



LEGISLATIVE UPDATE 2017 EDITION

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS - Sharon Harrigfeld, Director

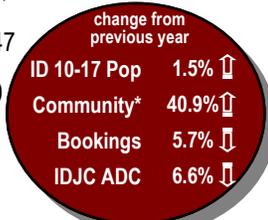
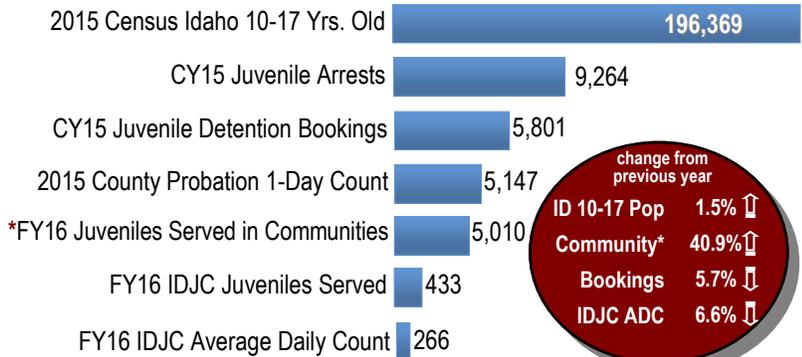
Idaho Juvenile Justice System

THE STRENGTH OF COLLABORATION

Definition of “collaborate”: To cooperate with an agency or instrumentality with which one is not immediately connected. This definition exemplifies Idaho’s juvenile justice system as it is, by design, a bifurcated system that requires the state, counties, judiciary, and community stakeholders to cooperate with one another. Recent examples are: 1) Introduction of the Rule of 80 for direct care staff, juvenile detention and probation officers, and misdemeanor probation officers; 2) Continued declines in juvenile arrests, bookings, and commitments to state custody even as the 10– to 17-year-old population increases; and 3) Community-based mental health and substance use disorder interventions and treatment for youth in their home communities. This collaboration is essential as 95% of justice involved youth receive services locally.

A final example of the strong partnership is our collective efforts to improve reintegration outcomes. The IDJC and community partners created statewide reintegration committees in each region of the state and found there were four common themes identified to strengthen reintegration: 1. **Family Engagement**—involve the family from the very beginning; 2. **Collaboration**—demonstrate partnership through investment, engagement, and participation; 3. **Service Programs**—assure youth have access to individualized services, at the level needed, in their own community; and 4. **Process Improvement**—continue to evolve the system to assure smooth and successful transitions for youth to the community. Work has begun on these four themes within the IDJC and counties.

IDAHO JUVENILE POPULATION



*Juveniles served locally with IDJC state and federal funds (JABG + CIP + MHP + REP + MIL)

Juvenile Correctional Center Average Costs

The total average cost per day [to provide services] at a Level 4 juvenile correctional center is: **\$279.80**

AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
\$126.83	Program
\$46.00	Educational Services
\$24.41	Security
\$23.18	Medical Services
\$20.85	Food Services
\$17.54	Administration
\$16.32	Maintenance
\$3.38	Laundry/Clothing
\$1.29	Janitorial/Housekeeping

The Department continually looks at ways to reduce lengths of custody while ensuring community protection.

Note: Based on FY16 average costs

POST Academies

State and County Juvenile Justice Professionals

IDJC and POST are in the 16th year of training and certifying county juvenile probation and detention officers, and in our 8th year of training and certifying IDJC direct care staff. Exit interviews of trainees at POST Academy have continued to report training excellence. Improvements to the Juvenile Basic Training include brain development, trauma, mental health, and gender topics. A Juvenile Justice Supervisor Training is currently being developed. In the past year, through October 31, 2016, 43 county probation and detention officers were trained and certified, and 42 IDJC direct care staff were trained and certified.

