

Program Narrative: Introduction

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPa) is based on a broad consensus that youth and families involved with the courts should be guarded by federal standards for care and custody while upholding the interests of community safety and preventing victimization. The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) is the state agency designated by the Governor of the State of Idaho responsible for supervising and administering Idaho's plan under the JJDPa. The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) serves as the State Advisory Group responsible for performing duties required by the JJDPa. Duties of the IJJC include:

- Advise the IDJC on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues;
- Participate in the development of Idaho's plan under the JJDPa, and review this plan at least annually to submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the programs and activities carried out under the plan and any modifications to the plan;
- Be afforded an opportunity to review and comment on all grant applications under the JJDPa submitted by the IDJC, with priority in funding being given (to the extent practicable) to funding programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically-based;
- Ensure compliance with the core protections of the JJDPa by jurisdictions with public authority in Idaho through education, technical assistance, monitoring, and remedial actions for violations; and
- Perform such other duties that the JJDPa requires to be performed by the advisory group referenced in Section 34 U.S.C. 11133 (a)(3) and Section 28 C.F.R 31.102(b).

The Governor appoints all members of the IJJC. Members have a broad range of training, experience, and exceptional knowledge concerning adolescent development, the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, the administration of juvenile justice, and the reduction of juvenile

delinquency. Appendix A shows the most recent membership roster for the IJJC.

System Description: Structure and Function of the Idaho Juvenile Justice System

The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) was established in 1995. According to §20-501, Idaho Code, the purpose of the IDJC is to (1) protect the community, (2) ensure juvenile accountability for offenses committed, and (3) develop competencies to enable juvenile offenders to become responsible and productive members of the community. It is the further policy of the state of Idaho that the parents or other legal guardians of the juvenile offender participate in the accomplishment of these goals through participation in counseling and treatment designed to develop positive parenting skills and an understanding of the family's role in the juvenile offender's behavior. The legislative intent is that the juvenile corrections system should encompass the following aspects: diversion, community programs, day treatment, probation services, observation and assessment programs, secure facilities, after-care, and assistance to counties for juvenile offenders not committed to the custody of the IDJC.

Idaho's juvenile justice system is bifurcated between county and state governments, each performing separate but equally essential functions. Idaho has a unified state court system, and the state administers juvenile correction facilities. Prosecution, indigent defense, probation, and detention are all county functions. This bifurcated system can lead to challenges, as data systems are separate; data sharing requires complex memorandums of understanding, and the state does not have authority over county or city entities to follow policies or provide data.

Law enforcement agencies include county sheriff's offices, city police, and state highway patrol. Local law enforcement is responsible for arresting and investigating offenses within the juvenile justice system. It is responsible for responding to child welfare issues with local child protective workers. Further, they may transport youth to local juvenile detention facilities and assist in transporting them to court appearances. They are the first line of contact with a youth who enters the child welfare or juvenile justice system.

Approximately 95% of youth involved in the juvenile justice system are handled at the county level through county probation departments. Idaho Administrative Code (IDAPA 05.01.04) prescribes rules and standards for juvenile probation services and gives the IDJC the authority to collaboratively facilitate reviews to all 44 juvenile probation departments. Evidence-based programs, such as victim-offender mediation, family group conferencing, substance use disorder services, and a variety of cognitive-behavioral treatment strategies, have been implemented in Idaho. These programs have been successfully implemented with support from the state's judiciary, county and state agencies, state and private service providers, the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission, the state legislature, and the Governor.

There are eleven county juvenile detention centers statewide. Idaho Administrative Code (IDAPA 05.01.02) prescribes rules and standards for secure juvenile detention centers. It gives the IDJC the authority to inspect and certify all juvenile detention facilities annually to assess their compliance with the standards and ensure each facility's safe and lawful operation. The IDJC reviews booking information from each detention center quarterly to monitor for possible violations of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders' core protection under the JJDP Act and assess if any training or technical assistance may be needed.

The IDJC operates three state juvenile correctional facilities with rules and standards of care and operation outlined in the Idaho Code. When a youth is committed to the Department, the youth is assessed and placed at a state juvenile correctional center or a licensed contract facility to address criminogenic risk and needs (§20-504, subsections (2), (4) through (6), and (9), Idaho Code). Criminogenic needs are those conditions that contribute to the youth's delinquency most directly. Once the youth has completed treatment and risk to the community has been reduced, the youth is most likely to return to county probation. Each youth's return to the community is associated with a plan for reintegration that requires the youth and family to draw upon support and services from providers at the community level. Making this link back to the community is critical to the ultimate success of youth leaving

state custody.

Appendix B illustrates the general flowchart of Idaho's juvenile justice process.

The IDJC and Idaho's juvenile justice partners recognize their responsibility to protect the safety of communities, hold youth accountable, and ensure prudent stewardship of state resources. We also acknowledge that for youth to become productive citizens, services must be responsive to individual mental health needs, physical needs, personal challenges, the severity of their offense, and the developmental stage of the offender. Accountability-based interventions shape an adjudicated youth's behavior to help them become a responsible and productive community member. To accomplish our mission, the IDJC has three operating divisions that support one another: Institutions, Administrative Services, and Community Operations, Programs, and Services.

Institutions

The IDJC has regionalized state services for youth committed to its custody, making it possible for most youth to remain closer to their homes and to include parents and other key community members in their treatment. State juvenile correctional centers provide services to meet the needs defined in assessments and treatment plans for youth ten to 21 years of age (§20-504, subsections (4) through (6), (8) and §20-504A, Idaho Code). Specialized programs are used for youth with sexual offending behavior, severe substance use disorders, mental health disorders, and female offenders. All programs focus on strengths and target reducing criminal behavior and thinking, in addition to decreasing the youth's risk of reoffending. The programs are evaluated by nationally accepted and recognized standards for treating juvenile offenders. Each center provides a fully accredited school program in which education staff plays a key role. Teachers provide educational instruction and are trained as direct care staff to meet the broad spectrum of behavioral and educational challenges prevalent among juvenile offenders. Despite these challenges, youth reenter communities with better academic skills and more positive outcomes. Youths' successes are celebrated with the award of GED certificates and high school diplomas through graduation

ceremonies and advanced learning opportunities. Other services include professional medical care and counseling. Clinical services staff are responsible for providing assessment, placement, and case management services for youth committed to the IDJC.

Administrative Services

Administrative Services is comprised of five units:

- (1) Director's Office includes Interstate Compact for Juveniles and Legal Services (§20-503(2) and (3), Idaho Code);
- (2) Quality Improvement Services (QIS) supports processes and activities that promote the growth and development of best practices throughout IDJC. Additionally, QIS oversees the implementation of Performance-based Standards (PbS) within the juvenile correctional centers and is responsible for assuring compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA);
- (3) Human Resources is responsible for assisting and supporting IDJC employees.
- (4) Placement Management works collaboratively with the IDJC and community partners to ensure appropriate placement and services are provided to youth in the custody of the IDJC to prepare them for a successful return to their communities and;
- (5) Administrative Services Division supports the IDJC by providing day-to-day business and administrative services.

Community, Operations, and Program Services

Community, Operations, and Programs Services (COPS) has five units. The COPS Administrator and COPS Administrator Associate support the unit.

- (1) District Liaisons, who are the link between IDJC and local communities, assist with

pass-through funding to communities for programming and training, and respond to information requests from legislators, elected officials, and community partners;

(2) Planning and Compliance, who monitor compliance with the JJDP Act, oversee Title II funds, provide support to the state advisory group, and also monitor county detention and probation departments for compliance with state standards;

(3) Behavioral Health who are responsible for the delivery and oversight of funding to support local districts and tribes for behavioral health services, including the Substance Use Disorder Services (SUDS) Program, the Community Based Alternative Services (CBAS) Program, and the Detention Clinician Program;

(4) Project Manager COPS works collaboratively with internal and external justice partners and community stakeholders to promote innovative and evidence-based solutions by planning, managing, and implementing projects that produce statewide impact and continual enhancements to the Idaho juvenile justice system

(5) Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) are responsible for training three disciplines: juvenile probation, juvenile detention, and juvenile corrections pursuant to administrative rules.

The COPS division works closely with the IDJC's community partners to facilitate effective evidence-based community programs and services. The primary goals for this division are to facilitate communication, cooperation, and collaboration between the IDJC, communities, the courts, and other agencies to prevent and reduce youth crime while maximizing community-based treatment opportunities (§20-504, subsections (3), (7), (11), and (15), Idaho Code).

The COPS division oversees approximately 30% of the IDJC budget, including the Title II funds. This budget is used to serve youth in the community to prevent commitment when possible and to provide services upon their reentry to the community after commitment. In 2023, 1,061 youth were served through the

Substance Use Disorder Services (SUDS) Program, and another 622 youth were served by the Community Based Alternative Services (CBAS) Program. 98% of youth accessing these behavioral health services were not committed or recommitted to IDJC custody.

Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs

Idaho is a vast state covering over 83, 575 square miles with a population of only 1.9 million. Idaho has only 22 people per square mile compared to the national average of 94, thus demonstrating our sparsely populated landscape. However, many parts of Idaho are inhospitable for permanent settlement due to the Rocky Mountains and numerous sprawling lakes and rivers. This terrain can also cause difficulties in traveling from one area in the state to another, especially during winter.

Idaho has been one of the fastest-growing states in the nation, with a growth rate of over 1.3% from 2022 to 2023. Idaho's population growth outpaced housing units, resulting in concern about a lack of affordable housing for the growing workforce in many counties. Despite the growth in Idaho, it is still one of the least diverse states in the nation, with a population that is more than 92% white.

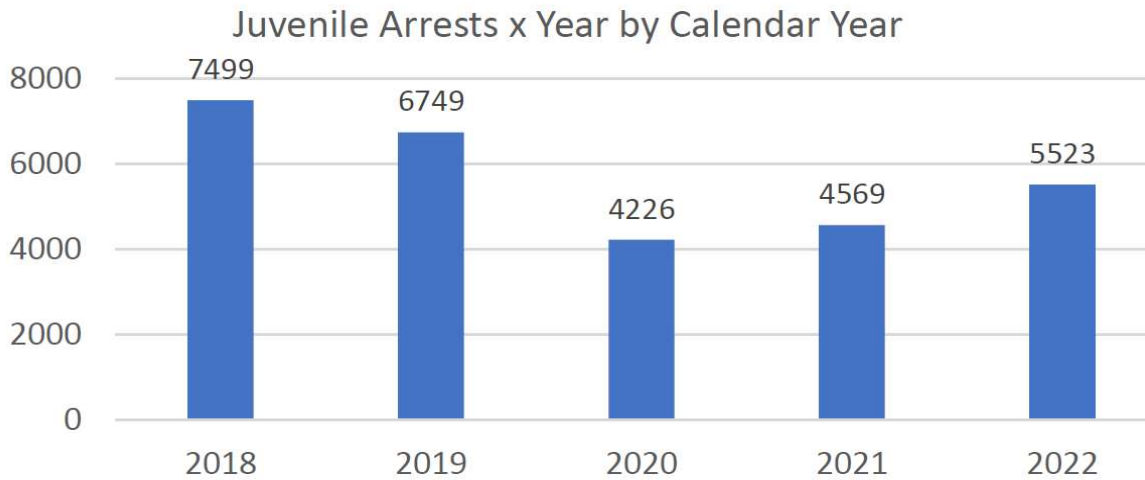
There are five federally recognized tribes located in the state of Idaho: the Shoshone-Bannock, the Shoshone-Paiute, the Coeur d'Alene, the Kootenai, and the Nez Perce. Most of the Native American population resides on four of five reservations: the Fort Hall Reservation (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes), the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, the Kootenai Reservation, and the Nez Perce Reservation. The Duck Valley Reservation (Shoshone-Paiute Tribes) is shared with Nevada, where most of the Duck Valley population resides. The culture, history, and current needs of each tribe are as varied as the lands they inhabit.

