



Idaho
STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant
Program
FFY 2022-2025 Implementation Plan

Idaho State Police

Planning, Grants and Research

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I. Introduction

A. The date on which the plan was approved by the State – June 13, 2022

B. Federal Fiscal Years 2022 - 2025 (10/1/2022 – 9/30/2025)

The Idaho State Police (ISP) Planning, Grants, and Research (PGR) Department is the designated State Administering Agency (SAA) for STOP Violence Against Women (STOP) funds awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). The STOP Implementation Plan for the State of Idaho addresses the priorities, goals, and objectives for federal fiscal years 2022-2025 STOP funds as determined by the STOP Implementation Planning Committee. Committee members include long term STOP subgrantees and experts in each of the areas required by the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 2013. On May 18, 2022, representatives from state and local agencies, tribal governments, and non-profit organizations serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking participated in a roundtable discussion on issues involving violence against women.

The STOP Implementation Plan was approved by the Committee on June 13, 2022 and addresses the use of 2022-2025 STOP funds. The approved Plan was forwarded to the Grant Review Council and the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission. The Grant Review Council, a subcommittee of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission, makes funding decisions for STOP and is a subcommittee of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (Idaho Executive Order NO. 2020-20). This Implementation Plan outlines how Idaho should strategically allocate STOP funds in Idaho.

The grant-making strategy for STOP funding is to concentrate efforts on the underserved populations in Idaho. Effectively serving marginalized populations will improve services to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. The Planning Committee created a grant-making strategy for STOP funding that will continue work on: 1) implementing community-driven projects and initiatives that address the needs and issues faced by underserved populations; 2) implementing coordinated, multidisciplinary responses to violent crimes against women; 3) addressing sexual assault through victim service expansion, training, and the development of coordinated community responses to sexual assaults 4) reducing domestic violence related homicides through an intensely concentrated and coordinated early response to high-risk victims and incidents.

These goals are accomplished through the allocation of STOP funds based on the grant applicant's demonstration of need and collaboration with underserved populations, in combination with performance measures that track the degree to which each subgrantee meets established goals. Distribution of funds will also be dependent on the level of coordination programs have with other organizations in their communities that deal with domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assaults. Since the Implementation Plan accounts for Idaho's needs with regard to survivors of sexual assault, PGR will use this plan to inform all related grant programs including the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP).

II. Needs and Context

An Overview of the Context of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking in Idaho

Incidents of intimate partner violence (IPV) reported to the police decreased 4% from 2016 to 2020. However, the number of IPV victims who accessed services via programs funded with federal dollars (VOCA and STOP VAWA) was 3.8 times higher than the number of IPV victims known to law enforcement and increased 36% from 2016. The number of sexual assault victims reported to law enforcement increased 16% from 2016 and the victimization rate was 9% higher than in 2016. The number of sexual assault victims who accessed services via programs funded with federal dollars (VOCA, STOP VAWA, and SASP) was 4.6 times higher than the number of sexual assault victims known to law enforcement and increased 36% from 2016.¹

Information About Existing Needs

Victim service agencies are regularly provided opportunities to communicate agency needs to PGR, which also serves as the SAA for SASP grants. Additionally, in 2019, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC; a component of PGR) surveyed victim service providers as part of a larger criminal justice system needs assessment. Three of the most commonly cited needs by victim service agencies are resources for retaining/training staff and expanding services, resources/strategies for mitigating the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, and housing/shelter for IPV and sexual assault victims.²

STOP subgrantees identified the following needs in their STOP Annual Progress Reports (SAPR): training criminal justice practitioners; financial support, housing, and job training for victims; legal services; the availability, retention and training of SANE nurses; and increased offender accountability and appropriate sentencing. SASP subgrantees also identified the following needs on their SAPR reports: response to victims from marginalized communities; training for law enforcement, victim witness coordinators, and medical personnel; and financial support/additional staff.

In 2021, a team from the Boise State University Department of Criminal Justice surveyed victim service agencies around Idaho to better understand the environment they operate in, the clients they serve, and agency needs (publication forthcoming). Of the 26 agencies that responded, 23 said the most common victimization type among their clients in 2020 was either domestic violence or sexual assault. Of the 18 agencies who kept track of the number of contacts with crime victims in 2020, all reported at least 100 contacts, with 10 agencies reporting more than 1,000 contacts.

At least eleven agencies reported serving one or more clients from underserved or vulnerable populations, the most common being Latinx/Hispanic (25 agencies), LGBTQ (24 agencies) and

¹ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. *Research Brief: Intimate Partner Violence in Idaho, 2020* and *Research Brief: Sexual Violence in Idaho, 2020*. <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/library/>

² Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. *Research Brief: Intimate Partner Violence in Idaho, 2020* and *Research Brief: Sexual Violence in Idaho, 2020*. <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/library/>

teens (24 agencies). When asked about challenges agencies face in serving these populations, common answers were the lack of an ability on the part of the agency to address their clients’ mental health needs, language barriers, transportation, and a lack of appropriate housing options.

Of the three agencies that reported not being able to serve at least one crime victim in 2020, two said the reason was due to a housing issue. A total of eight agencies reported a desire to add shelter or temporary housing as a service they provide, but could not due to a lack of resources or some other barrier.

