

# ID Annual State Performance Report

## Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2022 to Sept 30, 2023]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00438-ASSI
<b>Federal Award Amount</b>	\$9,337,836.00	\$6,062,308.00	\$8,474,994.00	\$8,115,658.00
<b>Total Amount of Subawards</b>	\$3,147,967.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Total Number of Subawards</b>	43	0	0	0
<b>Administrative Funds Amount</b>	\$466,891.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Training Funds Amount</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Balance Remaining</b>	\$5,722,978.00	\$6,062,308.00	\$8,474,994.00	\$8,115,658.00

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	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00438-ASSI
<b>Government Agencies Only</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	1	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	2	0	0	0
Prosecutor	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Nonprofit Organization Only</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	9	0	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	5	0	0	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	13	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	2	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Multiservice agency	6	0	0	0
Other	2	0	0	0
<b>Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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	1	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)	1	0	0	0

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

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
<b>Campus Organizations Only</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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
<b>Total Number of Subawards</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

<b>Subaward Purpose</b>				
A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique				
	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00438-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	43	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	0	0	0	0
D. Start up a new <b>Native American</b> victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing <b>Native American</b> project	0	0	0	0

<b>VOCA and Match Funds</b>				
A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique				
	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00438-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	40	0	0	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	41	0	0	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	37	0	0	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	27	0	0	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	34	0	0	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	43	0	0	0

<b>Priority and Underserved Requirements</b>				
Priority Area	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00438-ASSI
<b>Child Abuse</b>				
Total Amount	\$914,056.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	10.00 %			
<b>Domestic and Family Violence</b>				
Total Amount	\$1,043,553.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	11.00 %			
<b>Sexual Assault</b>				
Total Amount	\$280,552.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	3.00 %			
<b>Underserved</b>				
Total Amount	\$909,800.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	10.00 %			

<b>Budget and Staffing</b>				
Staffing Information	2020-V2-GX-0065	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00623-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00737-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00438-ASSI
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	495			

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

Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	242451			
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	4487			
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	120792			

## 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)	22	203	289	255	752	374
Adult Sexual Assault	28	110	225	202	528	266
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	26	26	69	50	102	61
Arson	12	5	7	7	14	8
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	29	209	192	171	347	229
Burglary	13	18	9	12	59	24
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	36	764	785	971	1322	960
Child Pornography	29	11	17	30	37	23
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	37	351	365	465	687	467
Domestic and/or Family Violence	41	985	1208	1631	3932	1939
DUI/DWI Incidents	17	87	67	267	338	189
Elder Abuse or Neglect	23	10	15	19	35	19
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	17	6	6	12	12	9
Human Trafficking: Labor	19	3	3	11	11	7
Human Trafficking: Sex	30	24	27	46	90	46
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	14	5	16	23	39	20
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	18	10	10	15	19	13
Kidnapping (custodial)	24	5	3	6	6	5
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	12	19	11	12	519	140
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	11	10	11	9	10	10
Robbery	13	23	17	16	36	23
Stalking/Harassment	31	147	273	268	850	384
Survivors of Homicide Victims	25	1	8	15	50	18
Teen Dating Victimization	34	36	30	89	181	84
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	10	5	4	3	61	18
Other	9	387	266	437	588	419

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	12	18	21	49	390
Homeless	269	269	303	585	4759
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	49	90	113	762	4030
LGBTQ	34	81	69	120	841
Veterans	14	12	13	47	500
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	196	236	225	662	5356
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	83	106	189	699	4445
Other	1	20	41	245	8089

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

General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	14740	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	857	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	8043	54.57 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	5300	35.96 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	891	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian or Alaska Native	153	1.90 %
Asian	62	0.77 %
Black or African American	437	5.43 %
Hispanic or Latino	1174	14.60 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	36	0.45 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	4402	54.73 %
Some Other Race	72	0.90 %
Multiple Races	233	2.90 %
Not Reported	1177	14.63 %
Not Tracked	297	3.69 %
<b>Race/Ethnicity Total</b>	<b>8043</b>	
<b>Gender Identity</b>		
Male	1683	20.93 %
Female	5867	72.95 %
Other	18	0.22 %
Not Reported	468	5.82 %
Not Tracked	7	0.09 %
<b>Gender Total</b>	<b>8043</b>	
<b>Age</b>		
Age 0- 12	1409	17.52 %
Age 13- 17	1094	13.60 %
Age 18- 24	708	8.80 %
Age 25- 59	3372	41.92 %
Age 60 and Older	353	4.39 %
Not Reported	1093	13.59 %
Not Tracked	14	0.17 %
<b>Age Total</b>	<b>8043</b>	

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	38	6597	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	3917
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	3752
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	7933
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	11539
			Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	183
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	226
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	679
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	44466

