

ID Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2021 to Sept 30, 2022]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$12,304,131.00	\$9,337,836.00	\$6,062,308.00	\$8,474,994.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$12,454,767.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	74	0	0	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$492,165.00	\$466,891.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	(\$642,801.00)	\$8,870,945.00	\$6,062,308.00	\$8,474,994.00

Subgrantee Organization Type				
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.				
Type of Organization	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	8	0	0	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	2	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	4	0	0	0
Prosecutor	1	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	62	0	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	15	0	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	9	0	0	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	23	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	4	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Multiservice agency	8	0	0	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	4	0	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

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Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	2	0	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)	2	0	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	74	0	0	0

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

Subaward Purpose A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique				
	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	72	0	0	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	0	0	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	1	0	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	1	0	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				
	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	73	0	0	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	70	0	0	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	65	0	0	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	46	0	0	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	67	0	0	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	74	0	0	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements				
Priority Area	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$2,784,489.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	23.00 %			
Domestic and Family Violence				

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Total Amount	\$3,911,610.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	32.00 %			
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$1,187,258.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	10.00 %			
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$4,113,325.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	33.00 %			

Budget and Staffing				
Staffing Information	2019-V2-GX-0066	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	796			
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	957553			
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	6611			
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	256369			

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)	24	512	566	714	650	610
Adult Sexual Assault	31	743	672	598	610	655
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	27	110	153	149	171	145
Arson	11	7	6	5	6	6
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	26	381	326	433	416	389
Burglary	13	31	29	38	47	36
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	37	2211	2238	2164	1700	2078
Child Pornography	28	50	47	56	39	48
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	38	1270	1226	1197	831	1131
Domestic and/or Family Violence	42	4507	4591	4734	4901	4683
DUI/DWI Incidents	15	434	487	548	521	497
Elder Abuse or Neglect	23	32	34	34	41	35
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	18	8	14	18	17	14
Human Trafficking: Labor	23	12	14	18	11	13
Human Trafficking: Sex	34	69	66	79	78	73
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	16	24	40	44	34	35
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	20	19	15	40	24	24
Kidnapping (custodial)	21	14	6	6	8	8
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	14	780	716	1014	960	867
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	11	21	23	124	183	87

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Robbery	14	37	39	288	41	101
Stalking/Harassment	34	984	957	1151	1152	1061
Survivors of Homicide Victims	24	39	61	60	52	53
Teen Dating Victimization	36	106	61	201	294	165
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	9	23	66	88	69	61
Other	11	1262	1149	1072	681	1041

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	62	65	65	57	357
Homeless	689	700	705	656	4358
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	1181	1177	1247	1184	3415
LGBTQ	185	158	171	171	764
Veterans	53	55	63	55	471
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	853	755	771	709	5017
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	1172	1039	1135	1273	3850
Other	47	80	187	220	7973

General Award Information				
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level			Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.			37645	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year			3230	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.			21417	56.89 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?			11527	30.62 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.			2424	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	310	1.45 %
Asian	405	1.89 %
Black or African American	1736	8.11 %
Hispanic or Latino	2655	12.40 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	72	0.34 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	12004	56.05 %
Some Other Race	226	1.06 %
Multiple Races	500	2.33 %
Not Reported	2081	9.72 %
Not Tracked	1428	6.67 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	21417	
Gender Identity		
Male	4898	22.87 %
Female	14947	69.79 %
Other	45	0.21 %
Not Reported	991	4.63 %
Not Tracked	536	2.50 %
Gender Total	21417	
Age		
Age 0- 12	3766	17.58 %
Age 13- 17	3004	14.03 %

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Age 18- 24	2361	11.02 %
Age 25- 59	8748	40.85 %
Age 60 and Older	767	3.58 %
Not Reported	1969	9.19 %
Not Tracked	802	3.74 %
Age Total	21417	

