



# DISTRICT ONE JUVENILE JUSTICE COUNCIL

IDAHO JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

## 2021-2023 ACTION PLAN

### Table of Contents

2	Introduction
3	Data
4	Background
5	Priorities
7	Recommendations
8	Appendix
11	References

## *Council Values*

District I JJC will continue an environment of collaboration with stakeholders who are accountable for the support of healthy youth development; support those youth who are at risk of juvenile delinquency; educate ourselves to better understand the needs of youth struggling with mental health and trauma related difficulties; and provide evidence based service and support to our juveniles and their families.

District I JJC recognizes the vital importance of family engagement in supporting the social, emotional, physical and academic growth of our at risk youth. Finding ways to enhance parental involvement and strengthening family dynamics is essential in the success of our youth development. It can also be a key part of our intervention plans for first time and status offenders, many who find themselves detained and putting us in violation of Federal DSO mandates.

*Stacy Brown*

## Council Members

- Stacy Brown, Chair
- Debbie Nadeau Vice-Chair
- Ron Stultz
- Robin Jacobson
- Michael Smith
- Leah Moeller
- Kelly Jo Hilliar
- Jennifer Romero
- Jay Logsdon
- Gerry Benson
- Andi West
- Amy Fine
- Amy Hirtle

## **I. Planning Summary**

### **A. How does the plan support Balanced and Restorative Justice?**

As in past plans, the District 1 Juvenile Justice Council believes there is no one single approach for balanced and restorative justice, and we continue to focus on early intervention, restorative justice practices, outreach and education, attention to mental health needs and childhood trauma, reintegration and stakeholder/community collaboration. This year's priority areas of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Trauma-Mental Health and Family Engagement continue this work. A Balanced and Restorative Justice Model is established on support from the community and community involvement in preventing and controlling juvenile crime, improving neighborhoods, and strengthening the bonds among community members which results in community protection. Through understanding the human impact of their behavior, accepting responsibility, expressing remorse, taking action to repair the damage, and developing their own capacities, juvenile offenders become fully integrated, respected members of the community. Juvenile justice professionals, as community justice facilitators, organize and support processes in which individual crime victims, other community members, and juvenile offenders are involved in finding constructive resolutions to delinquency. All goals and objectives of our action plan in the three priority areas will include this community support and involvement as well as the community education and outreach component.

### **B. How did the Council identify priorities?**

The planning process began when the District Liaison created a [Google Survey](#) to review the 2018-2020 action plan for Council members to use in individually reviewing the previous Three Year Plan to provide feedback on what goals were achieved and what remained unaddressed. After the survey was completed, the council met multiple times to discuss survey results and brainstorm ideas for the new Three Year plan. Meeting participants selected the unaddressed areas from the previous three year plan, and discussed ways to incorporate those goals into the new Three Year Plan.

Council members met utilizing Zoom video conferencing to discuss the statewide priority of deinstitutionalizing status offenders (DSO), specifically District I being out of compliance. Specific areas identified in Council meetings from the past several years include an emphasis on runaway youth and keeping status offenders out of Juvenile Detention Centers (JDC). Council members highlighted those goals and incorporated them into the new Three Year Plan.

### **How did the Council solicit and receive Public Input?**

Council members incorporated into the Three Year plan ideas discussed in their respective counties and agencies. The final plan was voted on in a public council meeting utilizing Zoom video conferencing on August 20, 2020. Feedback was obtained from county partners representing juvenile justice, children's mental health, treatment providers, tribal probation, public defender's office, school district and health district.

**C. How will the Council report to IDJC, the Juvenile Justice Commission and other stakeholders?**

The Council Chair and District Liaison will report to IDJC and the Juvenile Justice Commission at regularly scheduled meetings and reports will be prepared as requested. The council will hold no less than six (6) meetings yearly and updates and discussion will be held during that time. The Council will keep track of tangible results from the three year plan, and produce information to IDJC, JJC, and other stakeholders for review.

