

ID Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2020 to Sept 30, 2021]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2018-V2-GX-0002	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$17,703,118.00	\$12,304,131.00	\$9,337,836.00	\$6,062,308.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$16,081,948.00	\$12,221,443.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	98	74	0	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$885,155.00	\$492,165.00	\$466,891.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$736,015.00	(\$409,477.00)	\$8,870,945.00	\$6,062,308.00

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	2018-V2-GX-0002	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	11	8	0	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	2	2	0	0
Law Enforcement	4	4	0	0
Prosecutor	3	1	0	0
Other	2	1	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	82	62	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	23	15	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	11	9	0	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	27	23	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	4	4	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Multiservice agency	12	8	0	0
Other	5	3	0	0

Office for Victims of Crime - Performance Measurement Tool (PMT)

Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	5	4	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	2	2	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)	3	2	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	98	74	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				
	2018-V2-GX-0002	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	92	72	0	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	1	0	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	4	1	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	1	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

	2018-V2-GX-0002	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	25	73	0	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	23	70	0	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	21	65	0	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	12	46	0	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	18	67	0	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	25	74	0	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements

Priority Area	2018-V2-GX-0002	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$3,491,201.00	\$2,731,193.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	20.00 %	22.00 %		
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$4,310,604.00	\$3,977,865.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	24.00 %	32.00 %		
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$2,341,247.00	\$1,190,284.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	13.00 %	10.00 %		
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$4,514,989.00	\$4,088,151.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	26.00 %	33.00 %		

Budget and Staffing

Staffing Information	2018-V2-GX-0002	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	1062	805		
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1179733	975395		
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	17528	6658		
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	368588	261094		

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)	56	525	519	758	604	601
Adult Sexual Assault	66	596	690	804	683	693
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	61	205	218	337	198	239
Arson	21	6	9	9	7	7
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	57	304	279	435	296	328
Burglary	25	54	47	49	30	45
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	80	1977	2089	2086	2145	2074
Child Pornography	59	34	84	82	32	58
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	82	1224	1476	1464	1274	1359
Domestic and/or Family Violence	89	4685	4558	4918	4780	4735
DUI/DWI Incidents	32	245	340	530	519	408
Elder Abuse or Neglect	51	59	45	38	46	47
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	42	24	15	34	17	22
Human Trafficking: Labor	43	12	15	11	5	10
Human Trafficking: Sex	76	53	66	70	68	64
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	31	36	40	45	26	36
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	47	16	24	26	21	21
Kidnapping (custodial)	49	18	19	21	9	16
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	27	79	137	121	100	109
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	21	56	65	163	20	76
Robbery	27	22	20	24	74	35
Stalking/Harassment	73	893	819	1129	1076	979
Survivors of Homicide Victims	52	46	42	46	46	45
Teen Dating Victimization	76	79	105	118	141	110
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	18	20	12	31	24	21
Other	24	1079	1090	1441	1274	1221

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	72	73	63	48	335

Office for Victims of Crime - Performance Measurement Tool (PMT)

Homeless	692	663	906	716	4056
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	365	560	494	427	3083
LGBTQ	146	151	172	185	692
Veterans	62	62	69	57	450
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	735	824	974	819	4731
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	398	607	600	539	3484
Other	34	61	224	201	7912

General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	37035	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	3578	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	23254	62.79 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	11999	32.40 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	2614	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	512	2.20 %
Asian	184	0.79 %
Black or African American	467	2.01 %
Hispanic or Latino	3177	13.66 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	102	0.44 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	13448	57.83 %
Some Other Race	327	1.41 %
Multiple Races	571	2.46 %
Not Reported	2279	9.80 %
Not Tracked	2187	9.40 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	23254	
Gender Identity		
Male	5336	22.95 %
Female	16016	68.87 %
Other	33	0.14 %
Not Reported	657	2.83 %
Not Tracked	1212	5.21 %
Gender Total	23254	
Age		
Age 0- 12	5948	25.58 %
Age 13- 17	2657	11.43 %
Age 18- 24	1947	8.37 %