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	42	17920	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	9526
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	8823
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	5204
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	30620
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	44	21379	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	372
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	329
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	1539
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	78879
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	3268
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	712
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	3143
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	1942
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	3793
B10. Interpreter services	5788			
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	38	20281	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	18240
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	27972
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	843
			C4. Individual counseling	24795
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	7509
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	5195
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	25099
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	28	2924	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	32174
			D2. Transitional housing	27869

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			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	1630
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	37	12037	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	7145
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	1135
			E3. Assistance with restitution	463
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	2997
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	3241
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	9443
			E7. Immigration assistance	352
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	2431
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	1317
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	3831
			E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	6038

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.	16
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	808
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	12
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.	
<p>ICDVVA held various educational Webinars, with PowerPoint slides and presentation recording available, for subrecipients throughout the reporting period. In October 2021, ICDVVA held a fundraiser webinar to educate programs on ways to diversify their funding streams and seek other grant opportunities as they navigate the VOCA decline. ICDVVA transitioned programs to the federal fiscal year during the summer of 2022 and held a FY22 Grant Forecasting and Budget Extension Webinar in February 2022. In April 2022, ICDVVA conducted 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 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 September 2022 to educate programs about the reimbursement process and other grant administration guidelines. In addition, the Executive Director prepared customized slide presentations for every funded program s Board of Directors, to educate them about federal funding for victim services, the role of ICDVVA in Idaho, and the specific performance of their own program in terms of funding, monitoring, and grant administration . ICDVVA created a new domestic violence and sexual assault pamphlet for law enforcement to offer victims when responding to a call. It contains contact information of victim service programs, civil protection order, criminal no- contact-orders, and crime victim s compensation.</p>	
Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.	
<p>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 other agencies and programs serving intersecting or overlapping populations, and identify emerging trends and issues within their region. Regional roundtables consisted of a discussion on grant administration and data in the first half of the meeting, and an afternoon training for subrecipients and community stakeholders (prosecutors, law enforcement, etc) on the Neurobiology of Trauma. 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 two-day Safety & Resilience Conference which attorneys, police officers, social workers, and others in victim services fields attend. ICDVVA hosted the two-day in person safety and resilience conference with 432 attendees The conference featured two keynote presentations and 36 sessions on child maltreatment, domestic violence, sexual assault, criminal justice, impacts of trauma, and offender intervention and assessment. In October 2021, ICDVVA held a fundraiser webinar to educate programs on ways to diversify their funding streams and seek other grant opportunities as they navigate the VOCA decline. ICDVVA transitioned programs to the federal fiscal year during the summer of 2022 and held a FY22 Grant Forecasting and Budget Extension Webinar in February 2022 to help train programs on the extension budget process and how to submit their extensions. In April 2022, ICDVVA conducted 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. A Grant Administration webinar was held in September 2022 to educate programs about the reimbursement process and other grant administration guidelines . ICDVVA held two strategic planning meetings during the grant period to set agency priorities</p>	

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and outcome measures and gather stakeholder input. There were also four negotiated rulemaking sessions attended by subgrantees and stakeholders, followed by one public hearing, regarding agency administrative rule changes which would change how grant funds are distributed throughout the state.

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 as needed to reflect additions to staff and improvements to processes and procedures; the current version is 2.3 revised in June of 2022. All policy revisions are approved by the Council at quarterly or special Council meetings. The Policy Manual is published on our website <https://icdv.idaho.gov/grantees/policies-and-procedures/> and each policy reflects revision dates. This grant year, ICDVVA transitioned programs from the Idaho state fiscal year to the federal fiscal year. This change allows for more streamlined end-of-year financial and data reporting that matches VOCA and other federal funding streams. With this change, ICDVVA also required programs to submit reimbursement requests within 30 days of the reimbursement period end, versus 45 days.

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

ICDVVA did not receive any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.