DID YOU KNOW? IDJC Demographics 2016

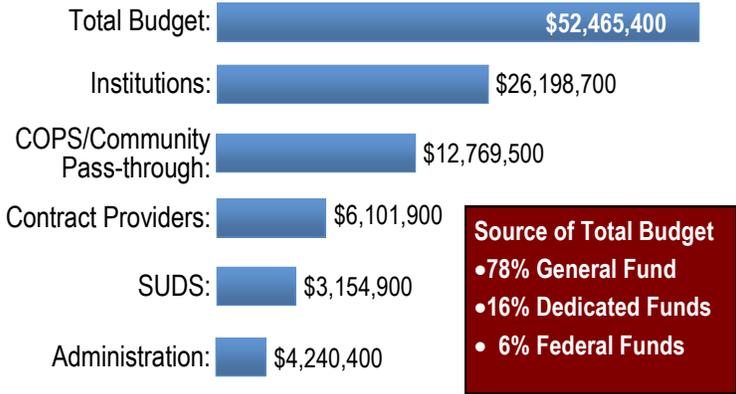
- Gender:** Male - 87% Female - 13%
- Race/Ethnicity:** W - 70% H - 20% B - 4% AI - 2% Other - 4%
- Average Age:** 17.2 years old
- Crime:** Person - 33% Property - 32% Sex Offense - 29% Other - 6%
- Crime Level:** Felony - 59% Misdemeanor - 41%
- Mental Health Diagnosis:** 66%
- Substance Use Disorder:** 60% (drug and/or alcohol)
- Co-occurring Disorders:** 33% (substance use disorder and mental health diagnoses)
- FY16 Avg. Length of Custody:** 19.0 months
- FY16 Recidivism Rate:** 14%
- FY16 Recidivism Rate:** 30%

Families Satisfied With IDJC: 80%
Reading Scores Increased: 87%
Math Scores Increased: 85%

data date: 10.06.2016



FY17 ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION



Source of Total Budget

- 78% General Fund
- 16% Dedicated Funds
- 6% Federal Funds

Approximately 28% of the Department's budget goes directly to counties and local communities to support effective programming and reintegration initiatives, which results in fewer commitments.

Proposed Legislation & Rules

Rule of 80 – This amendment recognizes the risks associated with POST certified officers in the juvenile and misdemeanor justice systems and addresses retention issues. This includes juvenile corrections, detention, probation, and misdemeanor probation. The Department's employer contribution to PERSI will increase an annual cost of about \$29,515; employee contribution will increase an average annual increase of \$592.57. Current employees can choose whether to participate while new employees will automatically be entered into the new plan.

Idaho Code § 20-533 – Amendment to add language ensuring proper notification to parties of a juvenile's release from IDJC custody as is IDJC's current practice.

Idaho Code § 18-1502C – This code conflicts with Idaho Code § 20-505 and the intent of the 1999 repeal of exemption from jurisdiction regarding charging juveniles possessing marijuana. The repeal reduces confusion in the system and promotes consistency in the treatment of minors possessing marijuana.

Idaho Code § 20-533A – This amendment is necessary to ensure the reference cites the correct open meeting law code.

Administrative Rules – The changes pertain to the Custody Review Board and revises the definition of "Incident Report" to remove examples of incidents, provides that testimony before the CRB is confidential, clarifies how a juvenile who is nineteen years of age can have his case eligible for referral to the CRB, and clarifies how a victim may testify outside of the juvenile's presence.

Idaho Judicial Rule 19

Effective July 1, 2016, Rule 19 of the IJR was revised. The intent of the changes is to limit commitment to the IDJC to those juveniles who cannot be successfully managed in the community and who represent a substantial risk to re-offend that would seriously impact public safety. Revisions are intended to be based on risk as gauged by validated risk assessments.

IDJC Community Services

In collaboration with the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission, the IDJC currently participates in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA). The 2016 bill to reauthorize the JJJPA is moving forward. The new unrealistic regulations, such as the definition of "confined," will place 47 participating states, including Idaho, into non-compliance with the Act. The result will jeopardize program funding for at-risk youth. The IDJC's Millennium Grant, serving 1,486 youth in 20 community programs in year two, will be critical in funding services for low-risk offenders. Per national research, serving low-risk offenders in less restrictive environments prevents future criminal behavior. The IDJC also administers funding for other community-based services:

Community Incentive Program: in-services for high-risk juveniles; served 186 juveniles with a 94% success rate.

Mental Health Program: services for high-risk juveniles; served 217 juveniles with a 93% success rate.

Reintegration Program: funds to improve reintegration services; served 54 juveniles with a 92% success rate.

JABG Funds: used to hold offenders accountable in communities; served 3,067 juveniles in its last year of funding.

Substance Use Disorder System (SUDS)

SUDS is in its fifth year of providing a full spectrum of treatment for justice involved youth with substance use disorders. In FY16, SUDS spent a total of \$3,579,410, treating 1,236 juveniles. The IDJC, receiving \$3,154,900 SUDS appropriation for FY17, is committed to support locally managed care and offering direct SUD services to youth in their home communities. As SUDS continues to expand, the IDJC has identified new variables affecting services: elevated use of residential treatment, insufficient treatment access in rural areas, and treatment provider rate increase. With the newly defined variables, county probation partners, in collaboration with the IDJC, are identifying best practice substance use services that are cost effective, yet relevant for substance use treatment and recovery faced by youth in Idaho.

AMOUNT PAID AND JUVENILES SERVED PER CATEGORY (FY16)

