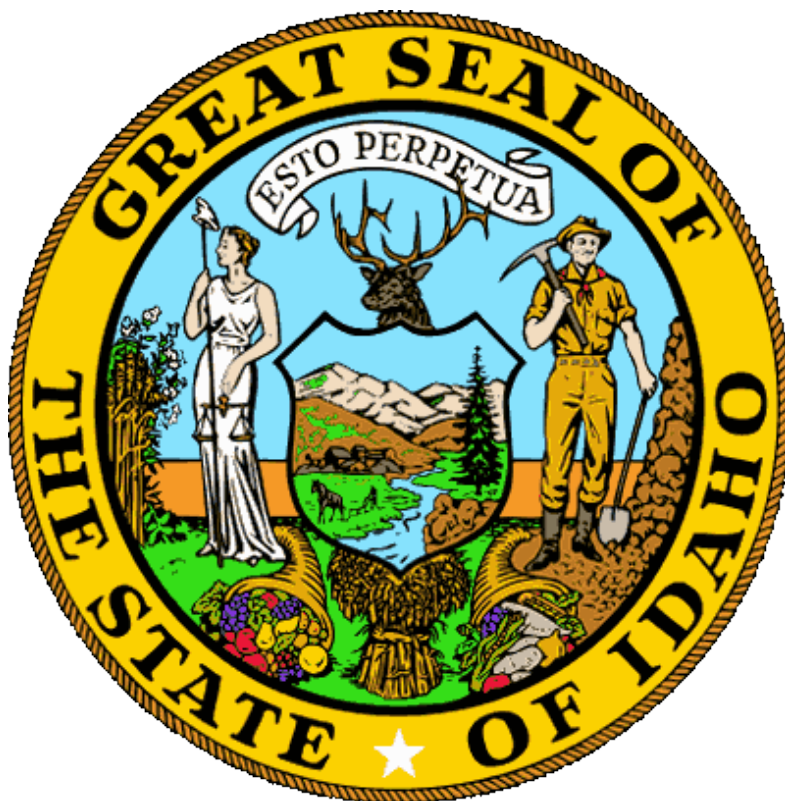


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# 2019 SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT TRACKING REPORT

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## Introduction

Idaho Code 67-2919 requires Idaho State Police Forensic Services (ISPFS) to provide a legislative report regarding sexual assault kits in Idaho on or before January 20<sup>th</sup> of each year. The requirements of this annual report include, but are not limited to, the number of kits purchased and distributed by ISPFS, the number of kits collected by each law enforcement agency, the number of kits tested by ISPFS, the number of kits not submitted to ISPFS when requirements for submission were met, the number of DNA database hits from sexual assault cases, and a list of any law enforcement agencies that did not adhere to the tracking process. This report also contains updates made to the Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Tracking System (IKTS), statistics from the ISPFS crime lab, and issues related to sexual assault kit tracking and processing during the 2019 calendar year.

## Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Tracking System (IKTS)

In January of 2017 Idaho became the first state to fully implement a statewide sexual assault kit tracking system. This tracking system **provides greater public accountability and transparency, allows victims to see the state taking this issue seriously, provides better direction and tools to law enforcement, provides more resources to the state forensic laboratory, and ultimately provides a better criminal justice system.** <https://www.isp.idaho.gov/SexualAssaultKitTracking>

In fall of 2016, ISPFS began collaborating with in-house Idaho State Police (ISP) web developers on the IKTS software. Beta products were vetted through the Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (ISAKI) working group and especially with the victim advocacy groups in Idaho. The IKTS system took four programmers approximately four months to complete all the programming development. IKTS is web-based and can be accessed from anywhere with an internet connection. It is compatible with most mobile devices. Sexual assault survivors can track their kit status without having to remember a login or provide any personal information. Survivors are provided with a tracking number for their kit, allowing them to track it through the evidence examination and storage process. Survivors can see if the evidence resulted in an entry to the national DNA database (commonly known as CODIS), if a hit was obtained, and the forecast retention period for the kit when held by law enforcement. The general public can also see this information by entering a kit number in the search bar. Use of this system has resulted in several survivors asking additional questions of law enforcement, the forensic lab, and even Idaho legislators. On several occasions, problems were identified and roadblocks were overcome by the survivors actively participating in the process. IKTS has a unique secure login for each lab, law enforcement, medical facility, and prosecutor's office user. These medical, laboratory and criminal justice users enter milestones as the kit proceeds through the collection, analysis, investigation, and retention process. While IKTS continues to work efficiently, small changes and updates have been and will continue to be made as we become more familiar with the software and its capabilities to further improve the user experience and to more easily access kit data and statistics.

## Training

In 2019, ISPFS hosted a total of twenty-one (21) on site trainings and a number of interactive telephone follow-up/refresher sessions with user agencies. On-demand tutorial videos are posted for additional individuals to be able to take or refresh training at their own pace. ISPFS and the IKTS Administrator will continue to individually train new users. The legislature provided one administrative staff person at ISPFS for overseeing kit tracking and they will continue to be responsible for providing training and assistance to all IKTS users.

## Sexual Assault Kit Inventory

Idaho State Police Forensic Services procure the sexual assault collection kits with a legislative appropriation and per state purchasing rules and agreements. The new kits are all entered into the IKTS system by ISPFS using a unique serial number on the box. The kits are then distributed to hospitals, clinics, and other collection entities in Idaho. During the 2019 calendar year, ISPFS purchased six hundred and forty (640) new sexual assault kits. Of the total unused sexual assault kits in inventory, ISPFS distributed a total of four hundred and twenty-three (423) total kits to collection facilities across the state throughout 2019. ISPFS tracks unused kit inventory at the medical facilities. This tracking helps avoid misuse and waste. For example, if the unused kits are approaching an expiration date, the hospital is notified so the kit can be used or moved to another collection facility for use.

## Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations

Hospitals and clinics performing sexual assault medical forensic examinations resulted in the collection of four hundred and fifty-four (454) kits between January 1<sup>st</sup> and December 31<sup>st</sup> 2019. By comparison, there were four hundred and seventy-three (473) kits between January 1<sup>st</sup> and December 31<sup>st</sup> 2018. The average number of days a collected kit was at a medical facility before being transferred to a law enforcement entity in 2019 was eight (8). While the majority of these collections happened at Idaho facilities, some Idaho kits are collected at hospitals in adjoining states. Likewise, some kits collected in Idaho medical facilities are sent to law enforcement agencies in other states for investigation. There are some instances where a survivor from a crime that happened in Idaho is medically examined in a surrounding state medical facility. When a kit from another state is provided to law enforcement, it is given an Idaho serial number and tracked from that point on in the IKTS system.

## Law Enforcement Decisions

Idaho Code 67-2919 requires law enforcement agencies to obtain the kit from the collection facility and either submit the kit to ISPFS for analysis or document the decision not to test the kit (per subsection 8 of the statute) within 30 days. The average time it took Idaho law enforcement agencies to submit kits to ISPFS in 2019 was thirty-seven (37) days. A breakdown of the submission time for each law enforcement agency in Idaho is listed in Appendix F.

The original version of Idaho Code 67-2919 did not require submission of a kit to the lab for testing when there was no evidence to support a crime being committed, a case was no longer being investigated as a crime or when an adult victim expressly indicated that no further forensic examination or testing occur. Anonymously collected kits are not to be tested under the federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Law enforcement agencies and prosecutors had concerns with the possible interpretations of this legislative wording. ISPFS worked in concert with law enforcement to provide further clarification. ISPFS worked with the Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (ISAKI) working group to better understand the decision making process used by law enforcement and to help clarify state statute. During the ISAKI meetings, a change was proposed and accepted to move towards a “test all” kits legislation. The 2019 proposed legislation condensed the two options of “no evidence to support a crime being committed” and “no longer being investigated as a crime” into one option. It also removed the option of a testing waiver for adult victims. While victims can still choose not to move forward with prosecution, the sexual assault kit will be tested by ISPFS, with the exception of anonymously collected kits per VAWA. House Bill 116, Testing and Retention of Sexual Assault Evidence Kits was approved by the legislature and went into effect July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019. The overall counts for each non-submission decision in 2019 is listed in Appendix C.

## ISPFS Laboratory Analysis

Three hundred and fifty (350) sexual assault kits were submitted to ISPFS in calendar year 2019. In 2019, ISPFS saw an increase in DNA cases sent to the lab from 2018. ISPFS received six hundred and twelve (612) DNA cases in 2019 as opposed to three hundred and fifty-nine (359) in 2018. The ISPFS laboratory staff members worked exceptionally hard, completing

testing on a total of four hundred and seventy-nine (479) sexual assault kits alongside other casework in 2019! ISPFS had a total of one hundred and sixty-nine (169) DNA database (CODIS) entries from sexual assault kits tested in 2019 and ten (10) DNA database (CODIS) hits from sexual assault cases. As of December 31, 2019, ISPFS had five hundred and seventy four (574) sexual assault kits at the Meridian ISPFS laboratory pending analysis and eighty-eight (88) kits awaiting a submission decision from law enforcement and the prosecutor's office. At the end of 2019, the average turnaround time for sexual assault kits at the ISPFS laboratory was one hundred and fifty-four (154) days. At the end of 2019, a total of three hundred and thirty-nine (339) kits had been in the laboratory longer than ninety (90) days, and the oldest sexual assault kit had been in the laboratory seven hundred and twelve (712) days.

ISPFS implemented "Y-STR" testing. Y-STR testing allows the laboratory to specifically target male DNA in a sample. This is particularly helpful in mixtures with low level male contribution or multiple male contributors. Y-STR validation was completed in late 2018 and was implemented in early 2019. This service has been routinely requested for many years by law enforcement agencies all over Idaho. This service has been very popular with investigators, saving Idaho agencies tens of thousands of dollars each year they do not have to pay private labs.

Idaho's first Forensic Molecular Genealogy (FMG) cases were solved in 2019. Forensic molecular genealogy is the use of a specific type of DNA testing to try to establish familial relationships between a crime scene sample and an individual(s) in a genealogy database to develop investigative leads. ISPFS performed the initial evidence analysis and CODIS entry, was involved in the advisement process to run the FMG, and provided the expedited processing of any DNA samples collected relative to the results of the genealogy search.

A combination of new staffing and process improvements has allowed the laboratory to process more cases and decrease turnaround times for sexual assault kits in 2019. However, the addition of new services (Y-STRs) has increased the number of cases for analysis. While additional service offerings can have a negative impact on turn-around time, customers have requested this analysis as it provides additional forensic information to investigators.

## [FBI Laboratory Analysis \(NIJ SAK Project\)](#)

Idaho received a great deal of assistance from the FBI laboratory in 2019. The FBI laboratory has been testing previously unsubmitted sexual assault kits from Idaho since 2014 through the National Institute of Justice Sexual Assault Kit Project. Idaho has shipped a total of five hundred and ninety (590) kits to the FBI laboratory for testing since 2014. This FBI effort has come to completion with the FBI testing all Idaho kits that were submitted to the FBI lab for testing. The FBI has notified ISPFS that they are no longer accepting kits under this program. ISPFS thanks the FBI laboratory and NIJ officials for making this program available over the last few years. It has been a big part of addressing unsubmitted kits in Idaho.

