

Idaho Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Strategy

Planning, Grants, and Research

2016

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INTRODUCTION

Over a decade ago, 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. This funding has been available to criminal justice agencies for nearly 30 years 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 percentage for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2016 funding is 60.2%. State agencies, non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, and Tribal governments, as well as units of local government, 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, 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. 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 published in several annual reports. 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), 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, 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 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 2014 and 2015. The Crime in Idaho 2015 report will not be released until July 1, 2016.

District	Group “A” Offenses*	Violent Crime	IPV	2014 JAG Projects	2015 JAG Projects
1	59.5	13.3	4.6	0	2
2	50.1	8.9	2.7	0	1
3	45.2	9.9	3.3	4	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	1	3
Statewide	44.9	10.0	3.3	5	6

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 2015 that address domestic violence and sexual assault. 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 2015 include 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 available on the ISAC website at <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/pgr/Research/sac.html>. The crime information for this report 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 continually decreased since 2008. Methamphetamine related arrests were lowest in 2009 and rebounded from 15.3% in 2011 to 21.1% in 2014.

Percent of Drug Arrest Seizures Each Year by Type of Drug Seized								
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

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 3

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 4

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

Table 5

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

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

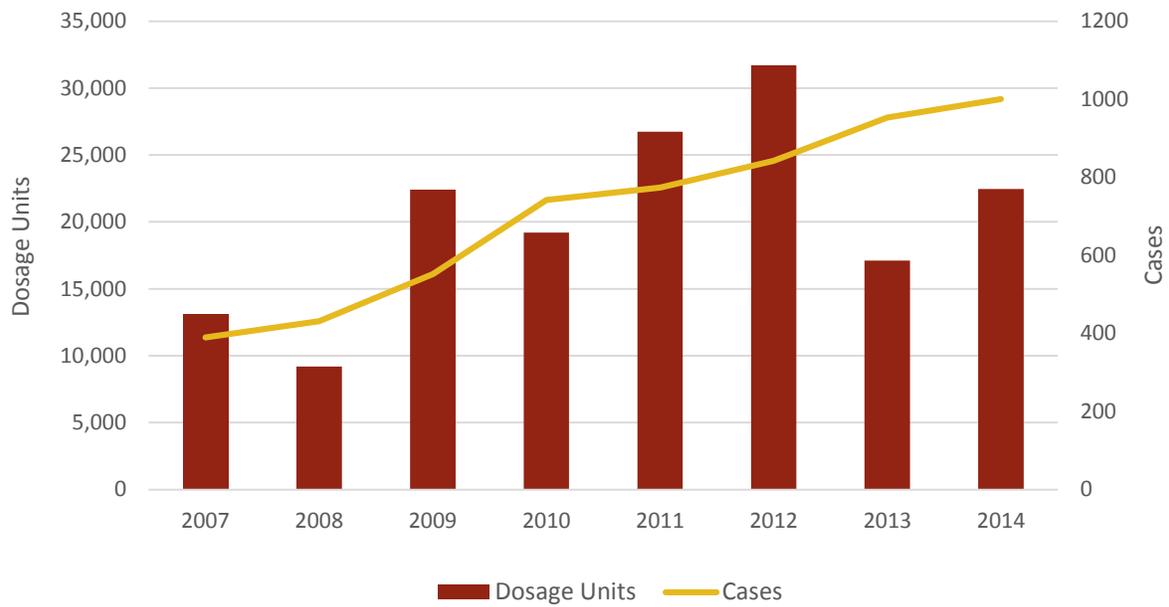
Table 6

Methamphetamine				
Agency	2014 Population	Seizures 2007 - 2013 Average	2014 Seizures	2014 Rate per 1,000 Population
Twin Falls	811,152	186	194	2.39
Clark	847	1	2	2.36
Boundary	10,891	8	25	2.29
Payette	24,271	33	43	1.77
Clearwater	9,114	5	16	1.75
Bingham	45,968	52	80	1.74
Statewide	1,689,916	1,473	2,227	1.32

1.

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.

Number of Cases and Dosage Units of Common Prescription Drug Types
2007-2014



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 A), 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:”

- Collaboration
- Evidence-based or best practice, 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 Strategies

Each of these priorities can be tied to the seven (7) JAG purpose areas: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs, including indigent defense; prevention and education programs; corrections, community corrections, and reentry 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 Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center Enhancements project funds the Lead Intelligence Analyst at the Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (Fusion Center) housed at Idaho State Police Headquarters. The Lead Intelligence Analyst provides investigative case support for local agencies in Idaho; provides training related to analytical processes and analytical products; conducts intelligence briefings to Fusion Center Command staff; prepares weekly information briefs, monthly written intelligence bulletins, and periodic intelligence assessments; responds to requests for criminal information from law enforcement agencies; disseminates information to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies; coordinates training for Idaho’s Gang Intelligence Sharing Project, partnering with the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN) to facilitate the Gang Intelligence Submission form; and acts as the RMIN liaison for de-conflictions.

