

3. Program Narrative

a. Statement of the Problem

1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

The Idaho Juvenile Corrections Act of 1995 was based on the philosophy of the Balanced Approach, addressing juvenile offending by focusing on community protection, offender accountability and competency development in the context of the offender, the victim, and the community. The Act incorporates day treatment, community programs, observation and assessment programs, probation services, secure facilities, after-care, and assistance to counties for juvenile offenders not committed to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Corrections.¹

The Idaho juvenile justice system is based on the recognition that juveniles are developmentally different than adults and require a different approach. Idaho's system is responsive to issues of mental illness, traumatic experience, and gender. The Idaho juvenile justice system is bifurcated between county and state governments. Idaho has a unified state court system and the state also administers juvenile correction facilities. Prosecution, indigent defense, probation, and detention are all county functions.

The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) was established with the passage of the Act. The mission of IDJC is to prevent or reduce juvenile crime in partnership with communities through prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration.

Idaho has 44 counties, each with its own unique attributes and business practices. Twelve (12) juvenile detention facilities are located throughout the state to serve counties in their area. The Idaho Association of County Juvenile Justice Administrators serves as an advisory board to coordinate system improvements and address emergent issues.

Six (6) federally recognized tribes have land in Idaho. Four tribes have juvenile codes and provide services such as probation, prosecution, defense, and diversion. The largest tribe, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, operates a juvenile detention facility.

Persons under the age of 18 years who violate federal, state, local law or municipal ordinance, with the exception of certain traffic, alcohol, tobacco, and watercraft violations, are processed under the Juvenile Corrections Act. Juvenile cases are customarily handled in the magistrate division of the district court.²

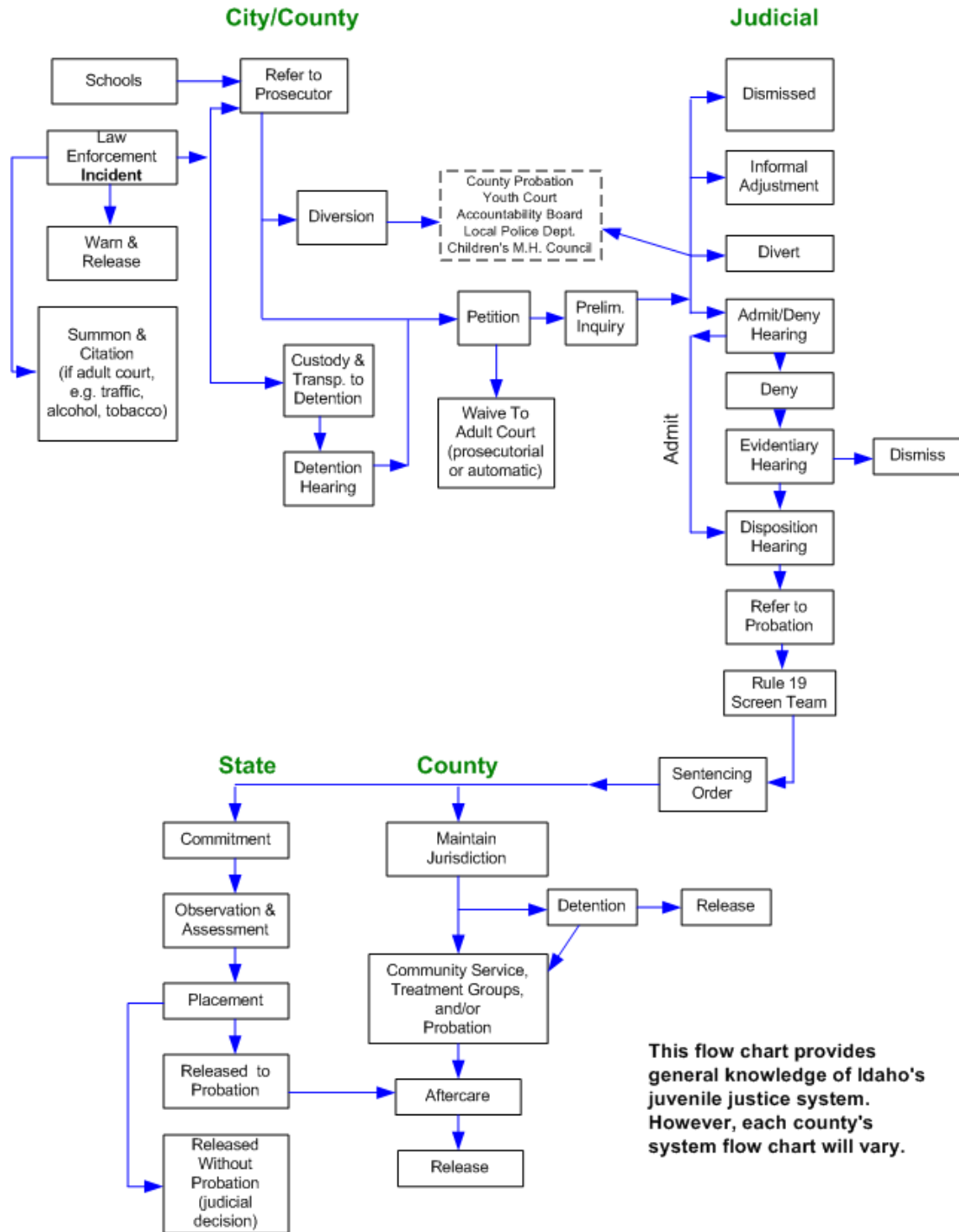
In felony or more serious misdemeanor cases, the court may transfer the case to the district court to be processed under adult criminal law. Under Idaho Code, the juvenile must be at least 14 years of age to be tried as an adult.

The following table depicts the course juvenile offenders take when they become involved in the juvenile justice system.