Arrests

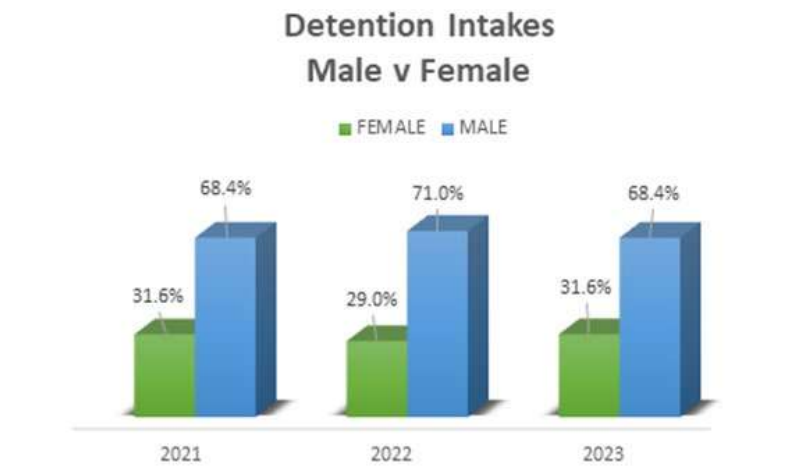
Data regarding arrests are collected by Idaho State Police and published annually. The term "arrest" is defined as a physical arrest, citation, or served summons. This data represents the number of persons arrested, not on charges lodged; therefore, each reporting jurisdiction submits one set of arrest data for

each person per single apprehension. Traffic-related arrests, except DUI, are excluded from the data.

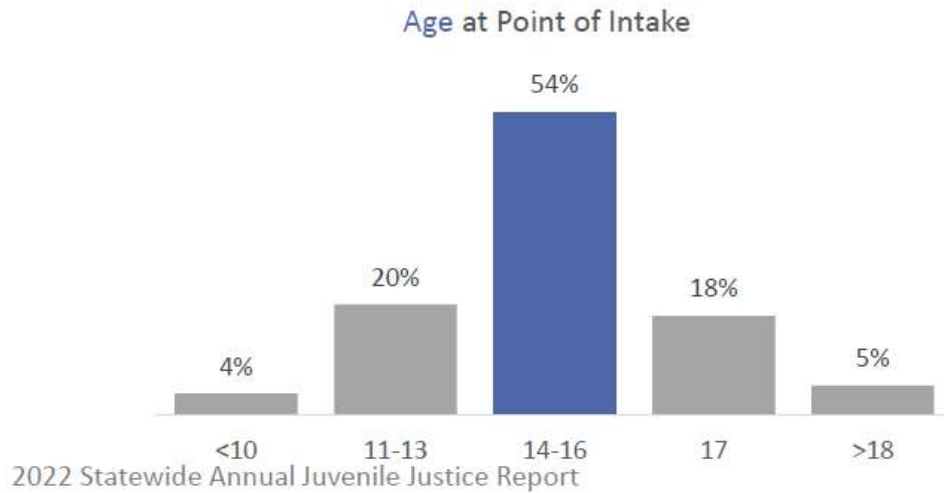
While the youth population in Idaho has been steadily increasing, juvenile arrests have declined; total juvenile arrests rose from 2021 to 2022. The chart below represents the 5-year trend in juvenile arrests according to Idaho State Police data (ISP arrest data is not yet available for the year 2023):



Juvenile males continue to be arrested at a higher rate than juvenile females. In 2023, juvenile males accounted for 64% of all arrests, and white females accounted for only 31%.



The chart below shows the age range for all juvenile arrests in 2022.



Diversion

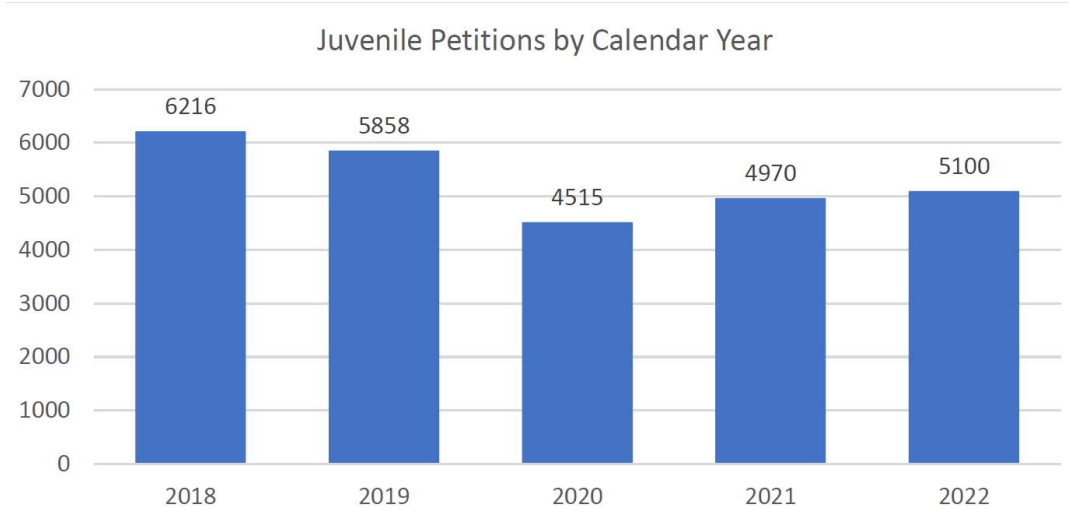
In 2023, only two of the 44 counties in Idaho reported no diversion program. The statewide diversion success rate in 2022 was 88%.



Petitions

Total petitions increased from 2021 to 2022. The chart below represents the 5-year trend in

juvenile petitions filed:



7,785 juvenile petitions were filed in 2022; most of those charges were misdemeanor offenses. The charts below show the breakdown of felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses. Status Offenses consist of charges such as Runaway, Beyond Control, and Truancy.

Felony



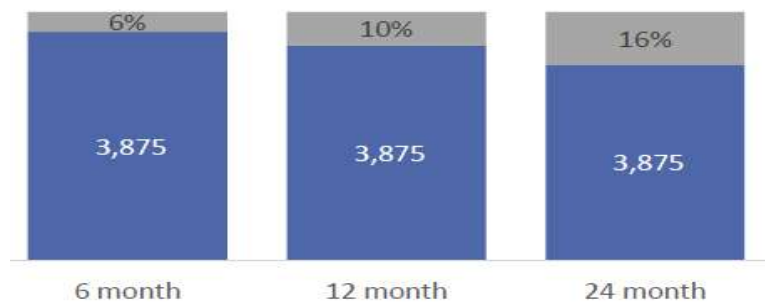
Misdemeanor



Status Offense



The percent of youth who recidivated at 6, 12, and 24 months out of a total of 3,875



Detention

FY23 saw a decline in the total number of juvenile detention bookings statewide from FY22.

Detention Admissions

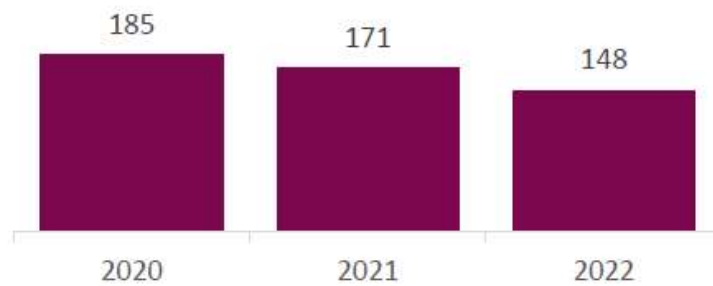


State Commitment

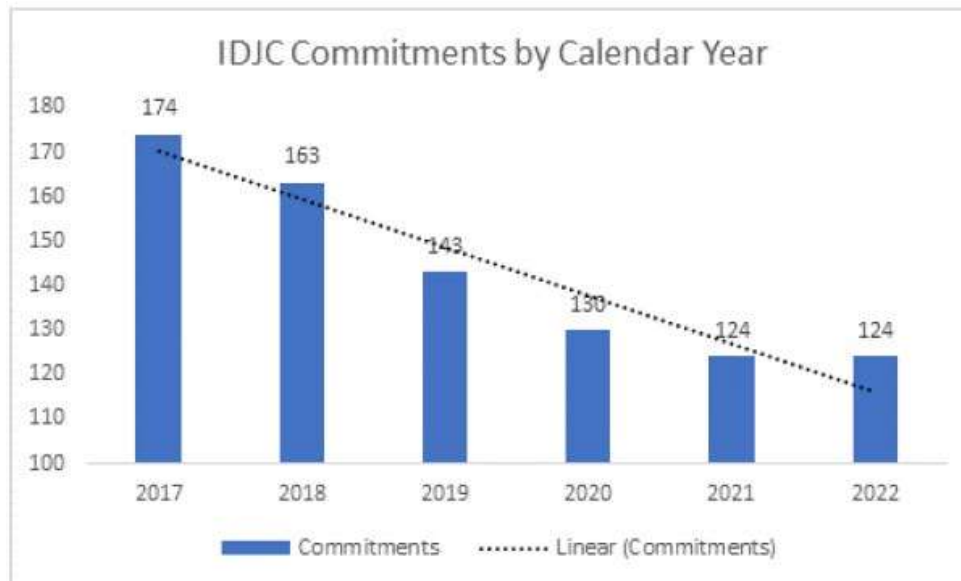
The following chart shows the most recent demographics for youth committed to the IDJC:

Gender: Male – 83% Female – 17%		Average Age: 16.8 years old
Race/Ethnicity: White – 63% Hispanic – 21% Black – 5% American Indian – 7% Other – 4%		
Crime: Property – 38% Person – 31% Sex Offense – 14% Other – 17%		
Crime Level: Felony – 49% Misdemeanor – 51%		Mental Health Diagnosis: 49%
Co-occurring Disorders (substance use disorder & mental health diagnosis): 32%		
Substance Use Disorders: 61%		FY23 Recidivism Rate: 30%