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Age 25- 59	9049	38.91 %
Age 60 and Older	811	3.49 %
Not Reported	1419	6.10 %
Not Tracked	1423	6.12 %
Age Total	23254	

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	45	20083	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	8429
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	6591
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	8058
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	24803
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	45	21119	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	797
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	275
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	2954
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	52128
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	5315
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	453
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	3601
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	3539
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	2440
			B10. Interpreter services	2692
C. Emotional Support or Safety	41	18793	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	19412
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	23783
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	511

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Services			C4. Individual counseling	29236
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	8518
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	3886
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	21788
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	29	2630	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	24444
			D2. Transitional housing	27016
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	607
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	40	16637	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	9993
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	635
			E3. Assistance with restitution	688
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	5810
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	3749
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	4071
			E7. Immigration assistance	229
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	1816
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	866
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	2466
			E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	6620

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.	52
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	1142
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	19
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.

ICDVVA held various educational Webinars, with PowerPoint slides and presentation recording available, for subrecipients throughout the reporting period. In January 2021, ICDVVA conducted a mandatory Grant Monitoring Webinar for all subrecipients to provide information and instruction on the new monitoring process, monitoring workbooks, required documents list, and the monitoring schedule for 2021. In February 2021, ICDVVA held a Pre-Application Webinar for subrecipients which explained available funding, grant eligibility, application elements and instructions, a budget worksheet, and explained budget categories and match requirements. ICDVVA held a Data Collection Webinar in June 2021 and partnered with OVC TTAC to hold another webinar in September 2021. Both were recorded and contain slides that are available to programs to educate their staff as needed on data reporting, dates and deadlines, navigating the PMT, and data reporting nuances. ICDVVA developed and has continued to revise a Grant Administration Manual for subrecipients to refer to throughout the grant year. The Grant Manual assists with answering common grant management questions such as deadlines and due dates, fiscal administration, allowable costs, and more. ICDVVA also developed Excel Budget Workbooks which subrecipients use to submit requests for reimbursement, and assist with tracking line items, match requirements, budget adjustments, and streamlining the reimbursement review process. A Grant Administration webinar was held in July 2021 to educate programs about the reimbursement process and other grant administration guidelines.