A. Description of Idaho’s Demographics

Idaho is a predominantly rural state, which borders Canada to the north, Montana and Wyoming to the east, Utah and Nevada to the south, and Oregon and Washington to the west. Geographically, the land area is 83,557 square miles with 22 persons per square mile. As of December 2020, the Census Bureau’s Idaho Profile³ lists Idaho as having 1,839,106 residents. Idaho is largely a rural state, with just three cities with a population over 100,000. Idaho’s population is largely white (82.1%) with a median household income of \$60,999 and a median age of 36.6. Table 1 provides a further breakdown of Idaho’s population.

Boise, the state’s largest city and capitol, is centrally located and has a population of 235,684, with the surrounding cities of Meridian (population 117,635) and Nampa (population 100,200) making southwestern Idaho the most populated part of the state, but not yet a metropolitan area. The most populated city of eastern Idaho (4 hours away from Boise) is Idaho Falls, with 64,818 people. Idaho’s largest population in the northern panhandle is Coeur d’Alene, which has a population of 54,628. Idaho’s remaining population is scattered throughout the state known for its unpopulated wilderness and numerous small towns.

Table 1. Idaho Population Demographics	
# Residents	1,839,106
# Households	655,859
Median household income	\$60,999
Female	49.9%
65 years of age or older	16.2%
Under 18 years of age	25.1%
Median age	36.6
White	82.1%
Hispanic or Latino	13.0%
American Indian/Native American	1.4%
Asian	1.5%
Black or African American Alone	0.9%
Disability	13.7%
Foreign Born	5.8%
Non-English spoken at home	10.8%
Spanish spoken at home	8.0%
Adults identifying as LGBTQ ⁴	2.8%

³ United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Idaho profile*. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?g=0400000US16>

⁴ Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats/?topic=LGBT#density>

B. Identified Underserved Populations in Idaho

In presenting data across various demographics, it is acknowledged that the identities are not risk factors, themselves. However, historical and current oppressive systems limit choice, access, and influence what decisions communities are able to make. Further, experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of oppression leads to compounded and multigeneration traumas. It is also recognized that system data (e.g. IIBRS, data from victim services) is not an accurate reflection of victimization as underserved/marginalized populations tend to avoid these systems. Since system data is often the only data available, it is used in the discussion below with these limitations in mind.

Populations in Idaho are underserved if they face barriers in accessing and using victim services. Populations can be underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, and populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age). Underserved populations in Idaho are determined by a combination of data and anecdotal evidence provided by Idaho's victim services agencies.

Underserved populations referenced in this plan include:

- Latinx/Hispanic (13.0%)
- Disabled (13.7%)
- Deaf and Hard of Hearing (8.0% or higher)
- Tribal and American Indian (1.4%)
- Refugee (unknown)
- Immigrant (5.8%, of which 42.9% are U.S. citizens)
- LGBTQ (2.8%)
- Elderly (16.2%)
- Rural/Remote Isolation Areas (as demonstrated by the subgrantee)

County Level Data

The counties of Twin Falls, Bannock, and Power had the highest rates of intimate partner victims in 2020, according to ISAC analysis of data from the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS). Three of Idaho's smaller counties by population size (Custer, Elmore, and Valley) had the highest rates of sexual assault in 2020. Only five counties (Ada, Blaine, Bonneville, Canyon, and Elmore) had instances of intimate partner homicide in 2020.

Idaho has a large population of Latinx, American Indian, and refugee citizens. Looking at Hispanic victims specifically, Adams County ranked in the top three for Hispanic victims of both intimate partner violence and sexual assault (3rd and 1st, respectively). Overall, reported victimization rates in both categories tended to be higher in counties that have a larger percentage of Hispanic residents.

The same pattern emerges when looking at American Indian victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault. The majority of victims of both crime types were concentrated in counties

that have a higher share of American Indian residents, or that contain part of a reservation. This is true for two of the top three counties for American Indian victims of intimate partner violence (Bannock and Caribou Counties) and sexual assault (Bannock and Bonneville).

Latinx/Hispanic and Immigrants

Idaho's population is primarily Caucasian with 13% of the population being of Hispanic origin⁵. The Latinx population is generally concentrated in southern Idaho where agriculture is an important industry and grew by 24 percent between 2010 and 2020. On average, Idaho's Latinx population has lower education levels and are more likely to live in poverty than non-Hispanics.

Overall, 23% of Idaho Hispanics speak English 'less than very well,' despite being more likely to speak only English at home than Hispanics nationwide (41% and 28% respectively). Counties with the highest percent of Hispanics who speak English "less than 'very well'" are mostly concentrated in southern and central Idaho. Camas (100%), Adams (89%), Bear Lake (77%), and Caribou (75%) Counties all have Hispanic populations in which at least three-quarters speak English 'less than very well.' Latinx/Hispanic victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault tended to be concentrated in southern Idaho, where they make up a larger share of the overall population due to their significant presence in the agricultural labor force⁶.

