

# Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

## Senate Judiciary and Rules Committee

Sharon Harrigfeld, Director  
February 2, 2015



*Developing productive citizens in partnership with communities, through juvenile crime prevention, education, rehabilitation and reintegration*

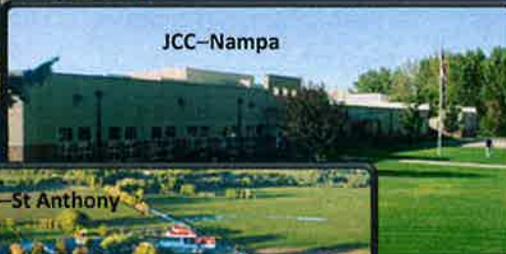
## IDJC Legislative Intent

*Idaho Code 20-501*

1. Provide humane, disciplined confinement to a juvenile offender who presents a danger to the community
2. Strengthen opportunities for the juvenile offender's development of competency and life skills
3. Hold juvenile offenders accountable for their delinquent behavior
4. Invoke the participation of the juvenile offender's parent or legal guardian
5. Develop efficient and effective juvenile correctional programs
6. Provide a diversity of innovative and effective programs
7. Assist counties in developing meaningful programs for juvenile offenders
8. Provide programs to increase public awareness of the mission of the juvenile corrections system
9. Develop and maintain a statewide juvenile offender system

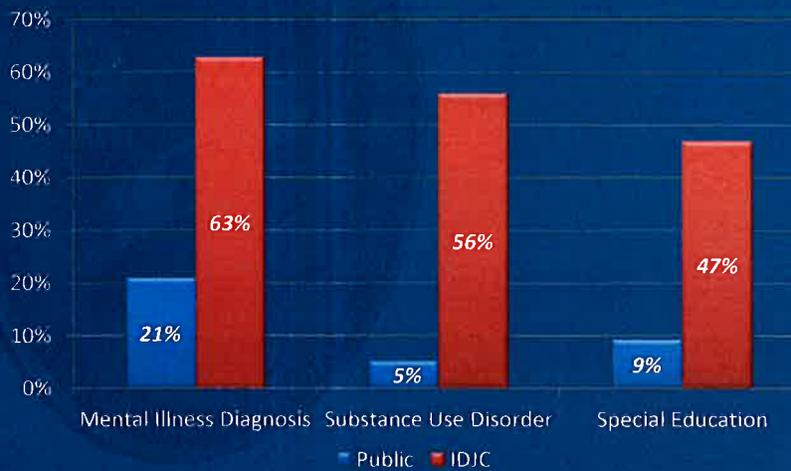


*Idaho Code 20-501 Legislative Intent*  
*(1) Provide humane, disciplined confinement to a juvenile offender who presents a danger to the community*



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IDJC Juvenile Identified Needs





*(2) Strengthen opportunities for the juvenile offender's development of competency and life skills*

Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice



- Why is it important?
- Some things about young people are universal
- View youth through the lens of developmental processes
- Emotional versus cognitive development
- A "speeding car without brakes or steering wheel"
- Youth are inseparable from their families and communities of origin



*(3) Hold juvenile offenders accountable for their delinquent behavior*



*(4) Invoke the participation of the juvenile offender's parent or legal guardian*



