

**APPENDIX D**

**JUVENILE CORRECTIONS**

## **OVERVIEW OF IDAHO'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

The 1903 Idaho Legislature passed a bill that founded the Idaho Industrial Reform School for the Commitment of Wayward Youth. Over 90 years later, the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) was created at the recommendation of a special legislative committee. The recommendation to create a department was based on a series of meetings held across the state to gather input from the public and juvenile justice practitioners. In response to the input, the 1995 Idaho Legislature passed the Juvenile Corrections Act. This act removed juvenile corrections' responsibilities from the Department of Health and Welfare and vested them in the newly created Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections.

The legislature developed a stronger partnership between the state and counties by creating the Department of Juvenile Corrections. Together, the county probation offices and the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections implement the "Balanced Approach" philosophy emphasizing three priorities: public safety, accountability, and competency development. Through this approach, the counties and the state work together to ensure that juvenile justice in Idaho is a system that guarantees the best possible chance for juveniles to lead productive lives in the future. The juvenile justice system in Idaho today is a network of many organizations committed to providing direction for youth, family units, and communities.

### **Board of Juvenile Corrections**

On November 5, 1997, Governor Philip Batt, through Executive Order Number 97-18, created the Board of Juvenile Corrections. This Board is the primary advisory body to the Governor and the Department of Juvenile Corrections. Its charge is to advise on "fiscal, policy and administrative matters concerning Idaho's Juvenile Corrections system" and to assist in the "development of goals, standards and measures to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department of Juvenile Corrections and its programs." Board membership consists of three Idaho citizens, the chair of the Idaho Senate Judiciary and Rules Committee, and the chair of the Idaho House Judiciary, Rules and Administration Committee.

### **Counties**

Idaho has forty-four counties. Each county has a unique way of addressing juvenile offenders. The state legislature provides funding for county programs through the Juvenile Corrections Act funds and Tobacco Tax funds.

The Juvenile Corrections Act requires counties to provide aftercare services to juvenile offenders reentering their communities. Reintegration is improving because of the Department of Juvenile Corrections' refined case management system and its ongoing partnership with counties. Case management is the overarching mechanism that achieves coordinated planning and continuous, consistent services, referral, and monitoring of juvenile offenders who have been committed to secure confinement and need transition into the community. Case management services begin with the pre-commitment screening and continue until release from IDJC custody. The position of the Juvenile Services Coordinator (JSC) provides ongoing case management services for juvenile offenders committed and placed in either state or contract provider facilities. In all cases, the JSC must collaborate with members of the treatment team, including family or guardians, the Juvenile Probation Officer, and other treatment providers that have been identified as critical to the juvenile's successful return to the community.

The Idaho Association of Counties continues to work with IDJC through committees and meetings to identify the various issues and concerns held by state and local juvenile corrections' stakeholders. Both parties are committed to ongoing development of the partnership between the Department of Juvenile Corrections and the local service providers.

### **Juvenile Justice Judicial System**

Seven judicial districts in Idaho handle juvenile matters in various ways. There are 89 full time magistrate judges; however, not all of them hear juvenile cases. In District 1, juvenile cases are handled by the local county magistrate judges. In District 2, one judge handles the majority of all that district's juvenile cases. In District 3, one judge now handles all juvenile cases in Canyon County, and in the remaining counties the local county judge handles juvenile cases. In District 4, there are three judges who handle all juvenile cases in Ada County, and in the remaining counties the local county judge handles juvenile cases. In District 5, there are four magistrate judges who handle all the juvenile cases in the various counties. In District 6, there is one magistrate judge who hears all juvenile cases in Bannock County, and in the remaining counties the local county judge handles juvenile cases. In District 7, one magistrate judge hears all the juvenile cases in Bonneville County, and in the remaining counties the local county judge handles juvenile cases.

The Administrative Office of the Idaho Supreme Court provides juvenile justice specific training to all new magistrate judges and has within its office a juvenile justice coordinator to help ensure the effective administration of justice in juvenile justice cases. The Idaho Supreme Court has appointed a committee composed of at least one magistrate judge from each of the seven judicial districts in the state to advise the Supreme Court on

matters relating to juvenile issues. The team meets several times a year and invites other interested agencies and groups to attend its meetings.