Youth in IDJC Custody

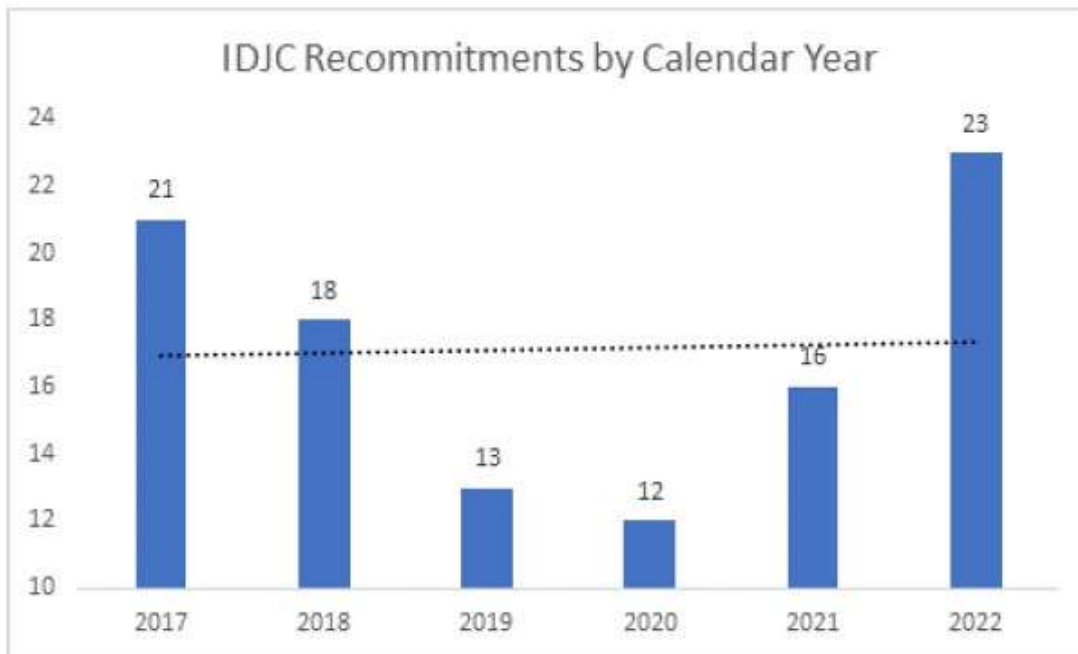


While youth population numbers in the state have been increasing, IDJC has seen success in low commitment rates. 2021 and 2022 brought the lowest commitment rates in the state's history.



Source: IJOS

The number of youths released from state commitment and recommitted has increased from 2021 to 2022.



Source: IJOS

Education Systems

The IDJC's Education Department's goal for youth in state custody is to catch students up to their grade level or complete high school. IDJC students can either earn a diploma from our accredited secondary schools or earn their GED. Students can take dual credit courses through Lewis Clark State College. Students can earn college credits in Hospitality, Business, HVAC, and entry-level college courses. Upon high school completion, students can take classes and earn certifications in the following workforce development pathways: Hospitality Services, Business, Construction, and Technology. 56 students earned their diploma or GED in the 2022 – 2023 school year, a 91% graduation rate. 86% of the students increased in reading, up from 79% in 2020. 84% of the students increased in math, which is equal to 2020. Post-release from state custody, 72% of youth participated in employment, post-secondary education, or K-12

education.

Mental Health Systems

Youth Empowerment Services (YES) is Idaho's care system for children's mental health. YES aims to develop, implement, and sustain a youth and family-driven, coordinated, and comprehensive mental health delivery system. The development of YES is the combined work of the Department of Health and Welfare's divisions of Medicaid, Behavioral Health, and Family and Community Services, the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, and the State Department of Education. These five entities worked together to build a system communicating a child's treatment goals between providers and agencies to reduce duplicated effort and conflicting treatment plans. This coordinated care system allows providers and agencies to focus on the same goals for the child and family. Idaho is in the fifth year of the implementation of YES. It continues to make significant advances in the development of the YES system of care, including increasing the number of youth eligible for services, increasing the number of youths who have access to Medicaid benefits, expanding the use of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment, enhancing service array, providing wraparound services, and increasing family and stakeholder engagement. However, the availability and delivery of publicly-funded children's mental health services, especially in rural areas, continues to be a challenge.

In February 2021, the Governor signed an executive order creating the Idaho Behavioral Health Council. This council was tasked with developing and implementing a strategic plan to improve access to Idaho's behavioral health resources and provide better outcomes for those needing services. The Department of Juvenile Corrections implemented four Youth Behavioral Health Community Crisis Centers (YBHCCCs) and eight Assessment Centers to help address youth and families without formal system involvement.

Current Efforts and Population-Specific Plans

Diversion and Alternatives to Detention

In 2023, two of the 44 counties in Idaho reported no diversion program. Those that do have

diversion programs differ in design and eligibility. The IDJC and IJJC have been working on various strategies to help bolster diversion practices statewide. With more robust brain science assisting practitioners in fully understanding adolescent brain development and improving evidence-informed practices, Idaho is positioned to make transformative changes related to juvenile justice diversion practices. In 2021, legislative changes were made to clarify the intent and definition of diversion, including screenings, assessments, and validated risk assessments. Proposed legislative changes in 2022 aim to increase, enhance, and encourage more consistency in the handling of low-risk and status-offending youth.

While Idaho is a frontier state and resources are extremely limited, the IDJC and IJJC work with community partners to provide alternatives to detention. Title II funds from FY2018 and FY2019 were awarded to counties for programs to keep status offenders out of detention. It is the hope to continue supporting these programs and help establish similar programs in other areas. Examples include allocating funds for alternatives for shelter care placements and local assessment centers.

Gender-Specific Services

Gender-specific services may be supported with the Title II grant in Idaho through the local District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Council Action Plans. Councils determine the needs of youth at a local community level and support system improvements to meet those needs.

The state engages in other efforts outside the Title II grant to meet the needs of youth through gender-specific services. The Detention Clinician program supports implementing Arise gender-specific programming in detention facilities throughout the state. Multiple counties also offer gender-specific programming through their probation departments. IDJC administers the Community Based Alternative Services Program, which provides resources for services to individual youth based on their unique characteristics. Finally, youth in state custody are afforded a variety of gender-specific services and

support through programming, staff training, medical care, and PREA protections.

Services in Rural Areas

The vast majority of Idaho is considered rural or frontier. Every aspect of the Title II plan accommodates and considers rural communities' needs and activities that serve their unique needs. First and foremost, the state plan serves rural communities through the activities of local District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils. Each Council includes representatives throughout the jurisdictions and collaboratively develops and implements plans that service the local needs.

The state also supports services in rural areas outside the Title II grant. Funding sources include the Juvenile Corrections Act, dedicated tobacco taxes, substance use, and mental health funding. The IDJC has a long-standing policy ensures equal distribution of these pass-through funds to all 44 counties based on a population formula to ensure rural and frontier communities across Idaho get their needs met.

Finally, the department employs Liaisons for each district who dedicate their time to local stakeholders to identify needs specific to those areas and help bridge service gaps.

Survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

The IDJC developed a screening tool to help identify youth who are at risk for sexual exploitation or confirmed survivors of sex trafficking. Every youth in the IDJC custody is administered the screener as part of their Observation and Assessment (O&A) process. This tool, along with various other assessment protocols, assists in developing a juvenile's O&A evaluation, which serves as the foundation for service planning throughout the juvenile's commitment. Results of the screening tool and assessments help guide the treatment goals and service planning throughout the juvenile's commitment and when developing a re-entry plan for their release and return to the community.

Substance Use and Mental Health Services

By state legislation, the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) receives annual appropriations to provide community-based treatment services for justice-involved juveniles. Within IDJC, the Community, Operations, and Program Services (COPS) Division manages the Juvenile Justice Substance Use Disorder (JJ SUDS) Program and the Community Based Alternative Services (CBAS) Program under the Behavioral Health Unit. The management of these programs includes policy development, statewide planning, resource allocation, reimbursement, and continuous quality improvement strategies.

Established in 2009, the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) Detention Clinician Program provides crucial support to all 11 juvenile detention centers nationwide. Through comprehensive screenings and assessments, clinicians identify mental health and substance use needs among young offenders. Detention clinicians provide consultation with detention staff, probation staff, and parents regarding mental health and substance use services for juvenile offenders with identified needs. Detention clinicians also assist in linking youth with community-based mental health and substance use services upon release from detention to expedite the delivery of services. From July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023, the clinician program served 1,581 youth. Data from the Detention Clinician Program is maintained and analyzed to help evaluate mental health and substance abuse problems among youth in detention.

Data analysis reveals that mental health and substance abuse issues are prevalent, with increased mental health concerns compared to previous years. Mental health and substance abuse problems continue to be the norm among detained youth in Idaho. The prevalence of mental health problems continues to increase compared to previous years. Females are disproportionately affected, with a higher prevalence of both types of problems, as ACE (Adverse Childhood Experiences) scores indicate widespread trauma exposure, exceeding national averages for adolescents.

- In SFY23 alone, the program served 1,278 youth, highlighting its significant reach.

- 82% of youth entering detention met the criteria for one or both types of problems.
- Females met the criteria for both mental health and substance abuse problems significantly more often than boys.
- Relative to their peers in the more significant population of American adolescents, the youth assessed with the ACE screening instrument had far more often experienced trauma.
 - The mean number of ACEs for those in detention was 3.86. Females (M = 4.53) had significantly higher mean ACE scores than males (M = 3.58).

Clinicians work closely with detention staff, probation officers, and parents to develop effective intervention plans and connect youth with appropriate resources. Upon release, they facilitate continuity of care by linking youth with community-based mental health and substance use services, ensuring timely access to essential support. Recognizing the complexity of these issues, the IDJC partners with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Divisions of Behavioral Health, and Medicaid to streamline processes and maximize resources for youth in the community.

Family Engagement

The Idaho Juvenile Corrections Act §20-501 stipulates that the parents or other legal guardians of juveniles participate in the accomplishment of treatment goals through participation in counseling and treatment designed to develop positive parenting skills and an understanding of the family's role in the juvenile's behavior.

All juvenile probation departments throughout the state try to engage and involve a juvenile's family and other supportive adults in the design and delivery of services. Families are paramount to ensuring successful outcomes for juveniles, and families are most effectively involved when there is an opportunity for the family to have meaningful information and authentic input.

Family engagement is also critical to the success of juveniles. In contrast, in the Idaho Department

of Juvenile Correction's (IDJC) custody and post-custody placement, and families are an integral part of their child's treatment team. Each juvenile in IDJC custody is assigned a Juvenile Service Coordinator (JSC), who is the main point of contact for the family throughout the juvenile's commitment. JSCs engage family members in a strength-based family interview that examines circumstances, beliefs, and values with the family that has helped to minimize the behaviors that resulted in the juvenile's placement in the systems and examine those that have contributed positively overall to the family's functioning with each other and within the larger community. As a result, circumstances contributing to the offending behavior may also become apparent and thus may be targeted for change. The juvenile's treatment goals and expectations are based partly on information collected from the family during this interview. These goals follow the juvenile throughout their placement and are targeted in their reintegration planning. Families are invited to participate in-person, on the phone, or virtually in monthly staffing. JSCs also meet with the families to engage them in the process of their child's treatment and help prepare the family for their child's return to the community. Vehicles are chartered to help provide families transportation to the state facilities to visit their children. Virtual and telephone visits are conducted routinely to ensure their ability to communicate with their child.