## [Law Enforcement Kit Storage and Retention](#)

With the passage of H 146 in the Idaho legislature (2017), sexual assault kits must be retained for certain intervals by the investigating agency. ISPFS added a kit retention field into IKTS for agencies to document the destruction date of the kit. The IKTS administrator is working with law enforcement agencies to document the destruction dates of every kit in the system and to help them better understand how to apply retention dates to specific cases. The legislative intent of H 146 was for the legislation to apply to any kit currently in existence in Idaho. The IKTS Administrator has worked with each individual law enforcement agency and collection site to serialize each kit that exists in Idaho. This has been a monumental undertaking for the IKTS administrator and law enforcement evidence staff. On several occasions, the IKTS administrator visited law enforcement agencies and hospitals to help with this kit labeling and accounting process. The importance of the IKTS administrator in this process cannot be overstated.

In addition, the IKTS software has been programmed to send a reminder to the law enforcement agency when a destruction date has not been applied to the kit. The law enforcement agency is responsible for setting the appropriate date for the kit based on the legislative criteria. ISPFs will continue to provide training to law enforcement and prosecutors on this important retention topic.

There are several university research entities inside and outside Idaho currently looking at the previously unsubmitted kit project in Idaho. This research should be available in the next year.

## IKTS Software Development and Use Statistics

IKTS is continually enhanced by Idaho State Police web programmers. Having IT programmers at ISP allows the IKTS administrator to make real time changes to the system as the process has been refined. The biggest enhancements have been creating data driven reports to track trends in sexual assault and adding additional fields for reference sample submission. Many kits arrive to the ISPFs lab without the required reference samples. Adding the additional fields allows for automatic email reminders to be sent to agencies that have submitted kits without the required reference samples.

ISPFs applied a website visit “counter” tool to the IKTS public webpage so that the number of visitors to the page can be tracked. The average monthly number of visitors to the public IKTS site in 2019 was forty-eight (48). On average, twenty (20) medical, law enforcement, laboratory, and prosecutor users login each day to document and update kit events in the IKTS system. In October 2019 alone, there were 1,693 searches of the IKTS system. Of those 1,693 searches, 252 were made by anonymous (public) users and the remaining 1,441 were performed by logged in users. Logged in users are law enforcement, hospitals, lab, and prosecutors that are trying to update something in the system related to that kit.

## Sharing IKTS

ISPFs has been highly involved in the national discussion on sexual assault kit tracking. ISPFs offers the IKTS software program free of charge to any public entity. The vision of ISPFs is to provide a free software tool that will encourage other states and agencies to also implement sexual assault kit tracking. While we cannot offer programming and ongoing software support assistance, we hope that budget strapped agencies will utilize this tool to implement kit tracking more swiftly. A full list of inquiries can be found in Appendix A. Several of these entities were provided with digital downloads of the program. The state of Ohio went live in 2019 with our IKTS software. Several organizations are implementing IKTS as it was developed, others are modifying it slightly for their use, and others are using it for ideas to develop their custom kit tracking systems. The ISPFs Laboratory System Director has made many national presentations about the IKTS system. Idaho was featured in a national blog article regarding the success of the IKTS system and other initiatives related to sexual assault kit accountability. ISPFs is currently working with the government of Puerto Rico where the Idaho IKTS system was recently donated and implemented. Many national and local media outlets published stories or ran news spots on the success of Idaho sexual assault kit initiatives such as IKTS. This year Sinclair media highlighted IKTS and ISPFs in over 70 major media outlets across the country. Media outlets such as NBC Universal, the Atlantic, Chicago Tribune, Idaho Press Tribune, Idaho Statesman, Idaho State Journal, Spokesman Review, Inlander, MagicValley.com, Meridian Free Press, Idaho Public Radio, Boise State Public Radio, KTVB, KIVI, KMVT, WFAE, WRAC and KBOI all covered aspects of sexual assault kit tracking solutions being implemented in Idaho.

## The Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative

The Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (ISAKI) working group was founded by ISPFs in 2014. This volunteer multidisciplinary policy advisory group consists of state and local law enforcement representing agencies of all types and sizes, the forensic laboratory personnel, a prosecutor, a public defender, a judge, a court representative, several victim advocacy and resource

groups, victim compensation fund administrators, sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs), a physician, hospital administrators, grant experts, and a state legislator. In 2017, ISAKI added criminal justice researchers, college campus representatives, a representative from the Department of Health and Welfare, a women's health administrator, several more law enforcement experts, and several sexual assault response team (SART) administrators. In 2019, ISAKI added an advocate for victims with developmental disabilities and a tribal representative. This group has initiated policy changes and provided support for state law reforms of the sexual assault kit process. The work of this group has extended beyond Idaho as the policies set in Idaho are being noticed and studied all over the country. This group is remarkably collaborative and productive. The successes of this group include a sexual assault kit tracking statute, a state-wide sexual assault kit audit, state-wide implementation of sexual assault kit tracking software, implementation of a sexual assault kit retention law, a new "test all" legislation, patient option form for victims of sexual assault explaining their rights to medical care and law enforcement involvement, and regular collaboration on sexual assault issues in Idaho. This group met several times in 2019 to discuss a multitude of issues. This group addressed issues of assessing the level of service and care to victims, increase sexual assault training for law enforcement, order of protection for sex assault victims from their attacker, mandatory reporting guidelines, and how to properly deal with anonymous sexual assault kits. In a monumental achievement, the group worked on and published the first "Idaho Sexual Assault Response Guidelines" in 2019. This publication discusses issues related to sexual assault in Idaho such as medical response, laboratory testing, law enforcement duties, prosecutorial response, confinement settings, victim needs & rights and resources. The importance of this publication cannot be overstated.