¹ Idaho Juvenile Corrections Act

² Overview of the Idaho Court System, Idaho Supreme Court

General Flow Chart of Idaho's Juvenile Justice Process

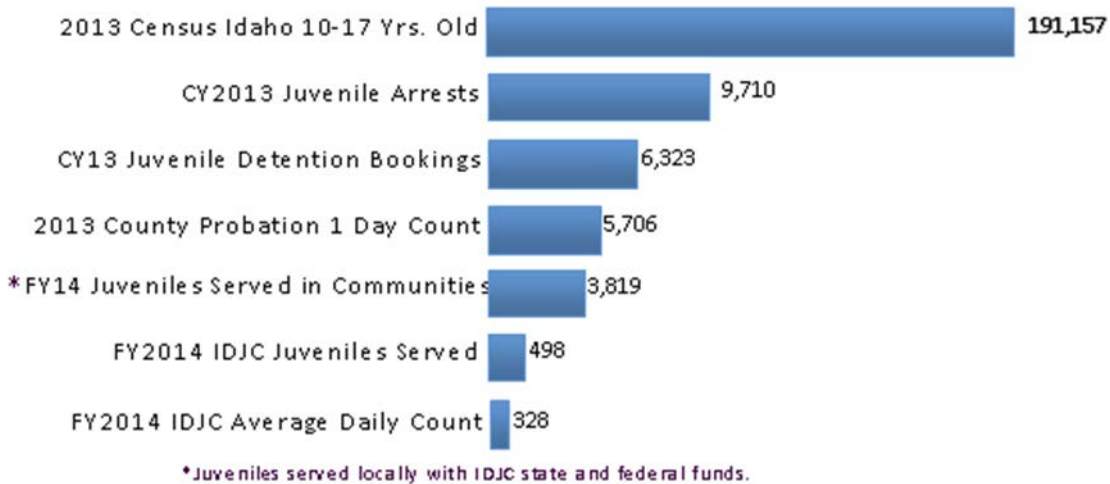


2. Youth Crime Analysis and Needs and Problem Statements

a. Analysis of youth crime problems

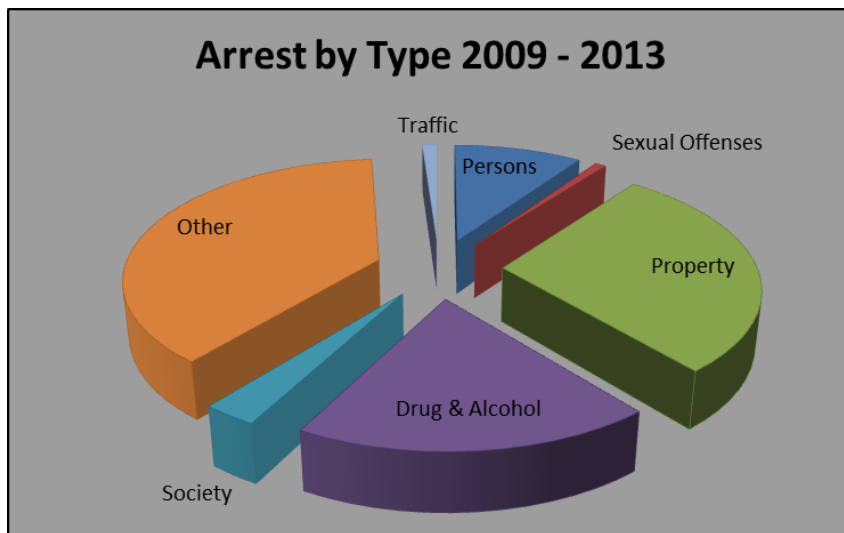
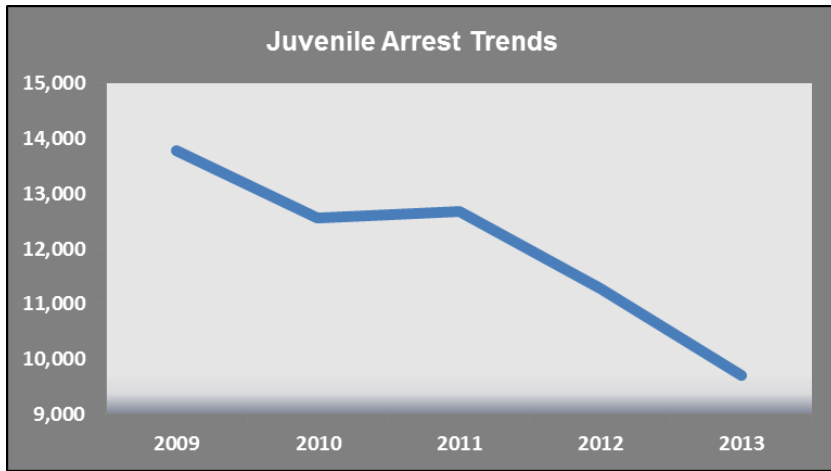
Idaho is a vast state covering over 82,000 square miles with a total population of only 1.6 million. On average, Idaho has only 19 people per square mile compared to the national average of 87. Median income for households in Idaho is 12% below the national average. Dynamics of the juvenile population are noted below.

