

Idaho Edward Byrne
Memorial Justice
Assistance Grant
(JAG)

Strategy

Planning, Grants, and Research

2014

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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 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) 2014 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.

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), are research and data analysis partners within PGR, and 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), data from the Idaho Supreme Court, and a statewide crime victimization survey conducted by ISAC.

The Idaho Crime Victimization Survey: 2012

In the Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS): 2012, ISAC estimated that for every 1,000 adults in Idaho, 112 were victims of a violent crime in 2012. Only an estimated 37.4% of these violent crimes were reported to police. Approximately 70.2% of aggravated assaults experienced by survey respondents were reported to police; while none of the sexual assault incidents were reported. Violent crime perpetrated by an intimate partner affected an estimated 43.0 per 1,000 Idahoans in 2012. Crime rates based on responses to the 2012 ICVS are provided in Table 1. For comparison, rates are also provided from the 2008 ICVS and IIBRS. The rate per 1,000 individuals from ICVS in comparison to IIBRS indicates that crime affects a much larger proportion of Idahoans than is reported to police. For example, although an estimated 112.0 per 1,000 adults in Idaho (Confidence Interval 96.0 - 128.0) were victims of violent crime in 2012, only 17,138 incidents affecting 11.4 per 1,000 individuals were reported to police. Overall, one-third (36.0%) of survey respondents indicated they had experienced a crime in 2012. One in five (19.4%) experienced a property crime and one in ten (11.2%) experienced a violent crime. In addition, similar to reported crime in Idaho

Idaho Crime Victimization Survey: 2012 compared to Idaho Incident Based Reporting System

Table 1	ICVS				IIBRS	
	2012				2012	
	Weighted Rate per 1,000	Weighted N	95% Confidence Interval	2008 Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000	N
Violent Crime	112	172	9.6%—12.8%	135	11.4	17,138
Aggravated Assault	39.0	60	2.9%—4.9%	26.3	1.6	2,510
Simple Assault	32.0	50.0	2.3%—4.1%	57.9	3.3	11,771
Intimidation-Threats	41.0	62.0	3.1%—5.1%	63.2	0.8	1,272
Sexual Assaults ^a	11.0	17.0	0.6%—1.6%	12.4	1.0	1,585
Property Crime	194	298	17.4%—1.4%	229.2	17.7	35,932**
Robbery/Purse/Pick-Pocketing	13.0	20	0.7%—1.9%	14.2	0.2	340
Burglary/Theft from Inside Building	65	99	5.3%—7.7%	47.1	4.2	6,732
Theft from Outside Building/All Other Larceny	60	93	4.8%—7.2%	87.6	8.7	13,013
Theft Involving Vehicles	57	87	4.8%—7.2%	91.7	3.5	5,171
Vandalism	70.0	107	5.7%—8.3%	40.6	6.7	10,667
Fraud/Identity Theft	129	198	11.2% -14.6%	89.2	2.2	3,604
Intimate Partner Violence	43	65	3.3%—5.3%	42.6	4	6,143
Stalking	36	55	2.7%—4.5%	42.8	*	*

*not known: information not reported in IIBRS
**includes all property crimes discussed in crime victimization survey
a. Includes rape, sodomy, attempted rape or sodomy, sexual assaults with an object, and forcible fondling.

(reported offenses decreased between 2008 and 2012 by 2.8%), comparisons between the 2008 ICVS and the 2012 ICVS indicate fewer crimes were experienced among Idahoans in 2012 (Crime in Idaho, 2013).

Crime in Idaho, IIBRS Data

The Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) of ISP 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. Violent crimes include murder, kidnapping, forcible rape, forcible fondling, forcible sodomy, 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 current *Crime in Idaho* report, along with reports dating back to 1995, can be found on ISP's website at www.isp.idaho.gov/identification/ucr/crimeinidaho2012.html.

The State of Idaho is divided into six (6) ISP Districts. Table 2 shows each district, the number of 2012 Group "A" offenses for all counties in the district, the 2012 violent and IPV crime rates, and the number of JAG projects funded in 2012 and 2013.