## SANE/SART Coordinator and SANE Training

The ISAKI group identified a critical need for a nurse administrator to oversee and administer a training program to increase the number of SANE trained nurses, develop a sustainable training program for entry-level and continuing SANE training, to maintain the statewide sexual assault kit response guidelines, to coordinate the efforts of the ISAKI group ongoing initiatives, to ensure implementation and continual review of state sexual assault evidence collection policy and procedures, and to help coordinate resources and other operational issues in all Idaho sexual assault evidence collection facilities. With the support of ISAKI, ISPFs wrote and received approval for a federal grant funding such a position. ISPFs was prepared to hire on for this position at the end of 2018 but was delayed by a federal government shutdown. Once the government reopened in 2019, and funds were available, the appointed candidate began employment.

More SART programs are needed in Idaho and more sites (hospitals and clinics) in Idaho need the proper training to perform a suitable sexual assault medical forensic exam to increase fidelity and uniformity of collections statewide. There are urban areas with well-trained nurses and well-coordinated SART programs. These programs are resourced with equipment needed to do the collection and sustainable funding for their operations. However, other areas of Idaho have little to no training to collect sexual assault evidence and often send victims from their home to other areas of the state that can perform collection. The result is that victims in some areas have the collection done by non-SANE medical practitioners, or victims have to endure lengthy travel periods to get to collection facility with a SANE. Many victims refuse to travel from their area due to the inconvenience. In either case, the best evidence may not be collected from the victim. Delays in evidence collection due to victim transport to a second facility can result in biological evidence or critical toxicology samples (i.e. testing for drugs in blood or urine that may have been used to facilitate the assault) being eliminated from the victim's body. Data from the ISP 2016 Sexual Violence in Idaho Report indicates that many court cases are dismissed due to a lack of forensic evidence. The problem in Idaho is that due to a lack of training and resources in many areas of the state, victims of sexual assault are not treated equally from a healthcare or criminal justice perspective. Part of demonstrating to victims of sexual assault, and Idaho residents in general, that Idaho takes this issue seriously is providing equal quality of services and access to justice in the state. Right now, the biggest problem is in underserved and mostly rural regions of Idaho, and includes collection facilities that serve Native American tribes and other ethnic minority populations.

Currently, Idaho has only a handful of nurses that have been trained to a base level of competency to perform appropriate and victim centered sexual assault exams (i.e. SANE nurses). The training is time intensive, costly, hard to coordinate, and often is difficult to obtain. Because there are only a few of these trained individuals in Idaho, the stress is great on them and their facilities, and the turnover rate is very high. Hospitals are generally reticent to train SANE nurses because of the initial and ongoing costs and the high turnover rate. In an effort to curb this, ISPFs applied for and was awarded a federal grant (STOP) to provide SANE training to Idaho nurses and to provide sexual assault examination collection supplies to Idaho medical facilities.

The Idaho SANE/SART Coordinator developed a 40-hour didactic and 2-day practical course for Idaho and got it certified by the Montana Nursing Association and International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN). The SANE/SART Coordinator became certified by IAFN to provide the 40-hour didactic SANE course and the 2-day practical course. In 2019, the SANE/SART Coordinator trained 65 nurses in the 40-hour didactic course, 23 nurses in the 2-day practical, and 42 nurses in a 4-hour evidence collection only training. The SANE/SART Coordinator position was converted to a full-time state position funded through the federal government grant. This allows ISP to offer full state benefits to the position. While the first SANE/SART Coordinator resigned in 2019, ISPFs is in the process of hiring a replacement. The SANE/SART Coordinator will continue to train nurses in 2020, both in an introductory and continuing education capacity. It is ISPFs' intention to continue training nurses throughout the state so that every hospital and collection site has an adequate number of SANE trained nurses. Our goal is for uniform evidence collection and patient care regardless of where a kit was collected.

## SANE Supplies and Resources

ISPFs notified medical facilities throughout the state of sexual assault evidence collection supplies that were available through the federal STOP grant. ISPFs had twenty-one (21) facilities request supplies to supplement their own current resources. In some cases, complete "start-up" collection packages were requested from facilities that did not offer sexual assault kit collection. Over \$77,000 of SANE supplies were provided to Idaho sexual assault kit collection sites through the STOP grant. Items purchased for collection sites include: evidence swab dryers, locking medical carts, evidence rulers, digital cameras, alternate light sources, colposcopes, toluidine blue swabs, otoscopes, and a Cortex Flo imaging system. These supplies will have a major impact on the ability of hospital to provide time sensitive care and evidence collection to victims of sexual assault throughout the state.