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. Those five (5) projects include three (3) new JAG projects awarded in 2015, the Bonneville County SART Project, Civil Legal Services for Victims of Crime, Expanding Services Available to Gender-Based Violence Survivors, as well as two (2) continuation projects, Addressing Violence Against Children and Idaho Victim Assistance Academy. The Bonneville County SART Project provides funding for the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator/Victim Advocate who coordinates sexual assault victim care out of the Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Center in Bonneville County, part-time funding for a sexual assault advocate at the Bingham Crisis Center in Bingham County, and pediatric and adult Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) training. The Civil Legal Services for Victims of Crime 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. The Expanding Services Available to Gender-Based Violence Survivors provides partial funding for two (2) victim advocates and a mental health counselor in Soda Springs and Caribou County. The Soda Springs advocate coordinates the Caribou County Domestic Violence And Sexual Assault Task Force.

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 2015 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 Madison County Sheriff's Office (CSO), who has received several Automated License Plate Readers (ALPR), both fixed and portable, through JAG and Recovery Act JAG funding. The Madison CSO collaborates with 13 other 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 attempt to locates, and as a tool for drug interdiction.

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 Idaho Risk Assessment for Dangerousness (IRAD) Evaluation Project is the first step in validating the IRAD tool and seeks to improve the criminal justice system's response to victims of domestic violence through an evidence-informed risk assessment of dangerousness tool for use by victim advocates, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and the courts. The evaluation will determine if the IRAD tool is a valid predictor of increased dangerousness and/or lethality in domestic violence cases.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AREAS OF NATIONAL FOCUS AND PRIORITY

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program FY 2016 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 State Administering Agencies (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 encourages 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
- National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- Justice System Reform and Reentry
- Public Defense
- Improving Mental Health Services
- DOJ Universal Accreditation w/Forensic Service Providers