Table 2:						
District	Group "A" Offenses	Group "A" rate per 1,000	Violent Crime rate per 1,000	Intimate Partner Violence rate per 1,000	2012 JAG Projects	2013 JAG Projects
1	13,613	63.0	13.4	3.4	4	0
2	5,457	51.0	9.9	2.7	1	0
3	34,454	48.9	9.6	2.6	4	6
4	8,270	43.9	11.1	2.2	3	1
5	8,890	52.8	14.1	3.0	2	2
6	7,932	37.6	10.2	1.2	3	2
Statewide	81,147	50.9	10.9	2.5	6	5

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.
 2012 JAG projects include 4 Recovery Act JAG projects.

The "Facts at a Glance" portion of the *Crime in Idaho 2012* report shows the increase or decrease in certain Idaho Statewide Crime Profiles from 2011 to 2012. 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 2011, except violent crime (5.2% increase) and crimes against society (2.0% increase). According to the Crime Clock, there is one crime against persons committed every 30 minutes, an aggravated assault committed every 3.5 hours, a forcible sex offense (excluding forcible rape) committed every 7.8 hours, and a forcible rape committed every 18.8 hours.

There were several offenses categorized as crimes against persons, which increased from 2011 to 2012: negligent manslaughter (100%), forcible rape (7.4%), sexual assault with object (1.4%), forcible fondling (9.9%), aggravated assault (3.2%), kidnapping/abduction (16.5%), and incest (30.8%). Of all reported rapes in 2012, 72.3% occurred in a residence, 26 incidents occurred in a field/woods, and 21 in a hotel/motel. Information on violent crimes shows "52.4% of violent crimes were committed against female victims." Intimate partner violence data indicates that 2,870 victims were boy/girlfriends and 2,024 were spouses. Data also shows that intimate partner violence decreased by 1.2% and violence against children increased by 8.9% from 2011 to 2012.

Crime in Idaho, IIBRS Data – Domestic Violence

There were several JAG funded subgrants awarded in 2013 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 2013 ISAC report, Domestic Violence in Idaho: 2007-2012, 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 31.9 years versus an average age of 31.1 years for all victims of violence. All violent crimes were most likely to occur at a residence (65.2%) and the victim assaulted by an offender’s hands, fists, or feet (76.2%). IPV incidents were even more likely to occur at a residence (84.8%) and involve an attack by an offender’s hands, fists, or feet (83.0%). The majority of violent crime victims sustained some form of injury, with intimate partners more likely to sustain an injury (58.4%). An arrest was more likely to be made and prosecution more likely to be declined if the victim was the offender’s intimate partner.

In 2012, there were 5,163 reported victims of IPV in Idaho, almost a third of all violent crimes with a rate of 2.51 victims per 1,000 individuals. The rates of all violent crime and intimate partner crimes in Idaho have decreased between 2007 and 2012, though intimate partner crime decreased at a less significant rate (16.8%) compared to total victims of violence (22.4%). Court records indicate that in 2012, 5,029 charges associated with domestic violence were filed against adults, a 6.1% decline from 2011 and a 12.5% decline from 2007. Between 2007 and 2012, 21,185 offenders were charged with crimes related to domestic violence and ranged in age from 18 to 89 years old, averaging 34 years of age. Just under half (46.8%) of domestic violence assault or battery charges were amended from their initial filing. Only 10% of charges for violations of protection orders and no contact orders were amended from their initial filing. A domestic violence assault or battery charge filed as a misdemeanor was more likely to be dismissed (37.1%) than if it was initially filed as a felony (30.8%). Over a quarter of stalking charges were filed as a felony and 18.9% resulted in a felony conviction.

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 2013 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 current report provides an overview of drug trends from 2005 through 2012. The full report is located on the ISAC website at www.isp.idaho.gov/pggr/Research/sac.html. The crime information for this report is from IIBRS.