*(5) Develop efficient and effective juvenile correctional programs*



*Strengthening connections between individual performance and agency mission*

*(5) Develop efficient and effective juvenile correctional programs*

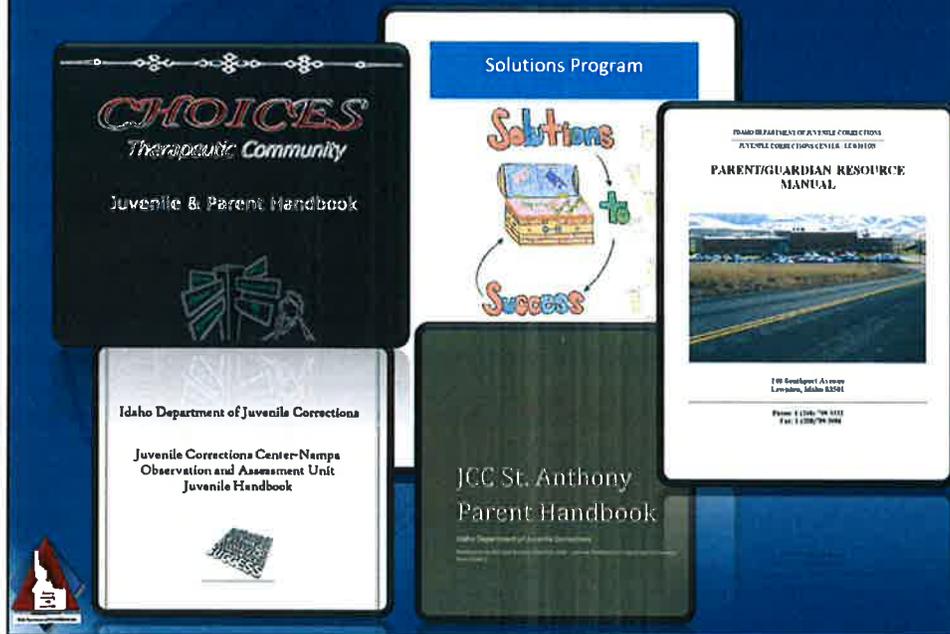


*(5) Develop efficient and effective juvenile correctional programs*

Time	Topic
630AM	Wake
7AM	Morning Group Meeting
8AM	Breakfast
9AM-3PM	School
12PM	Lunch
4PM	Afternoon Group Meeting
5PM	Individual/Family Therapy
6PM	Dinner
7PM	Personal Time
8PM	Evening Group Meeting
9PM	Lights Out



(6) Provide a diversity of innovative and effective programs



(7) Assist counties in developing meaningful programs for juvenile offenders

Juvenile Justice Substance Use Disorder System:  
Juveniles Served Per Level of Care



Fiscal Year	Treatment	State Admin	Total Expended
FY 2012 Total	\$1,870,000	\$108,700	\$1,978,700
FY 2013 Total	\$3,306,600	\$137,600	\$3,444,200
FY 2014 Total	\$2,561,053	\$303,743	\$2,864,796

*(7) Assist counties in developing meaningful programs for juvenile offenders*

**Training**

- POST Academies
- IJJA
- Detention Clinician Training



*(7) Assist counties in developing meaningful programs for juvenile offenders*

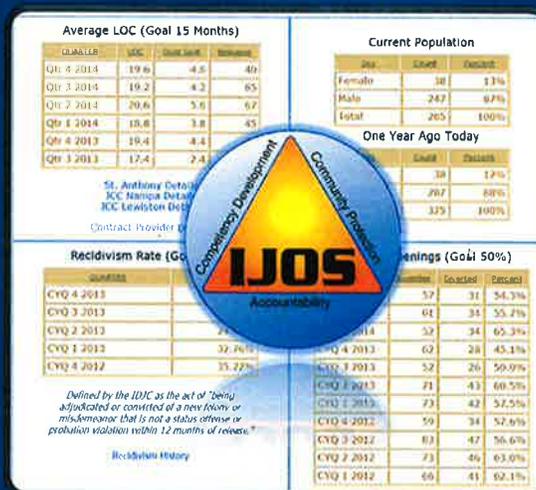
Grant Program	Juveniles Served (last three years )	Juveniles Committed to IDJC	Percent Successful Juveniles
Community Incentive Program <i>FY 2014 Dollars Spent \$100,000</i>	360	10	97%
Re-Entry Program <i>FY 2014 Dollars Spent \$130,029</i>	172	14	92%
Mental Health Program <i>FY 2014 Dollars Spent \$549,900</i>	389	14	96%



*(8) Provide programs to increase public awareness of the mission of the juvenile corrections system*

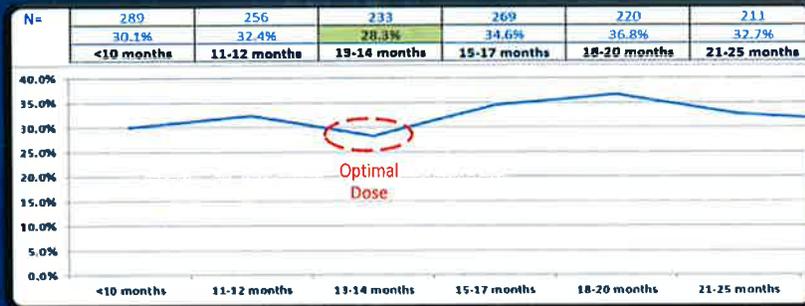


*9) Develop and maintain a statewide juvenile offender system*

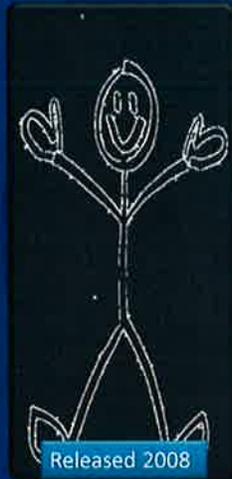


*The Director's Dashboard provides IDJC staff with instant access to critical performance information*