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

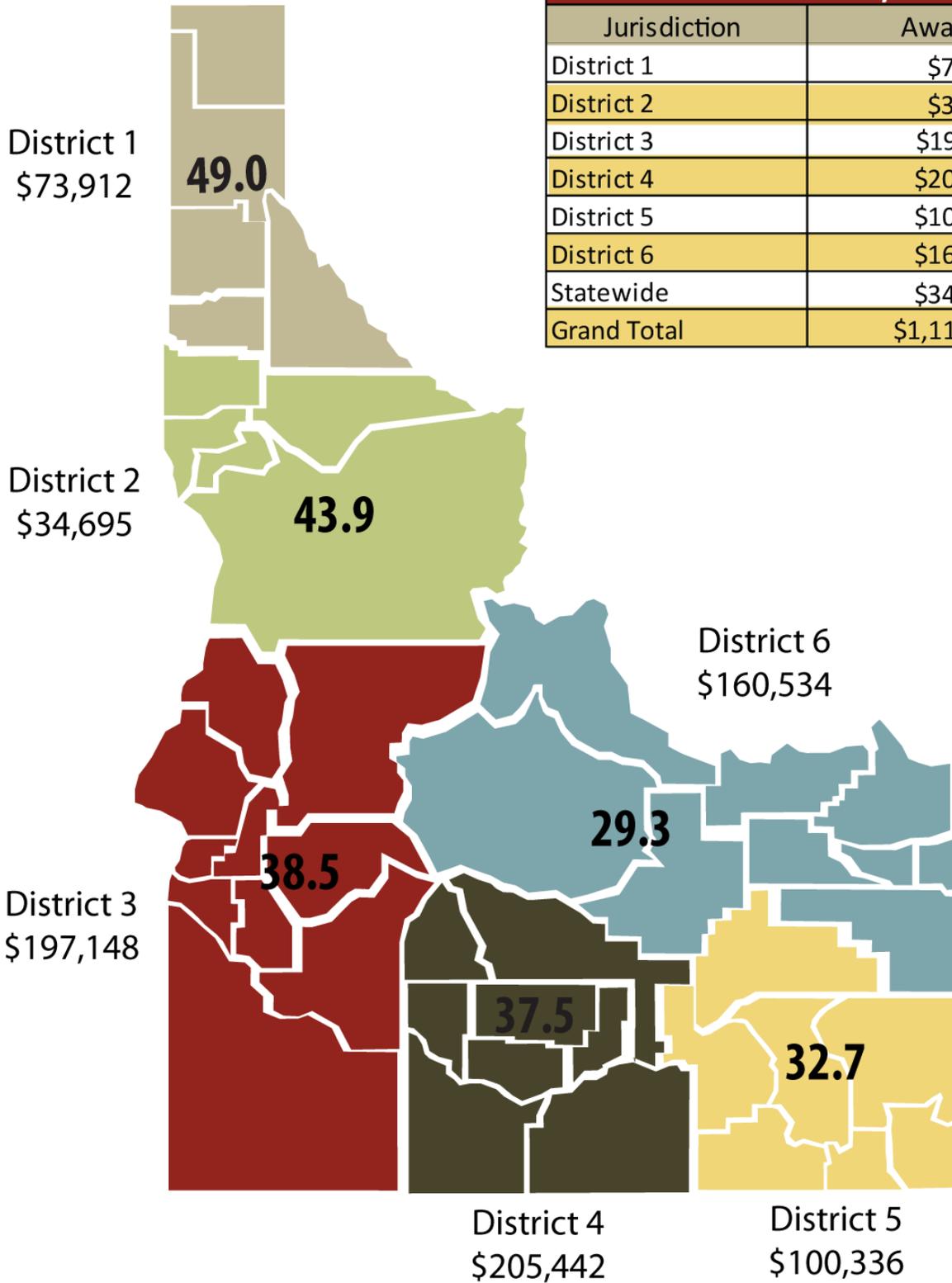
JAG ALLOCATION REPORT

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

Purpose Area	Name	2015 JAG Awards
Corrections & Community Corrections	Restoratives Alternative Program	\$83,700
Total Corrections & Community Corrections		\$83,700
Crime Victim & Witness	Bonneville County SART Project	\$85,534
Crime Victim & Witness	Civil Legal Services for Victims of Crime	\$32,342
Crime Victim & Witness	Expanding Services Available to Gender-Based Violence Survivors	\$50,440
Crime Victim & Witness	Addressing Violence Against Children	\$63,541
Crime Victim & Witness	Idaho Victim Assistance Academy	\$12,425
Total Crime Victim & Witness		\$244,282
Drug Treatment & Enforcement	Adult Substance Abuse Treatment	\$121,742
Total Drug Treatment & Enforcement		\$121,742
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	Body Worn Cameras	\$34,695
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	\$30,000
Law Enforcement	3D Documentation	\$64,335
Law Enforcement	Regional Fixed Automated License Plate Reader System I-15 Northbound	\$37,500
Law Enforcement	Regional Fixed Automated License Plate Reader System I-15 Southbound	\$37,500
Total Law Enforcement		\$458,926
Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement	Byrne Evaluation Unit	\$77,000
Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement	Coeur d'Alene Tribe Repeater Communications	\$9,577
Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement	Idaho Risk Assessment for Dangerousness (IRAD) Evaluation Project	\$39,934
Total Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement		\$126,511
Prevention & Education	Turning 18 in Idaho	\$22,998
Total Prevention & Education		\$22,998
Prosecution, Court, & Indigent Defense	Canyon County DV Court Enhancement Project	\$61,331
Total Prosecution and Court		\$61,331

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

2015 JAG Awards by District	
Jurisdiction	Award
District 1	\$73,912.00
District 2	\$34,695.00
District 3	\$197,148.00
District 4	\$205,442.00
District 5	\$100,336.00
District 6	\$160,534.00
Statewide	\$347,423.00
Grand Total	\$1,119,490.00



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.

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"> i) Gangs ii) Sex offender management iii) Children of Incarcerated Parents iv) Reentry 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	July 2016 – Legislative Idea September 2016 – 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"> 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 		
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"> 1) Identify strategies to promote efficiencies and effectiveness in the criminal justice system in conjunction with the Grant Review Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5) Identify sustainable funding for priorities in ICJC's strategic plan 		
Strategies	Persons Responsible	Indicators	Status	Completion Date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify small number of longer-term focus/depth areas <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Problem Solving Courts ii) Restorative Justice (Victim Offender Community) 	<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"> 2) Develop funding strategies 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) Local data or strategies to collect local data if none are available iv) Sustainable v) Exit strategies 	<p>ICJC</p> <p>Grant Review Council</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 to give updates to ICJC 3) Projects Funded 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Grants awarded based on ICJC strategies 2) Report of awarded grants 3) Projects with sustainable funding based on ICJC strategies 	<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>
4) 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
5) 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

6) 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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