



Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

Idaho Strategic Plan 2019-2023

Planning, Grants, and Research

Idaho State Police

Updated May 2020

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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. Starting with federal fiscal year (FFY) 2017, Idaho's variable pass-through (VPT) percentage is 57.5%. 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 Death in Custody), and Grant Adjustment Notices (GAN); 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 2018-03. 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 2018 Group "A" offenses for all counties in the district, the 2018 violent crime rates, and the number of JAG continuation projects funded in 2019 and 2020. The Crime in Idaho 2018 report was released on July 1, 2019. Data from 2019 will not be available until July 1, 2020.

District	Group "A" Offenses*	Violent Crime	2019 JAG Projects	2020 JAG Projects**
1	51.7	2.3	0	0
2	44.9	1.3	0	0
3	49.9	2.5	2	0
4	45.4	2.7	1	0
5	55.0	2.3	0	0
6	33.8	1.9	1	0
Statewide	50.3	2.4	2	0

Crime rates are per 1,000 residents. *From the Crime in Idaho report, 2018.

Districts are defined to be consistent with the reporting jurisdictions of ISP and the Idaho Transportation Department.

**2020 JAG projects have not been awarded as of May 2020.

The "Facts at a Glance" portion of the *Crime in Idaho 2018* report shows the increase or decrease in certain Idaho Statewide Crime Profiles from 2017 to 2018. 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 an increase in crime from 2017 to 2018, except for the overall crime rate and property crime. According to the Crime Clock, there is one crime against persons committed every 27.9 minutes, an aggravated assault committed every 2.9 hours, non-consensual sex offense (excluding forcible rape) committed every 6.9 hours, and a forcible rape committed every 13.2 hours.

There were several offenses categorized as crimes against persons, which changed from 2017 to 2018: murder (down 18.4%), rape (up 17.1%), sodomy (up 25.5%), sexual assault with an object (up 10.4%), intimidation (up 20.3%), and kidnapping (up 16.8%). Of all reported rapes in 2018, 73.7% occurred in a residence. Information on violent crimes shows 55.5% of violent crimes were committed against female victims. Intimate partner violence data indicates that 3,255 (54.6%) victims were boy/girlfriends and 2,058(34.5%) were spouses.

Data also shows that intimate partner violence increased by 3.3% and violence against children increased by 1% from 2017 to 2018.

Crime in Idaho, IIBRS and Court Data– Domestic Violence

While none of the 2019 JAG continuation 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. The 2018 ISAC report, *Domestic Violence in Idaho: 2009-2015*, stated that compared to all victims of violence, IPV victims were less likely to be male and more likely to be older and half of intimate partner victimizations were committed by a dating partner. Non-intimate partner violent crimes were most likely to occur at a residence (58%) and the victim assaulted by an offender’s hands, fists, or feet. IPV incidents were even more likely to occur at a residence (85%) and involve an attack by an offender’s hands, fists, or feet. The majority of violent crime victims sustained some form of injury (42%), with intimate partners more likely to sustain an injury (56%). 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 64,588 charges for a violent crime were filed in Idaho between 2009 and 2015. Of all charges for violent crimes filed within this time period, 42% (27,175) were originally charged as domestic assault/battery, stalking/harassment, or strangulation. More than one-third of domestic violence related charges were amended to a different category. Of the domestic assault/battery charges that were amended to a different category, 74% were amended to disturbing the peace or disorderly conduct.

Crime in Idaho, IIBRS and Court Data - Sexual Assaults

A 2017 ISAC report focusing on sexual assaults in Idaho found that the rate of reported sex crimes had decreased between 2009 and 2015. The majority of reported sex crime victims (72%) are under the age of 18 and 83% are female with most (96%) sex crimes being committed by someone known to the victim. Despite most (96%) sex crimes being committed by someone known to the victim, only 24% of reported sex offenses between 2009 and 2015 resulted in an arrest, compared to 49% of other violent crimes. Court records indicate that nearly half (46%) of sex crime charges were dismissed while 48% resulted in a guilty disposition. Of those resulting in a guilty disposition, certain offenses were more likely to be amended to a misdemeanor, including sexual assault with an object (43%), sexual abuse or exploitation (32%), and human trafficking (25%).

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. Continuation projects funded in 2019 include services for at-risk youth and a substance abuse screening service unit. The data for the JAG funded annual *Drug and Alcohol Arrest Trends* report/dashboard published by ISAC is from incident based data. 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 continually decreased between 2009 and 2017. Methamphetamine related arrests were lowest in 2011 and steadily increased from 18.7% to 34.8% in 2018.

