

ID Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2019 to Sept 30, 2020]

This aggregated data is self-reported by the grantees and subgrantees in each state/territory.

| OVC VOCA Assistance Funds | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2017-VA-GX-0056 | 2018-V2-GX-0002 | 2019-V2-GX-0066 | 2020-V2-GX-0065 |
| Federal Award Amount | \$9,867,400.00 | \$17,703,118.00 | \$12,304,131.00 | \$9,337,836.00 |
| Total Amount of Subawards | \$11,727,540.00 | \$13,507,462.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Total Number of Subawards | 45 | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative Funds Amount | \$493,370.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Training Funds Amount | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Balance Remaining | (\$2,353,510.00) | \$4,195,656.00 | \$12,304,131.00 | \$9,337,836.00 |

| Subgrantee Organization Type | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <small>The total number of subgrants represents all subgrants funded across all federal awards active during the reporting period. The number is not unique as there are subgrantee organizations that are continuously funded from each federal award.</small> | | | | |
| Type of Organization | 2017-VA-GX-0056 | 2018-V2-GX-0002 | 2019-V2-GX-0066 | 2020-V2-GX-0065 |
| Government Agencies Only | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Corrections | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Courts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juvenile Justice | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Law Enforcement | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Prosecutor | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonprofit Organization Only | 40 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center) | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic and Family Violence Organization | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Faith-based Organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services | 13 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse) | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

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| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multiservice agency | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Court | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic and Family Violence organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Faith-based organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juvenile justice | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Law Enforcement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Prosecutor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other justice-based agency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campus Organizations Only | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campus-based victims services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Law enforcement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physical or mental health service program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Number of Subawards | 45 | 46 | 0 | 0 |

*This number is not unique across fiscal years as there are subgrantee organizations that are funded from multiple federal awards.

| Subaward Purpose | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique | | | | |
| | 2017-VA-GX-0056 | 2018-V2-GX-0002 | 2019-V2-GX-0066 | 2020-V2-GX-0065 |
| A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year | 35 | 42 | 0 | 0 |

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| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Start up a new victim services project | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| D. Start up a new Native American victim services project | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

VOCA and Match Funds

A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique

| | 2017-VA-GX-0056 | 2018-V2-GX-0002 | 2019-V2-GX-0066 | 2020-V2-GX-0065 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL | 45 | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT | 43 | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES | 42 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES | 28 | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE | 40 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS | 45 | 46 | 0 | 0 |

Priority and Underserved Requirements

| Priority Area | 2017-VA-GX-0056 | 2018-V2-GX-0002 | 2019-V2-GX-0066 | 2020-V2-GX-0065 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Child Abuse | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$2,823,241.00 | \$1,185,198.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 29.00 % | 7.00 % | | |
| Domestic and Family Violence | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$5,442,411.00 | \$743,574.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 55.00 % | 4.00 % | | |
| Sexual Assault | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$1,016,827.00 | \$107,746.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 10.00 % | 1.00 % | | |
| Underserved | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$2,443,047.00 | \$773,313.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 25.00 % | 4.00 % | | |

Budget and Staffing

| Staffing Information | 2017-VA-GX-0056 | 2018-V2-GX-0002 | 2019-V2-GX-0066 | 2020-V2-GX-0065 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services | 441 | 382 | | |

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| | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--|--|
| Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 693938 | 562005 | | |
| Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 22593 | 11961 | | |
| Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 536931 | 165616 | | |