Latinx/Hispanic individuals were victimized at higher rates of intimate partner violence than the general population in 2020, according to IIBRS data. While Hispanics/Latinx accounted for 13% of Idaho's population in 2020, they accounted for 33% of Idaho's intimate partner violence victims reported to law enforcement. The reporting rate of sexual assaults for this population is drastically different. The rate of sexual violence against Latinx/Hispanic as reported to law enforcement was lower than the general population with only 10.7% of Idaho's sexual assault victims being Latinx/Hispanic. However, national surveys and data indicate that the Latinx/Hispanic population experience much higher rates of sexual assault than the general population and under report these assaults to law enforcement.

Although data indicates that the measures taken by the Idaho STOP Implementation Planning Committee has increased STOP funded services to the Latinx community, this community is still considered underserved. STOP subgrantees must report quarterly on their initiatives to address the needs and issues faced by underserved populations, including outreach to underserved communities. As a result, STOP subgrantees have increased their services to the Latinx/Hispanic community with 20% of victims served between 2019 and 2021 being of Hispanic origin and 10.5% having limited English proficiency. In contrast, only 12.8% of new clients served by VOCA subgrantees were Latinx/Hispanic in 2020.

Disabled and Deaf and Hard of Hearing

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 13.7% of Idahoans have a disability and the CDC estimates that of Idaho adults, 12% have a cognitive disability, 2% have a mobility disability, 8%

⁵ Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs. (n.d.). *The Hispanic profile data book for Idaho (5th Ed.)*. Retrieved from <https://icha.idaho.gov/docs/Hispanic%20Profile%20Data%20Book%202021%20-%20FINAL%20V3.pdf>

⁶ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. *Research Brief: Intimate Partner Violence in Idaho, 2020* and *Research Brief: Sexual Violence in Idaho, 2020*. <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/library/>

are deaf or hard of hearing, and 4% are visually impaired.⁷ However, the proportion of the population that is deaf or hard of hearing is likely to be higher. A national study done by John Hopkins Medicine showed that 20.3% of all Americans aged 12 years or older are deaf or hard of hearing in at least one ear and 12.7% are deaf or hard of hearing in both ears⁸. Information on the distribution of these populations within the state is unavailable.

Although it is unknown the extent that persons with disabilities is underserved, we know that the percentage of victims served with disabilities or are deaf and hard of hearing are far lower than their estimated population in Idaho. Only 6.9% of the victims served by STOP subgrantees between 2019 and 2021 were reported as having a disability and an additional 1.4% were reported as being deaf or hard of hearing. In 2020, 8% of new clients served by VOCA subgrantees had a disability and only an additional 0.6% were deaf or hard of hearing.

The Idaho's Council on Developmental Disabilities and Idaho's Council for Deaf and Hard of Hearing (CDHH), along with the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (ICDVVA) are working to understand the unique challenges these populations face in regard to victim services and how to strengthen Idaho's response to the disability community in coming years. Throughout 2021, ICDVVA hosted roundtables throughout the state that included discussions and presentations by the Idaho CDHH and the Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities. The STOP administrator and many STOP subgrantees attended these roundtables.

LGBTQ

Idahoans who identify as LGBTQ have been historically marginalized and underrepresented in all aspects of community life, justifying specific provisions for LGBTQ survivors of domestic violence or sexual assault in obtaining services. It is estimated that 2.8% of Idaho adults identify as LGBTQ but only 1.1% of the victims served by STOP subgrantees between 2019 and 2021 were reported as identifying as LGBTQ. In 2020, 1.3% of new clients served by VOCA subgrantees were reported as identifying as LGBTQ.

People who are Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum seekers

According to the American Immigration Council, in 2018, 6% of Idaho residents were immigrants⁹. That is a total of 105,228 individuals, of which 43% were naturalized U.S. Citizens. Additionally, 8% of Idaho's workforce were immigrants, with approximately 3% being undocumented.

Refugees are another growing segment of Idaho's population. In fact, "Idaho has received an average of 1,000 refugees annually since 2008, with roughly 70% resettling in Boise and the rest in Twin Falls. In 2015, 70% of refugee arrivals in Idaho were women and children" (p. 3)¹⁰. In

⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/impacts/idaho.html>

⁸ Lin, F, Niparko, J. & Ferrucci, L; (2011, Nov.) *Hearing loss prevalence in the United States*. Arch Intern Med; 171(20): 1851–1852. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3564588/>

⁹American Immigration Council. (2020). *Immigrants in Idaho*. Retrieved from https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/immigrants_in_idaho.pdf

¹⁰ University of Idaho McClure Center for Public Policy Research. (2016). *Refugees in Idaho*. Retrieved from <https://www.uidaho.edu/-/media/UIIdaho-Responsive/Files/president/direct-reports/mcclure-center/Idaho-at-a-Glance/Refugees-2016.pdf>

2021, 62% of refugees resettled in Idaho were from the Congo, followed by 14% from Afghanistan, and 8% from Sudan¹¹.

Between 2019 and 2021, 9.3% of the victims served by STOP subgrantees were immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers. In 2020, 3.9% of new victims served by VOCA subgrantees were identified as immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers.