Drug Type Seized	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Marijuana	54.6%	61.1%	67.1%	69.3%	67.8%	64.0%	62.5%	59.9%
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	35.0	27.4	21.2	16.9	16.3	16.9	14.8	16.4
Unknown Drug Type	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.6	4.6	6.5	6.9
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	1.9	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.2	4.6	5.4	4.9
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.8	4.5
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5
Cocaine	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9
Heroin	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1

According to *Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests: 2005-2012*, marijuana seizures remain the highest percentage of all drugs seized, though that percentage has continually decreased since 2008. Methamphetamine related arrests were drastically reduced from 2005, but did rebound slightly from 14.8% in 2011 to 16.4% in 2012. In 2012 there were 10,568 total drug arrests, while the average yearly number of arrests from 2005 - 2011 was 8771.1. Table 3 shows the percentage of arrests with drug seizures by the type of drug seized.

In comparing the number of drug arrests in 2012 with the average number of arrests from 2005 - 2011, several agencies realized a significant change. Marijuana seizures in Adams and Clearwater Counties decreased by nearly 100% and 46% respectively. Ada County agencies had a 29% decrease in methamphetamine seizures. Tables 4 and 5 show counties with the most change in marijuana and methamphetamine arrests compared to the average number of arrests from 2005 - 2011.

Table 4

Marijuana		
Agency	2005 - 2011 Average	2012
ISP	805	1181
Adams*	10	1
Bear Lake	4	16
Bonner	130	167
Canyon	515	713
Clearwater*	41	22
Elmore	35	57
Fremont	25	55
Jefferson	19	30
Latah	98	157
Minidoka	20	34
Washington	20	41

Table 5

Methamphetamine		
Agency	2005 - 2011 Average	2012
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

*decreased from average

Ada County law enforcement agencies had the highest number of marijuana (1,364) and methamphetamine (292) seizures in 2012. Ada County also has the largest population (403,557) of the 44 counties in Idaho. Canyon County is second in population as well as marijuana seizures, but third in the number of methamphetamine seizures. When comparing the seizure rate per 1,000 population, Ada County and Canyon County rank 16th and 12th respectively, for both marijuana and methamphetamine arrests.

Table 6

Marijuana				
Agency	Population	2005 - 2011 Average	2012	Rate per 1,000 Population
Valley	9,703	62	77	7.94
Kootenai	142,089	654	711	5.00
Boundary	10,877	43	49	4.51
Caribou	6,896	38	30	4.35
Fremont	13,217	25	55	4.16
Latah	37,960	98	157	4.14
Statewide	1,595,728	5595	6,333	3.97

Tables 6 and 7 show the six (6) counties with the highest rate of marijuana and methamphetamine seizures per population. In 2012, there were 12 counties in Idaho that reported no methamphetamine seizures, whereas the 2005 - 2011 average was only three (3). The number of counties reporting no marijuana seizures also increased from zero (0) to three (3). See Appendix B for a map of Idaho's drug arrest rates per county.