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

Every ICDVVA subrecipient was planned to be monitored in 2021, with new procedures in place to guide the process and commence remote enhanced desk monitoring. On January 6, 2021, ICDVVA grant managers conducted a webinar to explain the new monitoring process to subrecipients. The webinar covered the documentation requirements, the procedure that would be followed for each monitoring visit, and the schedule for monitoring to take place in calendar year 2021. There were 84 in attendance for the mandatory webinar, representing 46 funded programs. After the webinar, the recording was made available on the ICDVVA website, and the slides and attachments were provided to all attendees, including the new monitoring document checklist and pre-monitoring questionnaire. There was ample time for Q&A and discussion among subrecipients in attendance. When programs had a change in ED or staff, they were sent a link to the recorded webinar to get up to speed. Virtual regional roundtables in the seven regions around the state provided an opportunity for subrecipients to discuss services provided and gaps within their region, collaborate with one another, collaborate with other agencies and programs serving intersecting or overlapping populations (e.g. the Councils for Deaf & Hard of Hearing and Developmental Disabilities) and identify emerging trends and issues within their region. VOCA dollars also partially funded several monitoring visits that were conducted in person throughout the state (most monitoring was remote during the pandemic). Regional roundtables were held in February, March, April, May, June, and July. On February 11, 2021, 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, transitioned the application to Jotform, and explained budget categories and match requirements. Planning meetings were held regarding this event. On June 29, 2021 the research analyst held a Data Collection and Reporting webinar for programs. The purpose was to educate programs on accurate data tracking and. This webinar began with an overview of the OVC PMT and step by step instructions for programs to enter their SAR and quarterly data. There was also time for program questions. In addition to the webinar put on by the research analyst, ICDVVA utilized OVC TTAC to hold an additional training opportunity. OVC TTAC held an OVC Tech PMT Training Webinar on September 15, 2021. This training focused on the transition for programs to entering their own quarterly data into PMT instead of submitting it to ICDVVA staff to enter and offered programs the opportunity to ask questions directly of federal officers. Grant Administration Webinar: On July 7, 2021, the grants supervisor and grant managers conducted a grant administration training for the FY22 grant year. This webinar was mandatory for subrecipients and was attended by 76 representatives from 46 funded programs. Topics covered included Funding and Policy, Contract Requirements, Reimbursements Procedures, Reporting, and Monitoring. Special attention was given to changes for the FY22 grant year, and what subrecipients can expect looking ahead to the next few years. The recording of the webinar was made available on the ICDVVA website afterwards, for subrecipients to refer to throughout the year and to share with new employees as needed. The recording was shared with new Program Directors as staff changed over. On September 13, 2021, ICDVVA partnered with the Idaho Housing and Finance Association to provide additional information on a HUD-funded Housing Preservation Program. This webinar was developed at the suggestion of an Idaho state senator to ensure advocates at victim service agencies were familiar with housing assistance funding and how agencies could assist victims in accessing these resources. ICDVVA held multiple planning meetings with a Conference Planning Committee comprised of various stakeholders relating to a planned annual trauma-informed conference in June. The meetings focused on identification of speakers and developing relevant content for a three-day Safety & Resilience Conference which attorneys, police officers, social workers, and others in victim services fields attend. Due to COVID, the decision was made to hold the conference virtually. ICDVVA hosted the three-day virtual safety and resilience conference with more than 500 attendees (554 registrants). The conference featured three keynote presentations from survivors and 30 sessions on child maltreatment, domestic violence, sexual assault, criminal justice, impacts of trauma, and offender intervention and assessment. In November 2020, ICDVVA held a four-part Webinar series on Supporting Victims of Domestic Violence with Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorders.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

ICDVVA gathered all policies into one consolidated policy manual with the first adoption March 5, 2021 of an ICDVVA Policy Manual version 1.0. This Policy Manual contains guidance for: annual Request For Proposal Development, civil rights and compliance requirements, confidentiality policy, contracting and procurement, disposition of equipment valued over \$2,000, grant award process, grievance policy, payroll records, performance measure data, processing reimbursement requests, subgrant award reports, remote monitoring policy, single audit requirement compliance, subrecipient eligibility verification, subrecipient monitoring policy and procedures, timekeeping requirements, VOCA match waiver policy and procedure, and VOCA priority category funding requirements. This policy manual is revised throughout the year to reflect additions to staff (for example, the addition of a Research Analyst in May and a Grants Supervisor in June) and improvements to processes and procedures. All policy revisions are approved by the Council at quarterly Council meetings. In response to the VOCA Fix Act, the match waiver policy was updated August 13, 2021. The Policy Manual is published on our website <https://icdv.idaho.gov/grantees/policies-and-procedures/>.

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

In November 2020, ICDVVA received a large clothing donation from LuLaRoe to distribute among subrecipients for victims in need. LulaRoe, ICDVVA, and the Idaho Attorney General's Office collaborated to distribute the clothing items throughout the state; a press release was issued and media outlets covered the donation. In January 2021, Boise State University researchers released a series of reports, part of the Biennial report on Victimization and Victim Services funded by ICDVVA. Each report was accompanied by a press release issued by Boise State University which contained a comment from the ICDVVA Executive Director. In June 2021, the ICDVVA Executive Director was featured in the Idaho Law Review, offering a practitioner comment on *State v. Clarke: One Year Later*. In June 2021, a funded program was featured in a local news outlet discussing how declining VOCA funds will impact their ability to service victims in their rural region of Idaho; the ICDVVA Executive Director was interviewed for the article regarding how programs must find alternative funding sources and the status of the VOCA Fix bill. United States Senator Mike Crapo published an op-ed in a local news outlet in August 2021 regarding H.R. 1652 and mentioned information received from ICDVVA.

