

# Idaho's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan

2021 - 2023



Prepared by the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections  
and Approved by the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission

## **Program Narrative: Introduction**

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) 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 JJDP A. The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) serves as the State Advisory Group responsible for performing duties required by the JJDP A. 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 JJDP A, 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 JJDP A 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 JJDP A by jurisdictions with public authority in Idaho through education, technical assistance, monitoring and remedial actions for violations; and
- Perform such other duties that the JJDP A 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).

All members of the IJJC are appointed by the Governor. Members have a broad range of training, experience, and special 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. It is the legislative intent 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 with each performing separate, but equally important 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 consist of county sheriff's offices, city police, and state highway patrol. Local law enforcement is responsible for arrest and investigation of offenses within the juvenile justice system, and are responsible for responding to child welfare issues with

local child protective workers. Further, they may transport youth to local juvenile detention facilities and may assist in transporting youth to court appearances. In essence, they are the first line of contact with a youth who enters either the child welfare system or the 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 review all 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, and gives the IDJC the authority to inspect all juvenile detention facilities annually to assess their compliance with the standards and ensure the safe and lawful operation of each facility. The IDJC reviews booking information from each detention center monthly 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 that have rules and standards of care and operation set forth in 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 the responsibility they have to protect the safety of communities, to hold youth accountable, and to ensure prudent stewardship of state resources. We also recognize that in order 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 are used to shape an adjudicated youth's behavior to help them become a responsible and productive member of the community. In order 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, serious 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 to reoffend. The programs are evaluated by nationally accepted and recognized standards for the treatment of 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 wide spectrum of both behavioral and educational challenges prevalent among juvenile offenders. Despite these challenges, youth reenter communities with better educational skills and more positive outcomes. Youths' successes are celebrated with the award of GED certificates and high school diplomas through graduation ceremonies as well as advanced learning opportunities. Other services include professional medical care and counseling. Clinical services staff are responsible for providing assessment, placement services, 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 providing assistance to 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 Programs Services***

Community, Operations, and Programs Services (COPS) has four units:

(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 and 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; and

(4) Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) who are responsible for the training and certification of county juvenile probation and detention officers, and IDJC direct-care staff pursuant to administrative rules.

The COPS division works closely with the IDJC's community partners to facilitate effective evidence-based community programs and services. Major 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 has oversight of approximately 30% of the total 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 2020, 969 youth were served through the Substance Use Disorder Services (SUDS) Program and

another 574 youth were served by the Community Based Alternative Services (CBAS) Program. 96% of youth accessing these behavioral health services were not committed or recommitted to IDJC custody. The prevention and intervention work begin done at the county level has led to the lowest numbers of youth committed to state's custody.

### **Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs**

Idaho is a vast state covering over 83,000 square miles with a total population of only 1.78 million. On average, Idaho has only 22 people per square mile compared to the national average of 93, 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 months.

Idaho has been one of the fastest-growing states in the nation, with a growth rate of over 2%. Idaho's population growth outpaced housing units resulting in concern about a lack of affordable housing for the growing workforces 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 93% white. Approximately 25% of Idaho's population are persons under the age of 18. Reports from 2019 showed 11.2% of Idahoans were living below the poverty line; according to the Kids Count Data, 13% of children in Idaho were in poverty in 2019.

There are five federally recognized tribes are located in the state of Idaho: the Shoshone-Bannock, the Shoshone-Paiute, the Coeur d'Alene, the Kootenai, and the Nez Perce. The vast majority 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

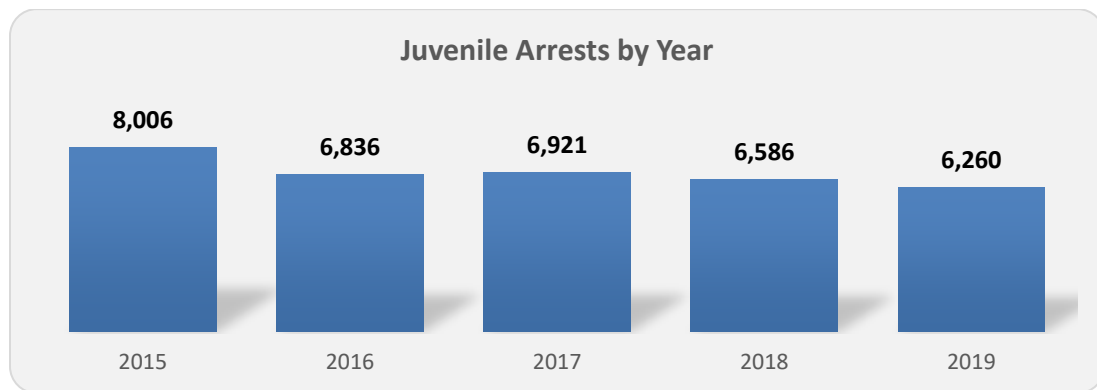


Tribes) is shared with Nevada, where most of the Duck Valley population resides. The culture, history and current needs of each tribe are as varied as the lands they inhabit.

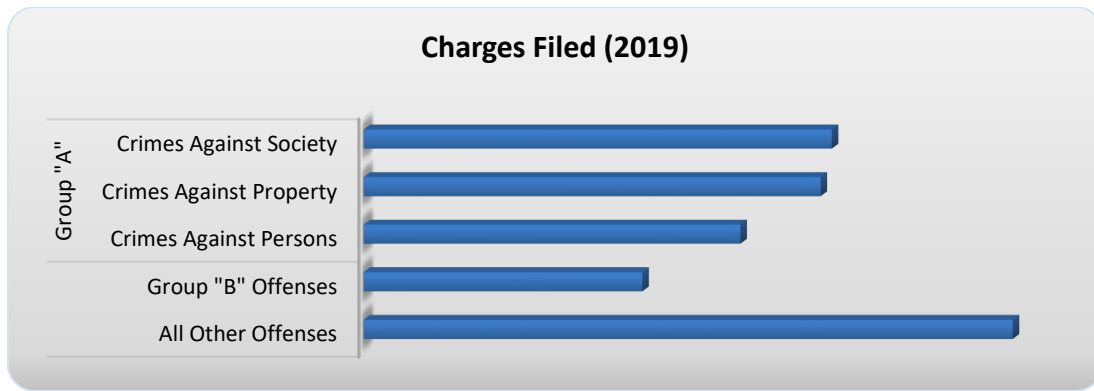
### ***Arrests***

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, with the exception of DUI, are excluded from the data.

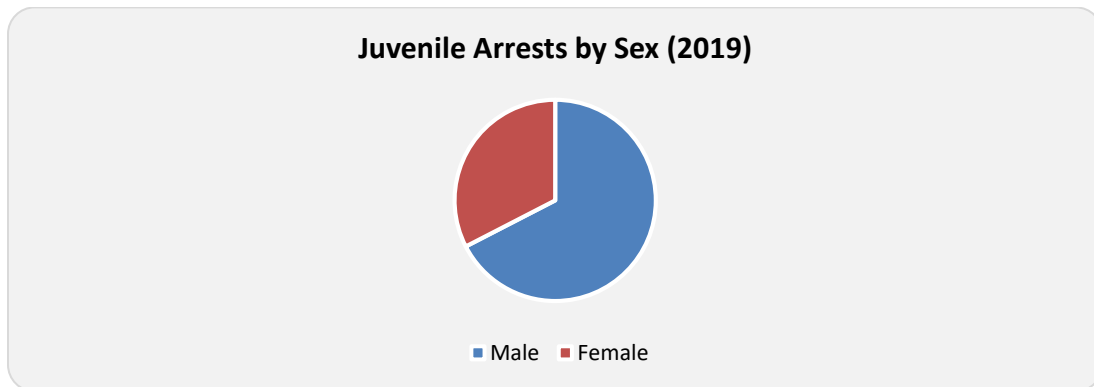
While the population of youth in Idaho has been steadily increasing, juvenile arrests have been declining; total juvenile arrests declined from 2018 to 2019 by 4.95%. The chart below represents the 5-year trend in juvenile arrests according to Idaho State Police data (ISP arrest data is not yet available for the year 2020):



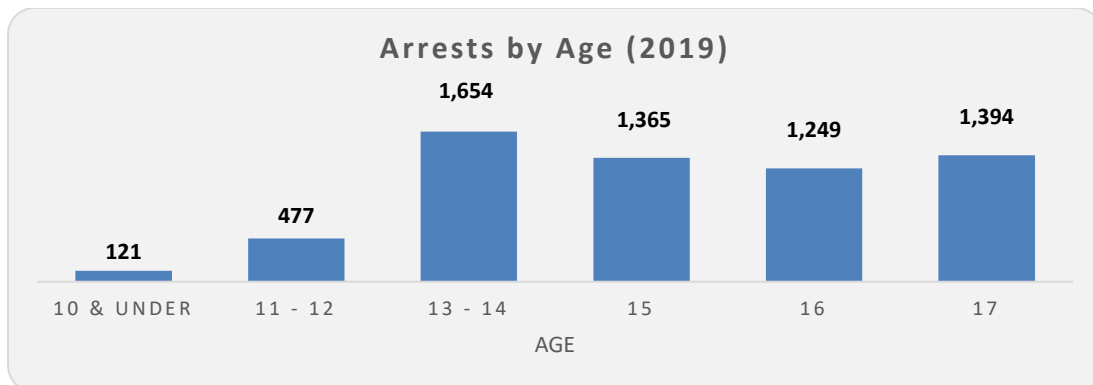
Classification of offenses utilized by the Idaho State Police was used for the purposes of the analysis of arrests by offense type. As seen below, arrests for group “A” offenses (crimes against person, property, or society) accounted for more than half of all arrests, with arrests for crimes against society occurring with the greatest frequency. Ninety percent (90%) of these crimes against society were drug related offenses. Group “B” offenses include curfew, disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, and “all other offenses”.



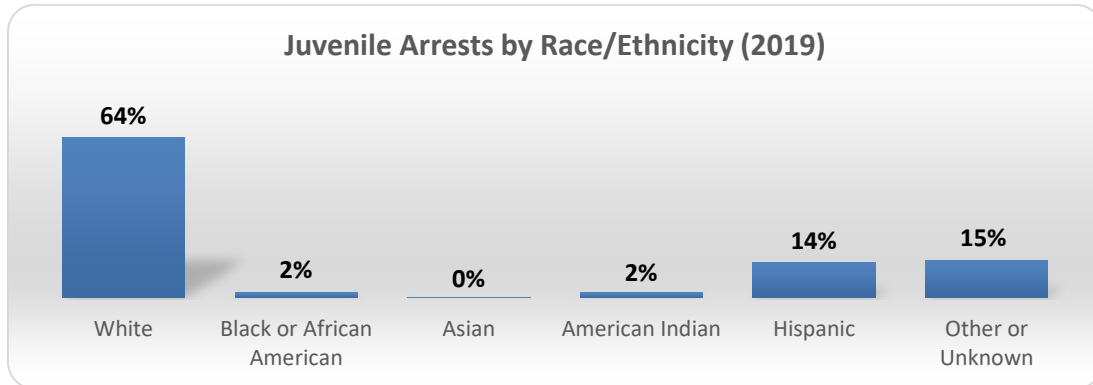
Juvenile males continue to be arrested at a higher rate than juvenile females. In 2019, juvenile males accounted for 67% of all arrests while females accounted for only 33%.