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

ICDVVA participates in the Idaho Coordinated Response (ICR), which met regularly 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 staff also serve 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 to try and identify gaps and needs and coordinate ways to address them, including Crime Victims Compensation; Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Council for Developmental Disabilities, the Governor's Children at Risk Task Force; Idaho Network of Children's Advocacy Centers; Idaho Criminal Justice Commission Missing and Murdered Indigenous People's Subcommittee; 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 regional roundtables. ICDVVA staff also attends a bi-monthly directors 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). ICDVVA also hosts a quarterly data collaboration call to share data and information with other agencies and groups working with victims or intersecting/overlapping with victim work.

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

Declining VOCA funds have caused some programs to contract rather than expand services, so we know there is an unmet need and demand for victim services throughout the state. 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 housing. 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 or personal vehicle makes it difficult to drive to a program or keep medical/legal/advocacy appointments. Another change brought on by the pandemic was programs shifting to telehealth services. This expanded victim service delivery and allowed victims in remote areas to access more services. Many service providers introduced virtual assistance programs, which assisted in making victim services more accessible in rural areas than they have been in previous years. Many funded programs partner with law enforcement, healthcare, and nonprofit agencies to ensure victims are referred to their program. Idaho is viewed as a leader in tracking sexual assault kits; the state lab has cleared the backlog of test kits and is current on processing. The state of Idaho 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. 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. This continues to be an issue in Idaho as law enforcement has difficulty making an arrest in a domestic violence situations. The Council recognizes that the effects of the Clarke decision are significant and is committed to working on potential solutions and educating policymakers about the issue; however, it will take a constitutional amendment to change the current state of the law.

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. Each roundtable consisted of a morning session for discussion and collaboration among funded programs, and an afternoon session of trauma-informed training for programs and community partners such as law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim witness advocates. 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 bi-monthly coordination call with the Idaho Coalition on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence, a monthly call with the Idaho Crime Victims Compensation Fund, and regular communication with the Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities and the Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. The Council is working with Idaho State Police Planning, Grants, and Research team (which administers STOP and SASP grants) 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 need to go through one monitoring instead of two, allowing them to spend more time on direct services. The Council is partnering with the Idaho State Police Statistical Analysis Center to build a statewide crime and victimization dashboard to allow all victim service funders, stakeholders, and the public to view crime and victimization trends, and identify areas of need. 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. ICDVVA also hosts a quarterly data collaboration call to share data and information with other agencies and groups working with victims or intersecting/overlapping with victim work. When ICDVVA plans its annual Safety and Resilience Conference, a planning committee made up of stakeholders from the court system, law enforcement, and various other state agencies and service providers works together to determine the most relevant and effective content to present in order to enhance statewide victim services. ICDVVA also considers and scores collaboration efforts of programs applying for grant funding to encourage robust collaboration and coordination in service delivery throughout the state.