The Department collects and analyzes strategic measures, looking at outcomes that are key to the success of the mission statement: "To develop productive citizens in active partnership with communities." The percentage of family participation in staffings for juveniles in state custody for Fiscal Year 2023 is 82%. This rate has increased from the historical average of 70% based on some of the changes the Department has made about reimbursement, which shows the Department's commitment to keeping families engaged.

The Department contracts with an outside entity to conduct a follow-up survey with families 90 days post-release, and in Fiscal Year 2023, 85% of respondents reported being satisfied with IDJC services. The Department participates in the Center for Improving Youth Justice (CIYJ), formerly known as

Performance-based Standards (PbS). Upon release from one of the state facilities, the family is requested to complete an exit survey, which provides input into 13 family engagement outcomes. The Department uses the survey outcomes and compares them to the field average to determine the percentage of measures that are better than the field average. For Fiscal Year 2023, the measure was 83% of family engagement outcomes were at or exceeded the field averages.

Unreasonable Restraints and Isolation

IDJC makes every effort to ensure safe and effective practices in our behavioral management policy and the related policies guiding the use of mechanical restraints and Special Management Interventions. This policy is the foundation for training and procedures to minimize the use of restraints and isolation, with the following policy statement “Every use of behavioral management, including all types of physical intervention and room confinement or segregation/isolation, must specifically take into account the medical, mental health, and emotional needs of the juvenile involved.”

All staff that supervise youth must be current in effective de-escalation, trauma-informed care, and appropriate use of force. Additionally, all direct care staff receive the legal/liability and ethics training as part of their POST certification focuses on all legal and ethical issues related to improper and unreasonable use of isolation and restraints.

In addition, each of the three IDJC-operated facilities actively participates in Performance-based Standards (PbS). PbS is a data-driven improvement model that helps us identify, monitor, and improve conditions of confinement and treatment services using national standards and performance outcome measures. At least twice a year, the IDJC collects and submits data to PbS by surveying youth, staff, and families and reporting administrative data, incidents, and services offered at the facilities. The IDJC provides the ability to analyze performance, especially regarding restraint, room confinement, isolation, and segregation use. The outcomes, including all restraint, room confinement, isolation, and segregation use, are compared to other participating facilities in the U. S. to help set goals and strategies to reduce

such interventions.

Restraints of Pregnant Females in Custody

Current IDJC policy indicates restraints cannot be used on pregnant females while they are in active labor. Mechanical restraints may only be used in limited circumstances, including in response to a threat to juvenile or staff safety, when ordered by a physician to control severe self-injurious behavior or to promote compliance with medical treatment that, if not followed, would likely result in a threat to the juvenile's health and safety; when, due to mental health issues, the use of physical restraint or physical touch has the potential to escalate the juvenile's behavior adversely to transport juveniles or as warranted to ensure safety while a juvenile is in the community.

Rules and Standards for Secure Juvenile Detention Centers also address using appropriate physical intervention and mechanical restraints. Rules state the use of restraints shall be restricted to instances of transfer, justifiable cases of self-protection, the protection of others, the protection of property, medical reasons under the direction of medical staff, the prevention of escapes, and the suppression of disorder.

The IDJC and county detention facilities are aware of the restrictions on restraints during labor, delivery, and postpartum recovery. They have taken steps to ensure their compliance with the new regulations. IDJC policies and practices and state Rules and Standards for Secure Juvenile Detention Centers will be reviewed for possible modifications to ensure they align with the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 requirements.

Rights to Privacy

Current IDJC policy and procedures ensure the confidentiality and privacy of all records related to services provided and otherwise protect the rights of juveniles receiving services. Additional procedures are also in place to ensure similar protection and confidentiality for services provided by the Courts and other stakeholders in the community.

Re-entry Planning

Every juvenile in IDJC custody has an individualized reintegration plan based on information gained through an in-depth observation and assessment process and input from the family. This plan continues to be developed throughout their treatment and is modified as needed by the juvenile's treatment team. The plan is driven by the needs of the juvenile, family, and community and reflects the work necessary to meet release expectations. Substantive and realistic release expectations result from consistent monthly dialog with the youth, family, probation officer, and other community partners.

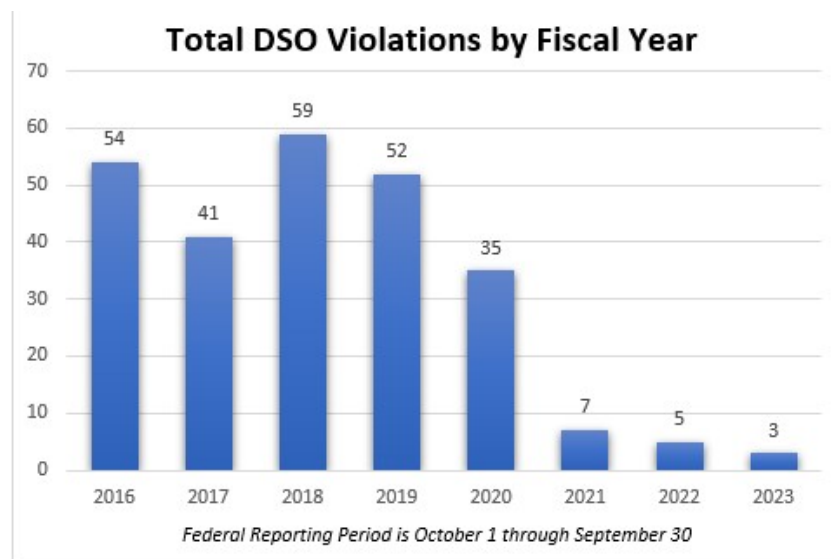
The reentry plans include, at a minimum, living arrangements, education, family, aftercare services, and any ongoing legal concerns that need to be addressed. Youth with specific needs such as developmental services, substance abuse, and sexual misconduct also receive any required assessments for ongoing services in the community before their release from custody. All youth leaving a juvenile correctional facility leave with a copy of their Relapse Prevention Plan, either a hard copy, a digital copy, or utilizing a newly implemented phone application.

Consultation with units of local government

Idaho is a bifurcated system and relies heavily on cooperation and collaboration. Within this Title II plan, activities of the State Advisory Group and District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils are the primary means of consultation. The SAG comprises individuals representing units of local government, professional associations, tribes, and other organizations. Members enable an open exchange of ideas and plans. District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils include membership from the counties and tribes within the specific jurisdictions. Plans are developed and implemented to supplement and enhance local efforts. The IDJC employs Liaisons to communicate directly with local government units to ensure state/county/tribal partnerships are vibrant and compelling. The IDJC consults with the Idaho County of Juvenile Justice Administrators to address any concerns. All of these resources were used in developing this plan and will be involved in implementing activities.

Core Requirements of the JJDP

Idaho has participated in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act since 1975. The state has maintained compliance with both the Removal and Separation requirements; however, the state has been out of compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders requirement since FY2017. Since then, great strides have been taken to reduce these violations and regain full compliance. Efforts to minimize violations have included training with stakeholders, development/support of community-based resources, and, most notably, revisions to state rules and statutes, which lead to long-term sustainability. Idaho was out of compliance with the DSO core requirement from 2018 to 2022. During that time, Idaho put tremendous effort into regaining compliance. The chart below shows that the total number of DSO violations has dramatically reduced since then.

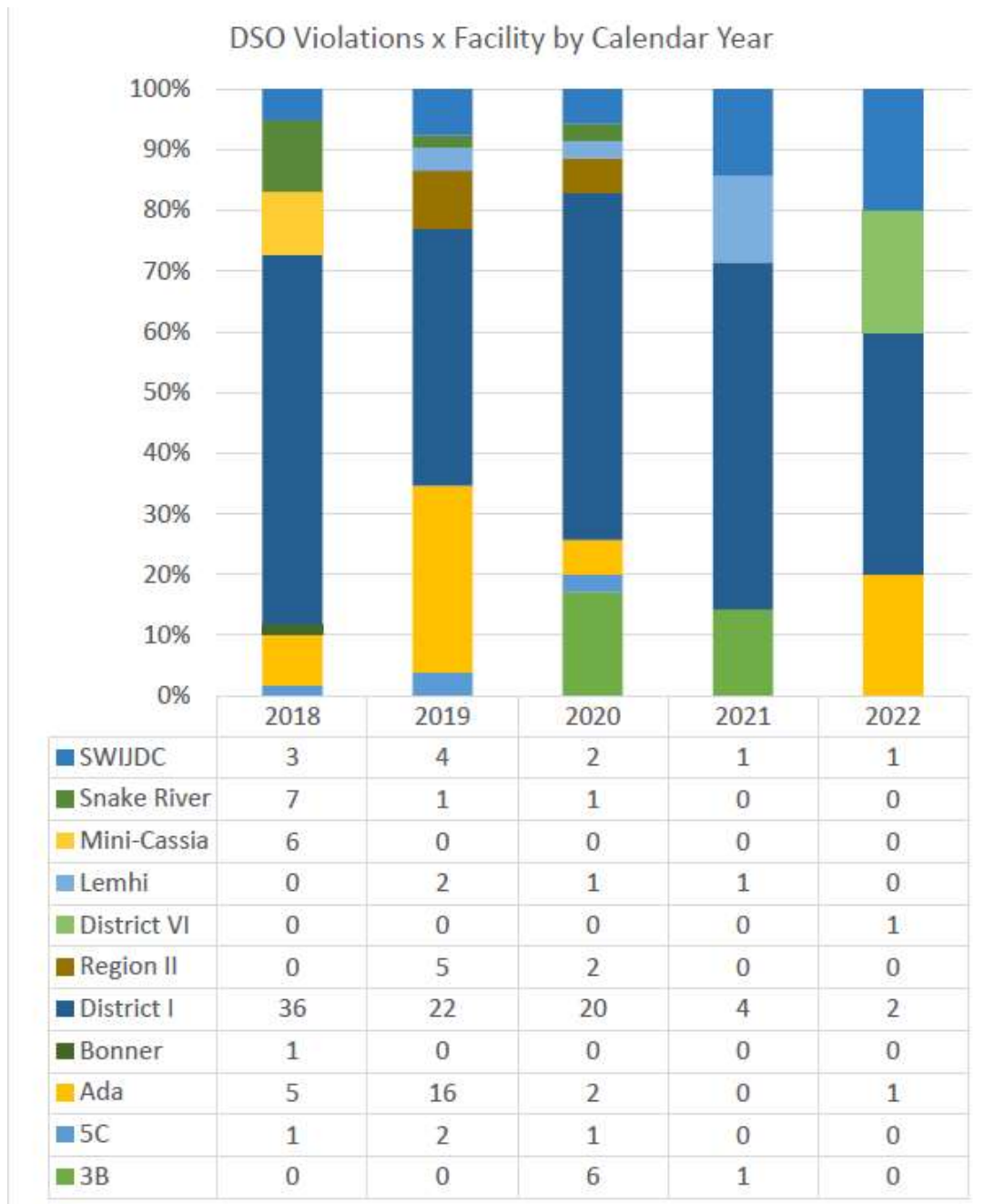


Idaho's approach to regain compliance was directed at three essential goals: 1) revisions to state statute/court rule, 2) stakeholder education/training, and 3) focus on community-based alternatives to detention for status offenders. Idaho's SAG focused on addressing these areas that were barriers to our full compliance.

