Idaho Job Corps

“To inspire and empower students towards a purposeful life.”

Dr. Tina Polishchuk
February 18, 2020
What is Job Corps

The Job Corps program helps **income-eligible youth (ages 16-24)** improve the quality of their lives by connecting them to career technical and academic training and prepares them for careers in high demand occupations.
Background

Started in 1964

125 National Job Corps Centers

Serve 36,000 student annually

Traditionally a residential program

Centennial Job Corps in Nampa opened in 1997
An Idaho program, for Idaho students, connecting them to Idaho's communities and Idaho jobs.
Goal 1: Serve 750 students state-wide by September 30, 2022

(Place students in jobs or higher education in 2-years or less)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
<th>Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Goal 2: Demonstrate same or better outcomes in a more cost effective manner
Resource Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$4.5 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$6.6 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$6.7 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$17.8 Million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDOL</td>
<td>26 FTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWI</td>
<td>7 FTE + Instructional Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSI</td>
<td>5 FTE + Instructional Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEI</td>
<td>5 FTE + Instructional Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIC</td>
<td>5 FTE + Instructional Staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 acres and 16 buildings
Partnerships

IDaho Dept. of Labor

College of Eastern Idaho

North Idaho College

College of Western Idaho

College of Southern Idaho
Benefits to Students

Educational Opportunities
Assistance in with enrollment
Daycare services (if applicable)
Assistance with transportation
Assistance with homework
A bi-weekly stipend for attendance in all classes
Connections to careers
Health services
Life coaching
Mental health counseling
Community resources
Weekly Commitment:

- 3 hours of community service
- 2.5 hours of physical fitness
- Life skills class
- Meet with case manager
- Weekly Academic Progress
## Current Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Enrollment</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Students</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GED Students</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Secondary Students</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce Development</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associates Degree</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minors (under 18)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (above 18)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GED/HS students under 21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39 new students are approved to start on March 3\(^{rd}\), 2020.
Student Stories

Adamiry

Kris

Diana

“To inspire and empower students towards a purposeful life.”
March 4, 2020

Via Email

Idaho State Senate Health & Welfare Committee
Idaho House of Representatives Health & Welfare Committee
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0081

Re: Statement for the Record on Rules Governing Completion and Correction of Certificates; Vital Statistics Rules 16.02.08

Dear Chairman Wood, Chairman Martin, and Committee Members,

As members of the legal team that represented the Plaintiffs in F.V. v. Barron, 286 F. Supp. 3d 1131 (D. Idaho 2018), we write to submit a statement for record regarding the rules governing the Completion and Correction of Certificates. We write in support of these rules, which were a direct response to, and in compliance with, the U.S. District Court’s March 5, 2018 decision in F.V. ordering the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) to accept applications made by transgender people for the purpose of correcting their gender markers to reflect their gender identity.

These rules are a straightforward means for IDHW to comply with the Court’s order: they replace the previous, unconstitutional policy with a new, constitutionally sound procedure for amendment of birth certificates. In invalidating the previous policy as violating the equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution, the Court noted the “potential implications of restrictions and restraints IDHW may place on the ability of transgender people to . . . change the sex listed on their birth certificates” and cautioned that “any new rule must not subject one class of people to any more onerous burdens than the burdens placed on others without constitutionally-appropriate justification.” Id. at 1141-1142. The Court also explained that “any constitutionally sound rule must not include the revision history as to sex or name.” Id. at 1135. Finally, the Court chose as its remedy to permanently enjoin the Department from enforcing the prior unconstitutional policy, and to order the Department to “begin accepting applications made by transgender people . . . through a constitutionally-sound approval process.” Id. at 1146.
These rules are a direct response to the Court’s order in *F.V.* They allow a transgender person to apply to have the gender marker on their birth certificate corrected in order to reflect their gender identity, and require that the amended certificate will not include any indication of amendment or revision history. In doing so, the rules comply with the order in *F.V.* without imposing burdens on transgender people in violation of the equal protection clause. *Id.* at 1141.

Indeed, in the nearly two years since these rules first took effect in April of 2018, transgender people with Idaho birth certificates have been able to correct their gender designation without issue. These rules are *necessary* to alleviate the immense harm and risk to the health and safety of transgender people who are not able to correct the gender designation on their birth certificate. Transgender people are at intense risk for discrimination, including verbal harassment and physical assault, especially when they are perceived or identified as transgender.1

In particular, transgender people with identity documents that do not match their gender identity are frequently publicly identified as transgender, exposing them to harassment and discrimination.2 These numbers are even worse in Idaho—thirty-six percent of transgender Idahoans who showed identity documents that did not match their presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or services, asked to leave an establishment, or assaulted.3

Additionally, in the two years since implementation of these rules, nothing has transpired whatsoever to suggest that the rules pose any risk of confusion, fraud, or any other conceivable harm to an identifiable public interest. The status quo, upon which transgender people born in Idaho have already relied for nearly two years, should be maintained. To ensure continued compliance with the Court’s order, and in the interest of protecting the safety and well-being of all transgender people born in Idaho, we urge that these rules remain in place as a

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2 Overall, about a third of transgender respondents who have shown IDs with a name or gender that did not match their presentation reported negative experiences, with about a quarter reporting verbal harassment. *Id.* at 89.

constitutionally required remedy to the previous, unconstitutional policy which prevented transgender people from correcting their Idaho birth certificates.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comment on these important rules and to help ensure the health and safety of all Idahoans, including those who are transgender.

Sincerely,

Peter C. Renn
Counsel

Kara Ingelhart
Staff Attorney

Nora Huppert
Renberg Fellow