The chart below shows the age range for all juvenile arrests in 2019. Excluding those listed as “all other offenses”, the most frequent offense for those 10 & Under was Destruction of Property; age 11 – 12 and 13 – 14 was Simple Assault; and age 15, 16, and 17 was Drug/Narcotic Violations.



64% of all juvenile arrests were White, Non-Hispanic youth; 14% were Hispanic. Black, American Indian, and Asian accounted for 5% or less of all arrests. Nearly 15% had race/ethnicity listed as “unknown”.

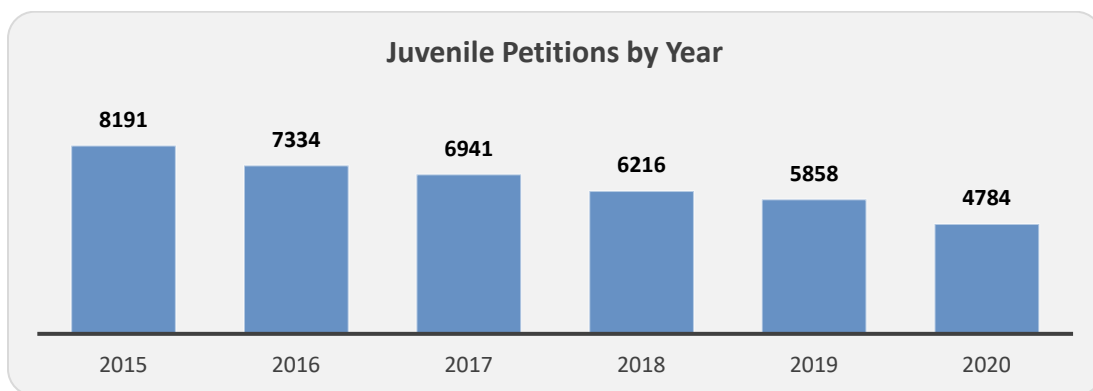


### ***Diversions***

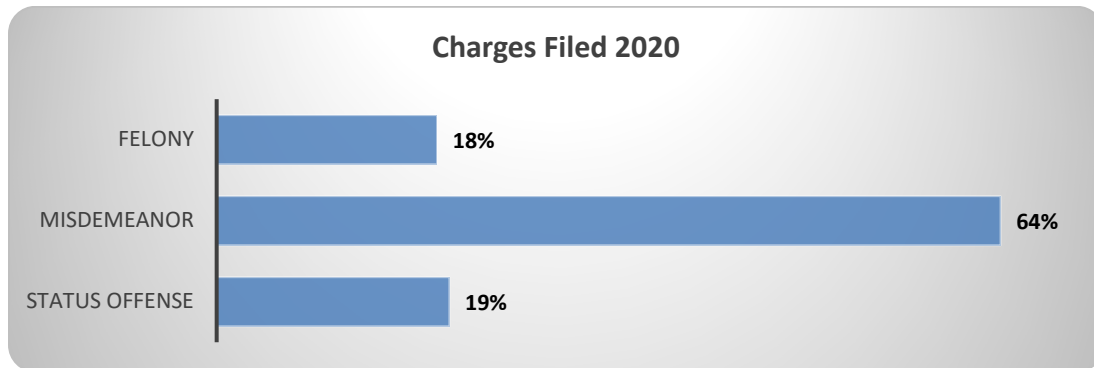
Approximately 43% of cases are diverted from formal juvenile court processing. In 2020, only two of the 44 counties in Idaho reported no diversion program of any kind. The statewide diversion success rate in 2020 was 88%.

### ***Petitions***

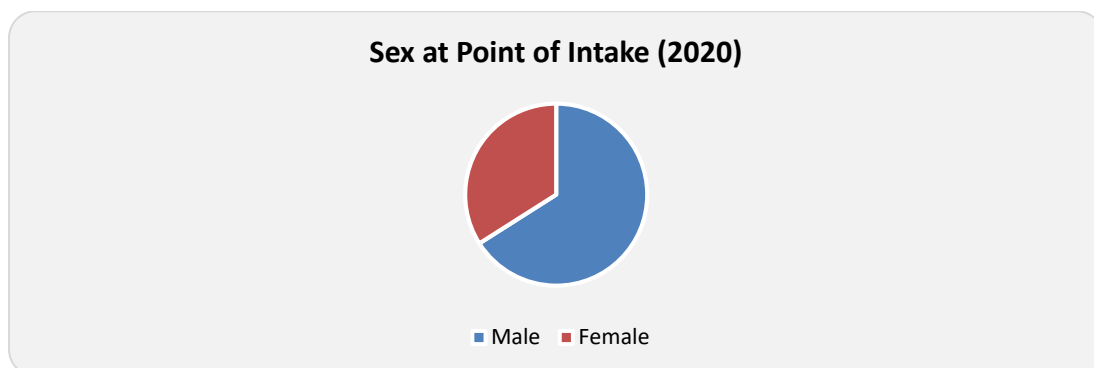
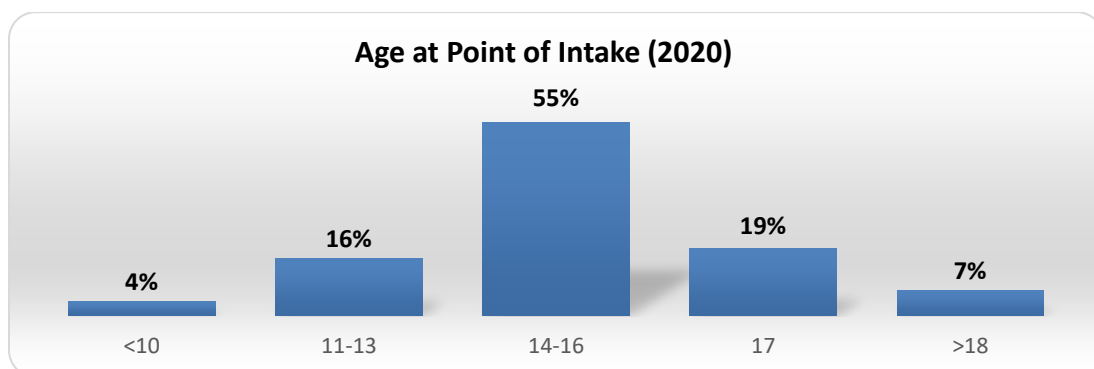
Like arrests, juvenile petitions filed in Idaho have also been decreasing. Total petitions declined from 2018 to 2019 by 18.4%. The chart below represents the 5-year trend in juvenile petitions filed:

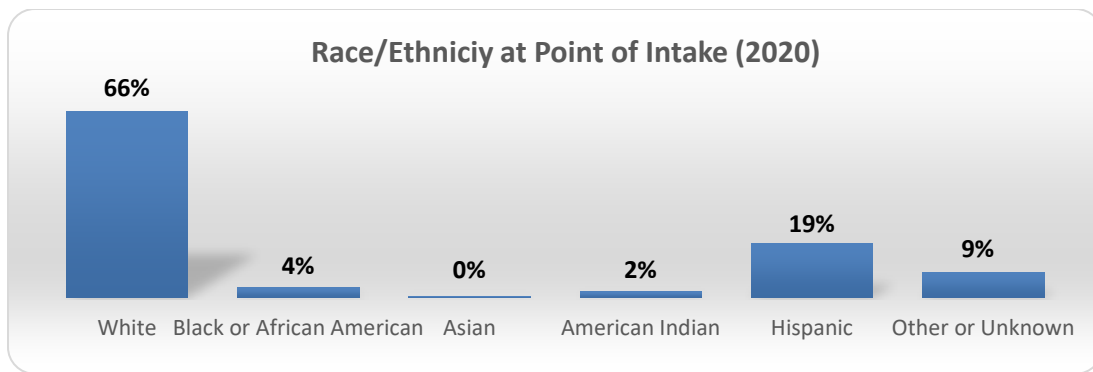


While 4,784 juvenile petitions were filed in 2020, there were a total of 6,901 charges filed (multiple charges being listed on petitions). The vast majority of those charges were misdemeanor offenses.



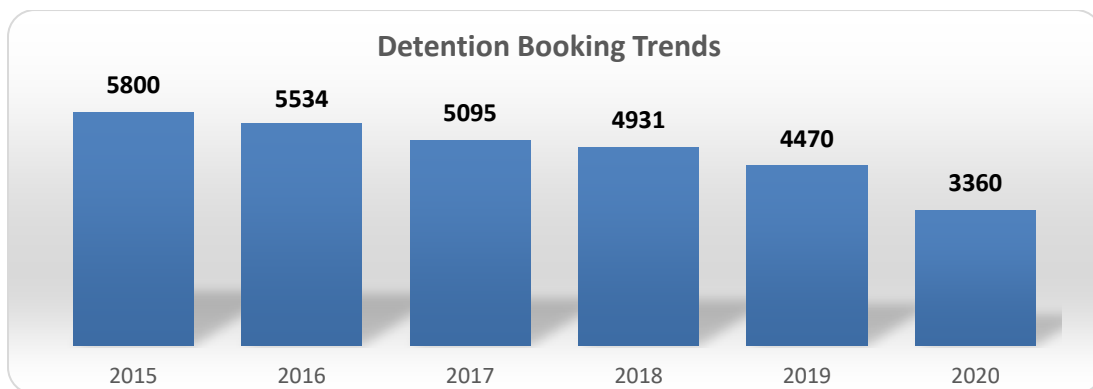
Demographic data shows that at the point of intake (whether through petition or diversion), the average juvenile offender in Idaho in 2020 was a 14 – 16 year old white male.