Percent of Drug Arrest Seizures Each Year by Type of Drug Seized										
Drug Type Seized	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Marijuana	71.8	71.4	71.3	68.7	69.7	67.1	64.6	64.3	64.0	68.4
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	20.1	20.1	18.7	20.6	24.0	26.4	30.1	32.2	33.2	34.8
Unknown Drug Type	2.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.9	2.9
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	5.7	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.7	3.4
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	3.6	4.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.5	5.4	5.1	4.6	3.9
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7
Cocaine	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Heroin	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.7	4.3	6.4	6.7	7.7

Tables 3 and 4 show counties with the most change in marijuana and methamphetamine arrests in 2018 compared to the average number of arrests from 2009 - 2017. Marijuana arrests decreased in eighteen (18) of Idaho's 44 counties from 2017 to 2018, and methamphetamine arrests fell in sixteen (16) 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	2009 - 2017 Average	2018
ISP	1009.2	1663
Adams	17.9	53
Benewah	31.3	103
Butte	0.4	1
Camas	0.4	1
Clark	10.8	21
Elmore	40.7	85
Gooding	25.1	60
Idaho	12.0	83
Lincoln	9.8	23
Teton	10.4	79
Washington	23.1	67

Table 4

Methamphetamine Arrests		
Agency	2009 - 2017 Average	2018
ISP	201.7	384
Adams	3.6	11
Benewah	11.2	69
Butte	0.1	1
Custer	0.3	2
Elmore	11.4	54
Idaho	0.8	11
Owyhee	6.8	29
Teton	0.8	7
Washington	6.2	33

The most significant increases in marijuana and methamphetamine arrests between the nine (9) year average and 2018 were in Teton County (656%) and Idaho County (1,314%) 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	2018 Population	Seizures 2009 - 2017 Average	2018 Seizures	2018 Rate per 1,000 Population
Adams	4,211	17.9	53	12.59
Benewah	9,247	31.3	103	11.14
Clark	866	10.8	21	24.25
Payette	23,497	107.8	175	7.45
Teton	11,669	10.4	79	6.77
Washington	10,199	23.1	67	6.57
Statewide	1,755,263	5,262.8	7,695	4.38

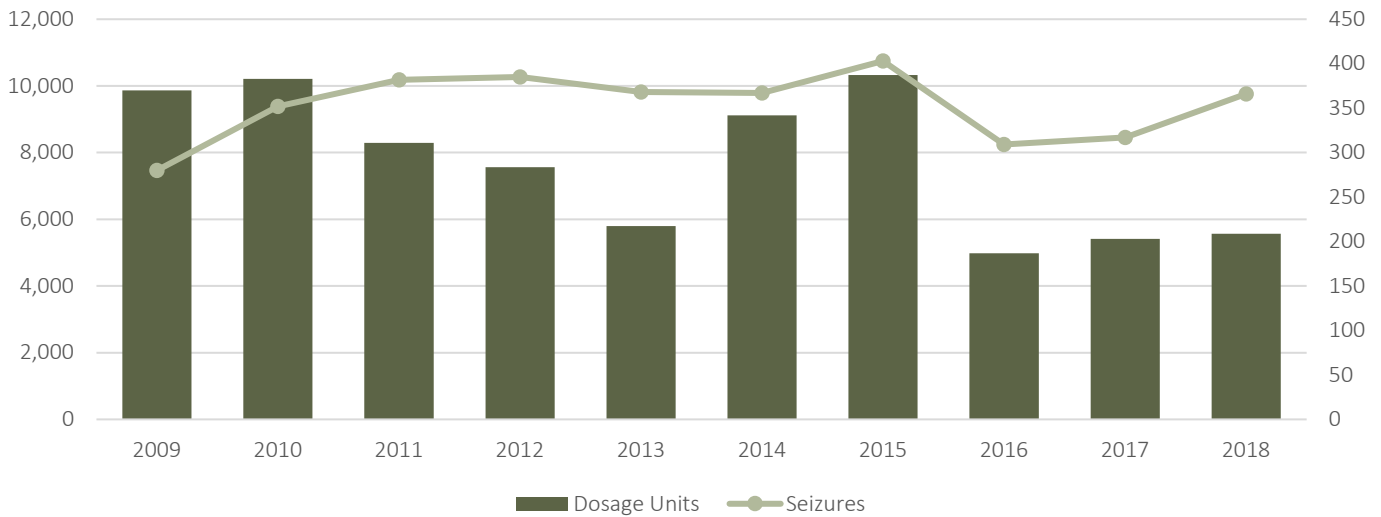
Table 6

Methamphetamine				
County	2018 Population	Seizures 2009 - 2017 Average	2018 Seizures	2018 Rate per 1,000 Population
Bannock	86,337	81.3	233	2.70
Benewah	9,247	11.2	69	7.46
Clark	866	2.7	6	6.93
Payette	23,497	46.4	127	5.40
Twin Falls	87,000	191.3	318	3.66
Washington	10,199	6.2	33	3.24
Statewide	1,755,263	1,911.2	3,913	2.23

An area of growing concern in Idaho is the increase in opioid abuse. Since 2009, when law enforcement recorded 280 seizures of prescription narcotics, the number of incidents involving the illegal use or distribution of these drugs has increased 31% to 366 in 2018.