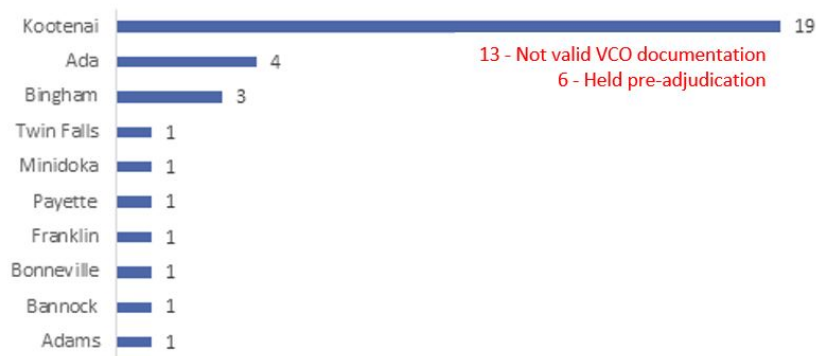
**Section II. Data**

The Action Plan was developed during a video round table discussion involving collective members from varying counties and agencies. This data was used to identify goals to address the priority areas within our communities. Please refer to attached District I Juvenile Justice Council meeting minutes.

**I. Priority Area: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders**

- A. According to JJDP, Idaho was non-compliant in the area of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) in FY2018 and FY2019. According to compliance data acquired from IDJC on July 28, 2020, District I was non-compliant FY2017-FY2019 in juvenile detention (DSO) violations.
- B. July 2020 DSO Report provided by Chelsea Newton, IDJC Compliance Monitor:

2020 DSO Violations by County

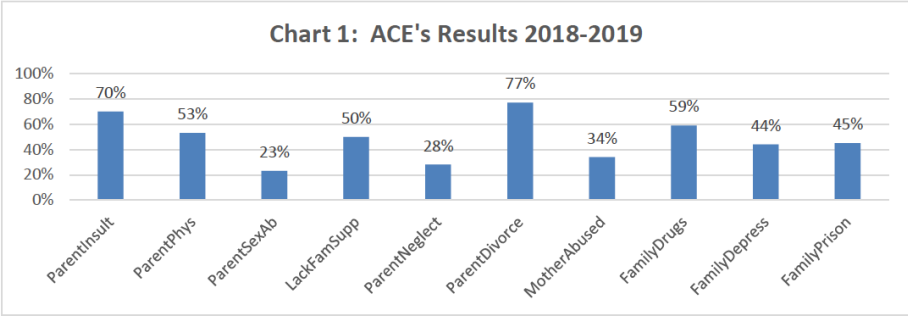


- C. According to studies conducted in urban juvenile detention center in the Southeastern United States, findings demonstrated that compared to youth detained for the first time, those with a history of prior detention were more likely to engage in behaviors that put their health at risk and to have poorer health outcomes (Balogun et al., 2018).
- D. According to researchers, “The general impact of institutionalization on juvenile offenders consistently demonstrated confinement in correctional facilities does not reduce reoffending and may increase it for certain youths (Lipsey & Cullen, 2007).”
- E. The [Strengthening Families Program \(SFP\)](#), has a 30-year successful track record, rated at the top of the Evidence-Based Interventions by SAMHSA, OJJDP Strengthening America’s Families and the US Department of Education. SFP participants reported

increased family bonding, positive parenting skills, increased family organization and communication. SFP family skill building will be utilized to mitigate runaway behaviors.

**II. Priority Area: Mental Health**

F. Kootenai County Juvenile Detention Center ACE Assessment 2018-2019 with Comparisons to 2016-2017 Data:



1. Data for this research was gathered from 159 juvenile records and Adverse Child Experiences (ACE) questionnaires for youth who entered the Kootenai County Juvenile Detention Center between July 2018 and December 2019. The information provided from these records were their gender, booking date, and charge(s) (McMillin & Peguero, 2020). Data will continue to be collected through the Detention Clinician Project to offer insight into juvenile behaviors.

G. **Teen Mental Health First Aid**

1. Youth Mental Health First Aid (YMHFA) is a training program designed to help adults working with children and adolescents identify and respond to youth who are experiencing mental health problems/in-crisis. Study results of a pretest/posttest evaluation of the YMHFA training provided preliminary evidence of the effectiveness of the YMHFA training. Results highlighted the importance of MHFA training for personnel who have never received mental health training/education and for those who do not have experience working with vulnerable youth populations (Gryglewicz et al., 2018).
2. According to the Georgetown University Center for Child and Human Development and its National Technical Assistance Center for Children’s Mental Health in collaboration with the National Council for Behavioral Health, 3 and 6 month preliminary results suggest significant increase in knowledge, participant self-efficacy and confidence in performing MHFA (Anthony et al., 2015).