As demonstrated by the decline in total DSO violations in FY22, Idaho's efforts have proved effective in helping to manage the needs of status-offending youth better.

Changes to state statutes have helped clarify that status-offending youth should not be held in secure facilities, and changes in court rules have helped to strengthen the process for utilizing the Valid Court Order exception. Education and training with stakeholders statewide focused on these changes and ensuring juvenile justice professionals gained a deeper understanding of the harms of detention instead of utilizing community-based resources and increasing the use of diversion programs when possible. Finally, Title II funds have helped to develop community-based alternatives to incarceration.

Idaho and the SAG will continue to monitor violations and address any issues as they arise while seeking other areas in the system that may need improvement. The chart below shows DSO violations from 11 specific Juvenile Detention Centers. Per data, DSO violations have significantly declined since 2018.



Source: IJOS & CMS detention data, analysis by IDJC

Racial & Ethnic Disparities

Idaho monitors activities at various points in the juvenile justice system to identify and

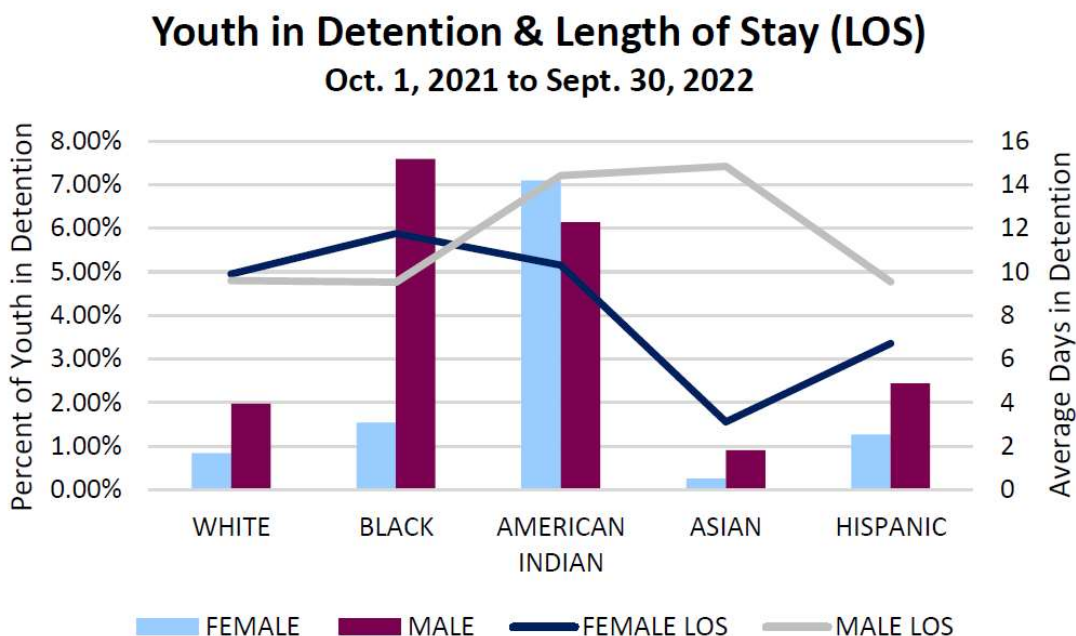
investigate any possible instances of overrepresentation of specific populations. Factors impacting possible overrepresentation are highly localized in Idaho due to the system's structure. Small population numbers impact statistical analysis and can lead to significant changes in data from year to year. The state engages with communities where data indicates an opportunity for further investigation and partners to perform assessment, strategic planning, and system improvements. R/ED numbers calculated for October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2022, show disparities at nearly every contact point of the juvenile justice system for Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, and American Indian or Alaska Native youth. These disparities are primarily focused on the Black/African American and American Indian or Alaska Native youth populations, specifically at the points of arrest and detention.

Black or African American youth appear to be arrested at a more frequent rate than other youth in the state, although this percentage has decreased since last year from 4.86%. American Indian or Alaska Native youth also appear to be arrested at a more frequent rate than White, Hispanic or Latino, and Asian youth, although this rate has also reduced since last year from 3.65%. It is likely that this reduction is connected with heightened training and continued work through our Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission and local Juvenile Justice Councils.

Additionally, it appears that these two groups of youth are placed in detention at a higher rate than other groups of youth in the state. Idaho has historically seen disparities in these areas for the Black or African American and American Indian or Alaska Native youth populations. Still, these numbers show a significant increase for both groups during this specific period.

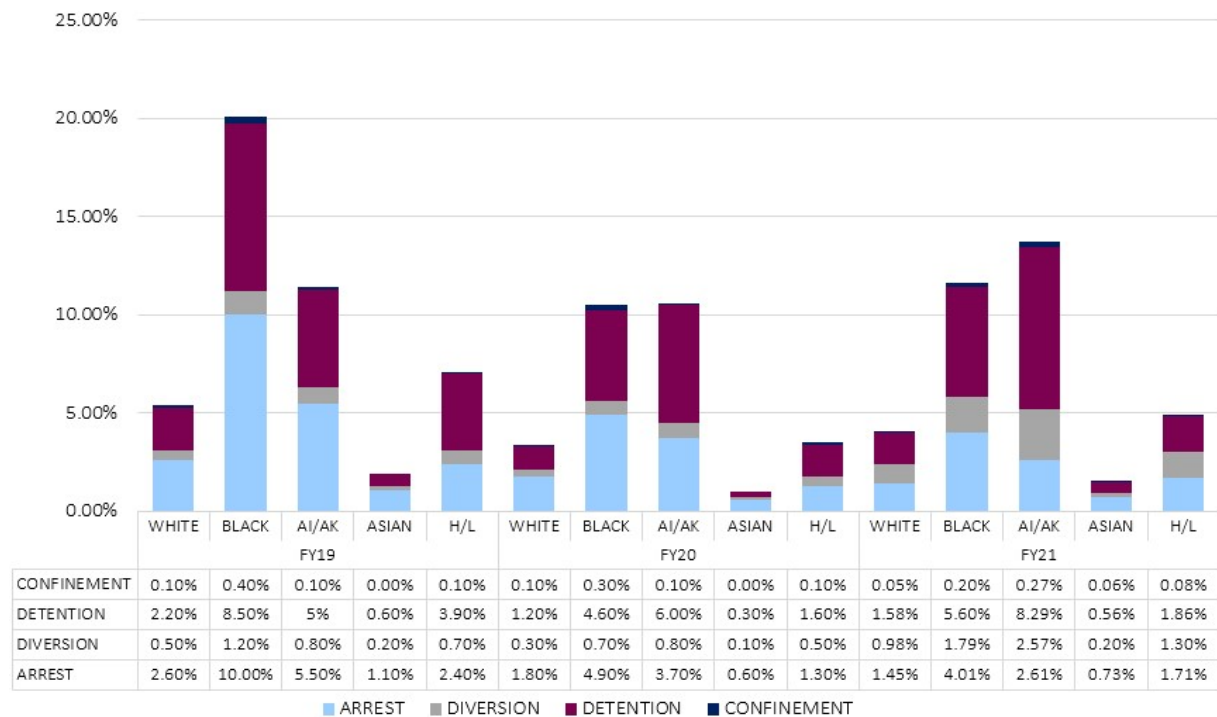
Although these numbers indicate that Idaho has some work to do to discover why there is an increase in detention disparities, some of these increased numbers may result from outdated population data retrieved from 2020. The population of Idaho has continued to increase at a very fast rate across the state, which is likely causing an increase in youth impacted by the juvenile justice system.

Additional analysis was performed to determine if there is a variation between the males and females placed in detention and the average length of stay in detention for each group to allow for better identification of problem areas for Idaho to resolve successfully. This additional analysis indicates that Black or African American males are placed in detention much more frequently than Black or African American females. Still, females tend to stay in detention for a more extended amount of time. In contrast, American Indian or Alaska Native females appear to be placed in detention more frequently than American Indian or Alaska Native males. Still, males tend to stay in detention for a more extended period.



		WHITE	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	HISPANIC OR LATINO	AMERICAN INDIAN OR AK NATIVE	ASIAN
TOTAL POPULATION (2020)		164048	3069	38857	2606	3560
Arrest	<i>Total</i>	2372	123	663	68	26
	<i>Percentage</i>	1.45%	4.01%	1.71%	2.61%	0.73%
Diversion	<i>Total</i>	1602	55	507	67	7
	<i>Percentage</i>	0.98%	1.79%	1.30%	2.57%	0.20%
Detention	<i>Total</i>	2585	172	723	216	20
	<i>Percentage</i>	1.58%	5.60%	1.86%	8.29%	0.56%
Secure Confinement	<i>Total</i>	74	6	30	7	2
	<i>Percentage</i>	0.05%	0.20%	0.08%	0.27%	0.06%
Adult Transfer	<i>Total</i>	0	0	1	0	0
	<i>Percentage</i>	0%	0%	0.003%	0%	0%

R/ED in Idaho
FY19-FY22



Plans for Compliance Monitoring

Idaho's compliance monitoring manual, compliance monitoring universe, and compliance plans & resource certifications have been submitted as required.

To ensure compliance with 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11)(B), the Idaho Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Rules Subcommittee has started a review of state rules that will require modification to make sure that juveniles awaiting trial or another legal process who are treated as adults are not held in a jail or lockup for adults unless all required criteria are met.

Action Step	Who's Responsible	Due Date	Measure
Review booking data at secure facilities quarterly to monitor for any DSO violations to respond and prevent future violations when possible quickly.	Designated State Agency Juvenile /Detention Administrators	Ongoing	Monthly booking sheets and annual compliance report
Continue providing opportunities for stakeholder education/training.	Designated State Agency	Ongoing	Number of trainings offered/conducted and number of individuals attending
Support Youth Assessment Centers, including help with outreach efforts and education of centers.	SAG/ Designated State Agency	Ongoing	Utilization of Youth Assessment Centers, especially with status offending youth
Continue to seek areas for improvement within the state.	Designated State Agency	Ongoing	Reduction of status offending youth held securely.

Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures

The IDJC is committed to collecting and analyzing valid data to evaluate and improve juvenile justice programming. The IDJC requires sub-grantees to gather data on all performance measures required by OJJDP so there are consistent measures across funding streams. Sub-grantees may track additional measures relevant to local stakeholders. All sub-grantees follow the guidelines described below:

- (1) Grant applicants are informed of data collection responsibilities in the application process and describe a strategy to meet these responsibilities.
- (2) Grant reviewers verify that the proposed strategies are achievable and effective.
Pre-award negotiations or special conditions are implemented as needed.
- (3) Grant recipients submit data to IDJC every quarter.
- (4) IDJC staff review quarterly reports, verify data, and provide technical assistance to grantees to ensure valid data.
- (5) IDJC staff annually enters data into the grant reporting system to ensure consistent sub-grantee reporting.

Projects managed by the state include evaluation components from the outset. All projects have specific performance measures, and the process described above is adapted and used for internal control.

3-Year Plan Goals and Objectives

To assist with developing the 3-Year Plan and to help maintain Idaho's efforts to regain full compliance, the IDJC participated in the Juvenile Justice and Compliance Cohort hosted by the Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS). IDJC staff distributed information and updated forms to support the District Council, Youth, and Tribal Council. District Councils then led community forums to help develop their plans. Plans from each of the District Councils and the Tribal Council and Youth Committee helped inform and shape the statewide goals.

Idaho's system is responsive to issues of mental illness, traumatic experience, and gender. The 3-

year plan similarly considers the need for developmentally appropriate programs and interventions and focuses on evidence-based and best practice approaches. Appendix C is the IDJC Strategic Planning Report prepared by Strategic Planning Facilitator Renee Cox, which details the planning process, established goals, objectives, specific tasks, and anticipated time frames. The goals of the plan are listed in order of priority as follows:

Goal 1: Idaho will maintain compliance with the DSO core requirement (Program Area A, Community-based alternatives to incarceration & institutionalization, and OA-DSO, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders).

Goal 2: Idaho will enhance equality and fairness in juvenile justice practices through collaboration and data-driven strategies to reduce the number of youths in the juvenile justice system, particularly among vulnerable populations. (Program Area and Budget Category OA-R/ED, Racial and Ethnic Disparities).

Goal 3: Idaho will encourage, engage, and create equitable opportunities for youth and families to inform and implement systematic improvements (Program Area B Community-based family preservation programs and services to strengthen families include services for parents with limited English-speaking ability, and L, Positive Youth Development).

Implementation (Activities and Services)

Idaho will employ a strategy of local control with statewide accountability. District and Tribal Councils will be allocated funds to implement their action plans; this localized strategy helps to address the unique needs of each district more effectively. Attachment D lists the specific 3-year plan priorities for the SAG, each of the District and Tribal Councils, and the Youth Committee. Specific activities for councils include providing training and technical assistance for stakeholders, collaborative system improvement projects, and youth/adult partnerships.

The SAG engages ad-hoc committees to oversee projects from combinations of local government

units. These projects include training trainers on evidence-based practices, training for juvenile justice professionals, pilot projects, and youth/adult partnerships. Compliance and DMC activities include data collection and analysis, training and technical assistance, oversight and monitoring, and program implementation. Administrative activities to reach the goals and objectives of the statewide plan are:

- Perform compliance monitoring activities
 - Identify strategies to secure data from facilities
 - Provide training and technical assistance
 - Perform monitoring and oversight
- Conduct quarterly meetings of the State Advisory Group
 - Receive updates from Councils and Committees
 - Determine plan modifications as needed
 - Make budgetary decisions
 - Oversee training or project activities
- Conduct at least four council meetings per year in each district
 - Implement Action Plans
 - Assign workgroups and monitor progress
- Conduct at least 4 Tribal Council meetings annually
 - Implement Action Plans
 - Assign workgroups and monitor progress
- Support quarterly and ad-hoc meetings for committees
 - Implement Action Plans
 - Assign workgroups and monitor progress
 - Make recommendations to the State Advisory Groups

Attachments:

Appendix A: IJJC Membership Roster, page 34

Appendix B: Idaho's Juvenile Justice System Flowchart, page 35

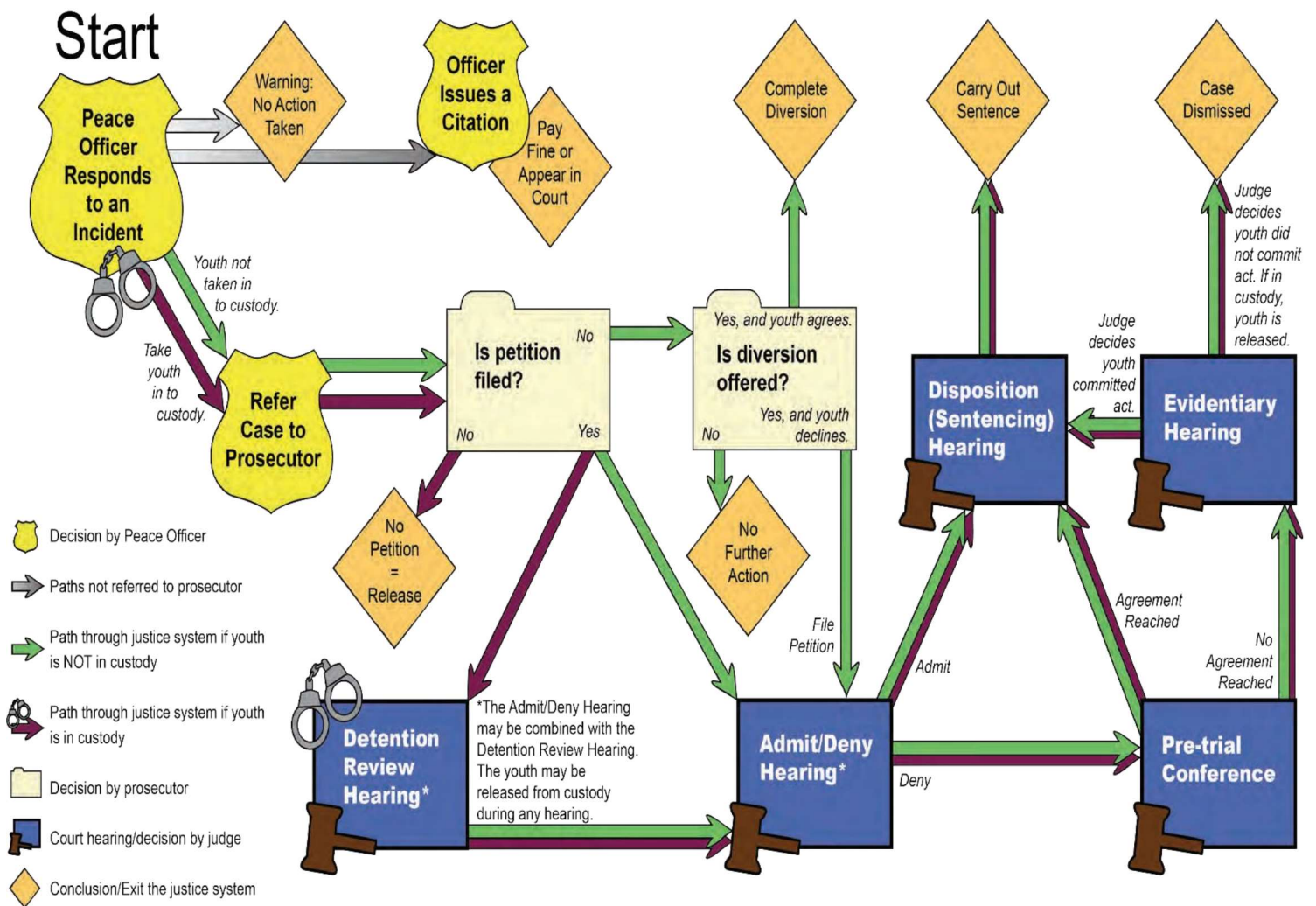
Appendix C: IDJC Strategic Planning Report, page 36

Appendix D: 3-Year Plan Priorities for SAG, Councils, and Youth Committee, page 36

Appendix A: IJJC Membership Roster

Commission Members	Original Appt	Last Reappt	Expires	Formula Category	Formula Category	Council Chairs	FT Govt. Emp.	Youth Members	Total Members	District
Hakim Jamal Hazim, Chair	2/15/21	2/15/21	1/1/24	E	F				1	3
Kimberly Hokanson	1/1/21	1/1/21	1/1/24	E					1	7
Lina Smith	1/1/21	1/1/21	1/1/24	C	H				1	3
Ruth York	1/1/21	1/1/21	1/1/24	D					1	4
Bill Thompson	7/2/02	7/1/21	7/1/24	A	B		1		1	2
Hon. Dayo Onanubosi	10/15/15	7/1/21	7/1/24	A	B		1		1	3
Kenadee Gorton	11/1/21	7/1/21	7/1/24	E				1	1	7
Stacy Brown	8/31/12	7/1/21	7/1/24	B		D1	1		1	1
Ron Stultz	10/19/23	n/a	7/1/24	B		D1	1		1	1
Aide "Sam" Moore	12/14/17	10/18/23	7/1/25	E				1	1	4
Amanda Leader	9/18/19	7/1/19	7/1/25	B		D4	1		1	4
Calista Jensen	7/1/22	7/1/22	7/1/25	E				1	1	5
Dahlia Stender	7/1/19	7/1/19	7/1/25	B		D3	1		1	3
Emily Sommer	7/1/22	7/1/22	7/1/25	G	C		1		1	4
Hannah Burrell	7/1/19	7/1/22	7/1/25	E				1	1	7
Peyton Burrell	10/19/23	n/a	7/1/25	E				1	1	7
Jolene Brooks	5/24/23	n/a	7/1/25	D					1	4
Hon. Cynthia Jordan	7/1/22	7/1/22	7/1/25			Tribal	1		1	2
Amy Guier	7/1/20	7/1/23	7/1/26	B		D2	1		1	2
Carolyn Estess	7/1/20	7/1/23	7/1/26	E				1	1	4
Darin Burrell	5/13/14	7/1/23	7/1/26	B		D7	1		1	7
Dave Peters	5/14/14	7/1/23	7/1/26	C	H		1		1	7
Hon. Mark Ingram	5/13/14	7/1/23	7/1/26	E					1	5
Korey Solomon	5/14/14	7/1/23	7/1/26	F	H	D5			1	5
Shannon Fox	12/30/21	7/1/23	7/1/26	D		D6			1	6
Shawn Harper	7/1/20	7/1/23	7/1/26	B			1		1	4
Three Commission members must have been under the jurisdiction of the JJ system							12	6	26	15-33 Total
Percent of full time government employees (<50%)							46%			
Percent of Youth Members (>20%)								23%		

Appendix B: Moving Through Idaho's Juvenile Justice System



Appendix C: IDJC Strategic Planning Report

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS IDAHO JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

DISTRICT COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLANNING REPORT

December 2023

State Contacts:

Leahann Romero

Juvenile Justice Specialist/Compliance Monitor

Hakim Hazim State

Advisory Group Chair

Marissa Evans

R/ED and Compliance Coordinator

Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission Three-Year Planning Meeting

Strategic Planning took place on December 7th during the Quarterly IJC Meeting. Renee Cox facilitated the overview and the three-year planning portion of the meeting.