9) Develop and maintain a statewide juvenile offender system



9) Develop and maintain a statewide juvenile offender system



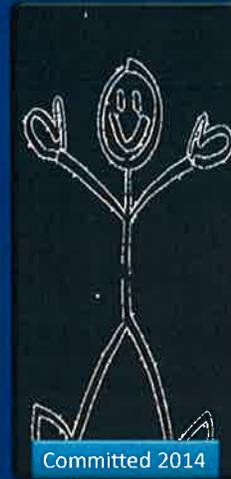
Released 2008

Age 15

Male

Sexual Offense

Victim of Child Abuse



Committed 2014









## Idaho Juvenile Justice System

### THE STRENGTH OF COLLABORATION

As we approach the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Juvenile Corrections Act (JCA) of 1995, juvenile justice in Idaho made great strides in serving at-risk juveniles. The strength of partnerships and collaborative efforts with the judiciary, counties, and local communities, has allowed for significant advancement in the Idaho juvenile justice system. This has resulted in the lowest Department census since the Department's inception, while approximately 95% of justice involved juveniles receive services at the county level. Research consistently demonstrates that serving juveniles in the community leads to the best outcomes possible.

The collaboration envisioned by the creators of the JCA is being realized through current restorative justice initiatives. These initiatives are modeled in Idaho's early intervention work with status offenders through programs such as Family Group Decision Making, Restorative Conferencing, and juvenile justice Substance Use Disorder Services. Strong collaboration in Idaho's juvenile justice system emphasizes community protection, competency development, and accountability with victim restoration.

## Proposed Legislation

**Juvenile Sex Offender Registration Act**—The current system bases juvenile sex offender registration on the offense committed. A multi-agency task force working on this legislation believes registration for juveniles should be risk based. The proposed legislation would set registration levels for those who have been adjudicated of a sexual offense.

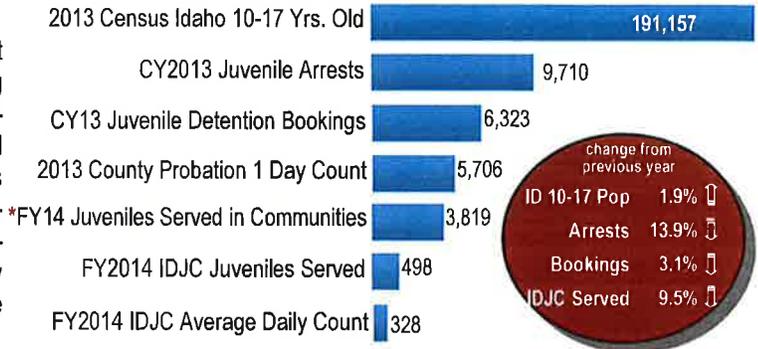
**Blended Sentences**—Changes are intended to avoid current inconsistencies and provide courts with clarity when issuing blended sentences for juveniles convicted in district court. This legislation would allow those juveniles to be involved with adult probation officers from the earliest stages of commitment to the Department.

**Escape Statutes**—Current law does not address how to charge a juvenile who is over 18 and escapes from custody. This would clarify the charging mechanism.

## Zero Tolerance

While the Governor has created a zero tolerance task force to develop a set of standards for Idaho facilities, the task force has agreed that juvenile facilities and the protection of those in the facilities is best addressed by complying with standards set forth within the PREA guidelines. In accordance with PREA standards, the Department recently underwent one of the first juvenile state facility audits in the country and JCC—St. Anthony has been **certified as 100% PREA compliant**.

## IDAHO JUVENILE POPULATION



\*Juveniles served locally with IDJC state and federal funds.

