

# Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant 2025 Idaho Annual Report

## CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES

Discuss changing circumstances in the state, if any, since the strategic plan was adopted.

The State of Idaho implemented mandatory general fund cuts for state fiscal years 2026 and 2027 for many state agencies. These cuts may result in more state agency JAG applications submitted during the next JAG funding cycle than in previous years.

The Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC) released their [2025-2028 Strategic Action Plan](#) (Plan). According to the Plan, “Five subcommittees were identified as the most important overarching focus areas for the new three years. ICJC subcommittees are tasked with developing and translating strategic initiatives into actionable plans that produce tangible results.” The subcommittees (listed below), “will work together to propose research-backed and evidence-based solutions that enhance effectiveness and efficiency in Idaho’s criminal justice system.”

- Public Safety: The safety, protection and well-being of the public to prevent and reduce crime.
- Prevention & Diversion: Alternative solutions that address underlying criminal behavior related to mental & behavioral health and substance abuse.
- Criminal Offense & Conviction: Examination of key issues surrounding the classification, prosecution, and consequences of criminal behavior.
- Rehabilitation & Reentry: Treatment and training to help offenders exiting the criminal justice system and reintegrating into society.
- Grant Review Council: Oversees disbursement of federal grant funding to support criminal justice initiatives under the purview of Idaho State Police.

The Grant Review Council (Council) awards new and continuation JAG and STOP Violence Against Women projects in Idaho. While prior ICJC strategic plans included priorities specifically for the Council (addressed in the Idaho JAG Strategic Plan 2024-2028), the current Plan does not. However, the focus areas of the four other subcommittees fit into multiple JAG purpose areas.

## FUNDING ADJUSTMENT

Describe how the state plans to adjust funding within and among each of the JAG Program Areas.

Funding adjustments among the JAG program areas will be dependent on which JAG projects are funded by the Council in late 2026, as new JAG applications will not be submitted until fall 2026.

## NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Provide an ongoing assessment of need.

Like many areas of the country, Idaho continues to experience a decrease in overall crime rates. According to data from the [Crime in Idaho Data Dashboard](#), Idaho’s overall crime rate in 2024 was 49.6 offenses per 1,000 residents, which is a 20-year low. Since 2005, the rate of crimes against persons decreased 35%, and the rate of crimes against property decreased 66%.

However, some types of crimes have not shown the same steady decline. A report from the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC), [Drug and Alcohol Crime Trends, 2005 - 2024](#), shows that the drug offense rate increased 38% between 2005 and 2024. Further, drug/alcohol offenses (possession, DUI, etc.) accounted for nearly a quarter (24%) of all crime reported in 2024, up from 9% in 2005. Drugs and/or alcohol also seems to be playing a larger role in other types of crimes. Nearly 10% of offenders who committed crimes against persons or property in 2024 were suspected of being under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol during the commission of the crime, compared to 5% in 2005. Marijuana continues to be the drug seized by law enforcement most often during drug-related arrests, with 55.5% of drug arrests in 2024 including a marijuana seizure (it should be noted that Idaho remains one of two states that completely prohibits the possession and use of marijuana and other products containing THC). The percentage of arrests that included a meth/amphetamine seizure was 28%, making it the second-most seized drug in 2024, followed by narcotics (including fentanyl and other opioids) in third at 6%. Although fentanyl does not seem to constitute a large share of drug seizures, Idaho's fentanyl overdose death rate skyrocketed 978% between 2012 and 2022, to nearly 10 deaths per 100,000 Idaho residents in 2022, according a separate ISAC report ([Substance Misuse in Idaho](#)).

Three other crimes of particular interest are sexual violence (SV), intimate partner violence (IPV), and human trafficking (HT). Data from the [Idaho Crime Victim Services Dashboard](#), the number of clients served through four federally funded victim service programs that mostly serve SV and IPV victims was 31% higher in 2024 than 2023, with nearly 52,000 victims served in 2024 alone. The increase comes as funds for these programs declined from \$13.2 million in 2023 to \$11.4 million in 2024. Additionally, comparing the rates of clients served to the rates observed in the Crime in Idaho Data Dashboard shows that these three crimes are likely to be underreported. In 2024, the rate of SV clients served was 4.1 times higher than the rate reported to law enforcement (4.1 and 1.0 per 1,000 residents, respectively). For IPV, the rate of clients served was 5.4 times higher (16.3, compared to 3.0 reported to law enforcement), and for HT, the rate was 51 times higher (0.340, compared to 0.007 reported to law enforcement). Regarding HT specifically, victim service agencies reported serving 658 HT victims in 2024, while law enforcement reported just 13 HT victims to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Every five years, ISAC conducts a justice system stakeholder survey to coincide with the development of the newest JAG strategic plan. ISAC conducted the most recent survey in the spring of 2024 and published the results in the [2024 Idaho Justice System Stakeholder Survey](#) report. In between surveys, ISAC also analyzes qualitative data from STOP and SASP subgrantee annual reports, specifically their responses to questions about areas of remaining need. These findings are published in ISAC's annual series of research briefs on SV and IPV. In 2024, five items were cited as areas of high need around Idaho:

1. **Expansion of all types of services in rural areas:** Survey respondents and subgrantees noted that in rural parts of the state, crime victims often have to travel hours to access services, or they do not get the services they need. This could mean that victims are left with minimal or no access to critical services like safety planning, counseling, and legal assistance.
2. **More training across the justice system and better coordination among justice system partners:** Especially when it comes to responding to SV and IPV, victim service providers noted a need to increase training for all of their partners that work with victims directly. They said that more training could improve existing services and relationships between agencies that come in contact with victims, expand their local system's capacity to respond to victims effectively, and reduce the stigma that contributes to victims not reporting to law enforcement or seeking services.
3. **Increased access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs):** Although Idaho State Police Forensic Services has successfully trained more than 250 SANEs as of October 2024, 85% of

survey respondents indicated that victim access to SANEs remains challenging due to high turnover rates or the lack of 24/7 availability, especially in rural areas.

4. **Transitional housing/emergency shelter:** Respondents to the 2024 stakeholder survey were nearly unanimous in their assessment that transitional housing (96%) and emergency shelter (92%) for victims, particularly SV and IPV victims, are either high or moderate needs in their communities. The need is even more urgent in rural Idaho, where shelters may not exist and housing options are limited and/or expensive.
5. **Mental health and substance misuse treatment/services:** When 2024 survey respondents were asked to select their top three public safety issues, two of the most common answers were “crime related to mental illness” and “illicit drug use”. These results, along with the data on drug/alcohol crime described above, show that there is an increasing need for all parts of the justice system to be able to both respond to and prevent crime where there is a nexus with mental health and/or substance use issues.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Discuss the accomplishment of the goals identified in the strategic plan.

Second year continuation funding for the JAG three-year projects were awarded in 2025, along with some third-year continuation projects.

The one-year JAG projects awarded in 2024 were closed out in 2025. These are shown in green on the JAG Allocation Report.

**PREVIOUS YEAR FUNDING DECISIONS**

Reflect how the plan influenced funding decisions in the previous year.

The Idaho Strategic Plan 2024 – 2028 was submitted after new one- and three-year JAG projects were awarded by the Council in March 2024, and no new JAG projects have been awarded since.

The following JAG Allocation Report shows the distribution of JAG projects funded and/or operating in Idaho by JAG program area in 2025.

**JAG ALLOCATION REPORT**

Purpose Area	Name	Award Amount
Corrections & Community Corrections	Domestic Violence Intervention for Indigent Offenders	\$21,200
	<b>Total Corrections &amp; Community Corrections</b>	<b>\$21,200</b>
Crime Victim & Witness	2024 Services for Survivors in Southwest Idaho	\$72,349
Crime Victim & Witness	Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable & Underserved Populations	\$138,172
Crime Victim & Witness	Bonneville County Forensic Nurse Examiner (FNE) Project	\$139,470
Crime Victim & Witness	Bonneville County SART Project	\$139,470
Crime Victim & Witness	Camp Hope America – Idaho Program	\$43,200

Crime Victim & Witness	Victim Outreach, Services, and Quality Improvement	\$63,955
<b>Total Crime Victim &amp; Witness</b>		<b>\$596,616</b>
Drug Treatment & Enforcement	Adult Substance Abuse Treatment	\$91,227
<b>Total Drug Treatment &amp; Enforcement</b>		<b>\$91,227</b>
Law Enforcement	Bear Lake County Emergency Communication Upgrade	\$275,046
Law Enforcement	Car Cameras to Improve Law Enforcement for the Twin Falls County Sheriff's Office	\$242,321
Law Enforcement	Digital Evidence System	\$145,947
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Training: Emerging Challenges	\$60,000
Law Enforcement	LCNET Enforcement Grant	\$94,604
Law Enforcement	Meeting Rising Challenges	\$81,200
Law Enforcement	Mobile ALPR Project	\$35,000
Law Enforcement	Tactical Medical Training Equipment	\$108,834
<b>Total Law Enforcement</b>		<b>\$1,042,952</b>
Mental Health	Valley County Sheriff's Office Peer Support Program	\$31,530
<b>Total Mental Health &amp; Related LE and Corrections Programs</b>		<b>\$31,530</b>
Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement	ISAC JAG Assessment and Data Analysis	\$77,000
<b>Total Planning, Evaluation, &amp; Technology Improvement</b>		<b>\$77,000</b>
Prevention & Education	Canyon County Youth Empowerment	\$138,300
<b>Total Prevention &amp; Education</b>		<b>\$138,300</b>
Prosecution & Court	Victim Witness Coordinator	\$52,312
<b>Total Prosecution &amp; Court Programs</b>		<b>\$52,312</b>