Tribal and American Indian

According to 2020 U.S. Census data, American Indians account for 1.4% of Idaho's population¹². In 2020, Idaho counties with the highest percentage of American Indian populations were Benewah (8.7%), Bingham (6.6%), Nez Perce (5.8%), Lewis (5.2%), and Bannock (3.6%). Portions of these counties contain Indian reservations. The five Indian reservations in Idaho are the Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Nez Perce, Fort Hall, and Duck Valley, which belong to five federally recognized Indian tribes in Idaho: the Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes¹³. According to Peterson (2014), the tribes own over 963,323 acres and there are 9,553 tribal members living in Idaho: 4,964 from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, 2,269 from the Nez Perce Tribe, 1,500 from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, 700 from the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe, and 149 from the Kootenai Tribe. In 2014, Almost 70.7% of Fort Hall tribal members (Shoshone-Bannock) lived on the reservation¹⁴. In 2010, approximately 40% of American Indians in Idaho lived on or near federally recognized reservations and were eligible to receive Indian Affairs services¹⁵.

While American Indians accounted for 1.4% of Idaho's population in 2020, they accounted for 1.9% of Idaho's IPV victims that were reported to law enforcement. The [National Indigenous Women's Resource Center](#) states that Indigenous women face domestic violence at a rate 2.5x higher than any other group¹⁶. And though the sexual assault rates of indigenous peoples as reported to the police is less than their population rates in Idaho, we know that American Indians vastly underreport these crimes to law enforcement and are likely to have the highest sexual assault rates of any race. STOP subgrantees underserve American Indians with only 1.1% of the victims served by STOP subgrantees being identified as American Indian between 2019 and 2021. This low rate of service for STOP subgrantees could be because of the lack of tribal service agencies being funded by STOP. In comparison, VOCA funds a tribal victim service agency and in 2020, 2% of new clients served by VOCA subgrantees were American Indian.

¹¹ Idaho Office for Refugees. (2021). *Resettlement in Idaho*. Retrieved from <http://www.idahorefugees.org/refugees-in-idaho.html>

¹² United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Idaho profile*. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?g=0400000US16>

¹³ Rodriguez, A. (2011). *Indian tribes in Idaho: Opportunities and challenges in the times of self-determination*. Retrieved from <https://www.sde.idaho.gov/indian-ed/files/curriculum/Indian-Tribes-in-Idaho-Bulletin.pdf>

¹⁴ Peterson, S. (2014). *Tribal Economic Impacts*. Retrieved from www.sde.idaho.gov%2Findian-ed%2Ffiles%2Fcurriculum%2FIdaho-Tribes-Economic-Impact-Report.pdf

¹⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior Indian Affairs. (2014). *2013 American Indian population and labor task force report*. Retrieved from <https://www.bia.gov/cs/groups/public/documents/text/idc1-024782.pdf>

¹⁶ The National Indigenous Women's Resource Center at <https://www.niwrc.org/>

Elderly (65 and older)

The STOP Implementation Planning Committee wished to recognize the elderly as an underserved population in Idaho. It is believed that many older victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence face internal and external barriers that prevent them from seeking help. The elderly often have limited transportation, more complex cases, suffer undiagnosed cognitive impairments, and an aged brain that require special care and treatment. As a result of these factors many older victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual abuse are likely to be unserved or underserved.

Remote/Isolated Areas

The STOP SAPR uses the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) definition of rural, as does the ICDVVA, which uses the 'Am I Rural' tool. The rural areas in Idaho are everywhere except: Ada County, areas around Caldwell, Nampa, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Moscow, Lewiston, and Coeur d'Alene.

Although most of Idaho is considered rural, there are areas of Idaho that do not have access to victim services from victim service agencies and must rely on services provided by victim assistance programs in police departments or victim witness coordinators in prosecutor's offices. When victim service agencies are available in rural areas, they could still be more than an hour away from victims.

Two of fourteen STOP subgrantees identified in their 2020 SAPR that the, "proximity to services/improving services for rural victims" was an unmet need. Another subgrantee commented, "the most significant areas of remaining need for survivors of sexual assault is the safety of parties that want to report victimization but won't due to the rural area we live in. It is very difficult to keep the victim out of the spotlight when a perp is arrested. We are such a small county that the news of something of this type spreads like wildfire." Another subgrantee commented: "We are in a very underserved community and most of our victims have seen very hard times financially this year especially. We lack in resources to offer these victims. Finding affordable housing has been a problem, jobs, and often times transportation. Finding safety and housing options for domestic violence victims has been very difficult this year."

III. Description of Planning Process

A. Brief Description of the Planning Process

While developing the STOP Implementation Plan, information was gathered from a variety of sources to identify Idaho's needs. The ISAC contributed to the Needs and Context section of this plan by providing analysis on available data from multiple sources. In addition, multiple meetings have been held with partnering agencies on how best to meet victim needs throughout Idaho.

The Planning Committee consists of representatives from various backgrounds including law enforcement, prosecution, courts, domestic violence shelter services, sexual assault program services, and agencies that serve or represent underserved populations. A representative from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe participated in the Committee meeting and a representative from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe participated on the Committee, but was unable to attend the meeting. All five federally recognized tribes were invited to participate in the planning process. Idaho's STOP administrator is committed to building sustainable relationships with the tribes and other underserved populations. The Community Council of Idaho, a culturally specific community-based organization, participated on the Planning Committee. Representatives from the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence and the CDVVA also serve on the Committee.