## Juvenile Correctional Center Average Costs

AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
\$102.21	Program
\$36.39	Education Services
\$20.05	Security
\$18.12	Medical Services
\$17.36	Administration
\$13.72	Food Services
\$13.31	Maintenance
\$2.59	Laundry/Clothing
\$1.29	Janitorial/Housekeeping

Note: Based on FY14 average costs

The total average cost per day [to provide services] at a Level 4 juvenile correctional center is: **\$225.06**

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

## DID YOU KNOW? IDJC Demographics 2014

- ✓ **Gender:** Male - 88.8%, Female - 11.2%
- ✓ **Race:** W - 72.7%, H - 18.2%, B - 3.8%, AI - 3.1%, Other— 2.2%
- ✓ **Average Age:** 17.1 years old
- ✓ **Crime:** Property - 35.3%, Sex Offense - 27.6%, Person - 25.5%, Other - 11.6%
- ✓ **Crime Level:** Felony - 56.0%, Misdemeanor - 44.0%
- ✓ **Mental Health Diagnosis:** 63.0%
- ✓ **Substance Use Disorder:** 55.6% (drug and/or alcohol)
- ✓ **Co-occurring Disorders:** 33.6% (substance use and mental health diagnoses)
- ✓ **FY14 Avg. Length of Custody:** 19.3 months
- ✓ **FY14 Recidivism Rate:** 13.0%
- ✓ **FY14 Recidivism Rate:** 30.0%

Data on 09.09.2014



## IDJC Community Services

### FY15 ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION



Approximately 29% of the Department's budget goes directly to counties and local communities to support effective programming and reintegration initiatives which results in fewer commitments.

### Positive Juvenile Outcomes

*"Recidivism isn't the only measure of juvenile justice system success or failure—juvenile development outcomes such as educational attainment, skill development, behavioral health improvements, and better family functioning, are just as important, if not more so, to ensuring youth's long-term success."*

Together with juveniles and families, the Department strives daily to improve outcomes during and after custody.

**Education Attainment**—61% of eligible juveniles received a High School Diploma or a GED prior to release and 42 college courses were completed during the fiscal year.

**Skill Development & Behavioral Health Improvements**—87% of juveniles completed treatment successfully prior to release. Additionally, many juveniles earned food handlers and OSHA certifications as well.

**Better Family Functioning**—There is a 32% improvement in family involvement while in state custody and the family satisfaction surveys report 80% of families are satisfied or extremely satisfied with the Department's services 90 days post release.

\* Core Principles For Reducing Recidivism And Improving Other Outcomes For Youth In The Juvenile Justice System-Council of State Governments

### P.O.S.T. Academies

State and County Juvenile Justice Professionals

The Department and P.O.S.T. Academy have continued to partner in the training and certification of juvenile justice workers. During the fiscal year, one juvenile detention academy and one juvenile probation academy were held—graduating 39 county juvenile justice officers—for a total of 849 county juvenile officers trained since 2000.

Since the introduction of P.O.S.T. Academy training and certification for Department direct care staff in 2008, a total of 234 direct care staff have been trained and certified, including 53 staff for FY14.

The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) supports community-based efforts to implement best practice approaches for justice involved juveniles. The partnership between the Department and IJJC ensure participation in, and compliance with, the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of which Idaho is in full compliance. Partnership efforts to help reduce the population in state custody through effective programming ensuring offender accountability, competency development, and community safety include:

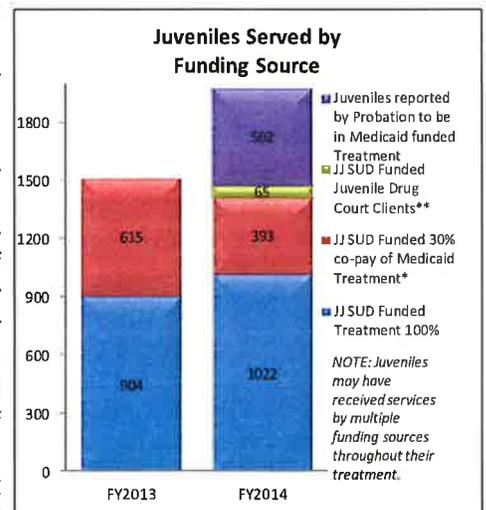
- ✓ The Millennium Fund Grant Program: Treating and diverting status offenders to include intervening and reducing alcohol and tobacco usage in the least restrictive means possible;
- ✓ Community Incentive Program & Mental Health Program: Addressing gaps in services for high-risk juveniles; and
- ✓ Reintegration: Comprehensive plan to improve reintegration services.

Additionally, the Department continues to administer state and federal funding for other community-based services. These successful programs require collaboration with local agencies, counties, and courts.