IDAHO JUVENILE POPULATION

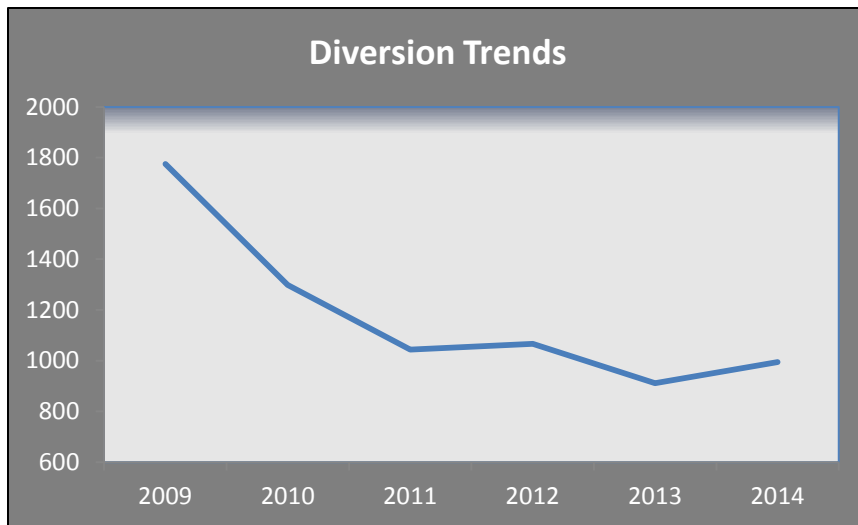


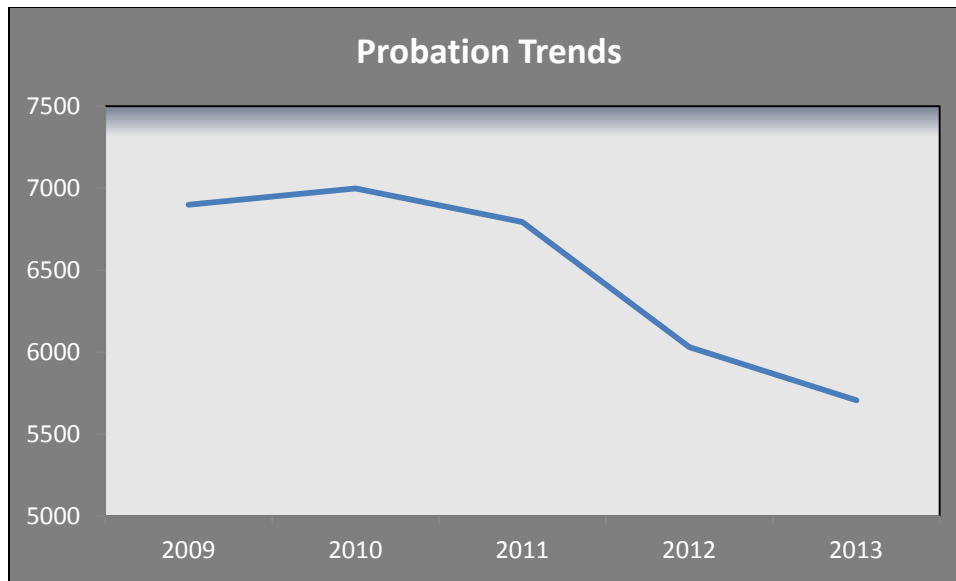
Idaho is similar to much of the nation in that trends for juvenile crime are showing declines in many indicators. Juvenile arrests are down 28% since 2009 with significant reductions in property crimes, crimes against society and traffic offenses. Data from 2009 to 2013 reveals that 38% of juvenile arrests are categorized as "other". Approximately 40% of those arrests cannot be further identified due to limitations in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This category includes offenses such as: fish and game violations, state park violations, securities violations, telephone harassment and others. Of the remaining arrests in the "other" category, 37% were for runaway and 36% were for liquor law violations. Boys accounted for over 2/3 of the liquor law arrests while girls accounted for 52% of the runaway arrests. Nearly 80% of the juveniles arrested identified themselves as white and not of Hispanic origin.

Reductions in arrests are consistent between males and females. Arrests by age are consistent with the declining trend as are arrests by race and ethnicity. Some deviation is noted with race and ethnicity and is generally a function of low numbers in the population and characteristics of local jurisdictions. Charts showing the various data sets considered in this analysis are attached as an appendix.

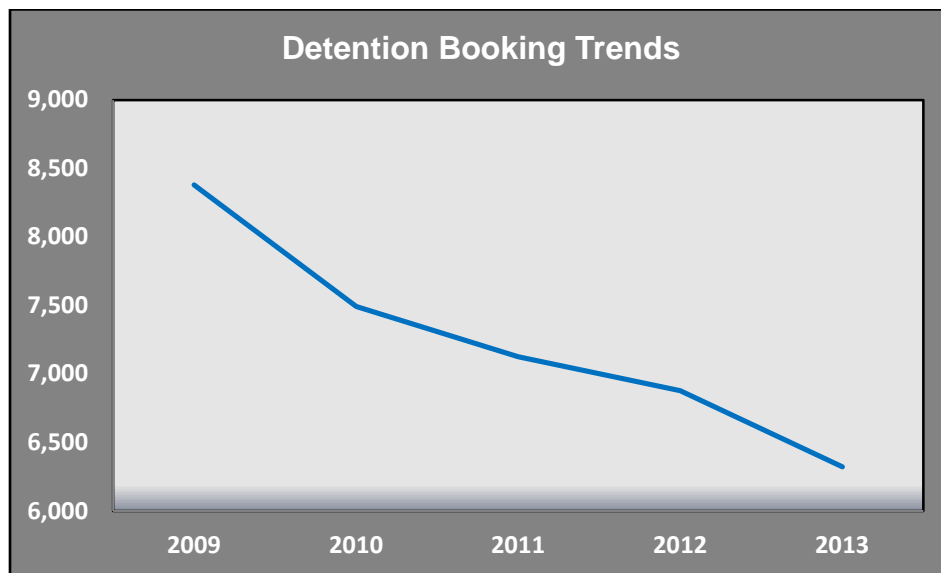


Over 95% of juvenile offenders in Idaho are served at the local level. Diversion, prosecution, probation, and detention are all county functions.





Bookings in county juvenile detention facilities have fallen 25% since 2009, but total bookings and the relative rate of bookings for Hispanic and Native American youth are increasing.



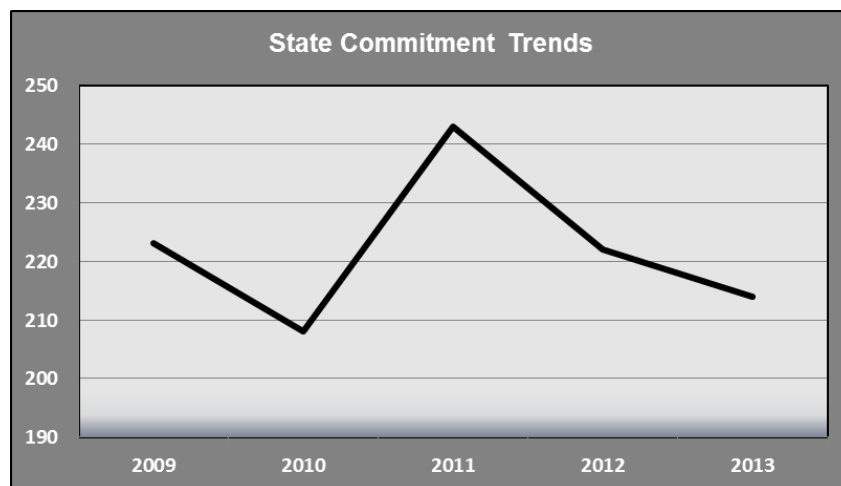
Nearly 75% of juveniles entering county juvenile detention facilities have mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders (McDonald & Begic, 2015). Differences between genders were noted in that boys were more likely to have substance abuse issues while girls were more likely to have mental health issues. Three-fourths of those juveniles were discovered to have been previously diagnosed before they entered the juvenile justice system. This fact raises questions of access to treatment, participation in treatment, and other front end prevention and intervention resources.

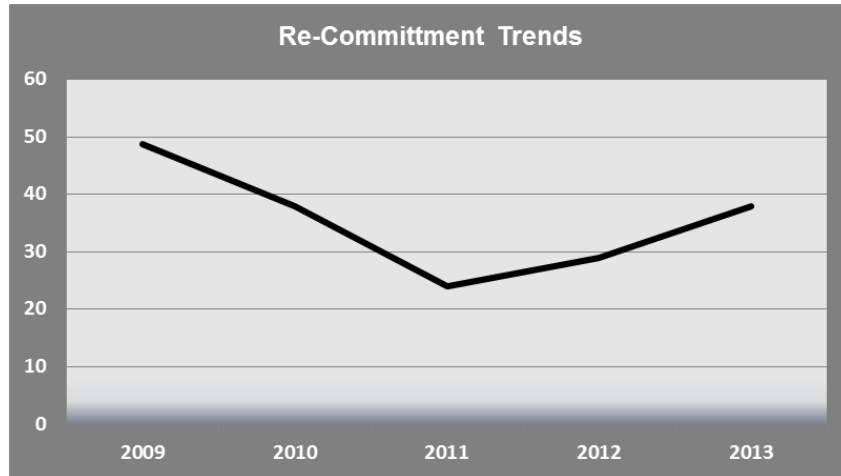
Nearly 27% of all juveniles who completed the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2) screened positive for traumatic experiences (McDonald & Begic, 2015).