This Committee serves as Idaho's multi-disciplinary team to develop Idaho's STOP program funding priorities, goals, objectives, and strategy. Members of the STOP Implementation Planning Committee met on May 18, 2022 to discuss issues involving violence against women. Prior to the meeting, a survey was sent to each Committee member, asking them to: 1) list their opinion of Idaho goals and priorities, 2) describe programs that should be prioritized with the 20% sexual assault set-aside, 3) describe how to address domestic violence homicides and, 4) how to meet the 10% set-aside for culturally specific victim services.

B. Appendix A Provides documentation from each member of the planning Committee as to their participation in the planning process.

Note: Idaho does not have a State sexual assault coalition or a State domestic violence coalition but does have a dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition;

C. Description of consultation and coordination with other collaboration partners not included in the planning Committee.

PGR consulted with other collaboration partners not included in the planning Committee. Throughout 2021, the STOP administrator attended several round-tables hosted by the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance to hear the concerns and needs of victim service agencies. Boise State University provided the results of their survey on the needs of victim services agencies and the ISAC was instrumental in developing a plan that is data informed and providing crucial analysis throughout the implementation planning process. In

addition, Deborah Wetherelt, the statewide SANE/SART Coordinator provided feedback through the STOP Implementation Planning Survey.

PGR also consulted with organizations serving and representing Idaho's historically underserved communities. The Agency for New Americans works with refugees who are beginning the resettlement process throughout Idaho, but primarily in the Boise area. An average of 1,000 refugees resettle in Idaho each year with 70% located in Boise. The Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities, the CDHD, and the Boise State Gender Equity Center were also consulted and sent the survey. The Agency for New Americans and the Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing completed the implementation planning survey and provided valuable feedback regarding their priorities and areas of need as it relates to the populations they serve. Through this process it was discovered that the CDHH provides training/awareness on deafness and domestic violence and we look forward to continuing our collaboration.

D. Consultation and coordination with tribes (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(3) and (c)(2)(iii))

A representative from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe participated in the Committee meeting and a representative of the Coeur d'Alene tribe participated on the Planning Committee, but was unable to attend the meeting. Both the Nez Perce Tribe and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes had staffing changes that hindered their participation in the Committee meeting. The Nez Perce Tribe will appoint a new member to the Planning Committee when the position is filled.

On January 7, 2022, a formal signed letter by the Colonel of the Idaho State Police was sent via email to the Tribal Chairperson of each tribe asking the Tribal Council to appoint a representative to the Idaho STOP Implementation Planning Committee. This letter described the purpose of the Committee and the importance of tribal representation. A month later, the formal letter was mailed to each Tribal Chairperson. The Nez Perce Tribe appointed Karee Picard to the Committee. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Chairman replied asking if it was too late to appoint a tribal staff member. After follow-up emails to Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Chairman without further response, it was discovered that Kathy Gibson, the Rural Project Coordinator with Domestic Violence Programs, had left her position. A follow-up email was sent to the remaining tribes and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe appointed Bernie LaSarte and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe appointed Matthew West (and in his absence, Aubrey Jim) to the Committee.

Based on previous contact with the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, their small population (less than 200) does not have a victim services department. However, an invitation for their participation, a link to the STOP Implementation Plan survey, and a draft of the Implementation Plan was sent to Chairperson Jennifer Porter, but a response was not received.

E. Major concerns raised during the planning process.

The Implementation Planning Committee identified several issues within Idaho concerning domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Concerns were raised through the survey and discussed in the meeting on the need for training, expanding the use of Coordinated Community Response Teams and High-Risk Teams, a need for a direct rape crisis hotline for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, and adding collaborative efforts across jurisdictions

with Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women/People. These concerns will be emphasized as needed projects in the four-year solicitation. There was also discussion on expanding the underserved population list to include elderly and remote/isolated.

The need for training was discussed throughout the meeting. When discussing the goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence-related homicides, the need for training was highlighted in the survey responses and meeting discussion. A second goal, “Reduce DV homicides through increased training for law enforcement, prosecution, and court personnel to build expertise in the management of DV cases and protection of victims” was added. Further discussion identified a need for training to be developed and provided statewide on the Idaho Risk Assessment of Dangerousness (IRAD). With money left from FY 2021 funds, a separate solicitation will be released for one-year and two-year projects which will highlight the need for statewide training in the use of the IRAD for law enforcement, prosecutors, victim services, probation officers, judges, and court personnel. This solicitation will also ask for applications to provide a statewide training of prosecutors developed by experts in the field on victim-centered approaches for VAWA crimes to meet the VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2022 requirement. Applications for training on handling sexual assault cases will also be asked for in the one-two year solicitation. The Planning Committee recognized the importance of in-person, as well as web-based training. Therefore, training will be recorded, if feasible, to provide access to those who cannot attend the in-person training.

Based on the concerns and suggestions brought forth in the meeting, a draft of the Idaho STOP Implementation Plan was formulated and distributed to each Committee member for review. Committee members’ feedback was used to complete the final draft of the Plan. The Plan incorporates the priority areas and the grant strategy discussed during the meeting, consultations with key stakeholders, and follow-up discussions.