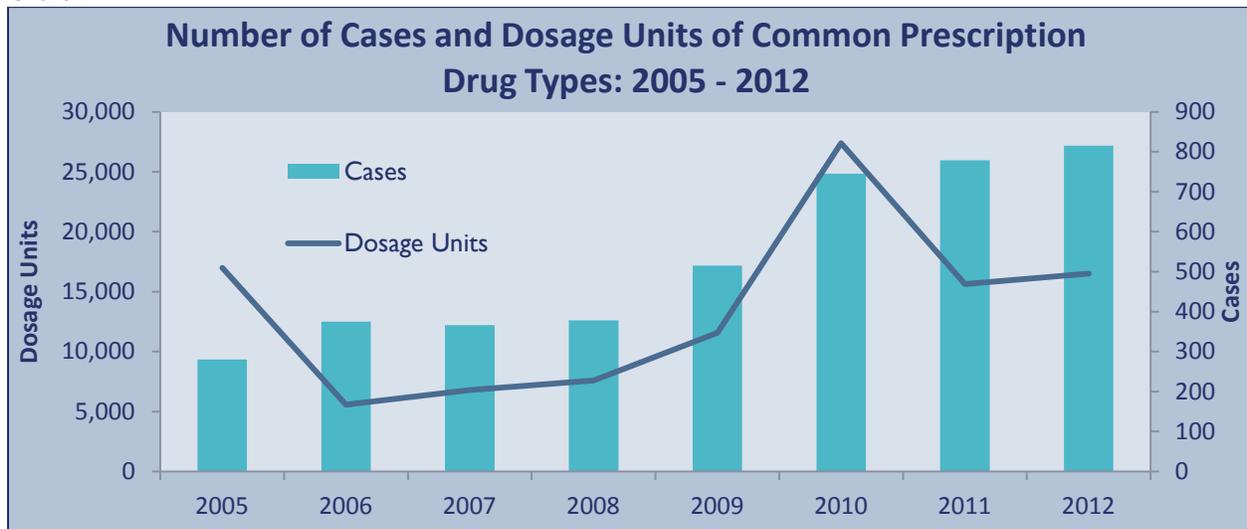
Table 7

Methamphetamine				
Agency	Population	2005 - 2011 Average	2012	Rate per 1,000 Population
Twin Falls	78,534	203	221	2.81
Benewah	9,271	5	18	1.94
Cassia	23,343	33	45	1.93
Boundary	10,877	9	19	1.75
Payette	22,777	61	38	1.67
Bingham	46,263	64	72	1.56
Statewide	1,595,728	1,819	1,737	1.09

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

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 C), which is updated annually. 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
- 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 four (4) 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 FY2013 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 2014 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 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.” The national priorities include:

- Reducing Gun Violence;
- Recidivism Reduction, Pretrial Reform, and Justice System Realignment;
- Indigent Defense;
- Improving Mental Health Services; and
- Evidence-Based “Smart” Programs