- A statistically significant association was found between gender and traumatic experiences. Whereas over 34% of girls screened positive for traumatic experiences on the MAYSI-2, fewer than 25% of boys did so.
- A statistically significant association was found between the indication of mental health problems and traumatic experiences. Whereas just over 78% of juveniles who screened positive for traumatic experiences also screened positive for a mental health problem, nearly 53% of juveniles who screened negative for traumatic experiences did so.
- A logistic regression analysis revealed that traumatic experiences were a stronger predictor of mental health problems than gender. It was revealed that, regardless of gender, those juveniles who screened positive for traumatic experiences were 3.2 times more likely to screen positive for a mental health problem than those who screened negative for traumatic experiences; it was found that, regardless of traumatic experience exposure, girls were two times more likely than boys to screen positive for a mental health problem.

In 2014, over 63% of the juveniles committed to IDJC had a mental health diagnosis, 56% had a substance use disorder, and 34% had co-occurring disorders. Juveniles committed to IDJC remain in custody for an average of 19 months at a cost of \$225 per day for an average cost per juvenile of \$130,000.

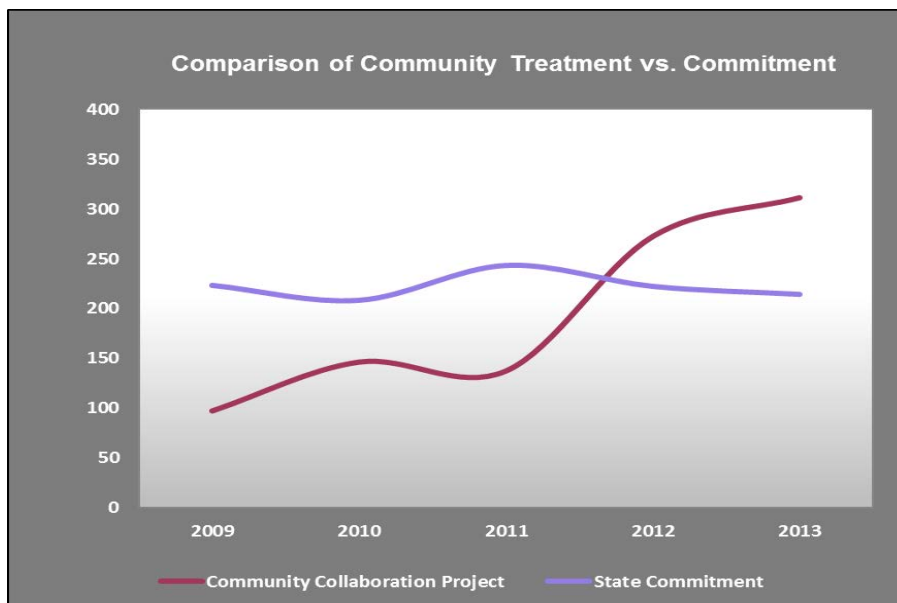
Commitment to state custody has fallen 4% since 2009. In the past ten years, commitment to state custody has dropped 39% and IDJC is now experiencing the lowest daily census numbers in its history.

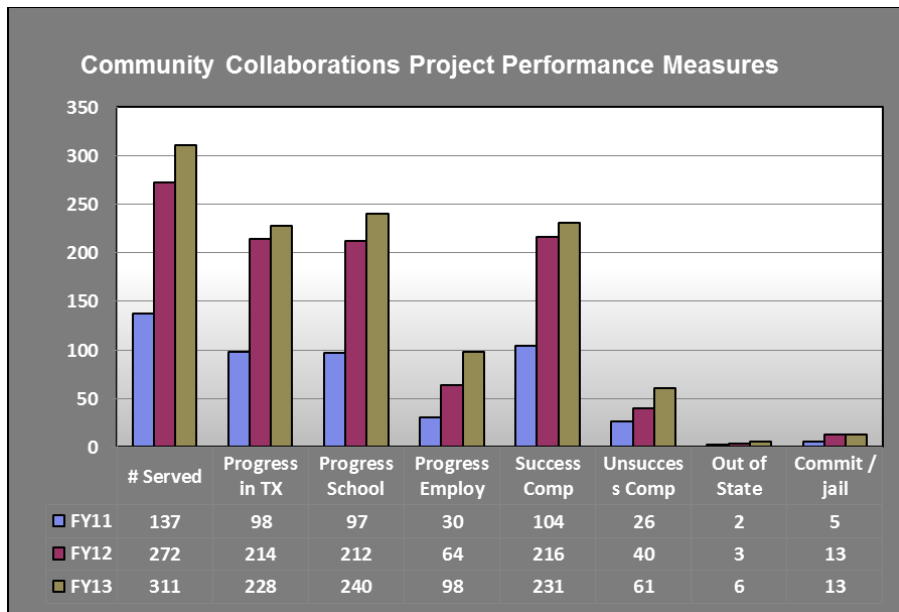




Re-commitment of juveniles to state custody is trending up while overall commitment rates are dropping. Lack of resources in the community are most often identified as the gap in services impacting successful reintegration (OPE 2014).

IDJC administers three collaborative programs to provide community-based services to juvenile offenders. These programs; the Community Incentive Program, Mental Health Program, and Reentry Program are individualized and gender-specific treatment serving the entire state, especially rural and frontier areas. Results from the programs indicate progress in terms of treatment effectiveness, family involvement, cost effectiveness, and partnership between stakeholders. The average cost per juvenile served in the programs is \$3,500 and the recidivism rate of juveniles served is only 4%.