F. Coordination with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and Programs Under the Victims of Crime Act and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education).

Prior to the Planning Committee meeting and survey distribution, PGR contacted the agencies responsible for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), the programs under the VOCA and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education). FVPSA and VOCA funds are administered by the ICDVAA. PGR participated in discussions and review of the newly adopted ICDV Strategic Plan. In addition, PGR and ICDVAA had multiple meetings throughout 2021 and 2022 to discuss collaboration efforts to ensure equitable distribution of funds, support of victim services, and meeting victim needs. Further, monitoring visits are conducted together when both agencies fund the same subgrantee.

VOCA provides funds for direct victim services or indirect costs that relate to the immediate health and safety of a crime victim and services that restore a crime victim’s sense of security such as crisis intervention, hotline counseling, emergency services, counseling, group treatment, therapy, legal advocacy, and forensic examinations when no other funding sources are available. The purpose of FVPSA funds is to assist states and tribes in establishing, maintaining and

expanding programs and projects to prevent family violence, and to improve immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents.

In the last year, ICDVVA has modified their funding strategy and combined their application for VOCA and FVPSA funds so one application is filled out. The ICDVVA has four main goals: 1) Serve as a key resource to victim service providers; 2) Serve as a key resource to the Governor, the Legislature, and other agencies on issues and policies impacting victims of crime; 3) Collaborate and coordinate with other agencies and other stakeholders on issues impacting victims to promote efficiency in delivery of services, effectiveness of programs, and reliable data collection; and, 4) Evolve systems for agency accountability and a better working relationship with our assigned department for budgetary and administrative purposes.

ICDVAA allocates funds each year through comparison and consideration of applications according to the category of victim services being proposed, how well programs advance ICDVVA's Strategic Plan, whether services are victim-centered or trauma-informed, whether demand for services exceeds capacity, and how robust their collaboration is with others in their region. In addition, applicants who serve 75% or more underserved victims of crime receive bonus points. This strategy aligns well with STOP's funding strategy. To ensure cohesiveness between the STOP Implementation Plan and the goals/strategy of ICDVAA, they participated on the Planning Committee, provided input through the Implementation Plan Survey and feedback on our grant making process. PGR will continue to meet with ICDVAA to discuss collaborative efforts to best support victims throughout the state.

The Rape Prevention Education funds are administered by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. On April 28, 2022, PGR met virtually with Heidi Cook, the manager of Sexual Violence Prevention, in which Rape Prevention Education funds are passed through. The Director of the ICDVVA, Heather Cunningham, also attended the meeting. The goal of the Idaho Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Program is to prevent sexual violence. The SVP Program educates and engages all Idaho residents to create compassionate and respectful communities where sexual violence is not tolerated. To ensure cohesiveness with the SVP Program, the draft and final versions of the STOP Implementation Plan were sent to the manager of the Sexual Violence Prevention, and the solicitation for the sexual assault set-aside will be sent to the manager for further distribution. In addition, it was decided that any subgrantee wishing to use STOP funds for sexual violence prevention must consult with the manager of SVP to ensure cohesiveness and appropriateness of these prevention efforts. PGR plans to work closely with the SVP manager to find opportunities to collaborate on shared goals and initiatives.

IV. Documentation from Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Court, and Victim Services Programs

Appendix B Provides the Documentation from current grantees representing prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and victim services.

V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period

A. Goals and Objectives

The STOP Implementation Planning Committee aims to make the most significant impact possible with the limited STOP funds available. The Committee decided to keep the same goals and objectives as the previous plan which focus on Idaho's marginalized communities, realizing that all victims will be better served if Idaho improves services and responses to violent crimes against women from underserved populations. The Committee also highlighted the need for training for law enforcement, judges, and prosecution. The STOP Implementation Plan and priorities are designed to improve connections between the criminal justice system, victim services, and Idaho's marginalized and underserved communities.

Idaho's STOP Implementation Plan strives to collectively work toward accomplishing the goals of the STOP program in combating violence against women and improve the criminal justice system's response to sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence. The STOP Implementation Planning Committee considered problems specific to Idaho's communities in identifying priorities that determine where resources will be focused.

Goal 1: Implement community-driven initiatives to address the needs and issues faced by underserved populations impacted by domestic and sexual violence through victim services, training, and the development of protocols and/or policies.

- Objective 1: Improve coordination with underserved populations through connections with representatives of Idaho's underserved populations.
- Objective 2: Increase the number of victims from underserved populations who have access to services.
- Objective 3: Increase the number of protocols and/or policies developed, substantially revised, or implemented concerning appropriate responses to underserved populations.
- Objective 4: Increase the number of trainings addressing the needs and/or appropriate responses to underserved populations.

To provide consistency to the evaluation of program funding through STOP, all STOP subgrantees will report quarterly on their efforts and activities geared toward the culturally relevant and marginalized communities in their area. Performance measures for projects will include: the number of outreach activities to underserved communities (including meetings with representatives); the number of victims served from these underserved populations; the number of culturally appropriate protocols or policies developed, revised, or implemented; and the number of people trained in the appropriate responses to underserved populations.

Goal 2: Develop, enhance, or implement coordinated, multidisciplinary responses to enhancing victim services and improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women.