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) officially piloted a project with partners including: The Governor's Task Force for Children at Risk, Idaho Association of County Juvenile Justice Administrators, Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance, Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, Nampa Family Justice Center, and the Upper Valley Child Advocacy Center, collecting data from the populations at juvenile correction centers across Idaho who make non-PREA disclosures of abuse and increase youth access to forensic interviews. This information will be compared to data from CACs across Idaho to better understand both the processes needed for equitable victim services for youth in the IDJC custody, and what collaborative efforts will improve outcomes. Within the past year, the WCA has cemented another collaborative partnership with Idaho Legal Aid Services (ILAS). ILAS project attorneys schedule regular office hours, onsite, at the WCA to accommodate clients. They provide legal services at no cost to clients referred by the WCA. Legal services include, but are not limited to, consultation and advice; investigation of relevant facts, factual analysis, drafting of reports, correspondence and legal documents, appearances before administrative agencies, courts, and other tribunals, and miscellaneous work. To date, this venture has proven to be highly efficient and effective, and, within the first year, has provided service to 119 unduplicated individuals. These are all individuals who may have otherwise gone months without adequate legal advice/ representation or, perhaps, would never have received any form of legal assistance. The closure of Idaho Youth Ranch Hays House between September and March of the grant period created obstacles to delivering services in the short term, but it also allowed IYR to intentionally rebuild, re-staff, and train to improve the delivery of victim services. During this time, IYR hired two consultants to deliver comprehensive and in-depth training on Trauma-Informed Care and Collaborative Problem Solving (CPS). Many of these trainings have been recorded and will be used to onboard new hires, and one of the consultants was retained for several months to provide ongoing coaching of newly hired Hays House program managers. This ensures that the principles of trauma-informed care will continue to be woven through all elements of the program and inform clinical and programmatic decision making. The foundational trauma-informed model for behavioral support utilized at Hays House is CPS, an approach that is grounded in trauma-informed care. Developed at Massachusetts General Hospital, CPS is an evidence-based approach that has been proven to reduce challenging behavior, teach youth the skills they lack to solve problems, and build relationships with adults in their lives. IYR is seeking accreditation of their clinical programs (including Hays House) by The Joint Commission. Over the past year, this process has led to the establishment of a Risk Management Department and the Quality Council (a group which supports performance improvement and monitoring comprised of key executive stakeholders, program managers, and members of the Risk Management Department), the review and rewriting of hundreds of relevant policies, the training of staff to implement the standards, and internal auditing to review and ensure compliance with policies. IYR completed The Joint Commission survey in early September of 2022 and expect to receive their accreditation in November. Together, these efforts ensure continuous quality improvement in the delivery of victim services. During the prior reporting period, Upper Valley Child Advocacy Center (UVCAC) and St. Luke's CARES put into service an RV converted into a Mobile Child Advocacy Center unit. The purpose of these units is 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. These units became operational in June 2022 (St. Luke's CARES) and September 2022 (UVCAC). Bringing child advocacy services to these underserved regions will ensure that resources are accessible to all children and families needing them.

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 is awarded VOCA funding and 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: Our program works within the Nez Perce Tribal Reservation - with all four counties in our service area intersecting into the Reservation. The Nez Perce Tribe only prosecutes misdemeanor cases, so if a felony is committed against a tribal member, it becomes a case under the jurisdiction of the FBI. When a felony act of domestic violence or sexual assault occurs, many times we are called to the hospital per the protocols of St. Joseph Regional Medical Center. We work closely with the Victim Advocate through the FBI and coordinate services with them closely. Idaho Legal Aid: Idaho Legal Aid has had a few cases involving actual or potential federal crimes in the reporting period: 1) ILAS filed for divorce and custody on behalf of a client whose spouse is in federal prison for lewd conduct with a minor and voyeurism. The opposing party was involved in a group that shared online pornographic images of children, which crossed state and national boundaries and triggered federal jurisdiction; 2) ILAS client was trafficked across state lines by her father. He would sell her to various men who would marry her, keep her for a while, and then divorce her. ILAS is representing her in the divorce from the last guy she was sold to. The federal crime is trafficking across state lines. However, no charges were brought; 3) Our client was raped by an ex-boyfriend who was undocumented. The state pressed charges, the ex-boyfriend was taken into custody by ICE, and removal proceedings were initiated due to the rape and him being here illegally. Our client participated in the removal proceedings (testified) and he was deported back to Mexico. ILAS is currently representing client and her two minor children in a U Visa application due to the rape. Her application was recently accepted by USCIS, and she is waiting on an available visa. Argument could be made that she's a victim of trafficking in violation of federal law. Post Falls Police Victim Services Unit: The Post Falls Police Victim Services Unit works with the FBI in several different capacities. We collaborate on sex trafficking case that involve runaways from our area that cross over into Washington State. We also work with the FBI and Tribal Police on domestic violence and sexual offenses occurring on Tribal lands. In addition, we attend several MDT reviews to make sure that victims are receiving all of the services that are available. Twin Falls County Juvenile Probation: Services have been provided to youth involved with Federal Crimes an estimated 10 times or less. This is due to the low number of individuals referred to the program that fall into this type of victimization category. However, more recently, the Youth Services Coordinator did work in collaboration with local law enforcement, New Mexico law enforcement, and New Mexico child protective services to provide services to a youth who had been taken across state lines (originally from Twin Falls) and victimized. St. Luke's CARES Boise: CARES is a nationally accredited child advocacy center and works directly with the FBI, ICAC (Internet Crimes Against Children), and Tribal Police to serve child victims of federal crimes such as human trafficking, commercial exploitation, child pornography, and kidnapping. We also work closely with local law enforcement on child abuse cases that may be investigated initially at the state level, but then elevated to federal prosecution due to the nature of the crime.