AGGREGATED SUBGRANTEE PERFORMANCE MEASURE DATA

| Victimization Type | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Victimization Type | Number of Subgrantees Indicating Intent to Serve This Victim Type | Number of Individuals Who Actually Received Services Based on a Presenting Victimization | | | | |
| | | Quarter 1 Total | Quarter 2 Total | Quarter 3 Total | Quarter 4 Total | Per Quarter Average |
| Adult Physical Assault (includes Aggravated and Simple Assault) | 59 | 559 | 601 | 415 | 514 | 522 |
| Adult Sexual Assault | 64 | 604 | 660 | 452 | 593 | 577 |
| Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children | 61 | 506 | 351 | 234 | 246 | 334 |
| Arson | 15 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 5 |
| Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical) | 50 | 270 | 415 | 347 | 331 | 340 |
| Burglary | 20 | 75 | 58 | 53 | 63 | 62 |
| Child Physical Abuse or Neglect | 77 | 1973 | 2081 | 2142 | 1839 | 2008 |
| Child Pornography | 46 | 35 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 27 |
| Child Sexual Abuse/Assault | 78 | 1150 | 1383 | 1000 | 1327 | 1215 |
| Domestic and/or Family Violence | 1 | 4781 | 5276 | 4546 | 4803 | 4851 |
| DUI/DWI Incidents | 2 | 654 | 462 | 428 | 324 | 467 |
| Elder Abuse or Neglect | 47 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 73 | 42 |
| Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required) | 39 | 11 | 14 | 5 | 25 | 13 |
| Human Trafficking: Labor | 30 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Human Trafficking: Sex | 66 | 55 | 60 | 70 | 60 | 61 |
| Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime | 23 | 46 | 33 | 34 | 61 | 43 |
| Kidnapping (non-custodial) | 37 | 25 | 31 | 27 | 29 | 28 |
| Kidnapping (custodial) | 40 | 26 | 21 | 8 | 9 | 16 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| Mass Violence (Domestic/International) | 17 | 170 | 178 | 142 | 159 | 162 |
| Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run) | 15 | 30 | 50 | 48 | 59 | 46 |
| Robbery | 21 | 58 | 63 | 14 | 27 | 40 |
| Stalking/Harassment | 67 | 847 | 1011 | 829 | 1075 | 940 |
| Survivors of Homicide Victims | 42 | 17 | 25 | 42 | 43 | 31 |
| Teen Dating Victimization | 65 | 91 | 105 | 72 | 108 | 94 |
| Terrorism (Domestic/International) | 13 | 40 | 68 | 76 | 48 | 58 |
| Other | 15 | 1117 | 1169 | 1153 | 1086 | 1131 |

| Special Classifications of Individuals | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Special Classifications of Individuals | Number of Individuals Self Reporting a Special Classification | | | | |
| | Quarter 1 Total | Quarter 2 Total | Quarter 3 Total | Quarter 4 Total | Per Quarter Average |
| Deaf/Hard of Hearing | 55 | 59 | 39 | 64 | 240 |
| Homeless | 809 | 644 | 710 | 770 | 2959 |
| Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers | 676 | 520 | 295 | 448 | 1798 |
| LGBTQ | 114 | 126 | 119 | 146 | 435 |
| Veterans | 73 | 66 | 47 | 61 | 355 |
| Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental | 836 | 788 | 697 | 1045 | 3444 |
| Victims with Limited English Proficiency | 628 | 591 | 374 | 465 | 2198 |
| Other | 19 | 10 | 340 | 51 | 7658 |

| General Award Information | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|---------|
| Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level | | | Number | Percent |
| Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year. | | | 39612 | |
| Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year | | | 1823 | |
| Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year. | | | 24778 | 62.55 % |
| Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year? | | | 10562 | 26.66 % |
| Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year. | | | 2485 | |

| Demographics | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served | Number | Percent |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 458 | 1.85 % |
| Asian | 208 | 0.84 % |
| Black or African American | 604 | 2.44 % |

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| | | |
|---|--------------|---------|
| Hispanic or Latino | 3309 | 13.35 % |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 73 | 0.29 % |
| White Non-Latino or Caucasian | 14549 | 58.72 % |
| Some Other Race | 370 | 1.49 % |
| Multiple Races | 668 | 2.70 % |
| Not Reported | 2527 | 10.20 % |
| Not Tracked | 2012 | 8.12 % |
| Race/Ethnicity Total | 24778 | |
| Gender Identity | | |
| Male | 6192 | 24.99 % |
| Female | 17327 | 69.93 % |
| Other | 16 | 0.06 % |
| Not Reported | 634 | 2.56 % |
| Not Tracked | 609 | 2.46 % |
| Gender Total | 24778 | |
| Age | | |
| Age 0- 12 | 5804 | 23.42 % |
| Age 13- 17 | 2547 | 10.28 % |
| Age 18- 24 | 2421 | 9.77 % |
| Age 25- 59 | 10861 | 43.83 % |
| Age 60 and Older | 893 | 3.60 % |
| Not Reported | 1428 | 5.76 % |
| Not Tracked | 824 | 3.33 % |
| Age Total | 24778 | |

| Direct Services | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|
| Service Area | # of Subgrantees That Provided Services in This Category | # of Individuals/Contacts Receiving Services | Specific Service | Frequency of Service |
| A. Information & Referral | 48 | 21173 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | A1. Information about the criminal justice process | 9479 |
| | | | A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc. | 7293 |
| | | | A3. Referral to other victim service programs | 6073 |