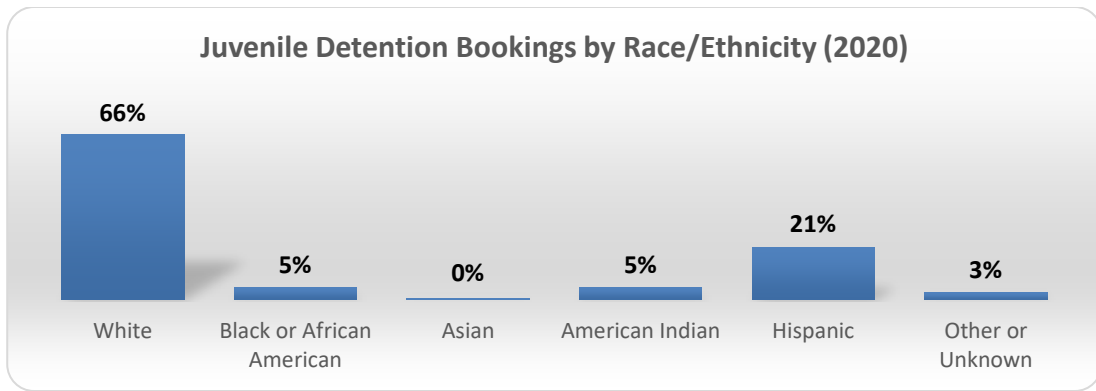


### ***Detention***

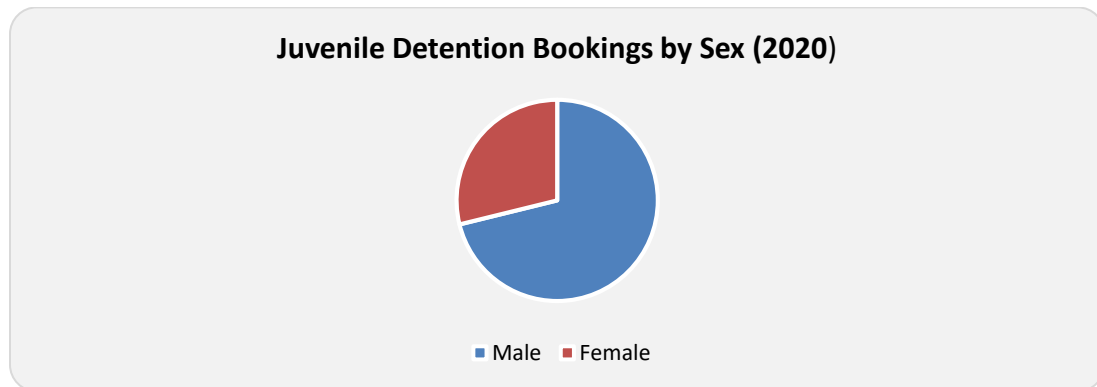
As with arrests and petitions, juvenile detention bookings have also been decreasing steadily. FY2020 saw the steepest decline in the total number of juvenile detention bookings statewide. While some of the reduction in 2020 may be due to impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, the 5-year trend clearly shows a consistent reduction in detention bookings.



Examination of race/ethnicity at the time of booking showed that 66% of juveniles booked in to a juvenile detention facility were White, Non-Hispanic; 21% were Hispanic; 5% were Black; 5% were American Indian, less than 1% were Asian; and 3% were listed as other or unknown.



Males were booked at a significantly greater rate than females: nearly 71% of all bookings in 2020 were of males, and approximately 29% were of females.

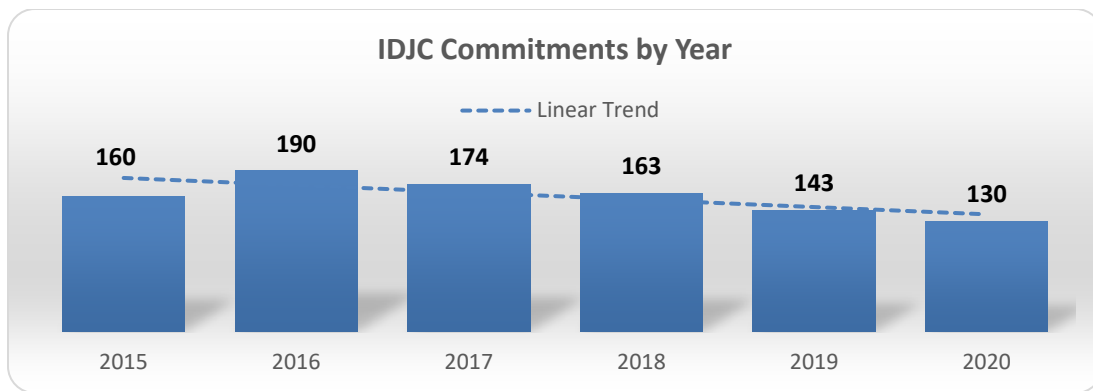


### ***State Commitment***

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

Gender: Male – 87%	Female – 13%	Average Age: 17.2 years old
Race/Ethnicity: W – 71%	H – 14%	B – 5%
	AI – 1%	Other – 9%
Crime: Person – 36%	Property – 30%	Sex Offense – 23%
	Other – 11%	
Crime Level: Felony – 51%	Misdemeanor – 49%	Mental Health Diagnosis: 52%
Co-occurring Disorders (substance use disorder & mental health diagnosis): 35%		
Substance Use Disorders: 61%	FY20 Recidivism Rate: 22%	

While youth population numbers in the state have been increasing, IDJC has seen success in low commitment rates. In fact, 2020 brought the lowest commitment rates in state's history.



The number of youth released from state commitment and then recommitted has also decreased. The linear trend lends to IDJC's priority of treatment and reintegration services.



### ***Education Systems***

According to the Idaho Department of Education, Idaho's graduation rate rose to 82.1 percent in 2020 amid a worldwide pandemic that closed most high schools during the final two months of the school year. This is the highest graduation rate the state has seen, although this still leaves Idaho behind the national graduation rates. Multiple student demographic groups showed increases in 2020, including migrant students (up 6 percentage points to 70.3 percent) and students who are homeless (up 3.9 percentage points to 61 percent). However, some groups showed decreases: English Language Learners dropped 9.8 percentage points to 64.6 percent; Black/African American students dropped 4.8 percentage points to 68.8 percent; and students from military families dropped 4.3 percentage points to 80 percent.

The IDJC's Education Department goal for youth in state's 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 they can earn their GED. Students also have the ability to take Career and Technical Education Courses (CTE) courses in culinary arts. Once students complete their high school education, they can earn college credits, NCCER construction certifications, CareerSafe OSHA certifications, and experience with workplace learning.

Youth committed to state custody increased skills in reading and math: 79% of youth increased reading scores, 84% increased math scores. In 2020, 98% of youth eligible either earned their high school diploma or a GED while in custody. Post-release from state custody, 82% of youth were participating in employment, post-secondary education, or K-12 education.

### ***Mental Health Systems***

Youth Empowerment Services (YES) is Idaho's system of care for children's mental health. The goal of YES is 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 that communicates 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, and 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 youth 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 designed to improve access to Idaho's behavioral health resources and provide better outcomes for those who need services.

### **Current Efforts and Population-Specific Plans**

#### ***Diversion and Alternatives to Detention***

As previously stated, approximately 43% of cases are diverted from formal juvenile court processing. In 2020, only five of the 44 counties in Idaho reported no diversion program of any kind. 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 helping practitioners more fully understand adolescent brain development, and improved upon 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 the use of 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 that aim to keep status offenders out of detention.

It is the hope to continue supporting these programs and help establish similar programs in other areas.

Idaho also has a limited number of active problem solving courts including juvenile mental health courts, juvenile drug treatment courts, and truancy courts. Multidisciplinary Teams also work to identify and prevent youth from crossing over between the mental health system and the juvenile justice system.

### ***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 is supporting the implementation of 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 the needs of rural communities and activities that service 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 develop and implement plans that service the local needs.

The state also supports services in rural areas outside the Title II grant. Funding sources include Juvenile Corrections Act, dedicated tobacco taxes, substance use, and mental health funding. The IDJC has a long-standing policy that ensures equal distribution of these pass thru 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 to bridge gaps in services.

### ***Survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation***

The IDJC recently developed a screening tool to help identify youth who are at-risk for sexual exploitation or confirmed survivors of sex trafficking. Every youth placed in the custody of the IDJC is administered the screener as part of their Observation and Assessment (O&A) process. This tool along with various other assessment protocols assist in the development of 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 community.

In addition to the screening tool, IDJC is developing training for both youth and staff. Once finalized, screening and training materials will be shared with county detention administrators and detention clinicians for implementation at the county level as well. Proper identification of human trafficking survivors and those at risk of trafficking at the county level will allow for diversion of these youth when practicable, and referral to appropriate programs and services.

### ***Substance Use and Mental Health Services***

A Detention Clinician Program was established by the IDJC in 2009 to provide screenings and assessments to youth placed in county juvenile detention centers. The program supports all 11

juvenile detention centers in Idaho. Detention clinicians provide consultation with detention staff, probation staff, and parents regarding mental health and/or 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.

The IDJC is also working with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare to include the Divisions of Medicaid and Behavioral Health to develop a plan to streamline processes and maximize resources for juveniles in the community. In 2020, 1,311 youth were served by the Detention Clinician Program.

Data from the clinician program is maintained and analyzed to help evaluate mental health and substance abuse problems among youth in detention. The most recent analysis of data gathered between July 1, 2018 and June 20, 2019 showed the following key findings:

- **Mental health and substance abuse** problems continue to be the norm among detained youth in Idaho. In fact, the prevalence of mental health problems was considerably higher during this evaluation period than in most previous years.
  - Females met the criteria for both mental health and substance abuse problems significantly more often than boys.
  - 82% of youth entering detention met the criteria for one or both types of problems.
- Relative to their peers in the greater 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).

For youth committed to IDJC's custody, 52% of youth committed had a mental health diagnoses in 2020, 35% were diagnosed with co-occurring disorders (substance use and mental health diagnoses), and 61% were diagnosed with a substance use disorder.

The IDJC supports mental health services outside the Title II grant through the Substance Use Disorder Program and Community-Based Alternative Services Program. These programs are responsible for the delivery and oversight of funding for justice-involved juveniles with substance use, mental health and behavioral addiction treatment needs. The program collaborates with Idaho counties and tribes, and other stakeholders to build a responsive option for youth in the community, and reduces the number of youth housed in secure detention and corrections facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment programs. This model is intended to provide funding to support youth by allowing funds to be authorized for gap services directly from the IDJC.

In 2020, the IDJC utilized a total of \$3,786,492 in state funds to support the Substance Use Disorder Services Program, the Community-Based Alternative Services Program, and the Detention Clinician Program.

### ***Family Engagement***

The Idaho Juvenile Corrections Act §20-501 stipulates that the parents or other legal guardians of juvenile offenders 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 offender's behavior.

All juvenile probation departments throughout the state make efforts to engage and involve a juvenile offender's family and/or other supportive adults in the design and delivery of services. Families are paramount to ensuring successful outcomes for youth, 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 juvenile offenders while in IDJC custody and post-placement, and parents are an integral part of their child's treatment team. Each youth in IDJC custody is assigned a Juvenile Service Coordinator (JSC) who is the main point of contact for the family throughout the youth's commitment. JSC's engage family members in a strength-based family assessment that examines circumstances, beliefs, and values with the family that have 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 that contribute to the offending behavior may also become apparent and thus may be targeted for change. The juvenile's treatment goals and expectations are based in part on information collected from the family during this assessment. These goals follow the juveniles throughout their placement and are targeted in their reintegration planning. Families are invited to participate in monthly staffings, and JSC's also meet with the families to engage them in the process of their child's treatment and to help prepare the family for their child's return to the community. The average for parent participation in staffings for youth in state custody is approximately 70%. This rate has remained relatively stable over the years, and especially with the COVID-19 challenges, which shows a commitment to keep families engaged. Buses are chartered to help provide families transportation to the state facilities to visit their children when needed, and during the pandemic, virtual visits were conducted to ensure their ability to communicate.

Surveys are provided to families whose children were released from IDJC custody, and in 2020, nearly 90% of respondents reported being satisfied with IDJC services.