**II. Priority Area: Family Engagement**

- A. The **Strengthening Families Program (SFP)**, is effective because it was specifically crafted to increase Protective Factors and reduce the **Risk Factors** that lead to both substance abuse and youth depression.
- B. The Strengthening Families Program (SFP) is an evidence-based parent training and youth life skills and drug prevention program traditionally delivered in group settings. A 2-disk home-use DVD series was created with the same SFP skills as the group classes for parents

and the youth to watch together at home that can be utilized by juvenile justice involved youth through their case managers/court officers (Kumpfer & Brown, 2019).

- C. According to Kumpfer and Brown (2019), “The home-use DVD shows that it is possible to effectively deliver an affordable family-based intervention using alternative technology outside of the traditional group-based class format. In almost all of the comparisons, the DVD conditions outperformed the group norms, underscoring that low-cost DVDs or viewing the videos on the Web may provide a useful surrogate for costly group-based formats.”

**Section III. Priorities and Recommendations**

**PRIORITY AREA: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders  
Core Protections of the JJDP Act: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders**

---

**Goal #1:** Address status offenders in District 1, specifically targeting Kootenai County.

**Objective A:** Develop partnerships with key stakeholders to divert runaway juveniles from detention centers.

**Objective B:** Utilizing evidenced based curriculum, partner with key stakeholders to offer training/assistance to law enforcement.

**Funding Area:** JJDP Act at 34 U.S.C. § 11132(d), U.S.C. § 11133(a) (9): (A) (B) (C) (M, ii)

DSO Action Step	Due	Measurement
1. Develop training for law enforcement to mitigate status offenders entering juvenile detention centers.	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete
2. Support the development and implementation of Crisis Respite in region I to minimize runaways in the community.	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete
3. Offer training and education to stakeholders and families.	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete
4. Support district Runaway intervention services program or similar intervention programs offered by county stakeholders.	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete
5. Utilizing technology, support communication between juvenile justice personnel, clients and stakeholders in determining appropriate sanctions to mitigate/address risky behaviors.	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete

**PRIORITY AREA: Mental Health**

---

**Goal #1:** Educate youth, families and stakeholders on mental health, trauma, and resiliency.

**Objective A:** Increase protective factors and reduce the risk factors that lead to both substance abuse and mental health issues in youth.

**Objective B:** Focus on Resiliency within Adverse Childhood Experience trauma informed practices.

**Funding Area:** JJDP Act at 34 U.S.C. § 11132(d), U.S.C. § 11133(a) (9): (C) (E) (H) (T)

Mental Health Action Step	Due	Measurement
1. Collaborate with the Partnership for Success Grant to deliver programs and services to all (5) counties based on need.	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete
2. Provide <a href="#">Mental Health First Aid for Teens</a> to county partners.	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete
3. Partner with stakeholders to train Trauma Based Relational Intervention (TBRI) practitioners in <a href="#">Making Sense of Your Worth Curriculum</a> .	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete

**PRIORITY AREA: Family Engagement**

---

**Goal #1:** District I will continue promoting family engagement for justice involved youth.

**Objective A:** Partner with stakeholders to provide evidenced based training programs to youth and families.

**Funding Area:** JJDP Act at 34 U.S.C. § 11132(d), U.S.C. § 11133(a) (9): (C) (E) (L)

Family Engagement Action Step	Due	Measurement
1. Provide schools and families with the <a href="#">Strengthening Families Program (SFP)</a> through virtual and live training.	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete
2. Increase referrals to Children's Mental Health.	10/1/2023	Complete Incomplete

## Section IV. Recommendations

### I. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

District I Council would benefit from continued support and collaboration from county stakeholders as increased population growth and a healthy economy has drastically stressed the availability of mental health service providers in all (5) counties. The North Idaho Region comprises Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah and Shoshone counties. According to Northern Regional Economist, Sam Wolkenhauer, “The increasingly diverse economic base and lifestyle of the northern Idaho region have attracted thousands of new residents in recent years, making it Idaho’s second most populous region. The largest city, Coeur d’Alene, is 33 miles from Spokane, Washington (Idaho Department of Labor, June, 2020).” In addition to population growth, runaway status offenders continue to be detained in juvenile detention centers. Financial support is needed to bring alternative solutions to the area for stakeholders and families.