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 assault or domestic violence and reduce institutional or systematic bias/oppression in the criminal justice system). ICDVVA assisted various crime victim services agencies after a middle school shooting on May 6, 2021, in Rigby, Idaho. ICDVVA assisted in coordinating on the ground response, exploring additional funding for the mass casualty event, and coordinating with Victims Compensation and others. The Executive Director also serves on the Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative Committee. This public advisory group contains a wide range of stakeholders, including law enforcement, victim advocacy, a legislator, a judge, medical professionals, forensic lab personnel, tribal members, and representatives from college campuses. This group meets regularly to initiate policy changes and provide support to state law reforms of the sexual assault kit process. ICDVVA collaborates with many crime victims groups including Crime Victims Compensation; the Governor's Children at Risk Task Force; Child Advocacy Centers; Idaho Victim Witness Association; Idaho State Police Planning, Grants, and Research group; and the Juvenile Corrections Center Non-PREA Disclosures Workgroup. ICDVVA initiated collaborations with other agencies to connect them with victim service providers at virtual regional roundtables. In addition to ICDVVA funded programs attending roundtables, other partners and stakeholders attended including: Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, Idaho State Police, Idaho Children's Trust Fund, Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities, Idaho Secretary of State, Crime Victim's Compensation Fund, Department of Health and Welfare Mobile Crisis Unit, Youth Probation, Offender Intervention Program providers, Idaho State Department of Labor, and Idaho Behavioral Health. The Executive Director also attends a monthly director's call with the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence to coordinate training, needs assessments, and other items for crime victims and providers. The Executive Director is a member of the Domestic Violence Advisory team, which seeks to reduce domestic violence and its impact in Idaho through leadership education, and support of courts (including DV Courts) and other stakeholders.

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, and access (i.e., transportation) to victim services agencies. These issues are exacerbated by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. 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. Shelters are operating at reduced capacity to mitigate transmission levels, leaving less shelter space for victims. Subrecipients are relying more on hotel/motel vouchers for emergency shelter, and victims continue to experience challenges finding affordable transitional and permanent shelter. Programs, especially in rural areas, struggle to find mental health providers; this leaves victims without the assistance to heal from trauma. In rural communities, lack of public transportation/vehicle makes it difficult to drive to a program or keep medical/legal/advocacy appointments. The pandemic caused programs to shift to telehealth services. This expanded victim service delivery and allowed victims in remote areas to receive more services. Many service providers introduced virtual assistance programs, which assisted in making victim services more accessible in rural areas than they have been. Many funded programs partner with law enforcement, healthcare, and nonprofit agencies to ensure victims are referred to their program. Law enforcement police chiefs who are heavily invested in sexual assault kit initiatives has resulted in our state being a leader in tracking sexual assault kits. The state does not require a victim to report sexual assault if they are tested, but all kits are tested, unless a victim chooses to remain anonymous. BSU completed The Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services, a series of papers on the state and response to victimization, impacts of crime on victims, and victim services in Idaho, under a contract with ICDVVA. These reports, released in December 2020, provide data on the major issues that assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance. The Idaho Crime Victim Service Provider Survey Results summarized findings of the most impactful barriers to assistance with the most frequent being restrictions on funding, community awareness and support, staffing shortages, rurality and geographic isolation, and referrals from other providers. 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 few other services which were less frequently provided but are often needed by crime victims. These include shelter/housing, individual counseling, and childcare. Shelter/housing and childcare 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 needed in 2019 but unable to be offered, most frequently included housing, emergency services, and individual counseling (p. 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. Childcare, immigration concerns, language/cultural barriers, and religious differences were reported by one participant each (pp. 9). In June 2019 ID Supreme Court issued *State v. Clarke*, 165 Idaho 393 (2019) which made it unlawful for police to make an arrest in misdemeanor crimes that happen outside their presence without a warrant. In the emerging issues report BSU looked at the impact the decision has had on domestic violence policies and found mostly negative impacts. In rural areas with a limited number of law enforcement officers, the additional time at the scene to obtain a warrant can be highly problematic, as can the availability of a judge to obtain a warrant. There is concern about inability of officers on scene of misdemeanor domestic violence calls to remove perpetrators. The Council recognizes the effects of Clarke decision are significant and is committed to working on potential solutions and educating policymakers about the issue.