### ***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, the legal/liability, and ethics training that all direct care staff receive as part of their POST certification has a major focus on the all of the legal and ethical issues related to any 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 through surveying youth, staff, and families, and reporting administrative data, incidents, and services offered at the facilities. The IDJC is provided the ability to analyze performance especially related to 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 restrains may only be used in limited circumstances including: in response to a threat to juvenile or staff safety; when ordered by a physician for controlling 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/or safety; when, due to mental health issues,

the use of physical restraint or physical touch has the potential to adversely escalate the juvenile's behavior; for the purpose of transporting juveniles; or as warranted to ensure safety while a juvenile is in the community.

Rules and Standards for Secure Juvenile Detention Centers also addresses the appropriate use of physical intervention and mechanical restraints. Rules state the use of restraints shall be restricted to instances of transfer; instances of justifiable 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 post-partum recovery, and 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 are aligned with the requirements under the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018.

### ***Rights to Privacy***

Current IDJC policy and procedures ensure 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 re-integration 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 assessments needed for ongoing services in the community prior to 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.

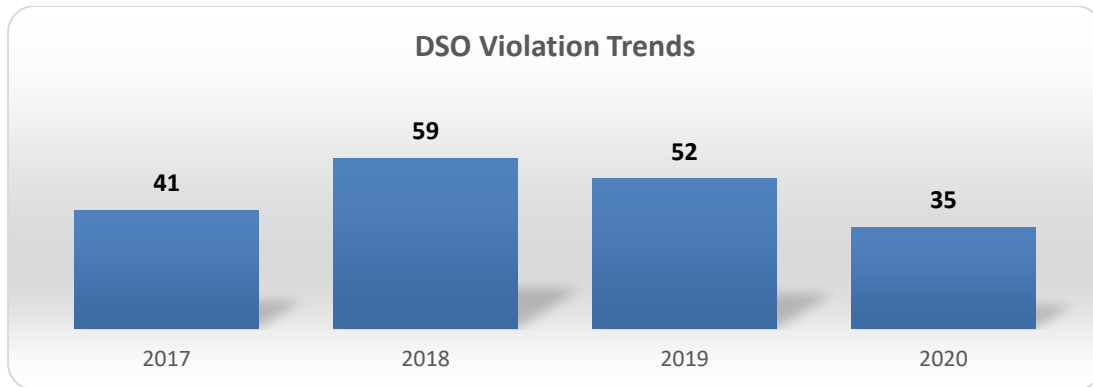
### ***Consultation with units of local government***

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 is comprised of 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 units of local government to ensure state/county/tribal partnerships are vibrant and effective. The IDJC consults with the Idaho County of Juvenile Justice Administrators to address any concerns. All of these resources were used in the development of this plan and will be involved in the implementation of activities.

### **Core Requirements of the JJDP A**

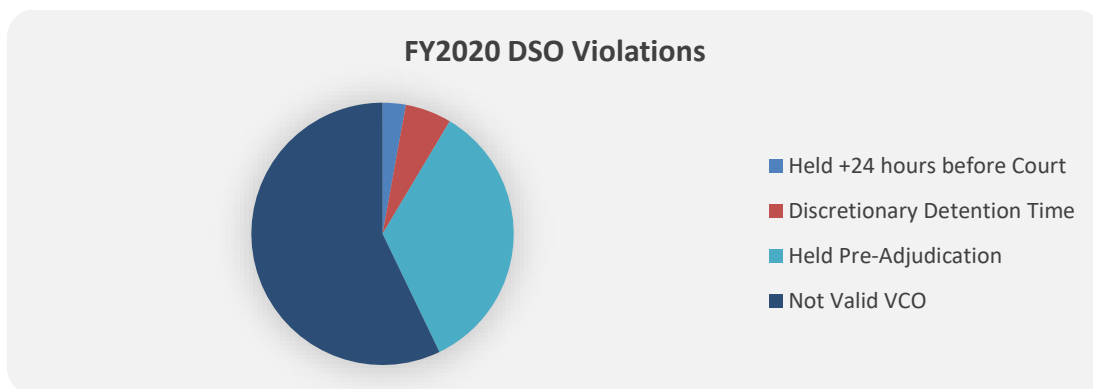
Idaho has participated in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act since 1975. The state has maintained compliance with both the Removal and Separation requirements;

however, the state has been out of compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders requirement since FY2017. Since that time, great strides have been taken to reduce these violations and regain full compliance. Efforts to reduce violations have included training with stakeholders, development/support of community-based resources, and most notably, revisions to state rule and statute which lead to long-term sustainability.

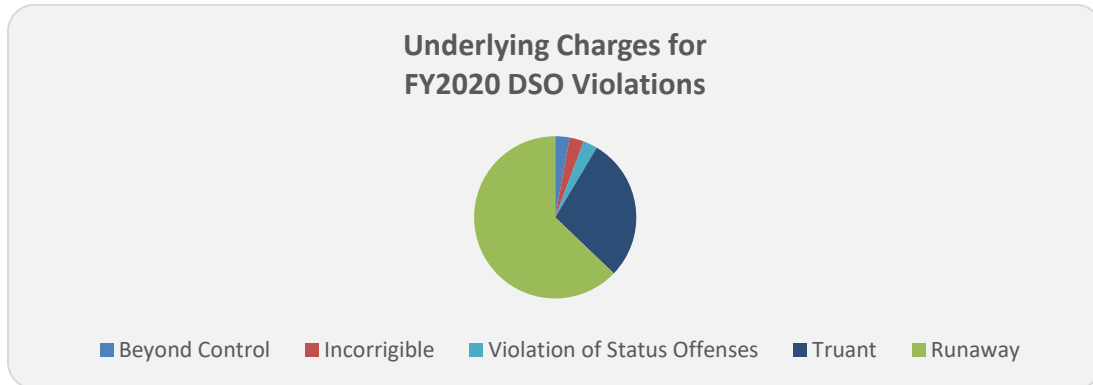


While Idaho is still out of compliance with DSO for FY2020, it should be noted the state had the fewest amount of DSO violations since FY2013.

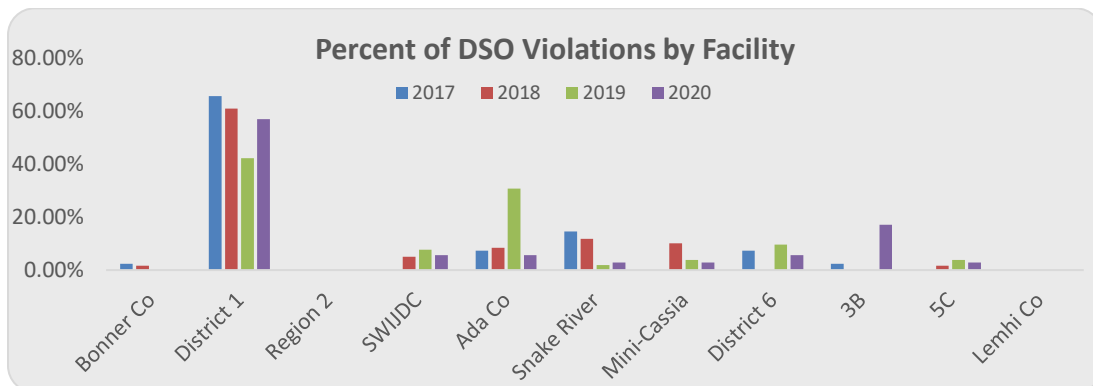
Of the 35 DSO violations in FY2020, more than half of the violations were due to youth being held in detention for violations of a court order, however the Valid Court Order (VCO) process could not be verified in its entirety. Recent changes by the Idaho Supreme Court to Idaho Juvenile Rule 17e regarding sentencing and valid court order should help minimize future violations by formalizing the process and standardizing the documentation for the VCO exception.



The majority of DSO violations were for youth charged with Runaway. Future efforts regarding training and resources will focus on the needs specific to youth who runaway, as well as highlighting the negative impacts of placing these youth in detention.



The number of violations by juvenile detention center has fluctuated over the years, however one detention center has maintained a higher percentage of violations for several years. The state has given attention to that area and will continue to offer support and guidance in hopes of reducing future violations.



### ***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 structure of the system. Small population numbers impact statistical analysis and can lead to large 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.

### **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 review of state rules that will require modification to make certain that juveniles awaiting trial or other legal process who are treated as adults are not held in a jail or lockup for adults unless all required criteria is met. In addition, changes to statute will be presented to the state legislature in 2022 to mirror the language in the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018. Training and education is being presented to all stakeholders in the meantime to make certain the state is compliant.

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

The IDJC is committed to the collection and analysis of valid data to evaluate and improve juvenile justice programming. The IDJC requires sub-grantees to collect 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 proposed strategies are achievable and effective. Pre-award negotiations or special conditions are implemented as needed.

3. Grant recipients submit data to IDJC on a quarterly basis.
4. IDJC staff review quarterly reports, verify data, and provide technical assistance to grantees as needed to ensure valid data.
5. IDJC staff enters data into the grant reporting system annually to ensure consistent reporting across sub-grantees.

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 in Idaho's efforts to regain full compliance, the IDJC submitted a request for Training and Technical Assistance with the Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS). CCAS facilitated four SAG 101 trainings for Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission members, District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils, and the Youth Committee. District Councils then led community forums to help develop their own individual plans. Plans from each of the District Councils as well as 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 takes into account 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 CCAS that 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 achieve and maintain compliance with the DSO core requirement.

*Program and Budget Category (A), community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization, and Compliance Monitoring*

Objectives include training and educating stakeholders, and developing interventions and alternatives to detention.

**Goal 2:** Idaho will enhance prevention and diversion practices statewide. *Program and*

*Budget Category (C), comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs*

Objectives include enhancing awareness and understanding of prevention and mentoring programs/need, and expanding comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and diversion programs statewide.

**Goal 3:** Idaho will encourage and engage with youth and families to inform systemic

improvements. *Program and Budget Category (L), programs for positive youth development*

Objectives include enhancing training and knowledge within the juvenile justice field on how to engage with youth and families, growing youth leadership opportunities for young adults by creating space and providing resources, and engaging/involving parents across the spectrum of services to support their capacity to effectively fulfill their parent role.

### ***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 individual action plans; this localized strategy helps to more effectively address the unique needs of each district. 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 provision of training and technical assistance for stakeholders, collaborative system improvement projects, and youth/adult partnerships.