Another notable trend is that of heroin seizures in Idaho. The number of heroin incidents has surpassed that of narcotics, increasing 2,800% in that time (from 30 seizures in 2009 to 870 in 2018). While the relationship between rates of heroin and prescription narcotics is not discernable from this data, it is clear that abuse of painkillers, and opioids specifically, is a rapidly growing problem in Idaho.

Number of Seizures and Dosage Units of Common Prescription Narcotics
2009 - 2018



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 laws¹.

In 2016, 2% of deaths occurring in Idaho were classified as drug-induced deaths, a 30% rate increase from 2012². In funding year 2017, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) spent \$9.7 million to treat individuals with substance use disorders.³ 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 use⁴.

¹ 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/>

² 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>

³ Idaho Criminal Justice Commission. (n.d.). *Idaho Criminal Justice Commission data sharing platform*. Retrieved from <https://icjc.idaho.gov/>

⁴ 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>

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.

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 courts⁵, 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.⁶ 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).⁷ Between 2010 and 2017, 43% of individuals under the supervision of IDOC⁸ 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%.⁹

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 funding¹⁰, 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.¹¹

⁵ The Idaho Supreme Court. *Treatment Courts: Report to the 2020 Legislature*. Retrieved from <https://isc.idaho.gov/psc/Treatment-Court-2020-Session-Final.pdf>

⁶ 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>

⁷ Bureau of Justice Statistics. (n.d.). *Corrections statistical analysis tool – Prisoners* [Online data explorer]. Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>

⁸ The Idaho Department of Correction administers Idaho's state prison system, as well as its felony probation and parole programs.

⁹ The Idaho Department of Correction. (FY 2019). *FY 2019 Population Overview*. Retrieved from https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/directors_office/evaluation_compliance.

¹⁰ This does not include treatments received in a prior year and self-pay or Medicaid/insurance paid treatment is unknown.

¹¹ 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

Justice-involved individuals who need substance abuse and/or mental health services often receive those services through IDHW. During State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2018,¹² 3,444 individuals received services through IDHW's Substance Use Disorders program, costing the state \$1.4 million.¹³ Of those who received services, 21% had been ordered by a court to seek services. IDHW also provided Assertive Community Treatment¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ Findings of a 2018 study by ISAC¹⁶ 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.

¹² Idaho's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 each year.

¹³ 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>

¹⁴ Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) is an intensive program designed as an alternative to hospitalization for adults with serious and persistent mental illnesses.

¹⁵ 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".

¹⁶ 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 2018-03 “Continuing the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission,” was signed January 30, 2018 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) Collaboration
- 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.

Current JAG continuation projects address many of the priorities listed above. One such project, Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Victims, 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, but there are a few JAG projects, including Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Victims, that tackle similar issues. The Bonneville County SART Project, which started their final year of JAG funding in January 2019, 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. Two (2) additional JAG projects provided assistance to victims during the first half of 2019: Civil Legal Services for Victims of Crime and Expanding Services Available to Gender-Based Violence Survivors. The Civil Legal Services for Victims of Crime project provided 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 provided 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 2020 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 attempt to locates, and as a tool for drug interdiction.

In addition to the Council priorities, there are other ICJC strategies that relate to JAG projects operating in 2019, such as "Develop ongoing access to behavioral health treatment for criminal justice clients." The Terry Reilly Health Services Mentally Ill Offender Community Transition Program provides behavioral health services to the prison population prior to re-entry and after release in Ada County.