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 made a significant push to enhance collaboration with other agencies to coordinate and enhance community efforts to service victims of crime. The Council held a regional roundtable in each region of the state and invited others to participate to increase efforts to best serve victims. For example, the Council on Developmental Disabilities, The Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Crime Victims Compensation, Health & Welfare's Mobile Crisis Units, Children's Trust Fund, the Secretary of State Address Confidentiality Program, and others all participated, sharing information on their services, learning about the services offered by community programs and strengthening referral networks and cross collaboration within regions. ICDVVA has also participated in the Idaho Coordinated Response, which is a cross-disciplinary effort to coordinate victim services in Idaho and address bias. In addition, ICDVVA 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 is working with Idaho State Police Planning, Grants, and Research team to coordinate funding for victim services to ensure a statewide safety net is available as funding levels decline and to coordinate on joint monitoring for subrecipients that both agencies fund, so that subrecipients only have to go through one monitoring instead of two, allowing them to spend more time on direct services. ICDVVA also participates in the Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative, a policy advisory group of more than 30 public and private stakeholders working to improve statewide training, kit collection protocol, and testing policy.

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

Aside from day-to-day victim service delivery, some programs had notable activities occur that improved delivery of services. During the reporting period, Upper Valley Child Advocacy Center (UVCAC) and St. Luke's CARES each purchased an RV to convert into a Mobile Child Advocacy Center unit. The purpose of these units are to serve the pediatric populations in Southern and Eastern Idaho's rural communities with child advocacy services including medical evaluations, forensic interviews, and victim advocacy. Bringing child advocacy services to these underserved regions will ensure that resources are accessible to all children and families needing them. UVCAC received accreditation with the National Children's Alliance in June 2021, making them one of five NCA accredited child advocacy centers in the state. Oneida Crisis Center is located in a very rural area of southeast Idaho. To enhance their services, the agency participated in a new, 15-month program with Praxis International designed specifically to assist rural agencies in enhancing victim services through in-depth organizational analysis, program assessment, focus groups, and the ability to network with other rural agencies around the county. Lemhi County Mahoney House, located in a rural area of northeastern Idaho, established a forensic interview. Previously, victims would have to travel more than 150 miles to another victim service agency for a forensic interview. Elmore County Domestic Violence Council signed a service agreement with Community Council of Idaho to serve migrant agricultural workers in their rural county. They are now offering remote advocacy and services to this population. FACES of Hope was able to expand their counseling period from 8 weeks to 10 weeks, as well as adding Saturday and evening counseling hours to their schedule. These changes resulted in greater access to follow-up care for all clients. They also hired a part-time attorney to provide in-house legal support to clients and feel that having an in-house Faces attorney has been a game-changer. Family Advocates (4th Judicial District CASA) was able to expand their program to begin serving youth ages 12-18. They were appointed to their first Rule 16 Expansion case in June 2021. Nez Perce Tribe was able to secure a 3-bedroom home for use as a DV shelter in Kamiah, Idaho. It is now furnished, staffed, and ready for use. WCA incorporated Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing into their services, with 2 clinicians trained during the grant year. They are currently collecting EMDR utilization data to track how often this new therapy is used.