The SAG engages ad-hoc committees to oversee projects resulting from combinations of units of local government. These projects include training of 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 4 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 Group

**Attachments:**

Appendix A: IJJC Membership Roster, page 32

Appendix B: Idaho's Juvenile Justice System Flowchart, page 33

Appendix C: IDJC Strategic Planning Report, page 34

Appendix D: 3-Year Plan Priorities for SAG, Councils and Youth Committee, page 60




## Appendix A: IJJC Membership Roster

Member Name	Original Appointment	Expires	Formula Category	Formula Category	Council Chairs	FT Govt. Emp.	Youth Members	Total Members	District
Abigail Jensen	9/18/20	7/1/21	E				1	1	5
Bill Thompson	7/2/02	7/1/21	A	B		1		1	2
Hon. Dayo Onanubosi	10/15/15	7/1/21	B			1		1	3
Stacy Brown	8/31/12	7/1/21	B		D1	1		1	1
Amanda Leader	9/18/19	7/1/22	B		D4	1		1	4
Anna Rodriguez	7/1/13	7/1/22	E				1	1	2
Cassandra Arc	5/1/18	7/1/22	E				1	1	4
Dahlia Stender	7/1/19	7/1/22	B		D3	1		1	3
Dawn Maglish	7/1/19	7/1/22	I	D				1	3
Hannah Burrell	7/1/19	7/1/22	E				1	1	7
Susan Delyea, Chair	8/15/07	7/1/22	E				1	1	4
Suzanne Peck	9/18/18	7/1/22	G	C		1		1	4
"Sam" Aide Moore	12/14/17	7/1/23	E				1	1	4
Amy Guier	7/1/20	7/1/23	B		D2	1		1	2
Carolyn Estess	7/1/20	7/1/23	E				1	1	4
Darin Burrell	5/13/14	7/1/23	B		D7	1		1	7
Dave Peters	5/14/14	7/1/23	C	H		1		1	7
Hon. Mark Ingram	5/13/14	7/1/23	B			1		1	5
Korey Solomon	5/14/14	7/1/23	F	H	D5			1	5
Lorin Nielson	5/12/12	7/1/23	E	B				1	6
Matt Olsen	7/1/14	7/1/23	B		D6	1		1	6
Nancy Lopez	10/2/02	7/1/23	E					1	7
Natella Shaw	12/14/17	7/1/23	J		Tribal	1		1	Tribal
Shawn Harper	7/1/20	7/1/23	B			1		1	4
Hakim Jamal Hazim	1/1/21	1/1/24	E	F				1	3
Lina Smith	1/1/21	1/1/24	C	H				1	3
Ruth York	1/1/21	1/1/24	D					1	4
Kimberly Hokanson	1/1/21	1/1/24	E					1	4
Three Commission members must have been under the jurisdiction of the JJ system						13	7	28	15-33 Members Total
Percent of full time government employees (<50%)						46%			
Percent of Youth Members (>20%)							25%		

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# Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission District Council Strategic Planning Report September 2020

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**Center for Coordinated Assistance to States**  
Assessing the need for and coordinating the delivery of high quality, research-driven training and technical assistance to improve juvenile justice policy and practice.

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## **Description of Process**

The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) serves as Idaho's State Advisory Group (SAG), as outlined by the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (JJDP) Act as amended in the [Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018<sup>1</sup> \(JJRA\)](#). The committee works closely with their Designated State Agency (DSA); the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC). In an effort to achieve and maintain compliance with the Four Core Requirements, IDJC submitted a technical assistance request for SAG 101 training (virtual) for IJJC members and strategic planning (virtual) focused on training IJJC members and IDJC staff on the JJDP, identifying priority areas for inclusion of the Three-Year Plan, and outlining strategies to achieve and maintain compliance. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) approved this request and assigned the technical assistance request to the Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS) in June 2020.

It was determined that the request would be met through a virtual three-year planning process and would include a SAG 101 training series (3 standard, and one youth) followed by a strategic planning retreat on September 3<sup>rd</sup> for the IJJC and IDJC staff. Meetings to plan the SAG 101 training and strategic retreat were held on May 11<sup>th</sup> and September 1<sup>st</sup>. A six-hour, three-year planning retreat took place on September 3<sup>rd</sup> via the Zoom webinar platform. Intermittent calls and emails occurred throughout the term of technical assistance period. These calls focused on planning the District Council virtual SAG trainings, IJJC's three-year planning retreat, and strategic planning logistics. A description of each component of the assistance provided is outlined below.

As part of the federal OJJDP Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) process, The Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS) TTA Consultant Cassy Blakley was assigned to facilitate the training. Based on conversations between CCAS and the state's contacts, an agenda for the retreat was developed. A copy of the final agenda can be found in Appendix A. The retreat consisted of two core components. First, strategic planning around the Three-Year Plan and solidifying actions steps to become fully compliant with the JJDP Act.

## **District Council SAG Member Virtual Trainings**

To begin the three-year planning process, CCAS facilitated four virtual SAG 101 training sessions (3 standard, one youth) to increase the level of knowledge among District Councils and youth committee members. The tribal-focused training was cancelled due to local realities. The CCAS team provided archived training recordings, Tribal Youth Resource Center materials and a compilation of CCAS tribal resources to Tribal Council members. The District Council SAG 101 trainings were held on June 8<sup>th</sup>, June 18<sup>th</sup>, June 23<sup>rd</sup>, and June 24<sup>th</sup>. The purpose of this the training was to increase knowledge among IJJC members regarding their roles and responsibilities; the four core requirements; the elements of the Three-Year Plan; setting priority areas; and the importance of and strategies for recruiting, engaging, and retaining youth members. CCAS assisted the youth engagement committee in developing strategies to enhance engagement and leadership of youth members.

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<sup>1</sup> Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2018) Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 - <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/6964/text>

Intended outcomes for this training include an increased understanding of the JJDP Act from the JJRA and the role of SAGs; identifiable strategies for developing and engaging SAGs; and key stakeholders and building new members' connection/relationship(s) with the Commission and its members.

The CCAS team asked participants to identify one thing they would like to accomplish as a result of serving on the Idaho Juvenile Justice District Council's. A trend of responses included understanding the three-year plan process, ensuring IJJC is in compliance with the JJDP Act, and identifying priority areas Idaho's three-year plan. Some Council members expressed interest in the new data requirements for OJJDP and Title II Funding Guidelines. There were a total of 18 council and youth members served. Members were provided time to ask questions and engage in the training through discussion questions throughout the training.

## **Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission Three-Year Planning Virtual Retreat**

### **Welcome, Introductions, and Overview**

To begin the session, everyone introduced themselves, explained their role, and shared their expectations for the retreat. Expectations for the retreat included (\*indicates a response given more than once):

- Address Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) requirement of the JJRA\*\*\*
- Prevention and diversion initiatives\*
- Identifying priority areas and strategic planning\*\*
- Establish consensus on how to implement IJJC action plans

After introductions, retreat objectives and the agenda were reviewed with participants. The final agenda for this training can be found in Appendix A. Participants were provided an opportunity to make edits. The group indicated comfort with the agenda and commitment to the objectives. The discussion regarding their expectations offered the facilitators insight into the objectives they most desired to achieve during the training session. A complete list of session attendees for the training can be found in Appendix B.

The most common expectation involved solidifying measurable, strategic directives for DSO compliance initiatives. Several participants also expressed the desire to outline a realistic and strategic Three-Year Plan with attainable goals. Other participants expressed a desire to educate stakeholders on crisis interventions to keep states offenders out of detention, develop State and community-based resources to expand the knowledge of prevention and intervention programs, and strengthen cross-system collaboration. At the end of the training the list of expectations was re-examined to ensure that all expectations had been met. A review of the list by participants revealed that their expectations had been met.

### **Three Year Plan**

This portion of the training allowed participants to focus on outlining a successful Three-Year Plan; identify priority areas; and understand the roles and develop action plans for each priority that are measurable. Specifically, participants wanted to achieve and maintain compliance for DSO with FY2020 funding. To help members outline a framework upon which to base their selection of priorities for the Three-Year Plan, members were provided a brief reminder of the

Three-Year Plan components per the reauthorization of the JJDP Act as amended in the JJRA, and its importance in guiding the work of the IJJC in impacting juvenile justice in Idaho. Finally, IJJC members were presented with the new OJJDP priority areas to begin their discussions regarding which of these they would select to address in their Three-Year Plan. Ms. Blakley also shared that States will now be required to have members on the SAG from a Tribe, as applicable, and expertise such as adolescent development, mental health, or substance abuse certifications. The Idaho Juvenile Justice Tribal Council offers recommendations to the IJJC on problems, policies, and programs relating to Idaho's Native American youth who come into conflict with the law; and provides advocacy in matters pertaining to Idaho's Tribal youth.

### **Using Lessons from the Past to Plan for the Future**

To update the IJJC members on the various activities that have occurred during the past few years, a review of the previous Three-Year Plan and related activities was undertaken. Specifically, IJJC members were provided with a brief recap of compliance efforts in Idaho, which included the following: (1) Reduce violations of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) requirement; (2) Empower District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils in meeting local priorities (3) Ensure the juvenile justice system is fair and impartial to all populations; (4) Employ youth/adult partnerships to inform systemic improvements; and (5) Engage families in collaborative processes to enhance positive youth outcomes. At this time, Idaho is currently out of compliance because of DSO violations and has reduced the grant budget by 20% and allocated 50% of the reduced budget to the DSO purpose area. As a result of being out of compliance, IJJC members and IDJC staff noted that perhaps it was time to discuss how to best use FY20 Title II funding to get back into compliance and increase the impact of Title II funding for systems improvement.

After discussing the updates regarding DSO in Idaho and the ability to maximize resources, the impact of the Commission on the system became more apparent to the participants. Ms. Blakley also shared a list of overarching priorities with the IJJC and IDJC staff to display the intersections connecting the Commission's work. A complete list of priority intersections can be found in Appendix C and Appendix D. This session garnered a good deal of interest and was perhaps the most pertinent section of the training as it relates to the TTA request. Specifically, this section of the training allowed IJJC members and IDJC staff the opportunity to organize their basic plan for the items they wished to include and address in the upcoming Three-Year Plan as part of the Title II Formula Grant Submission. During this session, it was determined that FY2021-2023 priority program areas will include (1) DSO; (2) Prevention & Diversion; and (3) Family and Youth Engagement.

The information collected during this portion of the training served as a key component of the *Envisioning the Strategic Directions* activity conducted later during the day. With a solid understanding of the necessary framework upon which the Three-Year Plan should be built having been achieved, Ms. Blakley shared with the IJJC members information on working collaboratively with their DSA, the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections. See the list of tips and guiding questions below that was shared during this session.

### **Halves of the Same Whole**

Create & Implement Three-Year Plan
Ensure Compliance & Address Compliance Challenges
Set Priorities & Oversee Title II Funding
Design and Advance RED Plan
Take Action around Juvenile Justice Needs
Assist with Other DSA Priorities, Funding, or Efforts
Create & Implement Three-Year Plan

### **Coordination and Collaboration**

1. Create & Implement Three-Year Plan
2. Ensure Compliance & Address Compliance Challenges
3. Set Priorities & Oversee Title II Funding
4. Design and Advance RED Plan
5. Take Action around Juvenile Justice Needs
6. Assist with Other DSA Priorities, Funding, or Efforts

### **Environment of Juvenile Justice in Idaho**

During this portion of the training, participants were asked to begin envisioning the strategic direction of the Commission for the next three years. After reminding the group of their desired improvements for the Idaho juvenile justice system, CCAS and IDJC staff facilitated a discussion regarding current efforts of other youth and family serving agencies to ensure a collective understanding of the climate of juvenile justice in the state. This process provided an opportunity to begin exploring partnerships, opportunities, and how the IJJC could promote its priorities.