Program Funding Source	Served in FY13	Dollars spent in FY13	Served in FY14	Dollars spent in FY14	Juveniles received services and placed in IDJC/jail
Mental Health (MHP)	115	\$ 502,800	172	\$549,900	5 (3%)
Community Incentive (CIP)	131	\$ 104,615	131	\$100,000	6 (5%)
Re-entry (REP)	72	\$ 89,172	71	\$96,278	6 (8%)
Totals	318	\$ 696,587	374	\$746,178	17 (5%)

The **Substance Use Disorder System** experienced many changes this year. On July 1, 2013, all behavioral health providers were required to use **Web Infrastructure For Treatment Services (WITS)**, an electronic health record system.

Idaho Medicaid transitioned to Optum as its new Managed Services Contractor on September 1, 2013. With this change, Medicaid began paying 100% of covered services for juveniles eligible for Medicaid. To maximize efficiency, and upon full implementation of WITS on October 1, 2013, the Department began processing all treatment claims internally. This year, the juvenile justice Substance Use Disorder Services utilized \$2,864,796 for community-based treatment for justice involved juveniles.





# Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

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C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER  
Governor

SHARON HARRIGFELD  
Director

## *Complex Population*

The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections population has grown in complexity and offers one of the only opportunities to provide long-term care. With the shrinking of resources and funding for care in the community, the needs of the juveniles who are committed to state custody have become more complex. It is no longer simply conduct-related and criminogenic issues that are addressed during commitment. The following is an example of our complex population.

Joni is a 15.6-year-old female who has a long-standing history of early child abuse and neglect and prenatal exposure to methamphetamines. Her diagnoses are Post-traumatic Stress Disorder, Intermittent Explosive Disorder, Conduct Disorder and a rule-out of Autism Spectrum Disorder. Her IQ is 72. Her maternal aunt assumed guardianship after both parents were incarcerated on drug related charges. Joni was exposed to meth in utero and was born meth positive. Aunt had recently expressed to the court she could no longer manage Joni in her home and relinquished her guardianship. Joni was admitted to state hospital following a physical altercation with her guardian. After three days at the state hospital, Joni was discharged after attempting to attack a peer with a chair who had played a trick on her by popping out of the bathroom and yelling, "boo." As a result of the incident, Joni was charged with Aggravated Assault. Joni had numerous previous runaway charges, a Petit Theft charge and two Beyond Control charges and, as a result of the charge from the hospital incident, was committed to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections. Joni's criminogenic issues are almost secondary to her mental health issues and accompanying chronic suicidal ideation and self-harm.

After 15 months in custody, release plans are complicated by no viable placement or custody and the fact that, although Joni's criminogenic issues have been addressed, her mental health issues will likely be life-long and her level of functional impairment related to her mental health issues will require ongoing care and support.

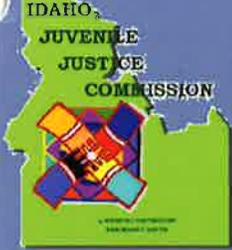
Efforts were made to initiate developmental disabilities services; however, the application cannot be made until Joni qualifies for social security disability and Medicaid. There is no identified guardian to apply for social security and the funding and services cannot be initiated until the juvenile is released from state custody.

*An active partnership with communities*



# IDAHO YOUTH SPEAK

WINTER 2015



“The strongest factor for success is self-esteem: believing you can do it, believing you deserve it, believing you will get it.”

## More inside:

- ◆ Self-Love
- ◆ Bullying
- ◆ Teen Pregnancy



## *Celebrating Diversity*

by Anna Rodriguez

Having family traditions and a rich culture can be very fun and exciting. Being a part of two different cultures can be just as much fun or even more! Adriana De Giuli is a student at an Idaho university where she studies Art and Architecture. She is hoping to continue on to graduate school and apply her degree to adaptive reuse. This means taking old buildings and adding modern things to them like running water and electricity. Along with her studies and involvement on campus, she has two rich cultures she celebrates. Her mom’s ancestors are from Japan and they have passed on traditions and celebrations from that culture. Her dad’s family is from Italy which also provides a rich cultural background.

Adriana’s family still follows many of the Japanese traditions. She shared that honor and respect are very important parts of that culture and are qualities they value greatly. Children are also cherished in this culture. There used to be two celebrations for children, Boys’ Day and Girls’ Day. For Boys’ Day kites were flown in celebration and for Girls’ Day dolls used to be set out. Now the celebrations are combined and kites are flown on May 5th for Children’s Day.