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

On the grant application each subrecipient identifies various populations they serve, including the four priority categories identified by VOCA. When a program submits their SAR, they indicate their funding amounts from their VOCA award that are allocated to each priority category. Prior to the grant period beginning, we combine all programs priority spending and analyze submissions to be sure that each priority category is allocated at least 10% of the VOCA award. Throughout the grant period, as reimbursement requests come in, we also track actual spending in each priority category. This helps us to know if, as the grant year goes on, we are meeting allocated spending amounts. In the Child Abuse category, ICDVVA funds every CASA program in the seven public health districts of Idaho, as well as all seven Children's Advocacy Centers in the state. ICDVVA also funds two shelters that focus on youth, and the Idaho Big Brothers Big Sisters mentoring program. ICDVVA funds 25 agencies that provide services to victims of Sexual Assault, and 27 who provide Domestic Violence victim services (many serve both populations). In the Underserved category, ICDVVA funds one federally recognized tribe, one agency that targets only victims of human trafficking, one agency that provides legal aid services, one agency that focuses on refugees, the Idaho chapter of MADD for victims of impaired driving, and several agencies that focus on underserved clients living below the poverty level.

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

Most programs funded by ICDVVA do not track victims to determine whether they are victims of federal crime or victims of state crime. However, we asked subrecipients if they have specific efforts to service victims of federal crimes and obtained these responses. YWCA Lewiston: Most of our contact with federal crime victims comes from the Nez Perce Tribe (reservation land lays in all four counties of our service area). Many of the clients we see are victims of sexual assault whose victimization occurred on the reservation and involved a tribal member (either victim or offender). We are usually contacted by the local hospital, Tribal Police, or the FBI to respond to the hospital during the sexual assault examination and law enforcement interview. Collaboration with the FBI occurs through their victim/witness coordinator located in the Coeur d'Alene office. Nez Perce Tribe: This opportunity has enabled us to create our first tribal shelter. We are able to have a full-time advocate in a rural area, as they are able to provide services and reach out for support with area county courts and non-tribal law enforcement. Our collaboration with the Lewiston-Clarkston YWCA has increased. Boundary County Victim Services: To our knowledge, we have not experienced many Federal Crimes in our area, however, our agency has collaborated with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Coeur d'Alene, so that when a federal crime is committed in our area, they know they may contact us and we will assist in every way we can. This would include all services we regularly provide victims of crime. With the assistance of the U.S. Attorney's Office, we are actively building on our existing relationship with the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho to increase tribal access to services. Nampa Family Justice Center: Our agency has had Forensic Interviews that involve child pornography or trafficking, which are often federal crimes. We open our center to Homeland Security and the FBI to conduct the forensic interviews as needed. Our VOCA funds support a staff member who provides wrap-around services to the victims and families that are here for those forensic interviews. Some of the wrap-around services we provide are referrals to counseling &/or a teen group, emergency assistance, case management, referrals to other resources, etc. Our VOCA funded staff checks in with the family at the beginning of

the appointment, completes a psychosocial with the family (when needed), completes a trauma & suicide screening after the interview, and again provides resources (online safety, etc.) and referrals to the family. This staff also provides follow-up with the family several days after the interview to check in and see if there is anything else we can help them with. LillyBrooke Family Justice Center: We serve federal crime victims in the same manner that we would serve any other victims with advocacy, referrals, and counseling options. We have also performed forensic interviews for as well as worked with federal agents, advocates, and FBI forensic interviewers to utilize our space and equipment to conduct their victim interviews and investigations. We also utilized our Courthouse Facility Dog, Ken, to assist a youth victim testifying in a federal case by coordinating with the federal victim witness coordinator. St Luke s CARES/FACES Clinic: Our St Luke s CARES and FACES clinics provide medical evaluations, forensic interviews, and victim advocacy services to child and adult victims of federal crimes, including CSEC (Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children), Sex Trafficking, Kidnapping, and more. We work with the FBI, Homeland Security, DEA, and other federal agencies on these cases.