After reporting out on the priority areas and current climate of juvenile justice in Idaho, participants were asked to begin to visualize and identify successes, as well as to identify the issues still remaining for the purpose of creating a “bucket list” of potential strategic directions and key priorities areas for the Three-Year Plan. This exercise produced dynamic discussions and, most importantly, a consensus on how to implement IJJC action plans & further assist Ms. Newton in completion of the full Three-Year Plan submission to OJJDP.

### **Putting the Plan into Action**

During this part of the virtual retreat, participants were asked to further discuss the three priority areas that had been identified in the planning process. Commission members split into small groups based on their priority of interest and developed viable, concrete action steps for each area. Steps, responsible parties, and resources needed were captured on individual Action Planning Worksheets. These were then presented to the full group for feedback. The purpose of this activity was to identify state-level strategies from District Council plans using the action planning guide and guiding questions provided by CCAS. A copy of the specific areas/initiatives to be accomplished under each key area is contained in Appendix E.



This breakout room exercise allowed participants to identify areas that still need improving as well as enhance ideas for areas that are currently working well. This session also seemed to fulfill the expectations of several participants, which was to develop concrete, practical plans for action and outline a framework for the Three-Year Plan priority areas.

### **Revisiting the Strategic Directions Selected**

During this final session of the training, participants were asked to revisit the identified action steps that needed to be accomplished to continue their goal of developing a realistic three-year plan with attainable goals. As a final group activity, participants shared short term and long terms goals for the remaining FY20 solicitation. Short term goals include implementing statewide training on the DSO requirement; enhancing training and knowledge within juvenile justice field on how to engage with youth and families; and enhancing awareness and understanding of prevention and mentoring programs in Idaho. As a long-term goal, some Commission members expressed interest in creating a Statewide and community-level resource guide within each respective district for stakeholders and families. A list of potential topics and areas of interest is shared below.

#### *Proposed Topics for Idaho District Council Resource Guide*

- Truancy
- Diversion Programs
- Youth and Family Engagement
- Tribal Resources
- Youth Social and Emotional Needs
- Social challenges
- Mental health
- Adolescent Development
- Crisis Networks and Response Services
- Mentoring Programs

### **Summary, Evaluation, Debrief and Adjourn**

The final task of the session involved asking the entire group to identify the next steps that needed to be accomplished to continue to move statewide DSO efforts and priority plans forward. The next steps identified to address were:

- Ensure stakeholders and IJJC members understand the DSO requirement and the harms of placing status offenders in secure confinement.
- IJJC members will meet with their respective priority area groups to begin planning for the three-year plan.
- Educate stakeholders and communities on availability of resources or alternative strategies.
- Research and identify current alternatives and develop a list for stakeholders and community providers within a year (telehealth; alternative court programs; existing community resources).
- Oregon Learning Center: Training Parent Activation for Probation – Presenting at next Idaho Juvenile Justice Administrator’s Meeting.
- Mr. Stone will provide materials, revisions to Statue, and resources for diversion workgroup; and
- IDJC will follow up with CCAS if additional assistance is needed.

The next round of IJJC and youth committee meetings will take place between December 2<sup>nd</sup> - December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2020 via Zoom. The primary purpose of these meeting is to begin solidifying action steps for the new priority areas for Idaho's upcoming three-year plan. A feedback form for the retreat was shared with the IJJC members and IDJC staff and the chair closed the meeting. Ms. Blakley committed to providing a report of the retreat actions and resources. These will be reviewed by IJJC members and IDJC staff to identify potential on-going support needs. Participants were also advised to utilize the action plans in future meetings to ensure the continued focus on these key priority areas. The facilitators wrapped up the training by reviewing the participants' expectations and ensuring that everyone's expectations had been met and noting those areas that were not able to be addressed during the training session. To conclude, CCAS thanked everyone for attending the retreat and urged them to continue to brainstorm and engage in activities to help them positively impact juvenile justice in Idaho.

### **Overall Training Observations**

Overall, the virtual SAG 101 training series and strategic planning session went well. The group was very vocal about their needs and the facilitator adjusted the agenda accordingly. Members were comfortable asking questions and showed a great deal of willingness to engage. Staff appeared dedicated to their work and were also very enthusiastic and energetic about their ability to focus beyond compliance. With these attitudes and the level of excitement, the training seemed to be very productive. Further, due to the group's willingness to be candid, conversations had depth and allowed for actionable strategies to emerge.

While the session was fruitful and engaging, the group expressed missing the opportunity to gather in person to host the strategic planning retreat due to COVID-19 safety guidelines. However, due to the passion, energy, and dedication of the participants, with the exception of the completion of timelines and responsibilities associated with the action plans, all agenda items were covered. CCAS is dedicated to continuing work with the IJJC Council members to provide assistance, virtual training/facilitation, or whatever else is needed to continue their Three-Year Planning Process.

### **Facilitator Recommendations**

No planning session is ever over once the meeting ends. Rather, this signifies the beginning of the work. To honor this reality, this facilitator would like to offer observations and suggestions for next steps. These are taken from needs raised by participants and successful strategies employed by other states. The following observations are provided in no particular order:

- Strengthening Committees – The focus on the development of committees and subcommittees as a mechanism to accomplish the IJJC goals and support the IDJC staff was evident throughout the event and this report. Further, building strong committees will enhance member engagement, provide a more manageable vehicle to accomplish priorities, leave full IJJC meetings for decision-making and other key responsibilities, and provide a way to engage partners and potential future members. CCAS can provide resources and on-going support throughout this process, if wished.

- Continued Education around Roles, Expectations, and JJDP Act Requirements – In addition to members present for the SAG 101 training and retreat, sharing what they learned and their plans, the IJJC needs to capture current institutional knowledge, enhance education on state-specific statute related to the four core requirements, sub-grantee efforts, and the District Council responsibilities. Additionally, it may be helpful for IDJC leadership to reach out to other supervisory states, such as Oregon or Pennsylvania, to gain insight into successful strategies and processes. CCAS can help initiate this connection, if desired.
- Enhanced Grantee Processes – A key opportunity for greater IJJC involvement is greater involvement and understanding of the sub-grantee process, particularly to move the Three-Year Plan priorities. It may be worthwhile to map the grantee process and highlight key points at which the IJJC can provide support in development and promotion of the RFP, and in the grant review and monitoring.
- Further Collaboration – Throughout the large and small group discussions, members shared about efforts, trainings, and discussions related to the IJJC's goals and activities. As the IJJC further flushes out their plan, it may be wise to identify opportunities to coordinate with tangential efforts.

# Appendices

**A: Agenda**

**B: IJJC Attendees**

**C: IJJC Priority Intersection Flip Chart**

**D. IJJC Priority Intersections Crosswalk**

**E: Action Plans**

# Appendix A

## Agenda

### Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) Three-Year Planning Virtual Retreat Agenda September 03, 2020

#### Location: Zoom

Welcome	Susan Delyea, Chair
Action Item: Consent Agenda	Susan Delyea, Chair
Action Item: Budget	IDJC Finance
Action Item: Youth Committee	Youth Chair
Action Item: IDJC Update	IDJC
Action Item: DSO Minigrant	Grants Chair
Action Item: Diversion Legislation Update	IDJC
Action Item: 3 Year Planning	Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS) The Commission
Adjournment	Susan Delyea, Chair

# Appendix B

## Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission

### Attendees

#### Members Present:

☒ Susan Delyea, Chair  
☒ Bill Thompson, Vice-Chair  
☐ Abigail Jensen  
☒ Aide "Sam" Moore  
☒ Amanda Leader  
☒ Amy Guier

☐ Anna Rodriguez  
☒ Dahlia Stender  
☒ Darin Burrell  
☒ Dave Peters  
☐ Cassandra Arc  
☐ Hannah Burrell

☒ Honorable Dayo Onanubosi  
☐ Honorable Mark A. Ingram  
☒ Korey Solomon  
☐ Lorin Nielsen  
☐ Matt Olsen  
☒ Nancy Lopez

☐ Natella Shaw  
☒ Shawn Harper  
☒ Stacy Brown  
☒ Suzanne Peck

Comprising a quorum of the Juvenile Justice Commission.

#### Others Present:

☐ Monty Prow, Director  
☒ Alicia Baptiste  
☒ Cassy Blakely, CCAS  
☒ Chelsea Newton  
☒ Dawn Michelle  
☒ Frank Vilt

☐ Gynna Loper  
☒ Hakim Hazim  
☒ Jason Dye  
☒ Jason Stone  
☒ Jen Callahan  
☒ Jennifer Reed, CCAS

☒ Joe Langan  
☒ Jose Martinez  
☒ Katherine Brain  
☒ Kia Jackson, CCAS  
☒ Marissa Evans  
☒ Renee Waite

☒ Shane Boyle  
☒ Stace Gearhart  
☒ Zlata Myr

# Appendix C

## IJJC Priority Intersection Flip Chart

### DSO

- Truancy
- Training on status offenses and alternative responses
- Crisis intervention

### Family & Youth Engagement

- Community/Tribal level youth leadership programs
- Youth Voice from case to policy level
- Empowering families with information & access to services
- Promotion of PYD best practice
- Inclusion of families in youth case & services
- Re-Integration & Transition (ensuring they are connected with family and school)
- Promote programs that honor youth of color, tribal youth, and LGBTQI youth
- Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disproportionality
- Promote and support resources in rural areas (extend/awareness around grant opportunities).