## Challenges to Kit Tracking

There were a few challenges related to Idaho sexual assault kit tracking in 2019. These are outlined below:

- The January 20th time restraint on this report does not allow for complete reporting. By state statute, law enforcement has a timeframe of 30 days to make the determination as to whether or not a SAK will be tested. This results in incomplete data for any kit that was collected towards the end of the year. It is recommended the report submission date be moved to March 1<sup>st</sup> to give ample time to law enforcement and the prosecutor's office to make full determinations on SAKs. This change would result in a more precise and complete report to the legislature.
- ISPFs has had struggled to retain a SANE/SART Coordinator. The first Coordinator held the position for 10 months before resigning to take a similar position at the county level. Job qualifications, SANE experience, salary, and the ISP background check has made it difficult to find a qualified candidate. Nurses with SANE experience have been interested in the position, but most candidates withdraw after learning the salary compensation as they can take other nursing jobs at a much higher rate of pay. Candidates without SANE experience have had difficulty passing the background check for various reasons.



- The IKTS Administrator has found it troublesome that oftentimes organizations forget to notify the IKTS Administrator when a staff member leaves, so the Administrator is not aware that a new person may need to be trained on and added to the IKTS system. Similarly, some organizations still seem to be trying to work out who is responsible for IKTS entry internally. There is a disconnect between the evidence custodians, who typically physically receive/send kits, and the detectives who decide if a kit meets the submission requirements for testing. ISPFS will conduct annual check-ins with each IKTS agency to ensure all IKTS users are still active and appropriate.
- The thirty (30) day timeframe required for law enforcement agencies to determine whether a kit needs to be submitted or not for laboratory testing is restrictive. Law enforcement struggles to perform enough of the investigation, make an appropriate decision, and obtain the necessary reference samples within the timeframe allotted. In some cases there might have been enough evidence to believe a crime occurred, but a warrant could not be obtained to collect the reference sample within thirty (30) days (or at all) because prosecution was declined. Law enforcement entities recommend a statutory amendment to a timeframe of sixty (60) days. This timeframe does seem reasonable since law enforcement did meet a sixty (60) day average submission timeline in 2019.
- Hindering the expedient processing of kits is that there is no current timeframe requirement for the prosecutor's office to review kits that law enforcement has deemed as not meeting testing submission requirements. At the end of 2019, there were ten (10) kits that have been waiting for prosecutor review for over twenty (20) months. This does a disservice to the law enforcement agency as the time the prosecutor's office takes to review cases counts against their submission averages. It can also cause a potential delay in justice for the sexual assault survivor.
- There is no statutory requirement for medical facilities to use IKTS. They generally send the physical kit to the law enforcement agency in a timely manner, but fail to document the action in IKTS. If the medical facility has failed to update the kit with proper collection and tracking information, law enforcement cannot enter in their case details because this function is disabled until the medical information has been entered. Due to the lack of IKTS action by the medical facility, the law enforcement agency asks the IKTS Administrator to document the action so they can accept the kit in their IKTS dashboard and forward the kit to the lab. The IKTS Administrator received numerous emails and calls to document the actions on behalf of the collection sites. This is both a training and logistical issue with the medical facilities. ISPFS will continue to work with medical facilities to help them understand the reasoning and importance of proper documentation in IKTS being completed in a timely manner.
- The IKTS Administrator found communication with law enforcement agencies, medical facilities, and prosecutors exceedingly difficult. These entities are extremely busy and communication by email and phone was time consuming and inefficient. Getting IKTS training to the right people in the organization has also been a significant challenge. The individuals attending the training are often not the decision makers in their respective agencies. It is often difficult for the individuals tasked with this responsibility at their agency to get the attention of decision makers in order to update needed fields in the IKTS system.
- The IKTS Administrator has found training of law enforcement and medical staff challenging. These two entities are extremely busy and often short staffed. Hospitals and law enforcement agencies report that they cannot allow their staff to be absent to attend trainings, even those that are 1-2 hours in length. Law enforcement does not receive any training on sexual assault during POST, so the IKTS administrator is responsible for training all of law enforcement throughout the state. The IKTS administrator has worked hard to bring the training to law enforcement in-person to cut down on time out of the office for law enforcement officers. The ITKS administrator has also developed training materials that can be sent electronically to those who are unable to attend training in person.
- Law enforcement agencies have expressed frustration in trying to interpret Idaho statute. Law enforcement has specifically cited the interpretation of the exceptions to required kit testing. This is specifically true with kits related to minor victims. Many law enforcement agencies and prosecutors have struggled with the interpretation that the decision to prosecute is not tied with the decision to submit the kit. ISPFS has strived to communicate the message

that kits should be sent in unless the victim reports as anonymous or a crime has not been committed (per statute). ISPFS has visited many agencies in Idaho to conduct in-person training with users to address these concerns and clarify the new “test all” kits state statute.

- Medical staff have struggled to interpret Idaho statute, especially in regards to minor victims and anonymous victims. In 2019, one hospital attempted to allow a minor to have a kit collected anonymously, which goes against state law and mandatory reporting requirements. ISPFS detected the error, made the necessary correction, and provided education to hospital staff. There were also issues with medical staff contacting law enforcement before confirming with the victim that they wanted law enforcement involvement, a violation of the Violence Against Women Act that allows the victim to remain anonymous. The IKTS administrator visited several hospital throughout the state to provide training and clarification on collection and reporting requirements.