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

Boise State University completed the Biennial Report on Victimization and Victim Services, a series of four papers on the state of victimizations, to provide data on major issues that assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance. One of the reports focused on the emerging issue of the impact of a June 2019 Idaho Supreme Court decision, *State v Clarke*. This decision made it illegal for law enforcement to make an arrest for misdemeanor crimes if they occur outside of their presence without a warrant, including in domestic violence cases. This has led to issues throughout the state where rural law enforcement agencies have limited access to judges who can execute a warrant outside court business hours. When an accused cannot be arrested and removed from the scene, victims either have to be removed and taken to a safe location, or remain on scene, causing safety concerns. The court decision and its ripple effects remain a key and evolving emerging issue in Idaho. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted crime victim services. Overall, the state has seen an increase in demand for services. Victim service programs have had to make large technological upgrades for staff to have the ability to work remotely, and for victims to receive tele-services, as court hearings, counseling appointments, and other services have switched to virtual delivery. Many programs have found that virtual delivery works well in rural, isolated regions of the state and report they will continue to offer services this way. Lack of housing (emergency, transitional, and affordable permanent) continues to be an issue for victims. COVID-19 has reduced shelter capacity, and programs report finding affordable permanent housing for victims in all regions of the state is a challenge that continues to grow.

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

ICDVVA did not face any retention issues; there has been no staff turnover in the last year/reporting period; we added two new staff to fill two new positions, a Research Analyst, and a Grants Supervisor. The Research Analyst position was new, took several searches to fill (in part due to Covid), and there was one temporary person in the position for two months before a permanent hire was made in May. The Grants Supervisor was promoted from within the Agency and a new Grants Manager was hired in June.

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

The request for proposals/application announcement is published in various newspapers around the State: Bingham County Chronicle, Bonner County Dailey Bee, Coeur d Alene Press, Idaho Press Tribune, Idaho State Journal, Idaho Statesman, Lewiston Tribune, Post Register, and Times-News. In addition, it is sent to all programs currently funded by ICDVVA and anyone who has inquired about funding opportunities during the year via email. It also advertised in the Council s monthly newsletter, is posted on the ICDVVA website, and is shared on the Council s social media pages (this year LinkedIn). It is sent to Idaho State Police Planning & Grants to share with their JAG/STOP and other funded programs. Boise State University Researchers have an agency list that they use to conduct surveys of funded programs, and the announcement was sent to Dr. Laura King to share with that list of providers. The Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence was sent the announcement and asked to share it, and specifically Tai Simpson was asked to share it with the appropriate contact at each of Idaho s five federally recognized tribes. It was also shared with Elevated Forensic Nursing, a provider who offers forensic medical exams in six rural counties in Idaho.

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

During the project period, ICDVVA rules were revised to create a more comprehensive definition of underserved. Ultimately, ICDVVA used the following definition to identify underserved populations in FY2: (a) those who are victims of the following types of crime: human trafficking, homicide, adults molested as children, elder abuse, stalking, and driving under the influence crashes which result in bodily injury or death; and/or (b) Those victims who have the following characteristics: youth aged 5 to 18, elders over 65 years of age, tribal members, Hispanic or non-Caucasian people, individuals with disabilities (developmental or physical), people who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or visually impaired, people who identify as LGBTQ, people with limited English proficiency, people with low income (living at or below 125% of the federally defined poverty level), and people in geographically isolated areas of the state. Victims of crimes in category (b) above are underserved regardless of the type of crime; all victims of the crime types identified in category (a) above are underserved by definition, regardless of whether they have any of the characteristics listed in category (b). Of the programs funded in FY21, thirty-two report on their Subgrant Award Report that the victims they serve are underserved, and eight report that 100% of the victims they serve are considered an underserved population: Agency for New Americans, Big Brothers Big Sisters, Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition, Idaho Legal Aid, LillyBrooke Family Justice Center, Mother Against Drunk Driving, Nez Perce Tribe, and Oneida Crisis Center. The Request for Grant Proposals was more widely advertised than it had been previously and was shared throughout the State, including the Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, which expressly seeks to reach out to marginalized and underserved populations as part of its mission. In the FY21 grant cycle, three new programs were funded (in addition to ongoing programs): Nez Perce Tribe, University of Idaho College of Law, and Western Idaho Community Action Partnership.