### Prevention & Diversion

- **Diversion Workgroup**
  - Expand diversion programs
  - Cross-System Collaboration
    - Law Enforcement
    - Department of Education
    - Child Protection and Mental Health
  - Disproportionality
- **Resources**
  - Expand crisis response services
  - Promote Youth Wellness?
- **Mental Health**
  - Youth Social and Emotional Needs
  - Social Challenges
  - Education/ Training for Staff
  - Crisis Networks and Response Services
    - Family Connections
  - Localized resources from council members
    - States resources
    - Local resources
  - Telehealth
  - Mentoring Programs
    - BBBS Idaho
  - Promote and support resources in rural areas
- **Training**
  - Enhance awareness and understanding of prevention programs.
  - Training on trauma and protective/risk factors
  - Cross-System Collaboration
  - Governor's Education Task Force

# Appendix D

## IJJC Priority Intersection Crosswalk

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
<p>Address status offenders in District 1, specifically targeting Kootenai County.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective A: Develop partnerships with key stakeholders to divert runaway juveniles from detention centers.</li> <li>Objective B: Utilizing evidenced based curriculum, partner with key stakeholders to offer training/assistance to law enforcement.</li> </ul> <p>Address truancy in District 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective A: Develop and maintain productive Attendance Court program in District 2.</li> <li>Objective B: Develop mentoring program to support DSO, with a specific focus on habitually truant youth.</li> </ul> <p>Keep status offenders out of Juvenile Detention Centers in District 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective A: Train partner agencies to recognize status offenses and keep status offenders out of JDC in District 2.</li> </ul> <p>Inform youth and parents of the benefits and risks of technology on school and parent/professional levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective A: Research and identify local technical specialists and sponsor training throughout the district.</li> </ul> <p>Support the deinstitutionalization of status offenders in Ada, Boise, Elmore, and Valley Counties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective A: Provide ongoing educational trainings to stakeholders.</li> </ul> <p>Be in compliance with the with DSO requirement of the JJDP Act and reduce status offenders in detention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective A: Educate District 6 stakeholders of crisis interventions that are available to keep status offenders out of detention.</li> <li>Objective B: District 6 will sponsor training to ensure compliance with the DSO requirements regarding status offenses.</li> <li>Objective C: Provide training to stakeholders to assess family dynamics to develop a crisis management plan.</li> </ul>

Youth & Family Engagement	Trauma & Crisis Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Idaho Tribal Youth will have a voice at Tribal/local, state and national levels.</li> <li>The TJJC will support youth councils within each tribe through activities such as participating in youth leadership events.</li> <li>The TJJC will encourage youth representation on the IJJC Youth Committee.</li> <li>The Tribal Juvenile Justice Council will encourage best practice approaches for positive youth development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tribal Juvenile Justice Council will collaborate with and support educational programs and services, especially for at-risk or delinquent youth.</li> <li>The TJJC will promote collaboration and share information with stakeholders regarding available resources, programs, and training, or the need for additional services.</li> <li>The TJJC will support and encourage trauma-informed care practices.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The TJJC will provide information on the importance of effective policies and practices that encourage and support family engagement.</li> <li>• The Youth Committee will research and promote programs for positive youth development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Objective 1: Enhance youth membership to promote youth involvement on the JJC and district councils <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create and maintain brochures to recruit youth for the JJC and district councils</li> <li>▪ Create and maintain an orientation process and member resource guide to help youth adjust to the Commission/councils.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Objective 2: Ensure youth involved in the juvenile justice system have a voice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop youth in custody surveys that will help inform juvenile justice professionals on the risks and needs of youth in the system</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Promote programs for youth in custody to increase their sense of self-worth and belonging</li> <li>○ Family Engagement: District I will continue promoting family engagement for justice involved youth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Objective A: Partner with stakeholders to provide evidenced based training programs to youth and families.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ To engage and involve parents across the spectrum of services to support their capacity to effectively fulfill their parent role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Objective A: Training for family engagement and family involvement.</li> <li>▪ Objective B: Educate stakeholders on effective measures for holding parents accountable for their lack of engagement or compliance with the court's orders.</li> <li>▪ Objective C: Identify resources and educate stakeholders on resources available to enhance parenting skills.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote practices, policies and intervention that promote youth wellness and safety in District 6. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Objective A: To provide a resource (app) that will allow youth to reach out during a crisis.</li> <li>○ Objective B: To provide training to parents on trauma.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Educate youth, families and stakeholders on mental health, trauma, and resiliency.</li> <li>• Objective A: Increase protective factors and reduce the risk factors that lead to both substance abuse and mental health issues in youth.</li> <li>• Objective B: Focus on Resiliency within Adverse Childhood Experience trauma informed practices.</li> <li>• Collaboration with an effort to develop an early system of support and utilize Restorative Justice practices and trauma-informed care where applicable.</li> <li>• Build on mentoring in District 3 and develop a transition-mentoring piece for those juveniles transitioning back into the community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Objective A: Identify non-traditional mentoring opportunities in the district.</li> <li>○ Objective B: Create a mentoring resource pamphlet for District</li> <li>○ Objective C: Bring in a trainer on mentoring programs and look into the viability of putting on a district wide training on volunteer mentoring.</li> <li>○ Objective D: Create and maintain an updated web-based resource guide for families and partners to refer to for local supports and best practices available to youth when additional help is needed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Prevention/Diversion	Trauma & Crisis Response
<p>Improve on our diversion efforts and improve our early system of supports (diversion) for those juveniles newly introduced to the Juvenile Justice system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective A: Preventative services to include mentoring.</li> <li>• Objective B: Training prevention opportunities for parents and/or the community.</li> </ul> <p>Prevent youth from entering the Juvenile Justice system, and for youth involved in the system, prevent further escalation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective A: Encourage expansion of use of diversion programs or youth courts throughout the region.</li> <li>• Objective B: Share information about available trainings with partner agencies and promote best practices and evidence-based strategies, as well as continuing education for professionals who are in frequent contact with youth.</li> <li>• Objective C: Educate partner agencies about best practice prevention strategies.</li> </ul> <p>Encourage systems improvement through comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs by collaborating with the many local entities before which a youth will appear. Strengthen Multi-disciplinary Teams (MDTs) in District 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 1: Assist MDTs in district 2 in meeting the statutory requirements set forth in Idaho Code Section 16-1617.</li> <li>• Objective 2: Achieve district-wide consistency on Idaho Juvenile Rule 16 Screening Team procedure.</li> </ul> <p>Support prevention/diversion and collaboration efforts in Ada, Boise, Elmore and Valley Counties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective A: Provide family engagement trainings.</li> <li>• Objective B: Increase the diverse membership of our council.</li> <li>• Objective C: Invite and involve youth in council activities.</li> </ul> <p>Improve or Increase Access to Community Based Service</p> <p>Facilitate trainings to increase awareness and access to community-based services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective A: Provide Restorative Practices training, i.e. Family Group Decision Making</li> <li>• Training, Circles, and/or Conferencing.</li> <li>• Objective B: Provide resources to communities in support of strengthening family engagement.</li> </ul> <p>Diversion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal 1: Increase number of youth diverting from the formal justice system</li> </ul> <p>Objective A: Educate stakeholders on benefits and diversion programs available for youth.</p>	<p>The Tribal Juvenile Justice Council will collaborate with and support educational programs and services, especially for at-risk or delinquent youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The TJJC will promote collaboration and share information with stakeholders regarding available resources, programs, and training, or the need for additional services.</li> <li>• The TJJC will support and encourage trauma-informed care practices.</li> </ul> <p>To promote practices, policies and intervention that promote youth wellness and safety in District 6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective A: To provide a resource (app) that will allow youth to reach out during a crisis.</li> <li>• Objective B: To provide training to parents on trauma.</li> </ul> <p>Educate youth, families and stakeholders on mental health, trauma, and resiliency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective A: Increase protective factors and reduce the risk factors that lead to both substance abuse and mental health issues in youth.</li> <li>• Objective B: Focus on Resiliency within Adverse Childhood Experience trauma informed practices.</li> </ul> <p>Collaboration with an effort to develop an early system of support and utilize Restorative Justice practices and trauma-informed care where applicable.</p> <p>Build on mentoring in District 3 and develop a transition-mentoring piece for those juveniles transitioning back into the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective A: Identify non-traditional mentoring opportunities in the district.</li> <li>• Objective B: Create a mentoring resource pamphlet for District</li> <li>• Objective C: Bring in a trainer on mentoring programs and look into the viability of putting on a district wide training on volunteer mentoring.</li> </ul> <p>Objective B: Create and maintain an updated web-based resource guide for families and partners to refer to for local supports and best practices available to youth when additional help is needed.</p>

# **Appendix E**

## **Action Plans**

## Priority Action Planning Worksheet

### Priority: Youth Engagement

#### Contributors:

Name	Agency/Representing	Name	Agency/Representing
Susan Delyea	Youth / Community	David Peters	Children's Mental Health
Nancy Lopez	D7	Renee Waite	IDJC / D5
Darin Burrell	D7	Zlata Myr	IDJC / D1 & 2
Korey Solomon	D5	Stace Gearhart	IDJC / D6

**Goal #1: Enhance training and knowledge within juvenile justice field on *HOW* to engage with youth and families.**

**Objective A: Juvenile Justice professionals will have more effective engagement with youth and families.**

<b>Tasks</b> Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	<b>District Connection</b>	<b>Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform</b>	<b>Title II &amp; Other Resources Needed</b>	<b>Indicators to Track &amp; Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)</b>
Provide trainings to program and system staff on unique youth populations (i.e. LGBTQI, tribal, etc.), through partnership, support of exiting activities, and creating our own opportunities.	D1; D2; D3; D7; Tribal Council	IDFF; Strengthening Families; CMH; Youth Committee; Idaho Coalition on Sexual & Domestic Violence	Sexual exploitation screening tool; Youth Committee survey; possible funding needed for trainings	Number of people trained
Promote youth committee activities and events.	All districts	Youth leadership groups in the state; IDFF; universities and colleges; YES; community groups	Newsletters; marketing; making sure the youth committee continues to get their budget allotment	Tracking when and where it was promotes; reports in district council
Find and put in place mechanisms to improve implementation of training and knowledge (youth ambassadors, mini grants to pilot sites, booster trainings, "capstone projects", etc.)	D5; D7; IDJC staff; Youth Committee; Tribal Council	IDFF; CMH; Council Chairs		Grants / funding given to communities

**Goal #2: Grow Youth Leadership opportunities for young adults by creating space and providing resources**

**Objective A:** District Councils and Commission will have strong ties to youth leaders in and out of the system to advise and counsel.

<b>Tasks</b> Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	<b>District Connection</b>	<b>Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform</b>	<b>Title II &amp; Other Resources Needed</b>	<b>Indicators to Track &amp; Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)</b>
Engage youth in district councils and commission.	District Chairs	Detention centers, schools, youth committee, YES	Printing, travel stipend/expenses	Councils report number of youth that attended
Identify barriers to youth engaging in councils & commissions, and ways to address those boundaries.	IJJC Youth members on councils	H&W, Schools, Youth Move, other youth groups	Stipends	Share information with council/commission
Explore ways to partner with the youth committee and commission to include young people who are currently in placement and services.	IJJC Youth members on councils	CWI, detention centers, JCC facilities	Technology	Youth in corrections participate in Youth Meetings twice a year
Identify ways to equip young people with technology or tools to connect with one another across the state.	District Liaisons/Admin Assistants	Youth Committee, Idaho Federation of Families, Schools	Title II, technology, research on needs in communities	Youth engage quarterly from 4 of the 7 districts about youth issues in JJ
Maintain support of tribal-specific youth engagement & leadership opportunities	Tribal council	Unity	Funds to send youth to tribal centered summits	Engage two youth from the tribes on council/commission
Promote connections among various youth leadership or engagement groups.	IJJC Youth members on councils	Youth committee, councils, Idaho Federation of Families CMH, schools, coalitions, H&W, city and county youth councils	Stipends, technology	Youth engage quarterly from 4 of the 7 districts about youth issues in JJ

**Goal #3: To engage and involve parents across the spectrum of services to support their capacity to effectively fulfill their parent role.**

**Objective A:** Professionals will effectively utilize the resources needed to support parents on engaging with their child.