Strategic Planning Overview

To begin, a general overview of the strategic planning was given. The facilitator explained that strategic planning sets the commission's priorities for the next three years, improves resource management, strengthens the commission's operations, ensures everyone works toward common goals, and establishes agreement around intended outcomes/results. The facilitator also discussed the importance of viewing the plan as a dynamic one that should be reviewed at least quarterly.

Three Year Plan

The facilitator invited Marissa Evans, IDJC, to go over the data and Leahann Romero, IDJC, to talk about the validity of the community survey. A three-year planning survey was sent to stakeholders and community members; however, the survey revealed a low response rate. The facilitator updated the commission on what had and had not been accomplished by reviewing the 2021-2023 Three-Year Plan goal and objectives. The commission members and IDJC staff then broke off into their committees to discuss their committee goals, objectives, and action steps for the upcoming Three-Year Plan. The following are the committees:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO),
- Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED), and
- Youth and Families committees.

Summary, Evaluation, Debrief, and Adjourn

The committees came back together and gave an update on their goal and objectives. The commission voted on the committee's goals, and all three goals were accepted. The committees will follow up with each committee member on the action steps and present the information to the full commission at the next quarterly meeting.

Facilitator Recommendations

As the facilitator, I would like to offer the following recommendations.

- Review the Three-Year Plan – To have the Three-Year Plan be effective, it should be reviewed and updated at least quarterly.
- Community Feedback – Community feedback is essential. It allows IJJC to know what the community feels is important for the commission to address. It will benefit them when they revamp the survey and send it to various counties throughout Idaho.

Appendices

A: Agenda

B: IJJC Attendees

C: Action Plans

Appendix A Agenda

Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC)
Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) Three-Year Planning Agenda
December 7, 2023

Location:
1175 Silverstone Way
Meridian, ID 83642

Strategic Planning – Defined	Renee Cox
Effective Strategic Planning	Renee Cox
Strategic Planning Cycle	Renee Cox
Core Requirements	Renee Cox
SMART Goals	Renee Cox
Goals, Objectives, and Strategies (Action Steps)	Renee Cox
Data	Marissa Evans
Community Survey	Leahann Romero
Review of Current Three-Year Plan	Members
2024-2026 Three-Year Plan	Members

Appendix B

Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission

Attendees

Members Present:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hakim Hazim, Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Honorable Cynthia Jordan, Tribal Council Chair, Chief Judge for Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Tribes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bill Thompson, Vice-Chair, Latah County Prosecuting Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/> Honorable Dayo Onanubosi, State of Idaho Magistrate Court, Canyon County
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aide "Sam" Moore,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Honorable Mark A. Ingram, Idaho Magistrate Judge, Retired
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amanda Leader, District 4 Chair, Boise County Community Justice Director	<input type="checkbox"/> Kenadee Gorton, Youth member
<input type="checkbox"/> Amy Guier, LMSW, Senior Probation Officer, Nez Perce County Justice Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kimberly Hokanson, Idaho Behavioral Health Council Advisory Board
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Calista Jensen, Youth Committee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Korey Solomon, LSW, Owner/President of Northstar I.H.S.S.
<input type="checkbox"/> Carolyn Estess, Youth Committee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lina Smith, Trivium Life Services Director
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dahlia Stender, District 3 Council Chair, Washington County CJPO	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruth York, Executive Director, Idaho Federation of Families
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Darin Burrell, Fremont County CJPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shannon Fox, District 6 Council Chair
<input type="checkbox"/> Dave Peters, MS, LMFT, CPM, Chief of CMH, H&W - Region 7	<input type="checkbox"/> Shawn Harper, Lieutenant, Community Services Division Meridian Police
<input type="checkbox"/> Dawn Maelish, Victim Coordinator	

Appendix C

Action Plans

Priority Action Planning Worksheet 2024 – 2026

Priority: DSO

Name	Agency/Representing	Name	Agency/Representing
Judge Ingram	Committee Chair/Retired Judge	J.D. Storm	IDJC/Liaison
Jolene Brooks	Committee Vice Chair/Probation	Shane Boyle	IDJC/Liaison
Amanda Leader	Chair District 4	Stace Graceheart	IDJC/Liaison
Ron Stultz	Chair District 1	Leahann Romero	IDJC/HQ
Dave Peters	H&W Region 7	Chad Jacobs	IDJC/HQ
Bill Thompson	Latah County – Prosecuting Attorney	Matt Heuring	IDJC/POST

Goal #1: Idaho will maintain compliance with the DSO core requirements						
Objective A: Support training and education for stakeholders						
Tasks	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)
Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time-limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off)						
Educate stakeholders on the DSO requirement and the harms of placing youth in detention and working with District Liaisons to see the community's need for training.	Compliance Group/IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	LE, Court Personnel, Educational Providers, Youth and Families	Possible Title II funding for travel, venue, training materials, etc.	Survey Evaluations Review DSO data

Educate stakeholders and the community on restorative justice practices. Working with District Liaisons to see the community's need for training.	Compliance Group/IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	LE, Court, Personnel, Educational Providers, Youth and Families	Title II funds for training materials, venue, and possible grant announcements	Survey Evaluations Review Sustainability
Release Training Grant (Open Competitive with a requirement to include DSO).	IDJC Support Staff	2024	2024	Grant Committee Idaho Commission	Title II Funds	Evaluations Review DSO data

Goal #1: Idaho will maintain compliance with the DSO core requirement							
Objective A: Support training and education for stakeholders							
Tasks	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)	
Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time-limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off)							
Enhance onboarding training information for new Judges, prosecutors, and Public Defenders.	IDJC Support Staff SME	2024	2025	Courts	Title II funds for materials	Information will be distributed to Juvenile Professionals.	
Provide recognition and encouragement to continue compliance efforts.	Compliance Group/IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	Messaging to LE, Court Personnel, Educational Providers, Youth and Families	Title II funds for messaging and honoring efforts for continued compliance.	Information will be distributed to Juvenile Professionals.	
Ensure POST Academy has an updated Juvenile Procedures Curriculum that addresses the four core requirements.	IDJC Support Staff	2024	2025	POST Academy SME	Title II funds for training materials	POST Academy Surveys to check for understanding.	
IDJC is researching and attempting to implement a compliance dashboard. If the dashboard is implemented, stakeholders will need training.	IDJC Support Staff	2024	2026	Law Enforcement Juvenile Administrators	Title II funds for training materials and compliance data	Review DSO Data	

Goal #1: Idaho will maintain compliance with the DSO core requirement							
Objective B: Enhance interventions and alternatives to detention.							
Tasks Specific, action- measurable, realistic, time-limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off)	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who Else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)	
Educate community members on local community alternatives, including assessment centers. This will enhance equality and fairness in juvenile justice practices.	Compliance Group/IDJC Support Staff	2024	2025	Compliance Group/IDJC Support Staff District Liaisons Charis of District Councils Collaborate with the R/ED committee if needed.	Possible Title II funding for travel, venue, training materials, etc.	Evaluations Review Title II DSO data Gather feedback from data to show fewer status offenders in detention.	
Collaborate with districts throughout the state to ensure detention alternatives/short-term placements are established.	Compliance Group/IDJC Support Staff	2024	2025	Compliance Group/IDJC Support Staff District Liaisons LE, Court Personnel, Educational Providers	Title II funds Possible Title II funding for travel, venue, education materials, etc.	DSO Data Review	

Goal #1: Idaho will maintain compliance with the DSO core requirement							
Objective B: Enhance interventions and alternatives to detention.							
Tasks Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time-limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off)	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who Else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)	
Provide stakeholders assistance on obtaining additional resources in training, grant writing, alternatives to detention, or specific needs in their area.	IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	LE, Court Personnel, Educational Providers, Youth and Families	Possible Title II funding for travel, venue, training materials, etc.	Review Title II DSO data	
Identify areas where alternatives are lacking and needed.	District Council, IDJC Support Staff, and Compliance Group	2024 (ongoing)	2026	LE, Court Personnel, Educational Providers, Youth and Families	Assistance from IDJC	Review the increased number of resources.	

Priority Action Planning Worksheet

Priority: R/ED

Name	Agency/Representing	Name	Agency/Representing
Dahlia Stender	D3	Joshua Weisel	Pending Youth Member
Lina Smith	Treatment Provider	Daina Stinnett	Pending Youth Member
Judge Jordon	Kootenai and Coeur d'Alene Tribes	Marissa Evans	IDJC
Joe Langan	IDJC		

Goal #2: Idaho will enhance equity and fairness in juvenile justice practices through collaboration and data-driven strategies to reduce the number of youth in the juvenile justice system, particularly among vulnerable populations						
Objective A: Standardize police reports and data collection						
Tasks	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who Else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)
Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time-limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):						
Collect information from law enforcement departments statewide on their processes to collect demographic information on race and ethnicity to confirm data collecting practices are providing an accurate representation of youth arrested.	All members	March 2024	Ongoing	DLs and LE agencies	N/A	DLs are to report to the R/ED Coordinator on aggregated response data
Provide training and education opportunities on properly reporting race and ethnicity on all documents and materials established to provide demographic data.	All members	Fall 2024	Ongoing	IDJC support staff, agency and department training coordinators, IDJC District Liaisons, Idaho Juvenile Justice Specialist	n/a	Number of law enforcement personnel trained and improvement in data reporting accuracy.

Goal #2: Idaho will enhance equity and fairness in juvenile justice practices through collaboration and data-driven strategies to reduce the number of youth in the juvenile justice system, particularly among vulnerable populations							
Objective B: Determine the potential correlation between the large African refugee population and the high arrest rates of Black or African American youth							
Tasks	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who Else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)	
Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):							
Collaborate with local refugee liaisons and refugee-centered organizations to establish how impacted Black refugee youth are by the juvenile justice system in Idaho.	All members	Fall 2024	Ongoing	IDJC support staff, community organizations, and local refugee-centered organizations.	n/a	The number of interviews conducted, survey responses received, and data collected may be potential indicators to track this objective.	
Collaborate with statewide probation and/or detention centers to better identify refugee status for a specific analysis of Black or African American youth and arrests.	All Members	Fall 2024	Ongoing	Probation departments and administrators, detention administrators, and IDJC District Liaisons.	n/a	Improved data that represents refugee status of justice-impacted youth.	
Partner with refugee-centered organizations to develop a work plan based on analysis to mitigate the risk of arrest of Black or African American refugee youth.	All Members	Spring 2025	December 2025	Refugee-centered organizations, law enforcement agencies	n/a	Completion of the developed work plan	

Goal #2: Idaho will enhance equity and fairness in juvenile justice practices through collaboration and data-driven strategies to reduce the number of youth in the juvenile justice system, particularly among vulnerable populations							
Objective C: Reduce the number of American Indian or Alaska Native youth placed in detention							
Tasks	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who Else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)	
Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):							
Identify initiatives that can reduce the number of American Indian or Alaska Native youth placed in detention.	All members	Spring 2026	Ongoing	IDJC Support Staff	Statewide detention data provided through IJOS, CMS, and various juvenile offender tracking software	This objective is met once the Committee defines the targeted areas within the State of Idaho that have high instances of American Indian or Alaska Native youth in detention.	
Analyze trends in the juvenile justice charges associated with extended stays in detention centers.	All members	Annually	Ongoing	IDJC support staff, IJJC Tribal Council	Access to datasets from all detention centers statewide and data to identify youth under tribal jurisdiction.	This project will be ongoing throughout this action-plan cycle.	
Collaborate with local tribes to identify the causes of lengthy detention stays and develop a plan for youth to be referred quickly back to their tribal community.	All members	Fall 2024	December 2025	IDJC support staff, IJJC Tribal Council, detention center administra tors	Access to datasets from all detention centers statewide and data to identify youth under tribal jurisdiction.	Although this objective will be implemented in phases, progress can be monitored by implementing various referral programs.	