BJA Areas of Emphasis

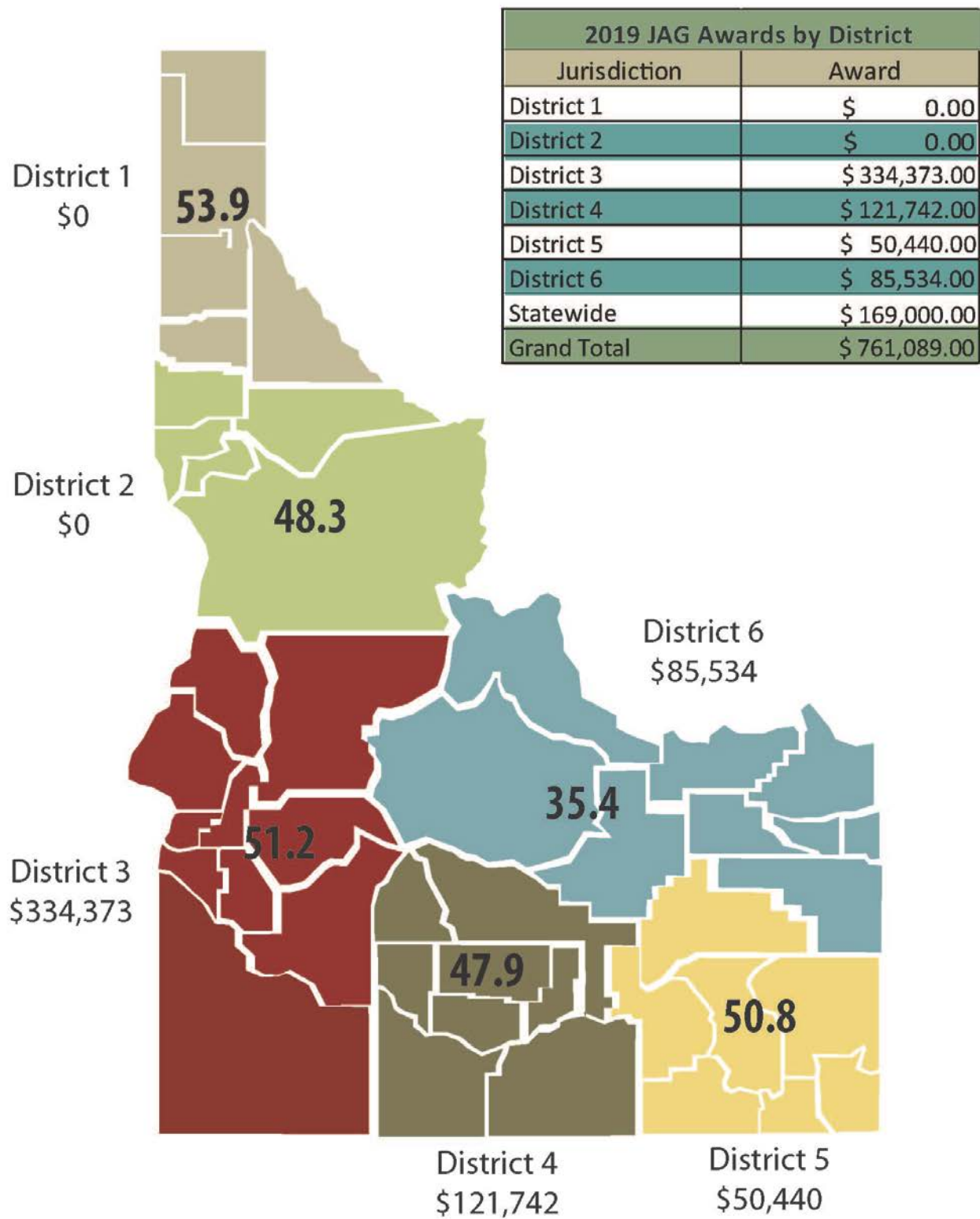
The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program Fiscal Year 2020 State Formula Solicitation states, "BJA recognizes that many state and local criminal justice systems currently face challenging fiscal environments and that an important, cost-effective way to relieve those pressures is to share or leverage resources through cooperation among federal, state, and local law enforcement. BJA intends to focus much of its work on addressing violent crimes, enforcing firearms laws, officer safety and wellness, and fentanyl detection. BJA encourages each state recipient of an FY 2020 JAG award to join federal law enforcement agencies across the board in addressing these challenges:"

JAG ALLOCATION REPORT

The following tables and map show the distribution of JAG funded projects in Idaho operating during calendar year 2019 by JAG purpose area and district.

Purpose Area	Name	2019 JAG Awards
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 the Needs of Vulnerable Victims	\$68,950
Total Crime Victim & Witness		\$237,266
Drug Treatment & Enforcement	Adult Substance Abuse Treatment	\$121,742
Total Drug Treatment & Enforcement		\$121,742
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	\$30,000
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Training: Policing with Technology	\$62,000
Total Law Enforcement		\$92,000
Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement	Byrne Evaluation Unit	\$77,000
Total Planning, Evaluation, & Technology Improvement		\$77,000
Prevention & Education	Canyon County Youth Empowerment	\$54,997
Total Prevention & Education		\$54,997
Mental Health Programs	Terry Reilly Health Services Mentally Ill Offender Community Transition Program	\$178,084
Total Mental Health Programs		\$178,084

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



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; however, the most notable update is the completion of the Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment survey along with its publication and distribution through PGR's list server and website. With this information, PGR will identify any gaps in Idaho's criminal justice services and release a solicitation in 2021 based on those gaps and JAG identifiers, along with input and priority areas from ICJC and the Council.

As stated previously, there have been no JAG projects awarded to date for calendar year 2020. This is due in large, because of the late release of the FY 2018 JAG solicitation, coupled with court ordered injunction and all the confusion associated with the new certifications. This delayed 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, PGR has delayed the funding cycle further to start the funding process for the CESF grant.