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

B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	38	9360	B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	829
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	281
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	1469
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	1163
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	1882
			B10. Interpreter services	4100
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	36	7995	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	11205
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	17263
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	436
			C4. Individual counseling	11260
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	4355
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	2292
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	10912
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	26	1648	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	24107
			D2. Transitional housing	12408
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	1157
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	32	4431	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	4095
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	871
			E3. Assistance with restitution	488
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	1791
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	1587
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	3626
			E7. Immigration assistance	22
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	1401
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	445
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	2438
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	1825			

**ANNUAL QUESTIONS**

Grantee Annually Reported Questions	
Question/Option	Count
<b>Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	0
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	336
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	8
<b>Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.</b>	

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

ICDVVA held various educational Webinars, with PowerPoint slides and presentation recording available, for subrecipients throughout the reporting period. Throughout FY22 and FY23, ICDVVA revised program service standards, and held a webinar in March 2023 to review these changes with programs. In April 2023, ICDVVA held a Pre-Application Webinar for subrecipients which explained available funding, grant eligibility, application elements and instructions, a scoring rubric, a budget worksheet, and explained budget categories and match requirements. ICDVVA also held a Confidentiality Webinar to educate programs on grant confidentiality requirements, and how to submit proper reimbursement documentation to comply with said 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 2023 to educate programs about the reimbursement process and other grant administration guidelines.

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

In April 2023, 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. In June 2023, ICDVVA held a five-day deaf advocate training with the Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. Advocates were trained in basic victim advocacy, as well as how to work with survivors who are deaf or hard of hearing. A Grant Administration webinar was held in September 2023 to educate programs about the reimbursement process and other grant administration guidelines for the upcoming grant year. In addition, Regional Roundtables were scheduled around the state to provide 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 morning training session on language access, open to subrecipients and community stakeholders. The afternoon session was for subrecipients only, and discussed items related to grant management, other funding opportunities, the state's address confidentiality program, and the new Crime Victim Services in Idaho data dashboard.

## **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. This policy manual is revised as needed to reflect additions or changes to staff, updates in federal grant regulations, and improvements to processes and procedures; the current version was revised and adopted in September 2023. 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/>. ICDVVA approved new Service Standards on March 24, 2023. Every section was examined and rewritten for compliance with federal requirements as well as state needs. Feedback sessions with programs were held over a 2-year process, and the final version is published on our website: <https://icdv.idaho.gov/grantees/policies-and-procedures/>. In June 2023, ICDVVA hosted a Confidentiality webinar to remind funded programs about federal confidentiality requirements, and to highlight some changes in reimbursement documentation submission to better protect client confidentiality in the records archived by ICDVVA. Programs were informed that they need to redact more carefully to be sure all names and addresses of clients and shelters are removed from invoices, hotel and other travel receipts, apartment leases, and Lyft/Uber receipts. They were also asked to redact all names of emergency medications provided to clients. There was one additional policy change made for mileage reimbursement documentation. In the past, maps were always required to support mileage reimbursement, but to protect the confidentiality of client locations, ICDVVA will now accept odometer readings in lieu of maps.

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

ICDVVA had three earned media episodes during the grant year. A local newspaper published a story on the prevalence of domestic violence in North Idaho and mentioned the ICDVVA grant awarded to the local victim service agency. In December 2022, the former Executive Director gave an interview to the local public television station that discussed the prevalence of domestic violence within Idaho, the mechanisms of victim services funding in Idaho, and the impacts of the VOCA declines. A small, rural subgrantee was also featured in the story. Additionally, a local newspaper published a story that mirrored the public television episode.

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

ICDVVA participated 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 and the Trafficking 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 (ICASDV) to coordinate training, needs assessments, and other items for crime victims and providers, as well as meeting monthly with the leadership of ICASDV to promote collaboration and avoid duplication of services/trainings. 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 hosted 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 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 were exacerbated by the 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. Subrecipients are relying more on hotel/motel vouchers for emergency shelter, and victims continue to experience challenges finding affordable transitional and permanent housing. Additionally, 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 a personal vehicle makes it difficult to drive to a program or keep medical/legal/advocacy appointments. Related to access to services, 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. Positively, 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. Lastly, 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 situation. 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 regional roundtables throughout the state. Seven regions were combined into three roundtables to facilitate networking and collaboration across multiple regions. Each roundtable consisted of a morning training session for funded programs and community partners such as law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim witness advocates on enhancing language access for victims of crime. The afternoon session was for funded programs only to discuss and collaborate on issues within their regions. 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, a monthly call with the Idaho Crime Victims Compensation Fund, a monthly call with the Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities and the Idaho Network of Children's Advocacy Centers and regular communication with 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. The Council continues to partner 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. 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.**