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

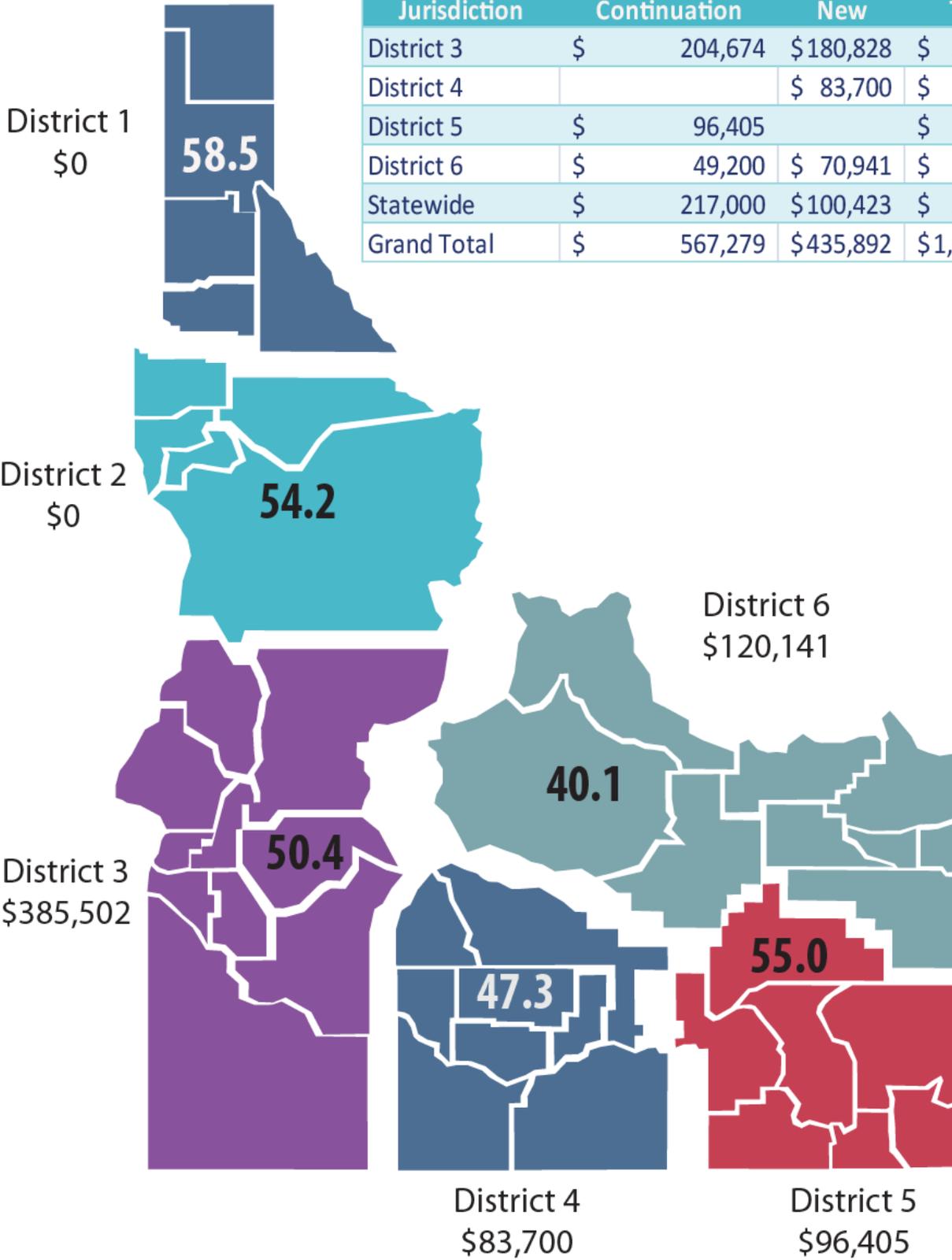
JAG ALLOCATION REPORT

The following tables and map identify projects by JAG purpose area and district to show the distribution of JAG funds in Idaho. JAG funded both new and continuation projects in 2013.

Purpose Area	Name	2013 JAG Continuation Awards	2013 JAG New Awards
Corrections & Community Corrections	Restoratives Alternative Program		\$83,700
Total Corrections & Community Corrections			\$83,700
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
Total Crime Victim & Witness			\$224,113
Law Enforcement	Bear River Drug Task Force III	\$49,896	
Law Enforcement	Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center Enhancements	\$140,000	
Law Enforcement	Improving Officer Safety and Effectiveness		\$5,956
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Training: Investigation and Prevention of School Violence		\$65,000
Law Enforcement	PassPoint Substance Abuse Screening Service Unit		\$50,000
Law Enforcement	Regional Fixed Automatic License Plate Reader System		\$70,941
Total Law Enforcement			\$381,793
Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement	Byrne Evaluation Unit	\$77,000	
Total Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement			\$77,000
Prevention & Education	Restoring Justice to Canyon County	\$152,236	
Prevention & Education	Turning 18 in Idaho		\$22,998
Total Prevention & Education			\$175,234
Prosecution, Court, & Indigent Defense	Canyon County DV Court Enhancement Project		\$61,331
Total Prosecution and Court			\$61,331

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

2013 JAG Awards by District			
Jurisdiction	Continuation	New	Total
District 3	\$ 204,674	\$ 180,828	\$ 385,502
District 4		\$ 83,700	\$ 83,700
District 5	\$ 96,405		\$ 96,405
District 6	\$ 49,200	\$ 70,941	\$ 120,141
Statewide	\$ 217,000	\$ 100,423	\$ 317,423
Grand Total	\$ 567,279	\$ 435,892	\$ 1,003,171



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.