Priority Action Planning Worksheet Priority:
Family Engagement

Name	Agency/Representing	Name	Agency/Representing
Aide "Sam" Moore	Committee Chair	Shannon Fox	District 6 Council Chair
Open Position	Committee Vice Chair	Matt Heuring	IDJC/POST Academy Coordinator
Joe Langan	IDJC District Liaison	Kimberly Hokanson	Parent of youth involved in the JJ System
Ruth York	FYI Idaho	Calista Jensen	Youth Member

Goal #3: Idaho will encourage, engage, and create equitable opportunities for youth and families to inform and implement systematic improvements.						
Objective A: Draft family engagement recommendations for the SAG in collaboration with relevant resources and a clear plan for implementation statewide and by jurisdiction						
Tasks	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who Else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)
Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time-limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):						
Obtain training from national organizations specializing in authentic family engagement practices for system-impacted youth and families.	Family Engagement Committee /IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	AECF J4F Other providers as needed.	Possible Title II funding for travel, venue, training materials, etc.	Survey Evaluations Review DSO data
Consult subject matter experts on strategies for best practices when working with youth and families in the justice system.	Family Engagement Committee /IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	SME BSU Consultant	Possible Title II funding for research or contractors	Literature Review Review of SME findings

Develop + create standards of care/continuum of care for Idaho Families.	Family Engagement Committee /IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	<p>Messaging that marks clearly distinguish for levels of involvement 5411a</p> <p>Indicators that clearly distinguish for levels of involvement</p> <p>Engagement + Collaboration with families and judges.</p>	Possible Title II funding education materials and research	Survey Evaluations Review DSO data
Family Engagement continuum similar to authentic youth engagement continuum (rights change with each step; DJC custody significant shift + court system)						

Goal #3: Idaho will encourage, engage, and create equitable opportunities for youth and families to inform and implement systematic improvements.						
Objective A: Draft family engagement recommendations for the SAG in collaboration with relevant resources and a clear plan for implementation statewide and by jurisdiction						
Tasks Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who Else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)

Collaborate with Health and Welfare on contact and connections for cross-system collaboration. Specific collaboration with the current Quality Management Improvement and Accountability group as they are also assessing family engagement within the system	Family Engagement Committee /IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	Health and Welfare District Councils	N/A	Review timelines and key players involved.
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Goal #3: Idaho will encourage, engage, and create equitable opportunities for youth and families to inform and implement systematic improvements.						
Objective B: Assist communities with authentic family engagement resources and celebrate achievements.						
Tasks Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time-limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who Else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)
Recognizing staff and agencies that are using an authentic family engagement approach.	Family Engagement Committee /IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	IDJC District Liaisons Local District Councils Schools County Probation and Detention Administrators	Possible Title II funding for travel, training materials, messaging, etc. Newsletters or utilizing the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission Website	Survey
Research local and national training that can help stakeholders implement authentic family strategies. Example: https://www.aasa.org/professional-learning/event/2023/09/21/default-calendar/authentic-family-engagement	Family Engagement Committee /IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	IDJC District Liaisons Local District Councils Schools County Probation and Detention Administrators	Possible Title II funding for travel, training materials, messaging, etc. Newsletters or utilizing the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission Website	Survey Tracking Training Data
Collaborate with districts throughout the state to ensure stakeholders and families understand the basic principles of authentic family engagement.	Family Engagement Committee /IDJC Support Staff	2024 (ongoing)	2026	District Councils Community Education (Families and Youth)	Possible Title II funding for travel, training materials, messaging, etc. Newsletters or utilizing the Idaho Juvenile Justice	Survey

							Commission Website	
Goal #3: Idaho will encourage, engage, and create equitable opportunities for youth and families to inform and implement systematic improvements.								
Objective C – District Councils and Commission will have strong ties to youth leaders in and out of the system to advise and council.								
Tasks Specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time-limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	Owner/ Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date	Who Else to Include/Inform	Support Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)		
Engage youth and families in district council meetings.	Family Engagement Committee / IDJC Juvenile Justice Specialist	2024 (ongoing)	2026	IDJC Juvenile Justice Specialist District Council Charis	Printing, travel, and stipend.	Monitor the district council rosters and attendance.		
Identify barriers to youth and family's participation in council and commission meetings.	Family Engagement Committee / IDJC Juvenile Justice Specialist	2024 (ongoing)	2026	IDJC Juvenile Justice Specialist District Council Charis	Printing, travel, and stipend.	Monitor the district council rosters and attendance.		
Promote youth and family's connection and strengthen their leadership skills	Family Engagement Committee / IDJC Juvenile Justice Specialist	2024 (ongoing)	2026	IDJC Juvenile Justice Specialist District Council Charis	Printing, travel, and stipend.	Monitor the district council rosters and attendance. Monitor youth engagement.		

Appendix D: 3-Year Plan Priorities for SAG, Councils, and Youth Committee

Organization	Priority Area
Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission	Idaho will maintain compliance with the DSO core requirement.
	Idaho will enhance equality and fairness in juvenile justice practices through collaboration and data-driven strategies to reduce the number of youths in the juvenile justice system, particularly among vulnerable populations.
	Idaho will encourage, engage, and create equitable opportunities for youth and families to inform and implement systematic improvements.
Youth Committee	Community Outreach & Retention.
	Juvenile Justice System Improvement.
	SAG Youth Committee Member Improvement.
Tribal Council	Research and recommendations for the juvenile justice system.
	Developing Tribal Assets.
District 1 Council	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders.
	Mental Health.
	Family Engagement.
District 2 Council	Address Substance Use and Vaping in Youth.
	Promote Pro-Social Activities to reduce the number of juveniles who enter the system.
	Internet Safety and the Impact on Mental Health.
District 3 Council	Restorative Justice.
	Education and Outreach.
	Mental Health.
	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
District 4 Council	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Jail Removal, Sight and Sound Separation, Disproportionate Minority Contact.
	Youth, community, and stakeholder involvement.
	Prevention and collaboration.
District 5 Council	Improve or Increase Access to Community-Based Service
	Diversion
District 6 Council	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Jail Removal, Sight & Sound Separation, Racial & Ethnic Disparities).

	Enhance equality and fairness in juvenile justice practices to reduce, divert, and support youth and families (particularly among vulnerable populations).
	Implementing Systematic Improvements for Youth and Families.
District 7 Council	Prevention.
	Collaboration and referral.
	Integration.

INTEREST OF JUSTICE PLAN

Idaho's FY2023 Title II Formula Grants Program

Pursuant to 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11)(B), states are to require that:

(i) not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, unless a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice, juveniles awaiting trial or other legal process who are treated as adults for purposes of prosecution in criminal court and housed in a secure facility—

(I) shall not have sight or sound contact with adult inmates; and

(II) except as provided in paragraph (13), may not be held in any jail or lockup for adults;

(ii) in determining under clause (i) whether it is in the interest of justice to permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lockup for adults, or have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, a court shall consider—

(I) the age of the juvenile;

(II) the physical and mental maturity of the juvenile;

(III) the present mental state of the juvenile, including whether the juvenile presents an imminent risk of harm to the juvenile;

(IV) the nature and circumstances of the alleged offense;

(V) the juvenile's history of prior delinquent acts;

(VI) the relative ability of the available adult and juvenile detention facilities to not only meet the specific needs of the juvenile but also to protect the safety of the public as well as other detained youth; and

(VII) any other relevant factor; and

(iii) if a court determines under clause (i) that it is in the interest of justice to permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lockup for adults—

- (I) the court shall hold a hearing not less frequently than once every 30 days, or in the case of a rural jurisdiction, not less frequently than once every 45 days, to review whether it is still in the interest of justice to permit the juvenile to be so held or have such sight or sound contact; and
- (II) the juvenile shall not be held in any jail or lockup for adults, or permitted to have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, for more than 180 days, unless the court, in writing, determines there is good cause for an extension or the juvenile expressly waives this limitation.

Idaho continues to build upon the tremendous momentum gained throughout the previous planning period. Idaho has moved from non-compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) provision, to being sought out and consulted by other States participating in the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018. Following the reauthorization in 2018, Idaho began informing and training stakeholders of the new requirements that were in effect on December 21, 2021.

The IDJC also proposed changes to a state statute that mirrors the language from the JJRA. Those changes to modify the existing language to clarify the use of detention with Status Offenders, strike the Habitual Status Offender language in the statute, etc., were presented to the legislature, passed, and implemented on July 1, 2022.

The Administrative Office of the Courts modified a juvenile court rule based on the JJRA. When the rule was modified, a bench card was developed and provided to all magistrate judges to ensure they were aware of the proper procedures regarding the interest of justice.

To complement the proposed revisions to state statutes and juvenile court rules regarding the interest of justice, the IDJC will continue to train and educate all stakeholders on the requirements and monitor progress.

Throughout the prior planning period, Idaho’s Commission (State Advisory Group) worked with all system stakeholders to see tremendous reductions in DSO Violations. Further, the Idaho State Legislature provides the IDJC’s Community Operations Division with unprecedented funding to establish resources for youth and families, including the implementation of Assessment Centers and adolescent Crisis Centers across Idaho. These resources will help status offenders and all youth in Idaho by providing resources without formal system involvement. It is the Commission's desire in our next planning period to focus on the following goals:

Goal 1: Idaho will maintain compliance with the DSO core requirement.

Goal 2: Idaho will enhance equality and fairness in juvenile justice practices through collaboration and data-driven strategies to reduce the number of youths in the juvenile justice system, particularly among vulnerable populations.

Goal 3: Idaho will encourage, engage, and create equitable opportunities for youth and families to inform and implement systematic improvements.

Submitted by:

Leahann Romero, 2/20/2024

Leahann Romero, Idaho’s Juvenile Justice Specialist and Compliance Monitor

Reviewed by:

Hakim Hazim, Idaho Commission Chair

References:

Information in the report was pulled from the following resources:

Case Management System 2023 and 2024

Idaho Department of Juvenile Correction Legislative Update 2024

Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) Statewide Annual Report 2023

Idaho State Police 2023

Idaho Juvenile Justice System (IJOS) 2023 and 2024

Idaho Commission Strategic Planning Meeting 2023

Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act – Reauthorization 2018

NIBRS data request by IDJC 2023 and 2024

Uniform Crime Report 2023