#### **Why is this important?**

North Idaho has five distinct counties with urban and rural communities that have different needs and gaps. Due to a lack of access to internet (bandwidth) and transportation in many rural counties, youth are unable to access mental health or substance abuse service providers. In addition youth do not have access to alternatives to running away from home.

**If accomplished, what will be different?** The Council will have the opportunity to provide resources and support to each county based on the individualized needs of their communities.

**Specific Recommendation:** Continue to have wide-spread conversations regarding needs across Idaho to support youth and families involved in the Juvenile Justice System.

### II. Pandemic Response

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant global disruption to individuals and organizations in all industries. In order to ensure the health and safety of employees, clients and stakeholders, and to comply with government-issued orders and guidelines, counties have implemented the use of virtual platforms, as needed, to conduct business with clients and stakeholders for the foreseeable future.

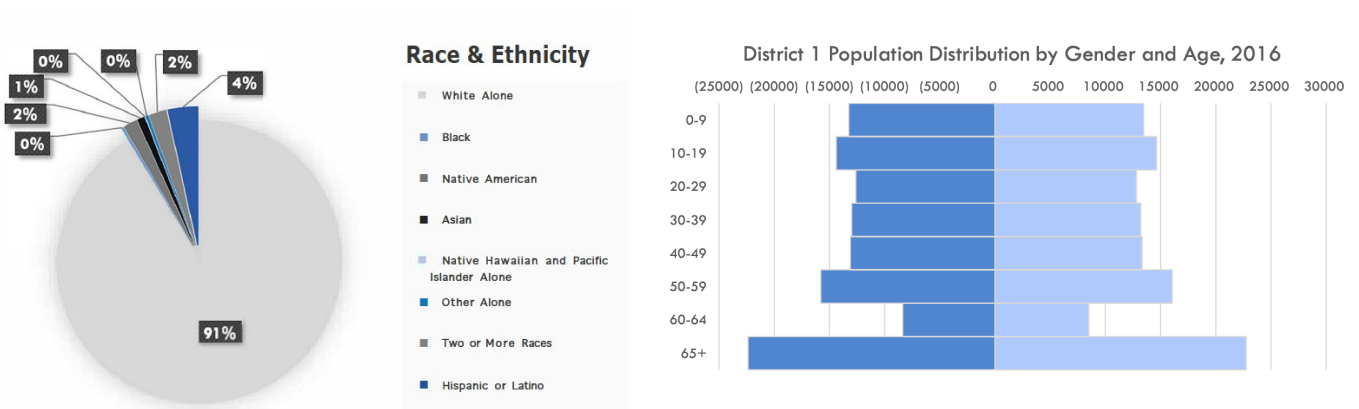
Given the unexpected nature and consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the changing expectations and restrictions on social distancing, counties need financial support to meet the growing demand for technology hardware and software. Counties also need financial support to utilize mobile applications with clients in the juvenile justice system to access a variety of services in juvenile justice, substance abuse treatment, telehealth and global positioning systems.

## Appendix

### DEMOGRAPHICS

Boundary	Bonner	Kootenai	Benewah	Shoshone
<p>Area: 1,278 mi<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Population: 11,948 (2018)</p> <p>90% forested</p>	<p>Area: 1,919 mi<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Population: 45,739 (2019)</p>	<p>Area: 1,316 mi<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Population: 165,697 (2019)</p> <p>245,000 acres forest</p> <p>(211.6) &gt; HUD units than District (168.85) &amp; state (184.6)</p>	<p>Area: 784 mi<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Population: 9,226 (2018)</p>	<p>Area: 2,633 mi<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Population: 12,796 (2018)</p> <p>(276.2) &gt; HUD units than the other counties in the District (168.85) and state (184.6)</p>

According to the [Panhandle Health District Community Health Assessment \(2018\)](#), the region’s population estimate for 2017 was 227,560 (Commerce, 2017). From 2012-2016 there was a 4.67% increase in population. According to the Idaho Department of Labor 2018 report, Idaho’s total population reached 1.725531M with 238.453k in North Idaho. In addition, North Idaho is not racially diverse, only 9% of the community is anything other than Caucasian (Commerce, 2017). Two Native American Tribes are in the region. The Coeur d’Alene tribe in Kootenai and Benewah Counties and the Kootenai tribe in Boundary County ([Panhandle Health District Community Health Assessment \(2018, p.33\)](#)).