*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;*

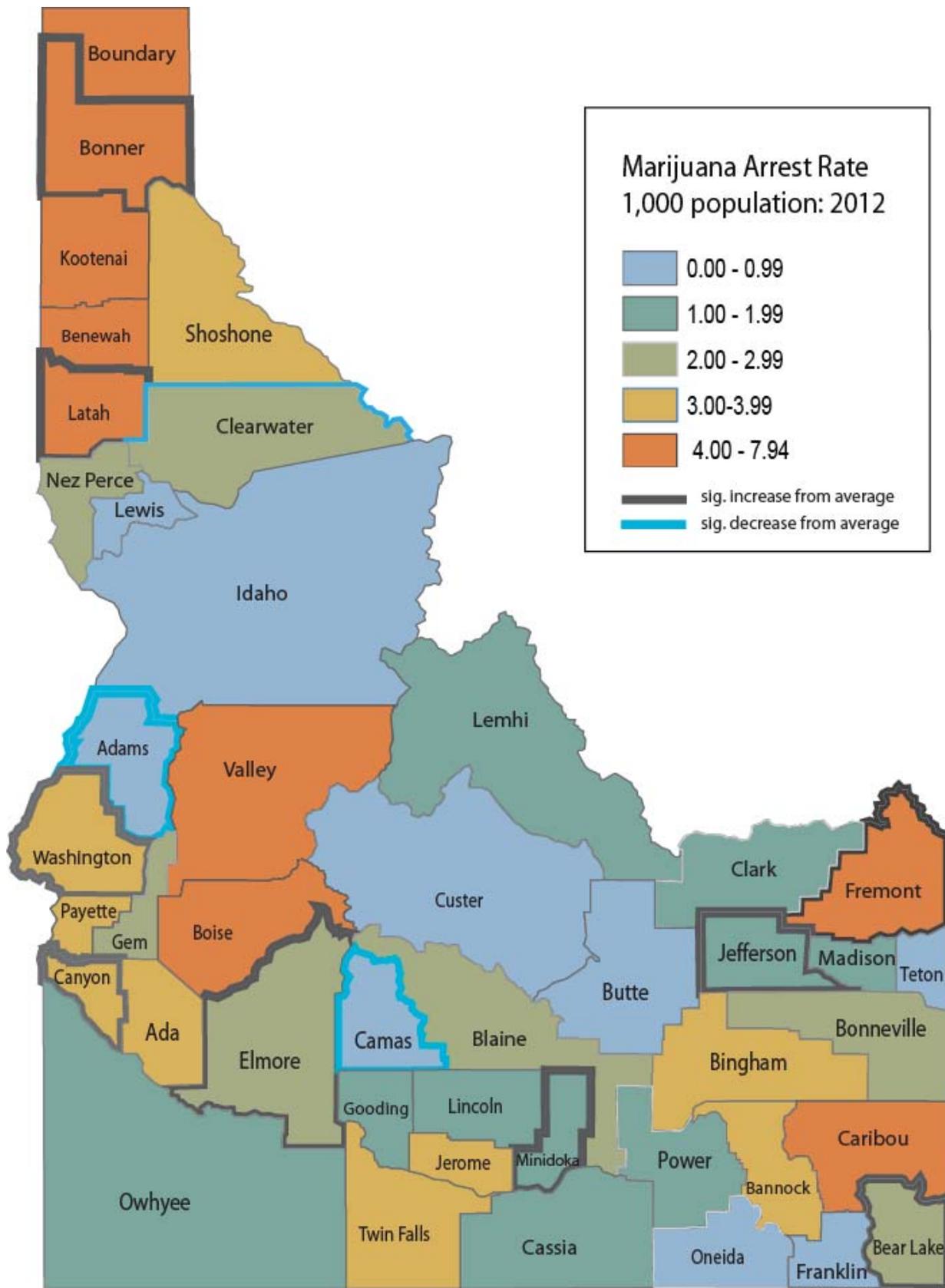
- iv. *One (1) representative from the juvenile justice system;*
 - v. *One (1) representative from the misdemeanor probation system;*
 - vi. *One (1) Chief of Police;*
 - vii. *One (1) Sheriff;*
- c. *The Chair of the Council shall be a representative of a local agency and appointed by vote of the members 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.*