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| | | | | |
|---|----|-------|--|-------|
| | | | A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.) | 23291 |
| B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment | 46 | 17654 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care | 407 |
| | | | B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam | 178 |
| | | | B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 1430 |
| | | | B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects) | 40173 |
| | | | B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection | 3868 |
| | | | B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief) | 399 |
| | | | B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution | 1245 |
| | | | B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services) | 3610 |
| | | | B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services) | 4105 |
| | | | B10. Interpreter services | 3278 |
| C. Emotional Support or Safety Services | 46 | 21223 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.) | 16535 |
| | | | C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling | 19565 |
| | | | C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response) | 539 |
| | | | C4. Individual counseling | 22199 |
| | | | C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer) | 8776 |
| | | | C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.) | 2944 |
| | | | C7. Emergency financial assistance | 24383 |
| D. Shelter/ Housing Services | 31 | 2325 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | D1. Emergency shelter or safe house | 23393 |
| | | | D2. Transitional housing | 18782 |

| | | | | |
|--|------|-------|---|------|
| | | | D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing) | 291 |
| E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance | 44 | 19230 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | E1. Notification of criminal justice events | 7515 |
| | | | E2. Victim impact statement assistance | 1063 |
| | | | E3. Assistance with restitution | 627 |
| | | | E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order | 4374 |
| | | | E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues | 4035 |
| | | | E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance | 5386 |
| | | | E7. Immigration assistance | 188 |
| | | | E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment | 1023 |
| | | | E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 597 |
| | | | E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment | 1908 |
| E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel | 5891 | | | |

ANNUAL QUESTIONS

Grantee Annually Reported Questions

| Question/Option | Count |
|--|-------|
| Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period? | |
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 0 |
| Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period? | |
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 0 |
| Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period. | 1 |
| Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period. | 293 |
| Number of events conducted during the reporting period. | 11 |
| Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period? | |
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 0 |
| Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period. | |

In November of 2019, ICDVVA began working with OVC TTAC to develop a training for subrecipients on Supporting Victims of Domestic Violence with Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorders. The training was originally planned to be live and take place on March 20, 2020. Due to COVID, the training was converted to a webinar/online live training, broken into four sessions, and delivered in the fall of 2020 (November). On February 21, 2020 ICDVVA conducted a Pre-Application Webinar for subrecipients which explained available funding, grant eligibility, application elements and instructions, introduced a new budget worksheet to be submitted as an element of the application, and explained budget categories and match requirements. Staff presented the webinar live and developed a Powerpoint presentation to illustrate each concept. On June 25, 2020, ICDVVA put on an educational webinar for subrecipients, VOCA and FVPSA Data Collection & Reporting, in conjunction with a Management & Data Consultant from Wisconsin. Data checklist tools were provided as handouts in addition to the webinar and Powerpoint presentation. ICDVVA developed and substantially revised a Grant Manual for subrecipients during the year to assist with answering common grant management questions which come up. ICDVVA also developed Excel Budget Workbooks which subrecipients use to submit requests for reimbursement, and which assist with tracking line items, match requirements, budget adjustments, and streamlining the reimbursement review process. A grant administration webinar was held on July 8, 2020 to prepare all subrecipients for the new grant year. ICDVVA staff explained how to use the reimbursement workbooks, and gave an overview to remind them about all their responsibilities under the grant, including match, monitoring, and reporting.

Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.

In November 2019, ICDVVA began working with OVC TTAC to develop a training for subrecipients on Supporting Victims of Domestic Violence with Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorders. Several planning meetings occurred relating to this training. On February 21, 2020 ICDVVA conducted a Pre-Application Webinar for subrecipients which explained available funding, grant eligibility, application elements and instructions, introduced a new budget worksheet to be submitted as an element of the application, and explained budget categories and match requirements. Planning meetings were held regarding this event. On June 25, 2020, ICDVVA put on an educational webinar for subrecipients, VOCA and FVPSA Data Collection & Reporting, in conjunction with a Management & Data Consultant from Wisconsin. Planning meetings were held regarding this event. ICDVVA held three planning meetings with a Conference Planning Committee comprised of various stakeholders relating to a planned annual conference in June. The meetings focused on identification of speakers and developing relevant content for a two day Safety & Resilience Conference which attorneys, police officers, social workers, and others in victim services fields attend. The conference was cancelled due to COVID and did not take place this year.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