## **Law Enforcement**

Idaho State Police (ISP) is the state law enforcement agency that not only includes the State Police, but also Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST); North and South Command; Support Services; Forensic Services; Management Services; Idaho Statistical Analysis Center; and Planning, Grants and Research. There are also sixty-eight city police departments and forty-four county sheriff's departments. Counties are required to elect a sheriff every four years, while police departments are established according to city ordinance.

IDJC works closely with ISP and local law enforcement and provides funding to ISP for Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) through the Alcohol Beverage Control Bureau. Byrne grants are available from Planning, Grants and Research to fund law enforcement and criminal justice projects around the state for specific and innovative projects that reduce drug use and violent crime and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system.

## **Department of Health and Welfare**

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) is a state agency responsible for over thirty health, welfare and human services programs throughout Idaho. The Department's mission is to actively promote and protect the health and safety of Idahoans and they report directly to the Governor.

IDHW has eight divisions: Health, Behavioral Health, Management Services, Information Technology, Human Resources, Welfare, Medicaid, and Family and Community Services. Each division partners with other agencies and groups to provide a wide range of services to Idaho communities.

The Division of Family and Community Services (FACS) directs many of the department's social service programs. These include child welfare, developmental disabilities, and screening and early intervention for infants and toddlers. FACS also provides navigation services, which connect individuals and families in crisis situations with services to stabilize their lives. FACS programs work together to provide services that are family-centered, focusing on the entire family and building on family strengths while supporting and empowering families.

Idaho State School and Hospital in Nampa also is administered by FACS. This facility provides residential care for people with developmental disabilities who experience severe behavioral or significant medical complications.

Child Welfare services are provided through Child and Family Services (CFS), a program within the Division of FACS. It provides child protection, out-of-home placement,

adoptions, Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, Indian child welfare services, Independent Living services, training/evaluation, day care, and agency and facility licensing. Direct CFS services are delivered locally in seven geographic areas of the state.

The Division of Behavioral Health helps children, adults, and families address and manage personal challenges resulting from mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders. The division recognizes that many people suffer from both mental illness and substance use addiction, and integrates services for these co-occurring disorders to improve outcomes. Services accessed through the division are consumer-driven and prevention-oriented.

### **Contract Providers**

IDJC and counties contract with a number of nonprofit providers for both residential and nonresidential services for juvenile offenders. These providers are an important resource for youth and offer a wide range of services and programs, including Functional Family Therapy, after-school programs, specialized foster care, crisis intervention, sex offender treatment, group care, and residential treatment.

### **Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission**

The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (Commission) serves as the state advisory board responsible for performing the duties required by the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor and may include educators, local government officials, juvenile justice professionals, judges, prosecutors, juveniles, business persons, and private citizens. Idaho receives grants from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) annually. Grant programs include the Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant, State Formula Grant, and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. The vast majority of grant funds are passed from IDJC to units of local government, schools, Tribes, and nonprofit organizations to address critical needs at all points along the continuum of care for juveniles at risk and juvenile offenders.

### **Idaho Juvenile Justice Association**

The Idaho Juvenile Justice Association (IJJA) is a 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to improving communication, training, and system functioning. IJJA is comprised of over 400 representatives from all sectors of Idaho's juvenile justice system

and produces an annual conference for line staff and supervisors that has grown dramatically over the years.

### **Idaho Association of County Juvenile Justice Administrators**

The Idaho Association of County Juvenile Justice Administrators (IACJJA) is a subcommittee of the Idaho Association of Commissioners and Clerks (IACC) and is comprised of juvenile detention center administrators and juvenile probation department administrators from all forty-four counties in the state. The Association has the state of Idaho's foremost experts in the field of county juvenile probation and juvenile detention which support and promote the balanced and restorative justice model. The Association also endeavors to provide current training to members in the realm of juvenile justice practices and current case law in efforts to reduce liability to individual counties.

### **Idaho Criminal Justice Commission**

The primary purpose of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC) is to provide policy-level direction and to promote efficient and effective use of resources, based on best practices or evidenced-based practices, for matters related to the state's criminal justice system. The ICJC has the authority to make policy-level recommendations to the Governor. It is comprised of 25 members from the three executive branches, state and local agencies, and the public. As of the writing of this document, there are 13 subcommittees studying issues to make recommendations on topics, such as, data sharing, children of incarcerated parents, sexual offender management, human trafficking, Grant Review Council, criminal fees and fines, Prison Rape Elimination Act compliance, misdemeanor reclassification, mental health, gang strategies, and adult and juvenile expungements and withheld judgments.

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