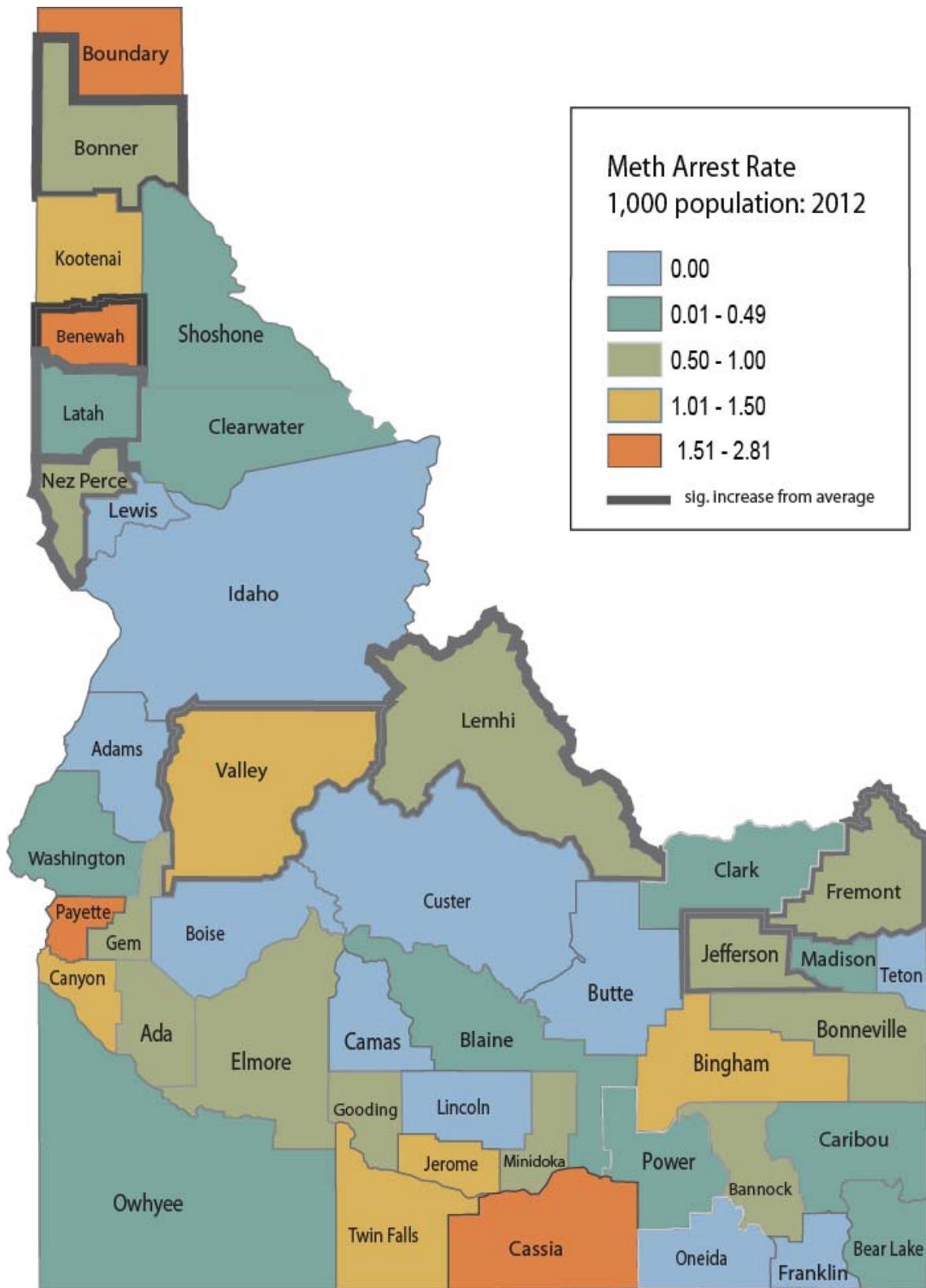


IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho at the Capitol in Boise on this 19th day of July in the year of our Lord two thousand and eleven and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred thirty-fifth and of the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