## Commendations

- The ISPFS biology/DNA team had an invaluable effect on decreasing the backlog of kits. They should be applauded for all of their hard work screening and processing sexual assault kits. Without this dedicated and talented team, ISPFS would not have been able to make such great headway on the backlog.
- Every medical facility, law enforcement agency, and prosecutor’s office in Idaho have engaged to solve this issue in Idaho. They have spent countless hours auditing, researching, and documenting actions. They have been trained on the kit tracking system and have been very responsive to needed actions. A monumental culture change related to sexual assault kit tracking has taken hold and all involved parties are committed to providing the best service and care to victims of sexual assault in Idaho.
- The Idaho State Police IT programming team, consisting of Brice Roncace, Loni Townsend, Kurt Hinrichs, and Aaron Ho-Means, deserve sincere praise for their efforts. They have shown skill developing this system, determination during the launch, and great abilities updating the system to meet ongoing customer needs. They have been a tremendous help in keeping the IKTS program running and performing to exceed expectations. They have also continued to offer support to other states to implement the software around the country. Idaho is providing significant help to implement kit tracking throughout the United States. The success of the tracking system could not have been accomplished without this amazing team!
- The Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (ISAKI) working group is truly remarkable. This volunteer policy advisory group dedicates hundreds of hours to this important cause. The group is healthy, vibrant, and committed. The work of each member is vital, and this group is critical to the success of this initiative.
- While all law enforcement agencies and medical facilities are critical to the success of kit accountability in Idaho, special recognition in 2019 goes to the Pocatello Police Department, Boise Police Department, Nampa Police Department, Kootenai Health, St. Joseph’s Regional Hospital, and SAFE Canyon. They have been particularly proactive and extremely helpful this year. They are responsive, clarify any questions, fix any issues, and assist with any and all requests. They continue to have an upbeat and positive attitude about this initiative.

## Conclusions

A major cultural and systematic change related to sexual assault kit tracking was realized in Idaho in 2017 and continued to progress in 2019. The statewide sexual assault kit tracking system continued to be effective and was implemented in many other states throughout the country. This IKTS software has become nationally renowned and acclaimed. Medical facilities, law enforcement, and prosecutors were trained to use IKTS and ISPFS helped provide training to these entities in understanding state statutes related to kit testing and retention. In 2019, six hundred and forty (640) kits were purchased, four hundred and fifty-four (454) kits were collected, three hundred and fifty (350) kits were submitted to the lab for testing,

and four hundred and seventy-nine (479) kits were completed by the lab. It took law enforcement an average of thirty seven (37) days to submit kits to the lab, seventy (70) kits did not meet state requirements for testing, it took the laboratory an average of one hundred and fifty-four (154) days to test a kit, and there are three hundred and thirty-nine (339) kits that have been in the lab longer than ninety (90) days. All of the known previously unsubmitted kits remaining in Idaho have been sent to the lab to be tested and initial screening has been completed on all known previously unsubmitted Idaho kits. The FBI worked a total of five hundred and ninety (590) Idaho SA kits and completed their involvement in the project. The Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative working group is a highly effective multidisciplinary team that is leading Idaho and the nation to solving this issue. Idaho now has published sexual assault response guidelines. More training and resources are needed for law enforcement and medical staff. The SANE/SART Coordinator position became a full-time state position using federal funding. Replacing the SANE/SART Coordinator and DNA analysts positions are of high priority for ISPFS in 2020. While new analysts and process improvements are helping, more analysts are needed at the state lab to deal with the ever-increasing number of biology/DNA case submissions. Overall, Idaho is taking a very proactive and aggressive approach to accounting for and processing of sexual assault kits.

# Appendix A

## Inquiries about obtaining information or software download for IKTS

- New York
- Kentucky
- Arizona
- Utah
- Nevada
- Illinois
- Georgia
- Washington State
- Montana
- North Carolina – Went live in 2018 with our software
- Texas
- City of Houston, Texas
- Oklahoma
- City of Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Vermont
- New Mexico
- Arkansas
- California
- Wisconsin
- Virginia
- Ohio – Went live in 2019 with our software
- Indiana
- Puerto Rico – Went live in 2019 with our software
- Connecticut
- Maryland
- Iowa
- South Dakota
- Missouri
- Massachusetts
- Arkansas
- City of Cleveland, Ohio
- City of Portland, Oregon
- City of Baltimore, Maryland
- City of Chattanooga, Tennessee
- NIJ/DOJ
- RTI Forensic Technology Center of Excellence
- Association of State Criminal Investigating Agencies (ASCA)
- Joyful Heart Foundation
- National Conference of State Legislatures

## Appendix B

### 2019 Statistics by Idaho Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	# of Kits Tested*	# of In-Process Kits*	# Awaiting LE/Prosecutor Decision
Aberdeen Police Department	0	1	0
Ada County Sheriff's Office	19	20	0
Adams County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0
American Falls Police Department	0	3	0
Ashton Police Department	0	0	0
Bannock County Sheriff's Office	1	2	0
Bear Lake County Sheriff's Office	2	3	0
Benewah County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Bingham County Sheriff's Office	2	6	0
Blackfoot Police Department	3	4	0
Blaine County Sheriff's Office	3	1	0
Boise County Sheriff's Office	1	3	1
Boise Police Department	105	72	0
Bonner County Sheriff's Office	5	10	0
Bonnors Ferry Police Department	1	0	0
Bonneville County Sheriff's Office	13	6	0
Boundary County Sheriff's Office	4	10	0
Buhl Police Department	0	0	0
Butte County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Caldwell Police Department	17	45	0
Camas County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Canyon County Sheriff's Office	7	16	0
Caribou County Sheriff's Office	0	1	0
Cascade Police Department	0	0	0
Cassia County Sheriff's Office	9	9	0
Chubbuck Police Department	4	6	0
Clark County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Clearwater County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0
Coeur d'Alene Police Department	17	26	0
Cottonwood Police Department	0	0	0
Custer County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Elmore County Sheriff's Office	4	8	1
Emmett Police Department	2	3	1
Filer Police Department	0	1	1
Fort Hall Tribal Police Department	1	2	0
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Fremont County Sheriff's Office	2	1	0
Fruitland Police Department	1	0	0
Garden City Police Department	12	27	1
Gem County Sheriff's Office	1	8	0