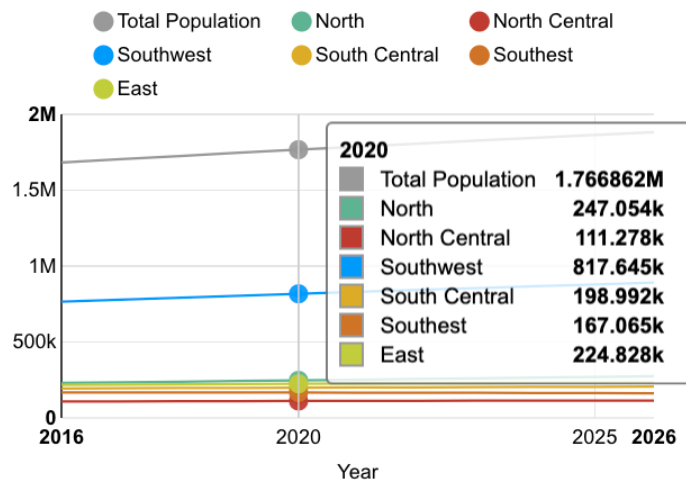


## SOCIOECONOMICS

According to the [Panhandle Health District Community Health Assessment \(2018\)](#) report, “Social and economic factors lead to excessive stress, difficulty accessing healthcare, and poor health outcomes.” The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare primary care needs assessment, identified a shortage in primary and mental health coverage. Among all 44 counties in Idaho, District 1 counties, Benewah and Shoshone, showed the greatest need, as they had the lowest health care status.

According to the 2016 Idaho Department of Labor report, the average unemployment rate reached 6.08% (Commerce, 2017). According to the June 2020 Idaho Department of Labor unemployment report, statewide unemployment reached 5.6%. The Northern Region (Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Benewah counties) reached 7.8%. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research, “Idaho had the fastest rate of population growth in the nation in 2019, at 2.1%; increased demand from people moving into the state caused home prices to rapidly increase. During the fourth quarter of 2019, multifamily permitting in Idaho more than doubled, which was the fastest rate of growth of all states in the Northwest region (Adam Tubridy, [4th Quarter 2019](#)).” According to the [2019 SUD programs report](#), Idaho SUD housing reached 90% capacity with Boundary County utilizing the lowest HUD assisted housing rate in the region. According to the [US Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research](#), in 2016 Kootenai County had the highest low-income population with low food access (24.96%) followed by Benewah County (22.03%). Shoshone County had the lowest percentage of the population (13.02%).

The Idaho Department of Labor’s population model projects that the state population will grow at an annual rate of 1.1% through 2026, for a statewide total of 1,882,525 in 2026 (Updated 09/18/2018). Statewide projects for 2020 report 247.054k in North Idaho. Projections for 2023 report 1.826218M in the State and 260.611k in the region.



## COLLABORATION

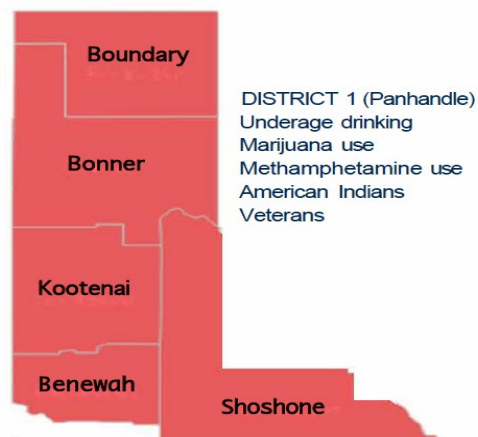
### A. The Partnership for Success Grant (PFS)

- a. Amy Hirtle, Project Coordinator for the Partnerships for Success Grant at Panhandle Health District
- b. PFS Coverage Areas