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR

BEN YURSA
SECRETARY OF STATE





Idaho Criminal Justice Commission Three-Year Strategic Plan

Approved June 29, 2012; revised December 14, 2012

“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"> i) Gangs ii) Sex offender management iii) Children of Incarcerated Parents iv) Reentry 		
<u>Strategies</u>	<u>Persons Responsible</u>	<u>Indicators of Success</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
1) Research causes of new parole violations	Brent Reinke & Olivia Craven	Semiannual report	Ongoing	May 2013
2) Prevention Action – Reinstatement Educational Climate Survey and collect gang involvement information in the survey	Elisha Figueroa, Matt Hyde, ODP and Prevention And Treatment Research (PATR)	Report	In process, work with Prevention Coalition people	July 2013 June Report 2013
3) Continue work with Children of Incarcerated Parents including video visitation program and pilot program for incarcerated pregnant women	Ross Mason, Chair, Children of Incarcerated Parents	Services to 70% of the children, ages 0-18, of incarcerated parents	Reports of progress	July 1, 2017
4) Sex Offender Management including developing statewide policy for juvenile and adult sex offender assessment, treatment, supervision and recidivism reduction, draft registration notification protocol	Shane Evans, Chair, Sex Offender Management Board	Promulgate Administrative Rules	Passed legislation 2012 Legislation 2014	July 2013 July 2014
5) Form a Reentry Council	Brent Reinke & Sharon Harrigfeld	Lower rates of recidivism	Report to ICJC	July 2013
6) Continue to Revise Gang Strategies Recommendations	Jim Tibbs, Chair, Gang Strategies Subcommittee	Report to Commission	Completed	December 2012
7) Outcomes for implementation of GAIN	Dick Armstrong	Presentation	To be scheduled	Date?
8) Outcomes from implementation of LSI-R in misdemeanor and felony probation	Kerry Hong, Chair, Misdemeanor Probation Subcommittee, & Shane Evans	Presentation	To be scheduled	Date?
9) Outcomes from implementation of juvenile evidenced-based risk assessments	Sharon Harrigfeld & Darin Burrell, President, IACJJA	Presentation	To be scheduled	Before August 2013

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"> 1) Determine reasonable expectation of community needs and services based on resources 2) Promote standards and equity throughout Idaho where applicable <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 			
<u>Strategies</u>	<u>Persons Responsible</u>	<u>Indicators of Success</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continue to identify recommendations for Idaho's indigent defense delivery system 2) Provide input for committee June 2013 	<p>Dan Chadwick, Chair, Public Defense Subcommittee</p>	<p>Recommendations and report Establish interim committee</p>	<p>Recommendations completed 10/12; report due 04/13</p>	<p>March 31, 2013 2017</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Promote standards of best practice in policing 4) Research need and train drug recognition experts through POST 	<p>Chief Hall Elisha Figueroa</p>	<p>Presentation on accreditation standards</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>October 26, 2012 (Date?)</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Implement evidence-based sentencing 	<p>Patti Tobias and ICJC</p>	<p>Presentation</p>	<p>May 2013</p>	<p>2013</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"> 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 & priority issues in adult & 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 trends and priority issues 		
<u>Strategies</u>	<u>Persons Responsible</u>	<u>Indicators of Success</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify small number of longer-term focus/depth areas <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Diversions/Alternatives ii) Privatization iii) Pre-trial release iv) Consolidation of jails 	<p>Brent Reinke, Chair, ICJC Gary Raney, Vice-Chair, ICJC Sheriff's Association</p>	<p>Theme meeting days toward focus areas or information groups held semiannually</p>	<p>Schedule evaluation sessions in succeeding meetings to determine next steps</p>	<p>December 2013</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Continue to promote the efforts of the "Results First" Project 	<p>Sharon Harrigfeld</p>	<p>Model completed for Idaho</p>	<p>Hiring part-time economist</p>	<p>September 2013</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Develop a strategic funding plan consistent with statewide strategic planning efforts of the Commission including the following priorities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Collaborative ii) Evidence-based or best practice where possible enhances measurable outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The solution of crimes b) Assistance to victims c) Direct services to the community iii) Sustainable iv) Exit strategies 	<p>Gary Raney and Grant Review Council</p> <p>Commission hold the Council responsible</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Grants awarded that address the priorities of ICJC Strategic Plan 2) Semiannual or yearly Grant Review Council trainings to ICJC 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Grants awarded based on ICJC strategies 2) Report of awarded grants 	<p>October 2013</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Develop MOUs among agencies and branches of government to share data 	<p>ICJC</p>	<p># of MOUs between stakeholder agencies</p>		<p>September 2013</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Report on substance abuse funding, treatment and trends 	<p>Dick Armstrong and Behavioral Health Interagency Cooperative</p>	<p>Ongoing access to treatment for clients</p>		<p>Report quarterly</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6) Medicaid expansion updates 	<p>Dick Armstrong</p>	<p>Quarterly reports</p>		<p>Date?</p>