<b>Tasks</b> Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	<b>District Connection</b>	<b>Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform</b>	<b>Title II &amp; Other Resources Needed</b>	<b>Indicators to Track &amp; Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)</b>
Partner with stakeholders to provide evidenced based training programs to youth and families.	District Chairs	IFFCH, Jill Matthews, Oregon Learning Center, Health and Welfare,	Title II, Trainings, technology, research on needs in areas	15 participants of youth and parents in each district went to training
Identify boundaries that are limiting existing resources and undertake strategies to address these boundaries.	Youth Council members, Health and welfare	H&W, IFFCH, Family and Community Partners	Implementation planning and training	Parents and youth engage in resources by a 40% increase
Educate stakeholders on effective strategies for empowering parents to participate in their child's case/services.	Case workers, District chairs	H&W, IFFCH, Family and Community Partners, JJ Administrators	Implementation planning and training	Stakeholders and families engage in services with confidence
Educate stakeholders on resources available to enhance parenting skills (i.e. printing & distribution of existing resources, building an online resource library).	District Chairs, Liaisons	Youth committee, councils, Idaho Federation of Families CMH, schools, coalitions, H&W, city and county youth councils	<a href="https://www.thinkof-us.org/">https://www.thinkof-us.org/</a> Existing app available in ID (Renee)	Resources available are used by 30% increase

**Parking Lot** (*infrastructure, future goals/tasks, concerns, questions, etc.*):

Idaho Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health

Jill Matthews – Family and Community Partner Coordinator at the DOE

Oregon Learning Center – Training Parent Activation for Probation – Presenting at next Administration Meeting

## Priority Action Planning Worksheet

### Priority: DSO

#### Contributors:

Name	Agency/Representing	Name	Agency/Representing
Matt Olsen	D6	Jason Dye	Courts
Stacy Brown	D1	Shane Boyle	D7 / IDJC
Amanda Leader	D4	Joe Langan	D3 / IDJC
Dave Peters	D7 / CMH	Chelsea Newton	IDJC
Judge Onanubosi	D3 / Courts	Jason Dye	Courts

#### Goal #1: Support Training & Education for Stakeholders

**Objective A:** Implement statewide and localized trainings on DSO requirement including understanding trauma and other factors that lead to status offending behaviors, the harm of placing status offenders in confinement, and alternative strategies and interventions

Tasks Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform	Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)
Educate stakeholders on the DSO requirement and the harms of placing status offenders in secure confinement (for example: lunch and learns). (Ongoing)	POST; probation; detention; LE; court personnel (PA, PD, clerks, TCA, judges); educational providers; community providers; youth and families	Possible training/travel funding; platform for trainings; educational materials	Gather feedback from stakeholders and data to show reduced number of status offenders in secure confinement
Train stakeholders on how to identify and address specific risks and needs of youth and families (Ongoing)	POST; probation; detention; LE; court personnel; educational providers; community providers; youth and families	Screening tools (purchase of tools; training on how to use them)	# of trainings completed; feedback from those trained; data on tools being utilized
Educate stakeholders and communities on availability of resources or alternative strategies (restorative justice; community resources; diversion programs) (Ongoing)	POST; probation; detention; LE; court personnel; educational providers; community providers; youth and families	Possible training and resource information materials	Increased referral to and utilization of alternative resources

<b>Goal #1: Support Training &amp; Education for Stakeholders</b>			
<b>Objective A:</b> Implement statewide and localized trainings on DSO requirement including understanding trauma and other factors that lead to status offending behaviors, the harm of placing status offenders in confinement, and alternative strategies and interventions			
<b>Tasks</b> Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	<b>Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform</b>	<b>Title II &amp; Other Resources Needed</b>	<b>Indicators to Track &amp; Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)</b>
Develop welcome/onboarding information to distribute to new judges, prosecutors, sheriffs, etc. (Within the next year, then ongoing)	District Council Chairs, DLs, Supreme Court, IAC	Possible funds for onboarding information materials	Information is distributed to new juvenile justice professionals

<b>Goal #2: Development of interventions and alternatives to detention</b>			
<b>Objective A:</b> By the end of this plan, every community will have at least one community based alternative designed to keep status offending youth out of detention and/or to reduce their involvement in the judicial system.			
<b>Tasks</b> Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	<b>Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform</b>	<b>Title II &amp; Other Resources Needed</b>	<b>Indicators to Track &amp; Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)</b>
Engage and collaborate with stakeholders committed to community-based resources for status offending youth through participation in district council meetings. (Within 1 year)	POST; probation; detention; LE; court personnel; educators; community providers; youth and families	Possible training, informational handouts	Information collected and results shared with stakeholders.
Develop a list for stakeholders and community providers on current resources/alternatives (Telehealth; alternative court programs; existing community resources; etc.) (Within 1 ½ years)	District Councils; DLs; Commission	Possible funds to develop materials	List will be distributed within each district



**Goal #2: Development of interventions and alternatives to detention**

**Objective A:** By the end of this plan, every community will have at least one community based alternative designed to keep status offending youth out of detention and/or to reduce their involvement in the judicial system.

<b>Tasks</b> Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	<b>Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform</b>	<b>Title II &amp; Other Resources Needed</b>	<b>Indicators to Track &amp; Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)</b>
Identify areas where alternatives are lacking and determine what resources may be needed (Within 2 years)	District Councils; DLs; local stakeholders; treatment providers; schools	Additional meetings may be needed to help brainstorm	Development of list of desired programs or services
Develop solutions to overcome barriers and gaps in services (Within 1 ½ years)	District Councils; community organizations; law enforcement; H&W; probation; detention; Courts; youth and families	Possible assistance from IDJC and Title II funding	List of solutions is made; alternatives are documented and shared with IJJC, IDJC, and stakeholders
Provide assistance on how to obtain additional resources (education and support for finding and applying for grants) (Ongoing)	National organizations; community coalitions; District Councils	Assistance from IDJC	Increased # of resources

## Priority Action Planning Worksheet

### Priority: Prevention and Intervention

#### Contributors:

Name	Agency/Representing	Contact Info	Agency/Representing
Shawn Harper	Law Enforcement	Ruth York	Idaho Federation of Families
Suzanne Peck	Dept. of Education	Jose Martinez	IDJC
Dahlia Stender	D3	Jason Stone	IDJC
Hakim Hazim	D3	Alicia Baptiste	D4 / IDJC
Kimberly Hokanson	Parent Advocate	Marissa Evans	IDJC
Lina Smith	Treatment Provider		

#### Goal #1: Enhance awareness and understanding of prevention and mentoring programs / needs

**Objective:** Collaborate with prevention stakeholders to enhance awareness of programs / resources by using a mobile application as a prevention / intervention resource database.

Tasks Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	District Connection	Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform	Title II & Other Resources Needed	Indicators to Track & Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)
Research district and statewide resources (prevention and intervention services, statewide resources for youth wellness, crisis networks and response services, mentoring programs, tribal resources, etc.)	District council members	Council members, 211 / Idaho Care line, H&W, Family connections, BBBS Idaho		Resources are identified / lists or handbook are created or updated
Partner local resources with established mobile application to enhance performance and focus on prevention/intervention resources		District Councils, treatment and resource providers		Links are made with resource providers and mobile application
Ensure mobile application is marketed to community and juvenile justice stakeholders including schools and resource fairs		District Councils, IJJC, schools, resource fairs		Mobile application is available to stakeholders statewide

**Parking Lot:** Different agencies have attempted to come up with a centralized database of resources. We would need something like what is provided here: <https://selfrescuemanual.com/>. Some already exist and we could build up on it. Maybe put them up on the Commission site where everyone around the state can access it.

## Goal #2: Cross system collaboration to expand diversion programs

**Objective A:** Collaborate with multiple stakeholders to enhance work with at-risk youth.

<b>Tasks</b> Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	<b>District Connection</b>	<b>Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform</b>	<b>Title II &amp; Other Resources Needed</b>	<b>Indicators to Track &amp; Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)</b>
Provide prevention & diversion resources to stakeholders, community and law enforcement by attending meetings of other existing workgroups and being part of the agenda. Potential topics include: - Truancy - Diversion Programs - Youth & Family Engagement - Social challenges - Mental health - Adolescent Development - Crisis Networks and Response Services - Resource Coaching	Shawn Harper	YES program  Governor's Education Task Force  ECHO Idaho  Region 3 Behavioral Health Board		Attend quarterly meetings
Have representation from prevention and intervention committee member(s) at Diversion Workgroup meetings to stay informed of current projects, as well as inform them on topics related to prevention and intervention to ensure that efforts are not being duplicated.	Jason Stone	Community Stakeholders  Council members		
Provide resources for Law Enforcement through marketing (brochures, attending meetings) and dissemination of centralized resource database or app.	District Council member relationships	Law enforcement Diversion workgroup		
Where possible, include a representative from IJJC and/or prevention and intervention committee to participate in cross-system collaborative meetings with JJ, CMH, and Dept. of Ed.		Justice System, CMH, Dept. of Ed.		Representative(s) will share information from both groups and serve as a liaison during each meeting.

**Goal #2: Cross system collaboration to expand diversion programs**

**Objective A:** Collaborate with multiple stakeholders to enhance work with at-risk youth.

<b>Tasks</b> Specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, time limited (but be thoughtful about how to actually pull it off):	<b>District Connection</b>	<b>Other People/ Groups to Include/Inform</b>	<b>Title II &amp; Other Resources Needed</b>	<b>Indicators to Track &amp; Outcome Measure(s) (How will I know when this task is done?)</b>
Maintain & update database of community resources in the State of Idaho by reviewing it (monthly, quarterly, etc.) during District Council meetings.	District council members	Region 3 Behavioral Health Board; Interns; CWI Students		Identified resources are reviewed and updated quarterly.

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

Organization	Priority Area
Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
	Prevention & Diversion
	Youth Engagement
Youth Committee	Programs for positive youth development
	Youth Engagement
	Programs for at-risk youth
Tribal Council	Idaho Tribal Youth voice
	Programs for positive youth development
	Educational programs & services for at-risk youth
District 1 Council	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
	Mental Health
	Family Engagement
District 2 Council	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
	Support Dually Adjudicated Youth
District 3 Council	Develop an Early System of Support
	Mentoring
	Diversion
District 4 Council	DSO, Jail Removal & Separation
	Racial & Ethnic Disparities
	Prevention & Collaboration
District 5 Council	Improve/Increase Access to Community Based Services
	Diversion
District 6 Council	DSO, Jail Removal, Separation, Racial & Ethnic Disparities
	Strengthen Family Engagement & Involvement
	Youth Wellness & Safety
	Enhancing support & resources to rural communities
District 7 Council	DSO, Jail Removal, Separation, Racial & Ethnic Disparities
	Collaboration & Referral
	Reintegration

## **INTEREST OF JUSTICE PLAN**

### **Idaho's FY2021 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.

Following the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, Idaho began informing stakeholders of the new requirement and ensuring they were aware that it would be in affect December 21, 2021.

The IDJC has proposed changes to state statute that mirrors the language from the JJRA. Those changes will be presented to the legislature in the next session, however if approved, they would not be implemented until July 1, 2022.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is also aware of the new regulations, and a workgroup has been established to modify state rule based on the JJRA. When the rule has been modified, a bench card will also be sent to all magistrate judges to ensure they are aware of the proper procedures regarding interest of justice. It is the intention to have this completed prior to December 21, 2021.

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

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