In addition to celebrations, food is also a tradition that is passed down from generation to generation in many cultures and this is true for her family as well. When the New Year comes around, Adriana’s family makes mochi (rice cakes). A few mochi are left out to mold and the color of mold that forms corresponds to the type of luck the family will have for the next year. Red mold usually means a FANTASTIC year awaits. Adriana also loves eating and making sushi at family functions. Her favorite has cucumber, carrots, scumono, and sometimes crab.

While enjoying special food and celebrations keeps her busy with the Japanese side of her family, the Italian side also enjoys cooking and sharing food. Adriana’s nonna (grandmother) has a farm which provides many ingredients for what she cooks. Her nonna makes noodles from scratch. She prepares the dough, cuts and dries the noodles, and gives them away to family and friends. Cookies are also a nice treat made by her nonna.

Along with having family in Idaho, Adriana was able to visit some of her relatives in Italy this summer when she studied abroad. While in Rome she visited her father’s home town, Castro Dei Volsci, which is mostly comprised of her relatives. Although she does not speak a lot of Italian, she was able to communicate through the BIG hand gestures. Adriana’s family is Catholic and she attended the Pentecost while in Italy, which is a Christian holy day remembering the Holy Ghost descending on the disciples of Jesus Christ. On this day rose petals are dropped from the open roof of the building. Adriana had many great experiences while in Italy and enjoyed learning more about her Italian culture.

In many ways love is expressed through food and celebrations. Adriana has the amazing opportunity to be a part of two vibrant cultures and enjoy the components of both. As a student and community member, she is able to share both cultures with others. ☺



## Self-Love

by Brooke Jones

The way we view our self has a huge impact on our happiness. We strive to feel loved and needed by others. We are human and it is okay to feel this way but it must be focused in a healthy way. Self-esteem is so crucial to our happiness. Self-esteem is having confidence and a sense of respect for yourself and your abilities.

To love yourself is far more important than to be loved by everyone or to feel loved by a certain person you may want attention from. Self-love is the greatest kind of love there is. How can you have anything to offer anyone else if you are not fully confident in who you are? It takes work and effort. It even takes times of struggle and loneliness. But I promise it is more than achievable. It is in times of loneliness, I believe, where you are able to discover the most about who you are. You are able to see so clearly what your weaknesses are. You are able to see that it is perfectly fine to only have yourself.

A way to start developing healthy self-esteem is to recognize the areas in your life that may allow you to lose confidence in yourself. Start by asking yourself why this particular situation may have caused you to feel this way. Once you find the root of the problem, challenge it. Don't become a victim to it. It is so easy to do this in certain situations. In every area of our lives, regardless of who may be

Make sure you don't start seeing yourself through the eyes of those who don't value you. Know your worth even if they don't.



at fault, there is always a lesson to learn from it. Talk to yourself positively. Even if you come to the conclusion that you could have handled the situation in a better way, it is a huge accomplishment to be able to recognize this. Either way, you are already winning. Thinking positively plays a huge part in loving yourself and getting to know yourself better.

There are times that I have been put down by someone. At first it may sting a little – certainly if it's something I already see as a problem within myself. Some people are going to make you feel like you are undeserving of love. Treat yourself with kindness. You do deserve it. When I get put down, the saying that goes through my head is: "It is none of my business what other people think of me." In reality it really isn't. Hurtful or not, it is irrational to obsess over something someone said. Most likely you are also telling yourself other things that they didn't say as well. For example, if someone were to tell you that you are fat, what else goes through your head? Maybe something like this: "Well, they called me fat, so I am ugly, and I am worthless, and I am probably stupid." This is irrational thinking and unhealthy to your self-esteem.

Confidence makes a person shine and makes a person beautiful. The people who truly matter in your life are going to be the ones who see who you are. The people who don't are not worth your time and effort worrying about. If you think there is nothing special about you, take time to find your strengths. Find what you are passionate about and what makes you so important! You may surprise yourself. ∞

## Bullying

by Jazmin Hill

Everyone has been a bully and everyone has been bullied. Whether it was a small negative remark on your new shoes or it was someone cornering you in the locker room telling you that no one wants to be your friend. Maybe you even joined the bandwagon at school and called a kid a mean name because you wanted to fit in or you were surrounding someone in the cafeteria telling them that they are worthless. Even if it's small – it is bullying. You make the decision to bully and it affects the 77% of kids that are being bullied every year.