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

An ongoing issue affecting crime victim services in Idaho is 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 must be removed and taken to a safe location, or remain on scene, causing safety concerns. Law enforcement is increasingly relying on citations and less misdemeanor arrests are being made; incidence of aggravated domestic violence assaults are increasing. 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, and ICDVVA is collecting data from programs on demand for housing and counseling. 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

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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. Since the onset of the pandemic, intimate partner violence victimizations have increased, while intimate partner victims known to law enforcement (reported incidents) have decreased. Sexual assault victimizations have also increased, and the victims known to law enforcement (reported incidents) have increased, though not to the same degree. The increase in intimate partner violence victimizations and sexual assault victimizations at a time of decreased funding for victim services, putting additional strain on victim service programs.

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.

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 sent to all programs currently funded by ICDVVA and anyone who has inquired about funding opportunities during the year via email. It is published in nine major papers around the state, including Bingham News Chronicle, Bonner County Daily Bee, Coeur d Alene Press, Idaho Press Tribune, Idaho State Journal, Idaho Statesman, Lewiston Tribune, Post Register, and Times-News. It is also advertised in the Council's monthly newsletter, is posted on the ICDVVA website, and is shared on the Council's social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, and 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 Flourish Point, a new agency serving LGBTQ youth in Rexburg, Idaho.

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

During the project period, ICDVVA policy was revised to create a more comprehensive definition of underserved. Ultimately, ICDVVA used the following definition to identify underserved populations in for FY22 subawards: (a) those who are victims of the following types of crime: survivors of human trafficking, homicide, adults molested as children, elder abuse, stalking, driving under the influence crashes which result in bodily injury or death, economic exploitation and fraud, robbery, gang violence, hate and bias crimes; and/or (b) Those victims who have the following characteristics: children and youth aged 05 to 18; elders over 65 years of age; indigenous people; minority races; individuals with disabilities (physical, developmental, and/or intellectual); 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); immigrants; and people in rural areas, as defined by Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Victims of crimes in category (b) above are by definition 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 FY22, 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, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Nez Perce Tribe, and Oneida Crisis Center.

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

ICDVVA held a regional roundtable in each of the seven regions of the state and discussed with funded programs the gaps they were able to identify as these vary significantly based on the region. 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. For example, programs and law enforcement expressed needs for trauma-informed training to be held within their locality. To respond to this need, ICDVVA contracted with a retired detective through Idaho State Police to hold a half-day Neurobiology of Trauma training in each of the seven regions of the state during regional roundtables. The training was open to all interested stakeholders (law enforcement, prosecutors, victim witness advocates, etc.), not just funded programs. ICDVVA participates in a bi-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. 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 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 (which administers STOP and SASP) 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 victim services 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 regularly with the Governor's staff to share agency updates and progress on key initiatives, including any identified outcomes of initiatives. The Executive Director presents annually to the Idaho Joint Finance Appropriation Committee on the Council's role and responsibilities, general budget breakdown and financial status, and overall picture of victim service needs in the state.