In November 2019 ICDVVA adopted a Payroll and Timesheet Policy and had subrecipients sign acknowledgement of the policy. December 6, 2019: ICDVVA approved: 1) a Processing Reimbursement Request Policy which addressed timing, format, required documentation, and other related issues relating to processing reimbursement requests from subrecipients; 2) Timekeeping Requirements relating to payroll and time/attendance records for subrecipient reimbursement from ICDVVA grant funds; 3) Priority Category Funding Requirement requiring priority for ten percent of each year's VOCA grants to go towards the following four categories: Sexual Assault, Spousal Abuse, Child Abuse, Underserved victims of violent crimes; 4) a Subgrant Award Reports (SAR) Policy requiring subrecipients to enter SAR data into Dept. of Justice automated systems. In the 2020 Legislative session, the ICDVVA's Administrative rules were approved. The redline that shows the revisions made to the rules (summarized in last year's annual report) can be found here: https://adminrules.idaho.gov/legislative_books/2020/pending/20H_HealthWelfare.pdf#nameddest=G71.999750 March 6, 2020: ICDVVA adopted: 1) a Single Audit Requirement Compliance policy regarding monitoring when single audits are due; 2) Subrecipient Monitoring Policy & Procedures regarding subrecipient monitoring through desk reviews and site visits; 3) a Contracting & Procurement Policy governing compliance with state contracting and procurement standards; 4) a Grant Award Process Policy establishing procedures for issuance of an RFP for grants and review of/action upon grant applications. March 19, 2020: ICDVVA implemented a policy regarding VOCA Match Waiver Policy & Procedure

Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.

In December of 2019, ICDVVA partnered with the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence to put on a conference on MMIP issues in Idaho. The Idaho legislature made an addition to the governing rules of the Council in January 2020 to define a victim as a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, or financial harm as a result of an act by someone else, which is a crime. In the past, emotional and psychological abuse were not specifically mentioned. Other changes included removing a requirement that an abuser be related to or living with the victim. The changes were covered in the local press, with quotes from ICDVVA's Executive Director. In late February of 2020, the Executive Director of ICDVVA provided information to the media and was quoted regarding the impact of legislation intended to remove marriage license fees; fees from marriage licenses and divorce partially fund the ICDVVA. In August of 2020, the Executive Director of ICDVVA gave an interview to the Boise Weekly regarding the State v Clark Report, a supplemental study to the Council's Victimization & Victim Services report which had just been released. The study addressed the impact of an Idaho Supreme Court decision which held that a misdemeanor arrest warrant could not be issued when an officer did not witness the crime; this has had an impact on the handling of domestic violence calls by police throughout the state. The State of Idaho allocated \$250,000 in CARES Act

funds to ICDVVA in September 2020, to be distributed among subrecipients throughout the state who serve crime victims. This was covered by local print and television media. In advance of the 2020 presidential election, there were concerns about making voter information publicly available. The ICDVVA Executive Director was interviewed by the local public radio station to discuss the importance of protecting survivors confidentiality while voting.

Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.

ICDVVA participates in the Idaho Coordinated Response (ICR), which meets monthly with the stated purpose to increase access to the criminal justice system for historically marginalized communities impacted by sexual or domestic violence and reduce institutional or systematic bias/oppression in the criminal justice system. ICDVVA also collaborates with the Crime Victims Compensation Fund and Child Advocacy Centers around the state, as well as the Idaho State Police, to coordinate delivery of child forensic exams. The Executive Director of ICDVVA also serves on the ISAKI Committee, which stands for Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative. This is a public advisory group with statewide members representing a wide range of stakeholders, including law enforcement, victim advocacy, a legislator, a judge, medical professionals, forensic lab personnel, and representatives from Idaho tribes and college campuses. The group meets regularly to initiate policy changes and provide support for state law reforms of the sexual assault kit process.

Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.