What is bullying? The word bullying is used to describe the action a person takes to either intimidate another person or to force that person to do something. Why does it happen? The bully may have personal issues within themselves that could make them angry or sad and find the need to make someone they see as happy feel the pain they are feeling. The bully could also want the feeling of being superior. It gives the bully something to control.

There are many dangers that come from bullying including problems with socializing, substance abuse, and being suicidal. There may be lifetime issues, requiring counseling. Bullying is not only harmful to the person being bullied but also to the bully. ∞

“It isn't big  
to make  
others feel  
small.”

## Teen Pregnancy: Choosing Your Future by Amanda Solomon

Nearly 30% of all girls in the U.S. will get pregnant before the age of 20. In Idaho, that number is even higher. However, the really scary part is that 50% of teens say they haven't even thought about how a pregnancy would affect their future. So what are the facts about teen pregnancy and what are the choices you can make?

Having a baby before you're ready is life-changing and can have huge consequences. Perhaps most obvious is education. Parenthood is the #1 reason teen girls drop out of high school. Less than 50% of teen mothers ever earn a high school diploma, and less than 2% go on to complete a college degree before reaching the age of 30.

Teen moms are not the only ones whose education is affected. Children born to teenage parents, on average, perform more poorly on standardized tests, are 50% more likely to repeat a grade, and are less likely to graduate high school.

Teen pregnancy does not usually lead to strong, traditional families. Eight out of ten teenage fathers don't end up marrying the mother of their child and they're often too poor to contribute adequate child support. Children growing up without a father are five times more likely to be poor. Sons are five times more likely to end up in prison and daughters are three times more likely to become teen mothers themselves compared to those born to older mothers.

It can be very difficult to have a baby while still a teenager. If one decides not to put their child up for adoption, the huge extra responsibility of raising a child is a burden financially and can make it harder to complete schooling or hold a job. But what can we do about it?

If you don't want to get pregnant, the only 100% sure method of birth control is abstinence. Refraining from sex eliminates any chance of becoming pregnant. If you do decide to have sex, correctly use birth control every time. There are many different options available, so do your research or talk to a trusted adult or healthcare professional to find what's right for you.

Whether you choose to wait or not, the most important thing is to have a plan *before* you have to decide. Don't let anyone pressure you into anything

you're not completely comfortable with. Talk to your partner openly so that you're both on the same page.

Be prepared and have your mind made up before you're in the moment.

If you are a teen parent, or will be soon, know that there are plenty of success stories. There are a multitude of resources to help make things easier. ∞

For more information:

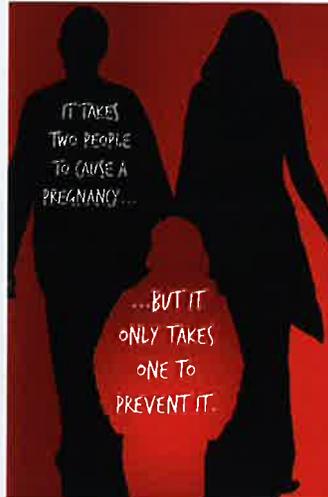
<http://www.idahoteenpregnancy.com/>

<http://stayteen.org/teen-pregnancy>

<http://sexetc.org/>

<http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/Teens.html>

<http://thenationalcampaign.org/>



**WE SHALL REMAIN** is a powerful new music video that recently won Best Music Video at the 2014 American Indian Film Festival. The video was created to address the effects of historical trauma in tribal communities. "Many times, these untended wounds are at the core of much of the self-inflicted pain experienced in Native America," commented LoVina Louie of the Coeur d'Alene tribe. "Much like fire, this pain can either be devastatingly destructive or wisely harnessed to become fuel that helps us to rise up and move forward in life with joy, purpose and dignity."

Louie received a grant from the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections and the Idaho Millennium Fund to create the video which was filmed during the 4th annual UNITY Week Youth Conference hosted by the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Youth Council in July 2014. Check it out at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G50iwY6YjSk>

# JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION YOUTH COMMITTEE

*Making a Difference for Idaho Youth*



## *What is the Juvenile Justice Youth Committee?*

The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission is a board of Governor-appointed volunteers from all seven Idaho judicial districts who represent the interests of Idaho concerning its youth. The Youth Committee, made up of young adults who have faced situations similar to those youth currently encounter, is the heart and spirit of the Commission.

This newsletter was created with the idea of highlighting programs and youth who are making a difference in their communities and changing their lives for the better. We are empathetic to the trials adolescents face today and strive to bring awareness to and address these issues.