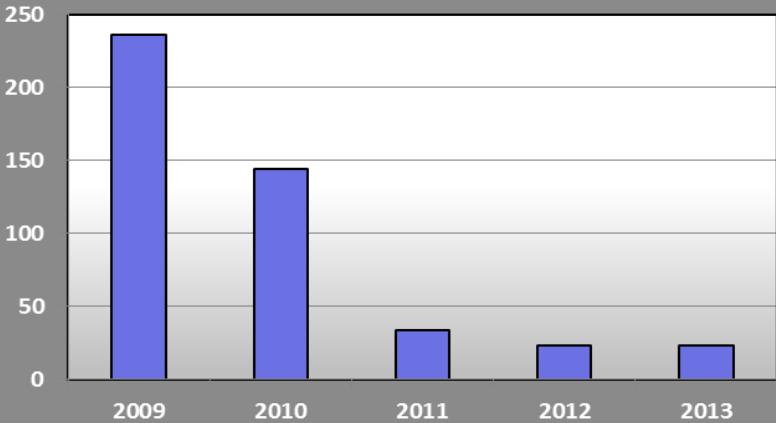


In 2013, the Idaho Legislative Oversight Committee commissioned a study of the confinement of juvenile offenders. The Idaho Office of Performance Evaluation (OPE) conducted the research and published a report in 2014 in which they identified diversion and reintegration as priority areas for system improvement. The issues highlighted in this crime analysis, such as liquor law violations, runaway issues, mental health issues, and costs of confinement, support the conclusions of the OPE to focus on diversion and reintegration.

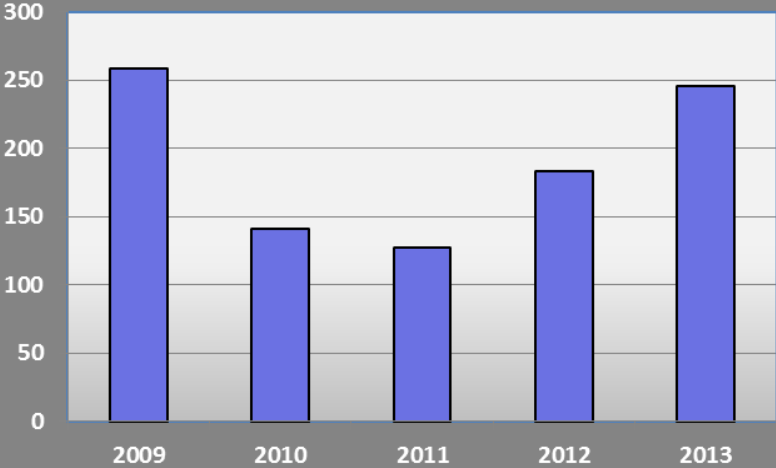
The incidence of females in the juvenile justice has remained consistent over many years. Female offenders committed to IDJC have consistently lower rates of recidivism than their male counterparts. Counties implement programs for females including Girls Circle and Voices. The high incidence of runaway arrests for females is of concern and will be a variable as the state investigates use of the VCO exception.

Violations of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders requirement are trending downward and are currently within de minimus parameters to keep the state in full compliance. The use of the valid court order exception, however, is trending upward and is an area for further attention in the compliance portion of this plan. The state has had no violations of the removal and separation requirements in the past five years.

DSO Violation Trends



Valid Court Order Exceptions



b. State priority juvenile justice needs/problem statements

Idaho's plan is built on principles found in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) and is currently in compliance with the core requirements of the Act. Idaho's juvenile justice system treats youth equitably based on gender, race, family income, and disability. Idaho seeks to empower families and supports approaches that will strengthen families. Funds from the Title II Formula grant do not supplant existing funding, nor do they displace paid employees. Activities implemented with these funds do not impair any collective bargaining relationships and are expended on programs that are part of a coordinated community system of resources. Idaho does not use funds from the Social Security Act for placement of juvenile offenders in the juvenile justice system.

The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) serves as the State Advisory Group for purposes of the JJDP. The IJJC launched a statewide planning strategy by engaging citizens through local District Juvenile Justice Councils, the Tribal Juvenile Justice Council, and IJJC sub-committees in facilitated planning workshops. This approach allowed local communities to generate priorities based on their individual needs and resources. Analysis of juvenile justice by each of these planning workgroups revealed common themes. Priorities include compliance with the JJDP, council action plans, reintegration, status offenders and diversion, and youth voice.

First Priority: Idaho must continue to invest resources to maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP (Program area 19 and 21).

In order to maintain a Federal / State partnership through the JJDP, Idaho must be able to adapt to varying guidance and standards for compliance with core requirements. While the state does not need the Formula grant to incentivize provision of the core protections of the JJDP, the partnership brings credibility, opportunity, and resources for system reform.

The crime analysis revealed that use of the Valid Court Order exception is increasing and approximately 20% of juvenile arrests are for status offenses. Idaho currently has 142 facilities within its monitoring universe including 96 facilities classified as secure. Data collection and onsite inspection is critical for oversight of facilities. Recent changes in guidelines from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention increased the volume of facilities from which data will be required necessitating even greater resources for compliance monitoring.

Idaho has maintained compliance with the act every year with the exception of one when documentation for some instances of the Valid Court Order Exception could not be verified, and thus, the state counted all such instances as violations, pushing the state over the de-minimus variance.

Maintaining compliance with the JJDP is a dynamic process where changes in facilities, staff, and statutes need ongoing attention. Idaho relies on developing and

maintaining strong relationships with partnering organizations to manage a robust and responsive compliance system of training, technical assistance and monitoring.

Second Priority: Idaho must engage citizens and agencies throughout the state at a local level to address juvenile justice system improvement (Program areas 24, 27, 28, and 31). The priorities noted in the District and Tribal Council Action Plans align with the data in the crime analysis and fall into three general categories: closing the front door to the system by focusing on status offenders and low risk delinquent offenders; developing effective partnerships among state and local organizations; and focusing on reintegration of juvenile offenders following out-of-home placements. The data from the Community Collaborations Project demonstrates the effectiveness of community-based programming led by cooperating partners.

System reforms in Idaho are most effective when pursued as grass-roots efforts. Idaho's nature as a rural and frontier state led the State Advisory Group to develop local juvenile justice councils decades ago. Juvenile Justice Councils representing each of Idaho's seven judicial districts participated in facilitated planning workshops where local trends, resources, needs, and priorities were brought together to develop comprehensive plans.

In addition to the District Councils, IDJC supports a Tribal Juvenile Justice Council to identify and prioritize issues within tribal communities. Six federally recognized tribes are located in Idaho. Cultural, legal, and jurisdictional issues arise frequently for Native youth who enter tribal or county juvenile justice systems.

c. Coordination of State Efforts

Empowering Idahoans is one of the Governor's three priorities for the state. Education, health care, and public safety are the focus areas to address this priority. State agencies involved in these areas promote youth development and well-being in a variety of ways and engage diverse partners in such efforts.

Idaho pursues healthy youth development in the contexts of the individual, the family, the neighborhood, the community, and, finally, the State. IDJC partners with organizations within each of these contexts to meet critical needs.