Major issues that hinder victim assistance include lack of affordable housing, lack of mental health providers, access (i.e. transportation) to victim services agencies, and continuing stigma regarding reporting crime victimization. Programs report that access to affordable, subsidized, or temporary housing is limited. This prevents victims from finding safety, or the ability to break the cycle of violence by permanently leaving their situation. Programs, especially in the most rural areas of the state, struggle to find qualified mental health providers in the state; this leaves victims without the assistance needed to heal from trauma. In some of the most rural communities, lack of public transportation or a vehicle makes it difficult to drive to a program, or keep medical, legal, or advocacy appointments. Finally, there is stigma associated with victimization, especially in rural communities where everyone knows everyone, and sometimes victims do not feel safe reporting crimes to law enforcement, because they do not believe the justice system will treat them fairly. There are facilitating issues that assist victims in receiving assistance. With the pandemic, many service providers have introduced virtual assistance programs, which has assisted in making victim services more accessible in rural areas than it has been in the past. Many funded programs outreach extensively in their communities, partnering with law enforcement, healthcare, and other nonprofit agencies to ensure victims are referred to their program if others encounter a victim first. Law enforcement has some police chiefs who are heavily invested in sexual assault kit initiatives that has resulted in our state being a leader in tracking sexual assault kits. The state does not require a victim report sexual assault if they are tested, but all kits are tested, unless a victim chooses to remain anonymous. Boise State University has been completing The Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services, a series of papers on the state of victimization, response to victimization, impacts of crime on victims, and victim services in Idaho. These reports were released in the 2020 and provide data on the major issues that assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance (the study period includes the relevant federal grant year). The Idaho Crime Victim Service Provider Survey Results summarized findings of the most impactful barriers to assistance: Participants reported a number of barriers to service provision with the most frequent being restrictions on funding, community awareness and support, staffing shortages, rurality and geographic isolation, and referrals from other providers (p. 19). Crime victim service agencies often provide a wide range of services, many of which would not be available to crime victims anywhere else. The participants in this survey were no exception with most reporting that their agency provides 10 or more different services... However, there were a number of other services which were less frequently provided but are often needed by crime victims. These include shelter/housing, individual counseling, and child care. Shelter/housing and child care are often important needs for crime victims, particularly those affected by domestic/intimate partner violence. Individual counseling can be crucial for recovery from trauma and has been cited as one of the most needed services by Idaho crime victims (Growette Bostaph et al., 2015). In fact, in terms of services that were needed in 2019 but unable to be offered, the most frequently indicated included housing, emergency services, and individual counseling (pp. 18-19). The Idaho Crime Victim Survey Report also identified barriers victims experienced: The most commonly reported was fear of the perpetrator, followed by a variety of accessibility issues such as internet/phone access, delays in receiving services (e.g., two years to find appropriate counseling resources, COVID-related issues), restrictions to receiving certain services (e.g., required to determine exact income in order to receive financial assistance), and lack of services (e.g., shelter or temporary housing). Three respondents reported that the cost of services was a barrier and two each noted communication and transportation issues. Child care, immigration concerns, language/cultural barriers, and religious differences were reported by one participant each (pp. 9). In June 2019 the Idaho Supreme Court issued State v Clark, which made it unlawful for police to make an arrest in misdemeanor crimes that happen outside their presence without a warrant. In Emerging Issues in Victimization: The Impact of the Clark Decision on Policing's Response to Victimization, the Boise State Research Team looked at the impact this decision has had on domestic violence policies and found mostly negative impacts; recommendations were provided by the study.

Please describe ways that your agency promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims during the reporting period.

ICDVVA has participated in the Idaho Coordinated Response, which is a cross-disciplinary effort to coordinate victim services in Idaho and address bias. In addition, ICDVAA attends meetings with a variety of other agencies and groups that work on issues that touch on victim services. ICDVVA has a regular monthly coordination call with the Idaho Coalition on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence, the Idaho Crime Victims Compensation Fund, the Idaho Children's Trust, and the Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities. The Council develops curriculum for, and puts on, an annual Safety and Resilience Conference which provides needed training, networking, and coordination opportunities for providers throughout the state, including victim service providers, law enforcement, DV Court administrators and DV offender intervention service providers. A 2020 program was developed, but the conference was cancelled due to Covid.

Please describe any notable activities at the grantee level during the reporting period that improved delivery of victim services.