## *Youth Committee Members, from left to right:*

Amanda Solomon, Kimberly

Jazmin Hill, Idaho Falls

Susan Delyea, Boise

Fernando Flores, Caldwell

Brooke Jones, Boise

Ismael Fernandez, Wilder

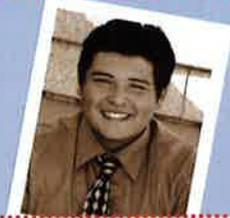
Anna Rodriguez, Nampa

Kailamai Hansen, Coeur d'Alene

## *Not Shown:*

Ashley Kuber, Meridian

Chelsi Nygaard, Potlatch



Fernando Flores was presented with the Idaho Juvenile Justice Association 2014 District 3 Line Worker of the Year award.



Amanda Solomon participated in the Distinguished Young Women national scholarship program.



Kailamai Hansen served as Senator Mike Crapo's intern in Washington DC. Autumn 2014



Scenes from the Youth Committee Retreat at Cedar Mountain Farm October 2014



For information about becoming a youth committee member, contact the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

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## Idaho Board of Juvenile Corrections

Denton Darrington, Chair

Senator Patti Anne Lodge

Representative Rich Willis

Barry Black

Shawn Hill

Judge Mark Ingram, Ex Officio

Steve Jett, Ex Officio

## Director - Department of Juvenile Corrections

Sharon Harrigfeld

### Interesting Facts

Number of Employees: 401.00 FY14 budgeted

Number of Employees: 404.00 FY15 budgeted

The primary factor that may cause an increase in demand for Department services is that special populations continue to be committed at higher rates than in the past. These special populations include severe mental illness, Autism Spectrum Disorder, and developmentally disabled.

### Mission Statement

*Developing productive citizens in partnership with communities, through juvenile crime prevention, education, rehabilitation and reintegration.*

## STATE OF IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS



Juvenile Corrections Center—Nampa



District Six Office—Pocatello



District One Office—Coeur d'Alene



Juvenile Corrections Center—Lewiston



District Five Office—Twin Falls

STATE OF IDAHO  
Department of Juvenile  
Corrections



Juvenile Corrections Center—St. Anthony



● Excellence and Quality ●

● Communication ●

● Diversity ●

● Effective Partnerships ●

● Teamwork ●

● Respect ●

● Restorative Justice ●

### A Brief History

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 was created at the recommendation of a special legislative committee. The recommendation to create a new 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 Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and vested them in the newly created Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections.

### The Present

The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections provides services to youth adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to the custody of the state, through residential placement in contract and state operated facilities and programs. While serving the citizens of Idaho, the Department is committed to the balanced and restorative justice model as a foundation. To meet this obligation, the Department has five divisions—JCC—Nampa; JCC—St. Anthony; JCC—Lewiston; Community, Operations, and Program Services; and Administrative Services—and three bureaus—Human Resources, Grants, and Quality Improvement Services.

### The Future

The Department will continue its efforts to reduce juvenile crime in partnership with communities, through prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration. This is accomplished by working closely with communities to hold juveniles accountable and provide services that are considered best practice aimed at reducing the risk level of juveniles and increasing their capability and productivity through engagement in educational, rehabilitation, and reintegration services.

### Core Functions

The primary or core function of the Department (as written in *Idaho Code* Title 20, Chapter 5) is to provide services for youth adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to custody of the state, through residential placement in contract and/or state-operated facilities and programs. The Department works to involve victims, offenders, and communities as active participants in the juvenile justice process. This allows Idaho's juvenile justice system to meet the sanctioning, public safety and rehabilitative needs of communities.

Juveniles involved in the justice system are served within the community through county probation and detention departments or committed to state custody. Approximately 95% of juveniles involved in the justice system are served in the community.

The Department sets aside 29% of its yearly budget for distribution to counties and local communities for juvenile justice services to better serve juveniles in their home communities and help reduce the need for commitments to the Department.

There are nine boards and commissions that ensure community and other juvenile justice professionals are involved in the decision making process.

- Board of Juvenile Corrections
- Juvenile Justice Commission
- 8 juvenile justice councils (7 districts and one tribal)
- Idaho Juvenile Offender System (IJOS) Board
- Juvenile Training Council
- Juvenile Justice Advisory Team of Magistrate Judges
- Custody Review Board
- Idaho State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision
- Idaho Criminal Justice Commission
- Idaho Association of Counties through the Juvenile Justice Administrators, and Justice and Public Safety committees