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

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 Nampa Family Justice Center 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. The Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition launched a Community Coordination of Care Initiative (CCCI) which aims to create a coordinated communitywide approach to effectively address the increase of human trafficking in Idaho. The initiative kicked off with a 2-day gathering to discuss strategies and principles to help guide decision-making processes, policies, and practices in various settings for building strong cross-sector collaborations to support the unique needs of survivors of human trafficking. Safe Passage, in Coeur d'Alene, had been struggling to place families in affordable homes when ready to leave emergency shelter. They tried a novel approach in FY23, leasing 2 units in an apartment building and using them for transitional housing for families as an alternative to them having to find their own affordable apartments in a very tight housing market. It has been going very smoothly, and they renewed the leases and will continue the program. Voices Against Violence has also secured a handful of units to use as transitional housing for families in the Twin Falls area. YWCA of Lewiston and Clarkston, Voices Against Violence, and Family Safety Network instigated some new personnel policies in order to increase retention and improve the mental health of staff members, so that they will be more effective and compassionate with victims and less likely to burn out and leave their jobs. Advocates can now choose 4-day workweeks and have more generous leave policies to ensure time for self-care and decompression. Oneida Crisis Center attended a training called Don't Forget the Pets, which has the goal of increasing the number of pet friendly shelters across the nation. Oneida is working to organize and address various methods for becoming a pet friendly program.

## **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 funded six of the seven CASA programs in the state, as well as all eight 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 to low-income clients, 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, some programs regularly serve victims of federal crime and report interacting with federal partners when needed. ICDVVA funds eight child advocacy centers, and these facilities work with the FBI, Internet Crimes Against Children, and US Attorney's office when serving children that are victims of a federal crime. Programs bordering tribal land report working with the FBI, Border Patrol, and Department of Homeland Security when felony domestic violence or sexual assault occurs. Idaho Legal Aid works with the FBI when cases involve victims of any federal criminal statute. The Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition focuses on serving victims of human trafficking, if they were trafficked within Idaho or across state lines. Many programs throughout Idaho serve on multidisciplinary teams with federal partners such as the FBI, federal victim witness coordinators, and the Department of Homeland Security to identify and serve victims of federal 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; incidents of aggravated domestic violence assaults are increasing. The court decision and its ripple effects remain a key and evolving emerging issue in Idaho. Additionally, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has 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 several 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. Also, 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. 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. Idaho is one of a few states that historically have had no state funding for victim services. ICDVVA received a small, ongoing state general fund appropriation during this reporting period. However, with the VOCA decline and full expenditure of American Rescue Plan Act funds being used to bridge the VOCA decline, Idaho victim services will potentially suffer a catastrophic loss in funding and risks multiple program closures throughout the state.

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

ICDVVA faced difficulties retaining an Administrative Assistant. Eventually, this position was reclassified to a Management Assistant, allowing for a higher wage to attract a candidate with the necessary skills needed to support ICDVVA. The Executive Director retired, and the Program Administration Manager (formerly known as the Grants Supervisor) was selected as the new Executive Director. ICDVVA is working with human resources to determine if/how to backfill positions while facing the VOCA decline.

## **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 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. Additionally, 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 also 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.

## **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 FY23 subawards: Underserved populations are those who face additional barriers and challenges accessing victim services; such barriers and challenges can include race, ethnicity (including indigenous peoples), religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, special needs (including language barriers or physical, developmental, and/or intellectual disabilities), blindness/low vision, deafness/difficulty hearing, national origin, immigration status, senior age, and living in a rural area as defined by Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)(CMS- Am I Rural). Of the 44 programs funded in FY23, 26 report on their Subgrant Award Report that the victims they serve are underserved. Additionally, ICDVVA worked with the Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing to train deaf advocates throughout the state to better serve the deaf and hard of hearing population. Regional roundtables brought language access training to every region of the state. ICDVVA is also working with the Council for Developmental Disabilities and INCAC to develop a best practice model for interviewing adults with developmental disabilities.

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

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

ICDVVA held regional roundtables in three 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. For example, programs report difficulties creating a language access plan. To respond to this, ICDVVA hosted language access training at roundtables for funded programs, as well as local law enforcement and community partners. Additionally, 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, Idaho Council for Deaf and Hard of Hearing, 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 needs 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. ICDVVA published its first annual report in January 2023 that highlighted ten areas of success: sustaining victims service programs through a decline in federal funding, making the best use of limited funding, developing reliable data to inform funding decisions, finding-free federal audit, prioritization of direct services and clear strategic plan, receiving a competitive federal technology grant award, positive stakeholder feedback, addressing the problem of missing and murdered indigenous people, deploying sexual assault resources statewide, and revising the offender intervention program minimum standards.