Exhibit 48. PFS Prevention Strategies Planned for Implementation

Programs	Region 1	Region 2
Be the Parents	X	X
Strengthening Families	X	X
Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP)	X	X
Social Norms Marketing Campaigns		X
Sticker Shock		X
Chronic State Viewing Event		
Prescriber Education		
Life Skills Training		
Responsible Beverage Server Training		X
Community Service, Recreation, Youth Leadership Activities	X	X
Mental Health Screenings and Referrals		X
Add Lighting	X	
Distribute Drug Deactivation Pouches	X	X

Exhibit 46. Idaho PFS Map



- c. Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP)
- d. Strengthening Families Program (SFP) Results:

Exhibit 8. Consistent Discipline, Parent Survey



Exhibit 10. Substance Use Rules and Consequences, Parent Survey



Exhibit 12. Involving Child in Family Activities, Parent Survey



## REFERENCES

Anthony, B., Banh, M., Goldman, & S. I. (2015). Evaluation of Mental Health First Aid Summary of Psychometric Study. Georgetown Center for Child and Human Development.

Balogun T, Troisi C, Swartz MD, Lloyd L, Beyda R. Does Juvenile Detention Impact Health? *J Correct Health Care*. 2018; 24(2):137-144. doi:10.1177/1078345818763174

[Community Health Assessment](#). Panhandle Health District Healthy People in Healthy Communities. (2018).

Gryglewicz, K., Childs, K., & Soderstrom, M. (2018). An Evaluation of Youth Mental Health First Aid Training in School Settings. *School Mental Health*, 10(1). doi: 10.1007/s12310-018-9246-7

Lipsey, Mark W., and Francis T. Cullen. 2007. "The Effectiveness of Correctional Rehabilitation: A Review of Systematic Reviews." *The Annual Review of Law and Social Science* 3:297–320.

[Idaho Healthy Youth Survey State Report](#), Idaho Governor's Office of Drug Policy. (2019)

[Idaho SABG PFS Report](#). (2019). Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE).

Kumpfer, K. L., & Brown, J. L. (2019). A Parenting Behavior Intervention (the Strengthening Families Program) for Families: Noninferiority Trial of Different Program Delivery Methods. *JMIR pediatrics and parenting*, 2(2), e14751. <https://doi.org/10.2196/14751>

McMillin, H., & Peguero, J. (2020). Kootenai County Juvenile Detention Center ACE Assessment 2018-2019 with Comparisons to 2016-2017 Data. Lewis-Clark State College.

Molgaard, V.K., Spoth, R.L., & Redmond, S., (2000). [Competency Training: The Strengthening Families Program: For Parents and Youth 10–14](#). [Bulletin]. U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

OJJDP presents Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report. (2006). *PsycEXTRA Dataset*. doi:10.1037/e426402008-001

**Minutes Approving 2021-2023 Action Plan –See Attached.**

# District One

## Juvenile Justice Council Members

### Council Chair Stacy Brown

---

Council Vice-Chair	Debbie Nadeau, Kootenai County Director
Ron Stultz	Bonner County Director
Robin Jacobson	Region I Juvenile Detention Center Clinician
Michael Smith	Shoshone County Director
Leah Moeller	H&W Chief Children's Mental Health
Kelly Jo Hilliard	Kootenai County Juvenile Diversion
Jennifer Romero	Restored Paths
Jay Logsdon	Kootenai County Public Defender
Gerry Benson	Coeur d'Alene Tribal Probation Officer
Andi West	Coeur d'Alene School District # 271
Amy Fine	Coeur d'Alene School District # 271
Amy Hirtle	Panhandle Health District

### COUNCIL SUPPORT

#### **Kathy Roberts, District I Office Specialist II**

1250 W Ironwood Dr # 304, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814  
(208) 769-1449 | [Kathy.roberts@idjc.idaho.gov](mailto:Kathy.roberts@idjc.idaho.gov)

#### **Zlata Myr, District 1 & 2 Liaison**

[Zlata.myr@idjc.idaho.gov](mailto:Zlata.myr@idjc.idaho.gov) | (208) 769-1449

IDAHO JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION  
**DISTRICT I JUVENILE JUSTICE COUNCIL**  
**PUBLIC MEETING - MINUTES**  
 August 20, 2020