Physical and behavioral health of youth is supported through networks of private providers as well as public programs administered by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW). These networks provide a foundation of health care by providing youth and families access to critical services such as prenatal care, immunizations, screening and assessment, and evidence-based treatment.

Idaho addresses the threat of substance abuse to healthy youth development, in part, through community mobilization and support. The Office of Drug Policy administers prevention programs that engage local coalitions in environmental approaches to prevent and reduce substance abuse. Treatment is provided through several state agencies and a network of providers.

The State Department of Education and local school districts support educational and prevention programs. Initiatives and programs include afterschool programs, safe schools, health education, migrant programs, family engagement, and others. Many school districts use school resource officers who serve as referral sources for community-based services for juveniles.

IDJC serves to reduce juvenile crime in partnership with communities through prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration. Youth justice work funded through this award fills niches in the overall efforts to promote youth development in the state. The target population is youth who have come to the attention of the justice system and therefore require some type of appropriate response. This plan will complement other activities in the state by protecting youth in custody, serving youth through community-based services, and collaborating with both justice and non-justice system organizations.

IDJC partners with many state and local groups to enhance the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system. IDJC participates in numerous workgroups and boards addressing issues such as healthy teen relationships, suicide prevention, children's mental health, child protection, substance abuse, and others.

The District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils serve as hubs for sharing resources, coordinating activities, and reducing duplication of services. Councils actively engage non-justice organizations in the community through regular meetings and community forums.

Challenges to coordination of broad-based youth development activities include policy limitations within funding streams and agencies. Flexible and responsive funding is critical to collaborative projects. Consistent performance measures across funding streams can also be a challenge to collaboration. Open, honest, and timely communication is one of the most critical elements to youth development activities. Differences between agencies in terminology and data systems can present a significant challenge. Scheduling meetings and forums where collaborating partners and members of the general public can participate is an ongoing challenge. Consistent involvement from schools and youth can be difficult due to scheduling conflicts.

d. Goals and Objectives

Idaho is in compliance with the Core Requirements of the JJDP Act (program areas 19 and 21)

- Compliance: Idaho will continue to remain in compliance with the core protections and continue to reduce de-minimus outcomes.
- DMC: Idaho will maintain a bias-free juvenile justice system.

Idaho provides youth development opportunities through an informed and effective State Advisory Group and District/Tribal Councils. (program areas 24, 27, 28, and 31)

- The Youth Committee: With full Council support, 100% of present plan is complete by Year Three. Without full support, 2/3 will be complete.
- Councils: By Year One, planning for specialty areas will be accomplished. By Year Three, district plans will be fully implemented.
- Status Offenders: Comprehensive services are provided at the district level and the number of status-offending and low-risk youth entering the formal system is significantly reduced.
- Reintegration Committee: By Year One, district council plans are fully integrated with the re-entry plan. By Year Three, based on Year One activity, plan will be initiated.

e. Implementation (Activities and Services)

The detailed activities within each Council Action Plan as well as the Youth, Compliance, DMC, and Reintegration Committee Plans can be found in the appendix. IDJC and the State Advisory Group will support and oversee progress on these plans through quarterly meetings. Adjustments to timelines, resource identification, leadership, and other issues are addressed during the meetings.

Activities to reach the goals and objectives of the statewide plan are:

- Conduct quarterly meetings of the State Advisory Group
 - Receive updates from Councils
 - Determine plan modifications as needed
 - Make budgetary decisions
- Conduct at least 6 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

Idaho is currently engaged in two projects to narrow the front door to the juvenile justice system and reduce out of home placements. The Capstone project is the product of participation in the Georgetown University's Center for Juvenile Justice Reform. A diverse team of juvenile justice practitioners attended training at the university and developed a project to encourage and standardize diversion programs throughout the state. This program not only has the capacity to narrow the front door, but may also be instrumental in addressing issues around deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

The IDJC Millennium Grant project has an annual budget of more than \$1,000,000 and intends to divert status and low-risk offenders who demonstrate risk for tobacco use and substance abuse. This program seeks to identify, screen, and divert low-risk juvenile offenders through partnerships with courts, schools, families, probation, diversion, and Tribes. Community-based programs such as Restorative Conferencing, LifeSkills, Not-on-Tobacco, Towards no Drugs, and other evidence-based approaches are engaged through this program.

f. Compliance Monitoring

To be submitted separately according to guidelines.

2015 Idaho 3-Year Plan Priorities

Organization		Priority Area	Description
Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission		Core Protections of the JJDP Act	DSO, Jail Removal, Separation
		DMC	Assessment/Intervention
		Council Priorities	Each Council pioneers one specialty and trains Commission and other Councils
		Youth Voice	Constitution, Survey, Youth/Adult Partnership
		Reintegration	Collaborative decision-making, Cross System Learning, Youth/Families, Targeted Outcomes
		Status Offenders	Tobacco / Alcohol, Restorative Practices, Collaboration
Tribal Council		Research and recommendations	Expand Council, Identify and develop resources
	SPECIALTY	Developing Tribal Assets	UNITY, Youth Voice, Diversion
		Reintegration	Elder Panels, Identify successful approaches
District 1 Council	SPECIALTY	Early System Supports and Approaches	Diversion, District-wide meetings, Restorative Justice
		Reintegration	Identify successful approaches
		Outreach and education	Training on youth challenges, prevention
District 2 Council	SPECIALTY	Mental Health	Training, Traumatic Brain Injury, Dual Diagnosis, Behavioral Health services
		Prevention and Collaboration	Build relationships, ongoing training, status offender and family programs
		Reintegration	Services in rural areas
District 3 Council		Stronger Diversion	Screening tool, diversion process, evidence-based programs
	SPECIALTY	Strengthen Families and Reentry	Family Engagement, life skills
		Collaboration and Wrap Around	Research current practices, research models
District 4 Council	SPECIALTY	Reintegration and Family Engagement	Family Assessment and Engagement, Family Advocates,
		Service and Agency Collaboration	Expand Council Meetings / Develop collaborative project
District 5 Council	SPECIALTY	Reintegration and Family	Restorative Practices, research, family engagement
		Diversion of Low Risk Youth	Best practices for Diversion
		System and Service Collaboration	District Forum, Inventory services
District 6 Council		Training	Youth needs, Substance Abuse, Mental Health
	SPECIALTY	Strengthen Family Engagement	Family Group Decision Making, Family skills
District 7 Council		School Education	Social Stigmas
	SPECIALTY	Family Resources and Reintegration	Strength-based screening instrument, resource guide
		Collaboration / Communication	Strengthen Stakeholder and Resource Networks
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections		Evidence-based Practices	Length of stay, successful completion, family involvement
		Reintegration	Skill development; family involvement
		Well-Structured System	Collaboration, training, quality improvement
		Strengthen Department	Education; staff turnover; family satisfaction (family focus groups); PBS

g. Additional Requirements
1. SAG Membership

The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission serves as a Supervisory Board in partnership with the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (Designated State Agency). The following table lists current members of the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission which serves as the SAG. Idaho meets all requirements for SAG membership.