The Bingham County Crisis Center expanded services permanently to an additional region in the County (Shelly/First) and found a permanent location for an outreach office there, with a part time advocate in the area twice per week, who has also been working with local civic and law enforcement personnel to establish rapport. The Family Crisis Center (FCC) added a specialized Sexual Assault Advocate who has also worked to reestablish their community sexual assault response. FCC created a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Room in their office that has added the medical component back to our team response. They have a Physician Assistant and a Nurse Practitioner as trained SANEs who are on call to provide the exam. In addition, 15% of the victims FCC served were Hispanic/non-English speaking or immigrants. Those women received appropriate advocacy for their language and culture from FCC's Hispanic Coordinator and Advocates. FCC was able to add additional hours to their Hispanic Coordinator position to help with these services. These victims were assisted with emotional support, information and referrals, CPO applications, immigration issues, and advocacy by translating with community agencies. Voices Against Violence (VAV) added a Spanish speaking counselor for Shoshone/Jerome counties, and 2 additional counselors for Twin Falls county. VAV also hired a full time in-house counselor in June 2019. VAV collaborated with local offender intervention services programs to help provide required victim advocacy training to clinicians who will be providing intervention treatment. The 3rd Judicial District Guardian ad Litem was able to double in staff size, growing from four full-time staff in June 2019 to four full-time and four part-time staff. They have been able to expand from two Advocate Coordinators to five; additionally, they were able to divide the Community Outreach and Volunteer Manager position into a full-time Community Outreach Manager (to recruit volunteers and assist in fundraising) and part-time Volunteer Manager position - giving both staff members adequate time to expertly fulfill their critical positions. In the past 6 months, the Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition (IATC) IATC has increased community participation and partnerships through volunteer opportunities with local organizations, shelters, and food banks in order to respond to the emergency needs that the quarantine and stay-home order placed on individuals/families and the agencies providing services. They have identified about 45 current community partners to assist with meeting the rise in victim services, support, and with community awareness/involvement and trainings. The Idaho Youth Ranch increased outreach efforts aimed directly to youth and families in a variety of ways. For example, their CEO participated in a televised panel discussion on childhood trauma on PBS last fall. As a result, they saw a dramatic increase in mission related traffic on their website. Last fall they saw record traffic to their Hays House landing page, which resulted in over 56 submissions for help directly from that page. Lillybrooke Family Justice Center upgraded their technology to improve child forensic interviews. In addition they have been improving the delivery of victim services through Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs). They have made great strides to revamp their protocols and provide the services necessary to bring the investigative teams together, and continue to grow their MDT partnerships, levels of communication, and strategic planning. The MDT meets on a regular basis and works towards bettering their system of open communication, case tracking, and timely resolutions. They are incorporating MDT Review meetings into their annual plan where they review protocols, procedures, what's working, and what is not, and what services they need to incorporate to continue to grow and serve the community in the best way possible. They also conduct a survey with MDT team members to identify strengths and weaknesses. Safe Passage developed 24-Hour Crisis Lines, upgrading their phone system to an internet-based program, allowing advocates the ability to transfer survivors from location to location with ease. They now have multiple lines and staff who are not physically located in the office and can answer the lines if advocates in the office are helping others, improving service delivery. They also introduced a text line to offer 24-hour advocacy and a chat option on their website. In addition, they were able to reach 1,245 teens and community members with a healthy relationship curriculum, bystander intervention training, prevention education, and direct services for teens and young adults experiencing dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

Please discuss each priority (i.e., child abuse, domestic assault, sexual assault, and underserved) in which VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims during the reporting period

Subrecipients for funding identify the populations they serve on their application, including the four priority categories. When awarding funds to subrecipients, a check is made to ensure that at a minimum, 10% of the total VOCA funds to be awarded to subrecipients for the upcoming state FY21 grant cycle (July 1-June 30) is going to providers for the four priority areas.

Please briefly describe efforts taken to serve Victims of Federal crime during the reporting period.

Most programs do not track victims to determine whether they are victims of federal crime or victims of state crimes. However, when we asked our subrecipients if they had specific efforts to serve victims of federal crimes we obtained these responses:

Lemhi County – Mahoney House served 4 victims of federal crimes. The Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Center served 5. 1st Judicial CASA serves child fed crime victims. Bright Tomorrows: We have individuals from both the FBI and Homeland Security on our Multi Disciplinary Team. Because we are so close to Fort Hall Indian Reservation, we frequently work with the Tribe on cases of sexual abuse, and these are all Federal cases. As well, any time there are allegations or suspicion of child pornography victimization, we coordinate with Homeland Security on our investigations. I would say there have been around 15 cases that we've coordinated with Federal Agencies on in the last year. Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition: "IATC has documented working with victims of human trafficking who report victimization in several states throughout the US as well as other countries. The reported Federal Crimes have included human trafficking and kidnapping. IATC has collaborated with the Department of Homeland Security, Utah Attorney General's Office, Polaris, local and out of state attorneys, Idaho Law Enforcement agencies, in-state and out-of-state shelters, and out-of-state HT programs. Through case management and the crisis hotline, IATC has provided direct services to Victims of Federal Crimes with relocation and transportation assistance, emergency shelter/housing assistance, food/emergency necessities, clothing assistance, direct referrals, advocacy, and resources and information." Idaho Legal Aid Services: "The great majority of our clients were victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking in violation of Idaho criminal laws. Undoubtedly some of our cases did involve victims of federal crimes but we do not separately track those." Idaho Youth Ranch: We have made great efforts to serve victims of federal crimes. Much of this is surrounding anti-trafficking. We receive a call from the Idaho Anti-trafficking that has a youth in another state having been confirmed as a trafficking victim. The case managers will then reach out to the state entity and discuss means to have the youth transported to Hays House. We then coordinate efforts to have the youth transported here and to have assessment and trauma counseling services completed by IATC. This is new, so we did not really start this until September of 2020. We are also working with law enforcement and departments of health and welfare in other states such as Arizona, Colorado, and Arkansas to report any victims of sex trafficking that are from Idaho to us so that we can discuss how to transport them back to Idaho and get them services. Lilybrooke: "We have worked with and given access to FBI advocates, investigators, and forensic interviewers to use our building and equipment as well as providing resources such as counseling and CPO assistance." Nampa Family Justice Center: "We had a client living in Idaho that was taken across state lines into Oregon as a victim of sex trafficking. We were able to support through advocacy and emotional support, counseling, housing, transportation, and financial assistance. She came to us after she went through the court system and her case was closed. Another we assisted with was a victim living in Idaho that was taken into Oregon on a camping trip. She was tied to a tree, tortured, and burnt with battery acid. She was also raped repeatedly. We were able to provide financial assistance by purchasing personal items that she needed, assistance through the court process, transportation, counseling, emotional advocacy support and weekly follow up. We are still assisting her with personal advocacy. We continue to assist a victim of child/adult pornography with emotional support, and personal advocacy... Her case was the worst child pornography case in the state of Idaho. We continue to assist her with her needs as she requests." SANE: a. One patient who was a victim of kidnapping; b. One patient who was a victim of sexual trauma that included some pornography crimes with child pornography and exploitation; c. One couple in the protective parenting class with a history of being trafficked d. A child with suspected child pornography (pictures taken of child and distributed). Women s & Children's Alliance: "WCA does not track victimization data specific to state or federal. For this reason, it is unknown how many individuals served in the past federal fiscal year were victims of a federal crime. While that number is unknown, victims of a federal crime may still be provided any/all of the services the WCA offers to victims of a state crime... In addition, appropriate referrals may be made in order to ensure victims of federal crimes are being fully served."

Please identify any emerging issues or notable trends affecting crime victim services in your state during the reporting period.

Boise State University has compiled The Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services, a series of papers on the state of victimization, response to victimization, impacts of crime on victims, and victim services in Idaho. These reports have just been released in the last three months of 2020 and provide data on the major issues that assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance (the study period includes the relevant federal grant year). One significant issue that Idaho faces is the impact of a June 2019 Idaho Supreme Court decision, State v Clarke, which made it unlawful for police to make an arrest in misdemeanor crimes that happen outside their presence without a warrant – unfortunately including in domestic violence cases. This has led to problems around the state as different law enforcement agencies have responded differently, and police in rural areas have limited access to judges who can execute warrants after hours. Covid-19 has also obviously had a major impact on crime victim services, both because there has overall been an increase in demand and need for services as well as significant challenges posed by the fact that there have been periods of lockdown, periods of remote schooling for children, and widely differing levels of limits on social interaction and access to services. Overall, victim services providers have made enormous strides in pivoting to continue to provide victim services remotely and/or under exceptional circumstances. Many providers report that due to success of providing online services during the pandemic, they will continue to provide virtual services even after the pandemic, increasing service availability in rural areas.

Please briefly outline any staffing retention issues that your victim assistance program has and why these issues may occur during the reporting period.

Staff turned over during the reporting period for a variety of reasons. With the change in Executive Director which took place in January 2019, expectations for staff were significantly changed and procedures and policies substantially revised to enhance accountability. The reimbursement review process and the internal policies and procedures of ICDVVA were revamped to address issues identified by an audit, and ICDVVA staff were asked to undertake additional training. Where some procedures had been lax in the past, these issues were remedied. As with any change in leadership, not all employees chose to remain when faced with new and greater expectations for the critical day-to-day functions of their jobs. One grant manager left on maternity leave and then elected not to return. One position was reclassified (from Grant Operations Analyst to Grants Manager) so that the Council had two full time Grants Manager positions. These positions were filled with experienced Grant Managers in January of 2020, approximately one week apart. The former Administrative Assistant II departed for another opportunity and was replaced in February 2020.