**Location-**1250 Ironwood Drive #304, Coeur d’Alene, ID 83814/**Zoom**

**Time:** 9:30 am – 11:00 am

**Members Present:** Stacy Brown, Kelly Jo Hilliard, Robin Jacobson, Jenn Romero, Mike Smith, Ron Stultz, Amy Hirtle, Andi West, Jay Logsdon

**Members Excused:** Debbie Nadeau, Gerry Benson, Amy Fine,

**Others Present:** Zlata Myr, Kathy Roberts, Lynnet Keeley, Adam Klappenbach

Agenda		Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached	Person Responsible	Due Date
1.	Call to Order	<b>On Phone via Zoom. You can enter the meeting via this web address:</b> <a href="https://us04web.zoom.us/j/420403358">https://us04web.zoom.us/j/420403358</a> Enter Meeting ID: 420-043-358 or through the invitation.	Chair – Stacy Brown	
2.	Welcome-Introductions	Guests:	Chair- Stacy Brown	
3.	<b>Action Item-Approval of July Minutes</b>	<b>Motion to Approve by: Robin Jacobson</b> <b>Motion Seconded by: Kelly Jo Hilliard</b> <b>Everyone else voted Aye.</b>	All Members	
	<b>Action item-Approval of Ordering Books. “Understanding How the Juvenile Justice System Works in Idaho: A Handbook for Families</b>	<b>Motion to Approve by: Mike Smith to use up to \$900.00 to print around 200 copies of “Understanding How the Juvenile Justice System Works in Idaho: A Handbook for Families.”</b> <b>Motion Seconded by: Kelly Jo Hilliard</b> <b>Everyone else voted Aye.</b>	Chair-Stacy Brown	
4.	<b>Action Item-3 year Plan discussion and Vote to approve.</b>	<b>Motion to Approve by: Ron Stultz</b> <b>Motion Seconded by: Mike Smith</b> <b>Everyone else voted Aye</b>	Chair – Stacy Brown	
5.	Budget Report	\$4,286.00 - \$900.00 (for books) equals \$3,386.00	Kathy Roberts	
6.	Substance Use Disorder (SUDS) update	Not present.	Debbie Nadeau	

Agenda		Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached	Person Responsible	Due Date
7.	Behavioral Health Board/Subcommittee Children's Mental Health	Not present.	Debbie Nadeau	
8.	District 1 Training	Cancelled	All Members	
9.	Upcoming Trainings	Check the training calendar. Most trainings are now virtual.	All Members	
10.	County/Member/DL Updates	<p>DL-there are about 180 juveniles in state custody. September 3 will be the Commission Meeting via Zoom. Zlata is handing out JCA books. Zlata will be doing a compliance visit for Chelsea.</p> <p>Adam advised that no kids in custody have tested positive for Covid. Families were suspended again but starting back up on Sunday. Adam is involved in a Length of Stay meetings. There are low numbers right now at JCCL. At some point there could be an influx of kids.</p> <p>Jay said that they have 3 new misdemeanor attorneys.</p> <p>Robin-there have been no changes. There are about 15 kids today. They are not having visits right now.</p> <p>Ron has openings in Detention. They haven't had anyone test positive for Covid. Numbers are down there also. They have about 8 kids at the moment.</p> <p>Mike reported that Shoshone has been quiet. Their numbers are down also. The one Rule 19 they have had during the summer was referred to an alternate placement.</p> <p>Andi-they are getting ready for a really non-traditional school year. It's been very tricky to plan for.</p> <p>Kelly Jo-they have had some D&amp;A classes using social distancing and masks. They have a D&amp;A class starting in a couple of weeks. Their numbers are down also.</p> <p>Stacy-her numbers are down. They had one jail staff test positive for Covid. They received scholarships for IJJA.</p>	All Members	

Agenda		Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached	Person Responsible	Due Date
		<p>Amy-they are working on developing policies for the partnership program. They have been given the OK to move on in a virtual environment or hybrid as needed so that they can look at this year to provide services to families. They are working on education about medications, radio ads and billboards.</p> <p>Jennifer-they are very busy and short staffed. They have been doing telehealth. They are concerned about school schedules.</p>		
11.	Next Meeting	September 17, 2020 at 9:30 am.	All Members	
12.	Adjourn		Chair – Stacy Brown	