Member Name	Original Appointment	Member Category	Formula Description	FT Govt. Emp.	Youth Members
Stacy Brown	8/31/2012	B	Law Enf. and JJ	1	
Bill Thompson	10/2/2002	A,B	Elected Official		
Carolyn Peterson	9/18/2003	E	Volunteer		
Susan Delyea	8/15/2007	E,D	Youth Member		1
Fernando Flores	5/11/2011	E	Youth Member		1
Anna Rodriguez	7/1/2013	E	Youth Member		1
Kailamai Hansen	7/1/2013	E	Youth Member		1
Chelsi Nygaard	7/1/2013	E	Youth Member		1
Dale Kleinert	8/1/2013	G,H	Schools/IEP		
Lisa Taylor	1/15/2013	B	Law Enf. and JJ	1	
Denise Blevins	9/13/1999	E	Volunteer		
Hon. Darrell Bolz	4/15/2004	A	Volunteer		
Andy Rodriguez	1/10/2005	C	Public Agency	1	
Kyle Fisher	10/2/2002	B	Law Enf. and JJ	1	
Nancy Lopez	10/2/2002	E	Volunteer		
Lorin Nielson	4/12/2012	A,B	Elected Official		
Hon. Mark Ingram	5/13/2014	B	Law Enf. and JJ	1	
Jazmin Hill	5/14/2014	E	Youth Member		1
Brooke Jones	5/13/2014	E	Youth Member		1
Dave Peters	5/14/2014	H	Mental Health	1	
Mo Canfield	5/13/2014	E	Volunteer		
Korey Solomon	5/14/2014	D,H	Mental Health		
Darin Burrell	5/13/2014	B	Law Enf. and JJ	1	
Matt Olsen	7/1/2014	B	Law Enf. and JJ	1	
Ismael Fernandez	5/13/2014	E	Youth Member		1
Ashley Kuber	5/14/2014	E	Youth Member		1

Total Members: 26
 Full-Time Government: 8 (30%)
 Youth Members: 9 (35%)

2. Formula Grants Program Staff

The Community Operations and Program Services (COPS) Division manage the Formula Grants program. The Grants Bureau is developing a new collaboration with the POST Training Coordinator to oversee compliance activities. The IDJC Grants Bureau manages the following programs:

- Title II Formula Grant
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant
- Idaho Millennium Fund Grant
- Community Collaborations Project
- Detention Clinician Program

Alan F. Miller, Juvenile Justice Specialist 100%

Duties: Plan, develop, assist communities and state agencies to develop systems, coordinate planning activities, provide technical assistance, grant development, and staff support for the Commission.

Dawn Wilson, Grants/Contracts Officer 10%

Duties: Develop grants, monitor, evaluate and report grant activities and provide training and technical assistance to users. Manage community programs, and the detention clinician project.

Lisa Stoner, Grants/Contracts Specialist 20%

Duties: Evaluate grant and contract applications and provide grant coordination and oversight, and provide technical assistance to stakeholders and sub-grantees.

Janice Berndt, Administrative Assistant 50%

Duties: Perform a wide variety of support functions and apply detailed program knowledge in developing program records and collecting information and provide liaison between management and other organizational units.

Karen Skow, POST Training Coordinator 20%

Duties: Develop curriculum, oversee training academies, supervise compliance, train law enforcement, jail and detention staff on core requirements.

Vacant, Compliance Monitor 100%

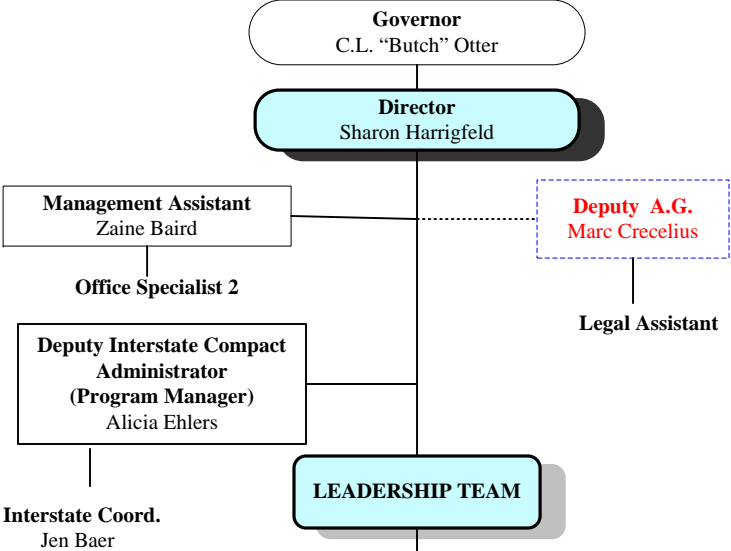
Duties: Develop policies and procedures, train stakeholders, monitor facilities, oversee compliance projects, develop remedial action plans, and write reports. This position also coordinates DMC activities.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