Gooding County Sheriff's Office	1	2	0
Gooding Police Department	1	0	0
Grangeville Police Department	1	3	0
Hailey Police Department	1	0	0
Hayden Lake Police Department	0	0	0
Heyburn Police Department	0	1	0
Homedale Police Department	1	0	0
Idaho City Police Department	0	0	0
Idaho County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0
Idaho Falls Police Department	19	12	1
Iona Police Department	0	0	0
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	2	9	0
Jerome County Sheriff's Department	4	3	0
Jerome Police Department	5	3	0
Kellogg Police Department	0	0	0
Ketchum Police Department	0	0	0
Kimberly-Hansen Police Department	1	1	0
Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	17	84	0
Kootenai Tribal Police Department	0	0	0
Latah County Sheriff's Office	1	1	0
Lemhi County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Lewis County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Lewiston Police Department	12	7	0
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Madison County Sheriff's Office	1	11	0
McCall Police Department	2	1	0
Meridian Police Department	13	15	1
Middleton Police Department	3	0	1
Minidoka County Sheriff's Office	0	2	0
Montpelier Police Department	1	1	0
Moscow Police Department	3	7	0
Mountain Home Police Department	2	5	1
Nampa Police Department	52	74	0
Nez Perce County Sheriff's Office	1	12	0
Nez Perce Tribal Police Department	1	1	0
Oneida County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Orofino Police Department	1	0	0
Osburn Police Department	0	1	0
Owyhee County Sheriff's Office	1	0	1
Parma Police Department	0	0	0
Payette County Sheriff's Office	2	1	0
Payette Police Department	1	1	0
Pinehurst Police Department	0	0	0
Plummer Police Department	0	0	0
Pocatello Police Department	24	54	1
Ponderay Police Department	1	0	0
Post Falls Police Department	5	6	0

Power County Sheriff's Office	0	4	0
Preston Police Department	2	7	0
Priest River Police Department	1	2	0
Rathdrum Police Department	4	0	0
Rexburg Police Department	5	2	0
Rigby Police Department	0	0	0
Rupert Police Department	0	1	0
Salmon Police Department	0	1	4
Sandpoint Police Department	0	10	0
Shelley Police Department	0	2	0
Shoshone County Sheriff's Office	1	11	0
Shoshone Police Department	0	0	0
Soda Springs Police Department	0	0	0
Spirit Lake Police Department	1	1	0
St. Anthony Police Department	1	0	0
Sun Valley Police Department	1	0	0
Teton County Sheriff's Office	0	3	0
Troy Police Department	0	0	0
Twin Falls County Sheriff's Office	9	1	0
Twin Falls Police Department	22	28	0
Ucon Police Department	0	0	0
Valley County Sheriff's Office	0	3	0
Washington County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0
Weiser Police Department	0	3	0
Wilder Police Department	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>15</b>

†Data included is a snapshot in time  
as data is fluid and constantly  
updated

\*Includes kits at FBI Lab and  
previously unsubmitted kits

€Only includes kits collected  
that will be processed in Idaho

## Appendix C

### 2019 Unsubmitted Sexual Assault Kits by Agency

Agency	Total	1	2	3	4
Ada County SO	1			1	
Benewah County SO	1		1		
Blackfoot PD	1	1			
Boise PD	27	4	10	6	7
Bonneville County SO	2				2
Caldwell PD	5		3	1	1
Canyon County SO	3		2	1	
Coeur d'Alene PD	8	1	2	2	3
Idaho County SO	1	1			
Idaho Falls PD	5		3	2	
Lewiston PD	4		3		1
Montpelier PD	1			1	
Moscow PD	3		2		1
Pocatello PD	4		2		2
Post Falls PD	2		1		1
Rexburg PD	1			1	
Valley County SO	1			1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>

- **(1) An adult victim expressly indicates that no further forensic examination or testing occur**
- **(2) No evidence to support a crime being committed**
- **(3) No longer being investigated as a crime**
- **(4) Anonymous or Jane/John Doe Kit (victim chooses not to report a crime to LE per VAWA)**

\*\*As of this report date, a decision is pending on 15 kits from calendar year 2019.



## Appendix D

### 2019 SA Kits Collected at Medical Facility---Marked as received in IKTS by LE

<b>Law Enforcement Agency</b>	<b>Collected</b>
Air Force OSI	1
Bannock County Sheriff's Office	1
Boise Police Department	1
Bonneville County Sheriff's Office	24
Buhl Police Department	1
Fort Hall Tribal Police Department	17
Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	3
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	1
Meridian Police Department	2
Nampa Police Department	5
Owyhee County Sheriff's Office	1
Pocatello Police Department	27
Twin Falls Police Department	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>

## Appendix E

### 2019 SA Kits Collected at Medical Facility--Not Marked Received in IKTS by LE

Law Enforcement Agency	Collected
Ada County Sheriff's Office	6
Air Force OSI	1
Bear Lake County Sheriff's Office	2
Benewah County Sheriff's Office	2
Boise County Sheriff's Office	2
Boise Police Department	9
Bonneville County Sheriff's Office	1
Boundary County Sheriff's Office	2
Butte County Sheriff's Office	1
Caldwell Police Department	2
Canyon County Sheriff's Office	2
Cassia County Sheriff's Office	1
Chubbuck Police Department	2
Clearwater County Sheriff's Office	1
Coeur d'Alene Police Department	1
Fort Hall Tribal Police Department	7
Gem County Sheriff's Office	1
Gooding County Sheriff's Office	3
Idaho Falls Police Department	1
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	2
Jerome Police Department	2
Kellogg Police Department	1
Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	2
Lewis County Sheriff's Office	1