Please explain your state process to publicize its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime during the reporting period.

ICDVVA widely published the opportunity to accept proposals by advertising the opportunity in the following newspapers throughout the state: Bingham County Chronicle, Blackfoot Morning News, Bonner County Daily Bee, Bonners Ferry Herald, Buhl Herald, Caribou County Sun, Challis Messenger, Clearwater Tribune, Coeur D Alene Press, Emmett Messenger Index, Herald Journal, Idaho Business Review, Idaho County Free Press, Idaho Mountain Express, Idaho Press Tribune, Idaho State Journal, Idaho Statesman, Independent Enterprise, Kuna Melba News, Lewiston Tribune, Meridian Press, Moscow-Pullman Daily News, Post Register, Shoshone News- Press, St Maries Gazette Record, Standard Journal, The Aberdeen Times, The Adams County Record, The Arco Advertiser, The Clearwater Progress, The Herald Journal, The Idaho Enterprise, The Idaho World, The Jefferson Star, The Owyhee Avalanche, The Preston Citizen, The Recorder Harald, Times-News, Weiser Signal American, In addition, the ICDVVA website had the application for funding available and provided notice of the request for grant proposal to all subrecipients. Finally, ICDVVA kept a list of any inquiries regarding funding opportunities and sent the RFP/application announcement to everyone on the list who had expressed interest; approximately 50 email addresses.

Please explain how your state is able to direct funding to new/underserved populations during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, the ICDVVA administrative rules were revised to expressly state that Native American Tribes were eligible for funding opportunities. The Request for Grant Proposals was more widely advertised than it had been previously and was shared throughout the State, including by the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, which expressly seeks to reach out to marginalized and underserved populations as part of its mission. During the State FY2020 grant cycle, six new programs were funded that expanded child advocacy services throughout the state. During the State FY21 grant cycle, for which grants began July 1, 2020, new programs were funded: specifically the Nez Perce Tribe and the University of Idaho College of Law (to expand services to a new geographic area). The ICDVVA determined that there was adequate funding to fund all grant proposals for the State FY21 grant cycle.

Please explain how your program is able to respond to gaps in services during the reporting period.

ICDVVA coordinates with the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence to try and identify and collaborate to fill any gaps in services. The Coalition identified a gap in sexual assault legal services due to a grant that had been lost; ICDVVA was able to fill that gap. The Coalition holds a monthly Director's call where directors of subrecipients participate, as well as the Council and law enforcement, to touch base on trends and identify gaps or needs as they emerge. ICDVVA adopted a new practice of assigning Grants Managers to specific regions within the state to enhance communication, education, and collaboration with subrecipients. The COVID-19 pandemic posed significant challenges to victim service providers around the State. ICDVVA worked closely with agencies and subrecipients to transition to remote work where possible. In addition, ICDVVA applied for, and received, an allocation of Idaho CARES Act funding to assist agencies in obtaining the PPE and equipment needed to maintain services during pandemic conditions and to supplement client housing assistance. ICDVVA checks in with subrecipients regarding use of funds and reallocates funds where possible to ensure that victim services are provided and any gaps in funding are addressed prior to the end of each State grant cycle.

Please list and explain any outcome measure(s) that are reported to the governor, legislature, or other state entity during the reporting period.

ICDVVA provides the VOCA reporting data on the top five categories of crime victims served, as well as demographic data on the number of individuals served and their gender and ethnicity to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare in a Facts, Figures and Trends publication which is made available to Legislators. In addition, Boise State University has prepared for ICDVVA a series of reports on Victim Needs and available services which are made available to Legislators, the Governor's Office, other State agencies and the public. Four reports were completed this federal fiscal year: 2020 Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services in Idaho, Vol 1, Issue 1: Emerging Issues in Victimization: The Impact of the Clarke Decision on Policing's Response to Victimization; 2020 Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services in Idaho, Vol 1, Issue 2: Idaho Crime Victim Service Provider Survey Results; 2020 Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services in Idaho, Vol 1, Issue 3: Idaho's Sexual Assault Kit Initiative: The Effect of HB528 on Sexual Assault Clearance Rates; 2020 Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services in Idaho, Vol 1, Issue 4: Idaho Crime Victim Survey