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

ICDVVA responds to gaps in services by collaborating with partners and stakeholders to identify service needs and explore ways to address them. When a gap is identified, ICDVVA works with funded programs to try and fill the need. Two examples from this FFY: 1) One of the DV Courts expressed concern over lack of victim advocates; ICDVVA reached out to a funded program with extensive advocacy and asked whether they could consider adding victim advocacy services for that Court; 2) a federal victim witness coordinator contacted ICDVVA seeking a facilities dog for a teenage victim who had to testify against her abuser and was distraught; ICDVVA worked with a funded program to adjust a grant budget so that travel costs could be covered for a facilities dog to travel to the sentencing and provide the requested services. ICDVVA participates in a monthly Director's call, held by the Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, where subrecipient agency directors participate to identify trends and gaps, and work to address those gaps as they emerge. The Council held a regional roundtable in each region of the state to discuss regional specific needs and invited others to participate to increase efforts to best serve victims. For example, the Council on Developmental Disabilities, The Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Crime Victim's Compensation, Health & Welfare's Mobile Crisis Units, Children's Trust Fund, the Secretary of State Address Confidentiality Program and others all participated, sharing information on their services, learning about the services offered by community programs and strengthening referral networks and cross collaboration within regions. ICDVVA has also participated in the Idaho Coordinated Response, which is a cross-disciplinary effort to coordinate victim services in Idaho and address bias. In addition, ICDVVA attends meetings with a variety of other agencies and groups that work on issues that touch on victim services. ICDVVA has regular monthly coordination calls with the Idaho Coalition on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence, the Idaho Crime Victims Compensation Fund, the Idaho Children's Trust, the Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities, and the Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative. The Council is working with Idaho State Police Planning, Grants, and Research team to coordinate funding for victim services to ensure a statewide safety net is available as funding levels decline and to coordinate funding decisions so that necessary victim services that each agency can fund are available throughout the state. ICDVVA checks in with subrecipients regarding use of funds and reallocates grant funds when possible, to ensure 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 an annual Fact Figures Trends publication to the Idaho legislature through the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. This report includes the top five victimizations reported by VOCA data. The report also details key initiatives the Council is currently pursuing to serve victims statewide. In an ongoing effort to increase transparency, the Council tracks and reports reimbursement processing time at quarterly council meetings as well as in a monthly newsletter to programs. Staff made a significant push to educate programs and Council members on internal reimbursement processing time for programs to receive timely payment. The Council receives quarterly financial reports that track year-to-date budget to actual expenditures on all grant funds. Staff also report quarterly to the Council on the status of program monitoring to ensure that goals of regular monitoring are on track. Boise State University reports prepared for ICDVVA on victim need and available services are made available to the Governor's Office, State Legislature, and other State agencies. In addition, the ICDVVA Executive Director meets monthly with the Governor's staff to share agency updates and progress on key initiatives, including any identified outcomes of initiatives. On February 1, 2021, the Executive Director presented to the Joint Finance Appropriation Committee on the current strategic plan and status in reaching Agency goals. This grant year, ICDVVA made significant updates to the agency Strategic Plan. A new strategic plan was adopted on March 5, 2021. This outlined four agency goals: 1) serve as a key funding resource for subrecipients in Idaho, 2) promote the work of our agency and subrecipients, 3) support our subrecipients and partners, and 4) ensure efficient operations and organizational excellence. Each of these goals also contains various objectives, measures, and targets to evaluate agency progress in reaching the four goals.