- Objective 1: Increase the coordination and collaboration between agencies and organizations that encounter victims of domestic violence, dating violence, staking, and sexual assault.
- Objective 2: Increase the number of trainings provided to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and court personnel regarding the handling of VAWA crimes, as well as understanding lethality factors in domestic violence cases.

STOP funds will be utilized to enhance the ability of criminal justice and community organizations to provide a coordinated response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking by developing community networking, coordination, and collaboration. The Committee encourages collaboration between law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services, as well as resource sharing between entities in differing localities, counties, districts, and regions that will allow for a more effective, comprehensive response to victims. The extension of, and sharing of existing resources available within the community, can lead to the development of new policies, procedures, and protocols regarding appropriate responses to these crimes, ensuring that victims are provided with services that promote their safety and well being. In addition, working with governmental and nonprofit agencies will assist in leveraging resources to better serve victims. The Committee also wished to stress the importance of enhancing collaborative and training efforts that involve organizational leaders.

Goal 3: Address sexual assault through victim service expansion; training for judges, other court personnel, prosecutors, law enforcement, and community partners; and the development of coordinated community responses to sexual assaults.

- Objective 1: Increase the number of sexual assault victims receiving services.
- Objective 2: Increase the responsiveness of the criminal justice system through training and coordinated sexual assault responses.

The Committee would like to ensure that a portion of the 20% sexual assault set-aside will go toward victim services. The remaining amount of the sexual assault set-aside may be utilized for training or developing materials for criminal justice practitioners and to increase the criminal justice responsiveness to sexual assault victims, especially those from underserved populations. Community partners was added to the list of those needing training as there are deficiencies in high school principals' and School Resource Officers' responses to sexual assault on their campuses. Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART), SANE, or SAFE teams may also be funded if they follow the standard guidelines and protocols.

B. Statutory Priority Areas

1. Sexual Assault Set-Aside

In order to ensure that an adequate number of applications are received that qualify for the 20% sexual assault set-aside funds, a separate solicitation will be released to award these funds.

Applicants are asked to specify how their project meets the unique requirements of this funding source. This method was previously successful in funding high-quality projects that address sexual assault across two or more allocation categories.

The decision to fund the sexual assault set-aside is made before other grant applications in order to determine how much funding is left to allocate to law enforcement, victim services, prosecution, and courts as mandated.

1. Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence-Related Homicides Within the State

Based on data from IIBRS, 43 people were murdered by an intimate partner in Idaho between 2015 and 2020. In fact, one in five homicides in Idaho are committed by an intimate partner. The majority of intimate partner homicide (IPH) victims are female (91%), an average 42 years of age, white, and non-Hispanic. The majority of IPH victims are murdered by a current spouse (40%) or dating partner (51%). Offenders are most likely to be male (90%), white (98%), and average 49 years of age. Between 2015 and 2020, a total of 31% of intimate partner homicides resulted in an arrest and a firearm was involved in 74% of incidents. Additionally, 5% of incidents of IPH involved the suspected use of alcohol, 7% involved the suspected use of drugs, and 88% occurred in a residence.

The Committee agreed to keep the goals and objectives from the previous plan, but added a second goal after identifying the need for training.

Goal 1: Reduce domestic violence related homicides through an intensely concentrated and coordinated early response to high-risk victims and incidents.

- Objective 1: Increase the identification of high-risk cases with the use of risk assessments by law enforcement and victim services for domestic violence incidents and improve the use of effective responses based on the identified lethality factors.
- Objective 2: Increase frequency or quality of safety planning with victims.
- Objective 3: Increase communication and collaboration between law enforcement and victim service agencies to improve offender accountability, and victim access to shelter and other lifesaving services.

Goal 2: Reduce domestic violence homicides through increased training for law enforcement, prosecution, and court personnel to build expertise in the handling of domestic violence cases and protection of victims.

- Objective 1: Increase officer and prosecutors understanding of high-risk cases, compliance with state and local laws, statewide and departmental policies, and procedures related to the enforcement of domestic violence laws and protection orders, including when the parties are the same gender or one or both parties are transgender.
- Objective 2: Increase judges and court personnel's understanding of high-risk cases, including appropriate sentencing and monitoring.

C. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

Idaho recognizes victims may be considered underserved because of geographic location (such as remote/isolated), racial and ethnic affiliation, special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, or age), and any other reason determined by the state planning process. Idaho determines how it can better address the needs of underserved victims during the Implementation Planning Meeting and in funding STOP projects.

1. How the needs of underserved population will be met

To meaningfully respond to the needs of underserved populations, new STOP projects starting January 1, 2023, will be given extra consideration if they addressed the needs of underserved communities and provide an MOU from groups representing the underserved community. Applicants addressing remote/isolated areas will need to provide additional documentation in lieu of an MOU. Populations that are considered underserved are identified to the Grant Review Council prior to grant scoring. In addition, STOP funded projects will be required to report quarterly on the following objectives to address the needs and issues faced by underserved populations:

- Objective 1: Improve coordination with underserved populations through meetings with representatives of the underserved populations.
- Objective 2: Increase the number of protocols and/or policies developed, substantially revised, or implemented concerning appropriate responses to underserved populations.
- Objective 3: Increase the number of trainings addressing the needs and/or appropriate responses to underserved populations.