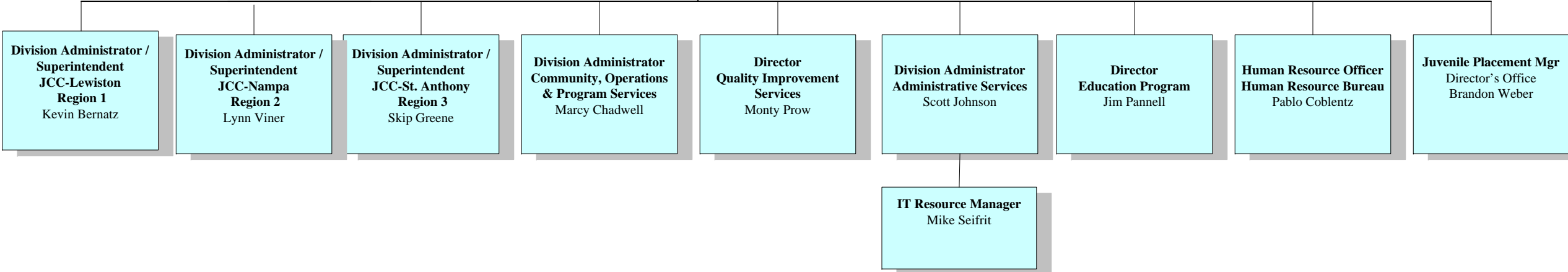
IDJC Leadership Team

January 2015

Total Allocated FTE: 404



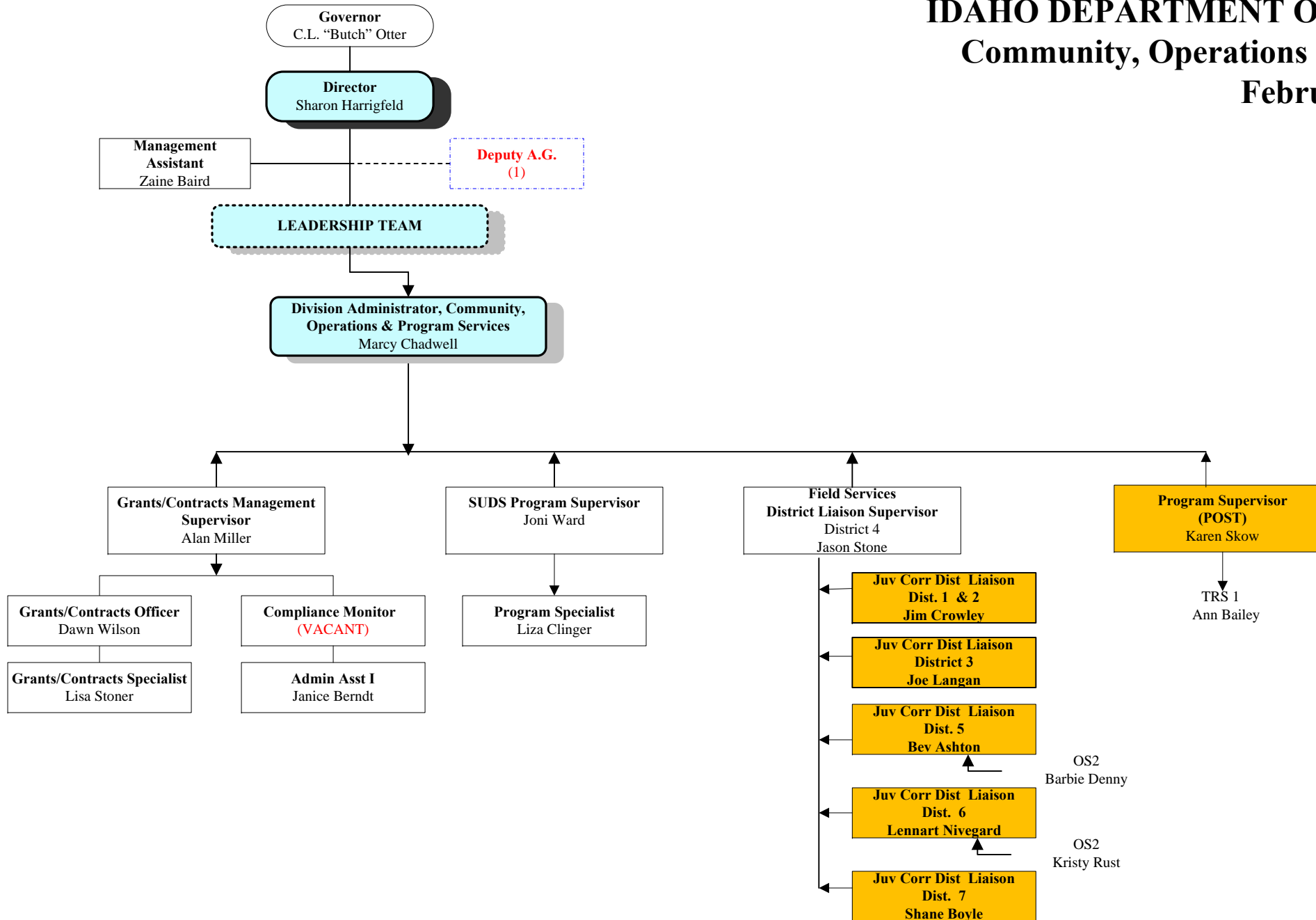
KEY:
 Light Blue Box = Leadership Team Member
 Orange Box = Individual Located in location geographically separate from supervisor
 Red Text = Position to be filled at later date
 Red Text/Blue Dotted Box = Indicates a functional relationship only; No reporting relationship
 Gray Box = Direct report relationship to another supervisor through the Leadership Team



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Community, Operations & Program Services Division

February 2015



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3. 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. IDJC staff provides training to all new grantees.
4. Grant recipients submit data to IDJC on a quarterly basis.
5. IDJC staff review quarterly reports, verify data, and provide technical assistance to grantees to ensure valid data.
6. IDJC staff enters data into the DCTAT 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.

IDJC gives priority to evidence-based programs and does not continue to fund programs if results are not demonstrated.

h. Additional Information

4. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

Currently most of the data sharing between agencies is coordinated by case managers on an ad-hoc basis. Idaho Juvenile Rule 19 requires treatment teams for juveniles being considered for state commitment. Defined in Idaho Code 20-511(a) for MHP and 20-523 for CIP, treatment teams include staff from county probation, IDJC, and IDHW (see Idaho Code, Title 20 in Attachments). The collaboration of team members eliminates duplication of effort and ensures that public services such as Medicaid are maximized. Collaboration also ensures payment services such as private insurance are utilized first and there is no supplanting of funds. Treatment teams may also include tribal personnel, parents, schools, treatment providers, and other stakeholders specific to the needs of the individual juvenile.

Recently, IDJC and various system partners have agreed to reduce our reliance on ad-hoc sharing and create web services. Web services allow for secure and automatic agency database to database exchanges. A statewide effort between IDJC, State Board of Education (SBOE), and the Idaho Department of Labor (IDOL) is scheduled to launch in July 2015. Once complete, IDJC will have data showing evidence of “positive

youth outcomes” post-IDJC custody, in the case of IDOL, taxable wage at 6 and 12 months post release, and at SBOE a review of post-secondary enrollment and attainment after release.

In the near future, IDJC and IDHW will team up and create a web service to share information surrounding the juveniles who are ordered by the court to undergo a mental health evaluation. This is expected to enhance the evaluation conducted by IDHW and establish a baseline for IDJC to become aware of the 20-511A order.

Attachments:

1. Data Charts from Crime Analysis
2. Budget Form
3. Council Plan Summaries
4. OPE Report
5. Disclosure of Risk
6. Disclosure of Pending Applications
7. Research Integrity
8. Compliance with Additional Requirements
9. Financial Capacity
10. Disclosure of Lobbying Activities