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Training: Emerging Challenges	\$60,000
Law Enforcement	Firstnet Router Upgrade Project	\$39,600
Law Enforcement	LCNET Enforcement Grant	\$94,604
Total Law Enforcement		\$458,426
Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement	Byrne Evaluation Unit	\$77,000
Total Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement		\$77,000
Prevention & Education	Canyon County Youth Empowerment	\$102,947
Total Prevention & Education		\$102,947

JAG Funding per District and Crime Rates per 1,000 Residents



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.

ANNUAL UPDATE

Updates have been made throughout the strategy, including the addition of 2021 IIBRS data. The sections on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault have updated to include data from ISAC Research Briefs and an upcoming publication on recidivism.

New JAG projects were awarded by the Council in September 2020 and a solicitation for continuation projects was released in June 2022. The delay in awarding JAG funds was due to the late release of the FY 2018 JAG solicitation, coupled with court ordered injunction and all the confusion associated with the new certifications. This postponed PGR's funding cycle for calendar year 2019 by at least 10 months, which in turn pushed out the funding cycle in 2020. Applications for new projects were submitted in late December 2019 with hopes of funding by March 2020, but with the COVID-19 pandemic and the new Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) Program award, applications were not funded until September.