Lewiston Police Department	1
Madison County Sheriff's Office	1
Meridian Police Department	10
Montpelier Police Department	1
Mountain Home Police Department	2
Nampa Police Department	4
Pocatello Police Department	5
Post Falls Police Department	2
Salmon Police Department	1
Shoshone County Sheriff's Office	2
Shoshone Police Department	1
Teton County Sheriff's Office	3
Twin Falls County Sheriff's Office	1
Twin Falls Police Department	3
Valley County Sheriff's Office	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>

## Appendix F

### 2019 Laboratory Submission Time by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	Average Lab Submission Days
Ada County Sheriff's Office	16
Adams County Sheriff's Office	0
American Falls Police Department*	-
Ashton Police Department*	-
Bannock County Sheriff's Office	65
Bear Lake County Sheriff's Office*	-
Bellevue Marshal's Office*	-
Benewah County Sheriff's Office†	-
Bingham County Sheriff's Office	18
Blackfoot Police Department	18
Blaine County Sheriff's Office*	-
Boise County Sheriff's Office	1
Boise Police Department	15
Bonner County Sheriff's Office	13
Bonniers Ferry Police Department*	-
Bonneville County Sheriff's Office	6
Boundary County Sheriff's Office	121
Buhl Police Department*	-
Butte County Sheriff's Office†	-
Caldwell Police Department	27
Camas County Sheriff's Office*	-
Canyon County Sheriff's Office	38
Caribou County Sheriff's Office	192
Cascade Police Department*	-
Cassia County Sheriff's Office*	-
Chubbuck Police Department	30
Clark County Sheriff's Office*	-
Clearwater County Sheriff's Office*	-
Coeur d'Alene Police Department	19
Cottonwood Police Department*	-
Custer County Sheriff's Office*	-
Elmore County Sheriff's Office	202
Emmett Police Department	9
Flier Police Department*	-
Fort Hall Tribal Police Department	74
Franklin County Sheriff's Office*	-
Fremont County Sheriff's Office	113
Fruitland Police Department	24
Garden City Police Department	16
Gem County Sheriff's Office	15
Gooding County Sheriff's Office	7
Gooding Police Department*	0
Grangeville Police Department	7
Hailey Police Department*	-
Hayden Lake Police Department*	-
Heyburn Police Department*	-
Homedale Police Department	34
Idaho City Police Department*	-

Idaho County Sheriff's Office*	-
Idaho Falls Police Department	23
Iona Police Department*	-
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	24
Jerome County Sheriff's Office	8
Jerome Police Department	41
Kamiah Marshal's Office*	-
Kellogg Police Department*	-
Ketchum Police Department*	-
Kimberly-Hansen Police Department*	-
Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	40
Kootenai Tribal Police Department*	-
Latah County Sheriff's Office	15
Lemhi County Sheriff's Office*	-
Lewis County Sheriff's Office*	-
Lewiston Police Department	76
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office*	-
Madison County Sheriff's Office	18
McCall Police Department	14
Meridian Police Department	25
Middleton Police Department	9
Minidoka County Sheriff's Office*	-
Montpelier Police Department	33
Moscow Police Department	22
Mountain Home Police Department†	-
Nampa Police Department	29
Nez Perce County Sheriff's Office*	-
Nez Perce Tribal Police Department	0
Oneida County Sheriff's Office*	-
Orofino Police Department*	-
Osburn Police Department*	-
Owyhee County Sheriff's Office	176
Parma Police Department*	-
Payette County Sheriff's Office	14
Payette Police Department	12
Pinehurst Police Department*	-
Plummer Police Department*	-
Pocatello Police Department	68
Ponderay Police Department*	-
Post Falls Police Department	23
Power County Sheriff's Office	96
Preston Police Department	46
Priest River Police Department	2
Rathdrum Police Department	10
Rexburg Police Department	46
Rigby Police Department*	-
Rupert Police Department*	-
Salmon Police Department*	-
Sandpoint Police Department	9
Shelley Police Department*	-
Shoshone County Sheriff's Office	57
Shoshone Police Department†	-
Soda Springs Police Department*	-

Spirit Lake Police Department	45
St. Anthony Police Department	19
Sun Valley Police Department*	-
Teton County Sheriff's Office	6
Troy Police Department*	-
Twin Falls County Sheriff's Office	24
Twin Falls Police Department	64
Ucon Police Department*	-
Valley County Sheriff's Office	67
Washington County Sheriff's Office*	-
Weiser Police Department*	-
Wilder Police Department*	-
<b>Average</b>	<b>37</b>

\*Agency had no sexual assault kits collected in 2019

† Agency had sexual assault kits collected in 2019 but has not yet submitted kits to the lab

# Appendix G

## ISPFS DNA Laboratory Productivity (total cases-not just SAKs)

Year	Screening			DNA		
	Cases Accepted	Cases Completed	Number of Items	Cases Accepted	Cases Completed	Number of Items
2013*	54	42	276	24	13	22
2014	167	168	1237	127	106	391
2015	215	182	1482	123	86	409
2016	292	289	2155	158	132	602
2017	558	481	3536	267	204	1002
2018	647	481	3545	359	316	1574
2019	689	876	5207	612	414	2001