Representatives from underserved populations are invited to take part in the Implementation Planning process.

2. Equitable distribution of funds for culturally specific community-based organizations and activities for underserved populations

Due to the small number of eligible STOP subgrantees throughout the state, and particularly those who qualify as culturally specific community-based organizations, a formal requirement of equitable distribution among underserved populations is unnecessary. PGR currently has in place the following methods to address the needs of Idaho's underserved victims: The Grant Review Council reviews grant applications for scoring. A bonus point is allocated to those programs that provide services to Idaho's underserved victims. The applicant must demonstrate that their practices and policies reach and consider the culturally underserved and marginalized populations in their communities.

3. Meeting the 10% Culturally Specific Community-Based Organization Allocation

Idaho currently funds the Community Council of Idaho as a Culturally Specific Community-Based Organization. All federally recognized tribes in Idaho are also eligible for this allocation. PGR will communicate with these organizations concerning funding opportunities. PGR will

also utilize its partnerships to identify other organizations that meet the specific requirements for this allocation.

D. Grant-making Strategy

1. Timeline for the STOP grant cycle

Fiscal Year 2023 will be the beginning of a four-year cycle for STOP awards in the State of Idaho with projects having a start date of January 1, 2023.

FY23 STOP Funding Timeline	
September 2022	Solicitations are released
October 2022	Solicitations are due
November 2022	PGR reviews applications
November 2022	Grant Review Council reviews and scores applications
December 2022	Subgrantees are notified of grant awards
January 1, 2023	Projects will begin January 1, 2023

2. Funding Opportunity

Solicitations (FY22 1-2 year projects, sexual assault set-aside, and 4 year projects) will be released in the fall of 2022 and will be distributed to all law enforcement agencies, prosecutor offices, tribes, the Idaho Supreme Court, and all known victim service agencies identified through PGR and the ICDVVA. The solicitation will also be sent to all qualifying organizations that serve underserved populations. The solicitations will be sent to other agencies for further distribution, including the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, the ICDVVA, the Rape Prevention Education program, and Tribal governments.

3. Consultation with victim service providers

The solicitations will address eligibility requirements, the types of programs for which funds will be awarded, and how priority is assigned. The solicitation, as well as all future solicitations, will require that applicants:

- Consult victim service providers during the course of developing their grant applications in order to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims. The application must describe the consultation and which victim service provider they worked with at those agencies. A letter of support or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will be required as part of the subgrant application.
- Address how they will incorporate the underserved in their communities. If applicants wish to receive extra consideration for their application based on addressing the needs of underserved populations, the applicant must provide an MOU or letters of support from organizations or groups that represent those underserved communities demonstrating that those communities have been consulted. For applicants wishing to receive extra

consideration for addressing the needs of remote/isolated areas, they must demonstrate that they adequately provide services to remote/isolated areas (i.e. satellite offices, provide transportation, or other significant measures to reduce victim barriers to receiving services), those areas qualify under the Am I Rural tool, they are the only provider of victim services in that area, and they have a demonstrated funding need.

- Victim service providers that wish to be considered for the 10% culturally specific set-aside must demonstrate that their primary mission is to address the needs of racial and ethnic minority groups or that they have developed a special expertise regarding a particular racial or ethnic minority group. The organization must show that it does not merely provide services to the targeted group; rather, the organization must provide culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population.

4. Selection Process

Once all applications are received, PGR reviews the applications for problems, unallowable expenses, and to group the applications into the allocation categories. The Idaho Grant Review Council (Council) reads and scores all applications through PGR's Grants Management System (GMS). This is scheduled to take place in November of 2022. The Council represents all disciplines, as well as a diverse geographical area. In addition, some of the members of the STOP Implementation Planning Committee also serve on the Council. Council members are appointed by the Governor and are required to follow a strict set of guidelines.

The current grant review process enables the Council to numerically measure different sections of the grant application on a nominal and ordinal scale (i.e. yes/no, rating scale 1-10). Idaho incorporates a numerical, objective process for the STOP grant review process that allows the Council to rate applicants based on the quality of the application. The STOP Implementation Planning Committee wishes to incorporate other factors into the scoring process. The updated rating system process will consider the projects ability to meet Idaho's priorities and goals, the community and victim services support for the proposed project, and the needs of underserved populations. This system will eliminate some of the possible bias towards larger agencies who have skilled grant-writers.

In evaluating each application, the Council is asked to consider the following factors:

- Demonstration of need including: 1) the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs in the service area; 2) crime rates; 3) geographic location to be served; and 4) local demographics, local statistics, and underserved populations to be served. (By considering the need and not just the number of victims to be served, funds will be equitably distributed geographically).
- The program is a coordinated response to violence against women in which there is evidence of community collaboration, including a list of current cooperative agreements with victim service providers.
- Degree of cooperation and collaboration between local officials, community groups, and citizens to fulfill goals for the overall success of the project.

- Adequate correlation between the cost of the project and the objective(s) to be achieved;
 - Probability of project to meet identified goal(s).
 - Overall description of the intended use of the grant.
 - Ongoing success of the projects.
 - Demonstration that applicant agency has identified support and contributions for their project from other sources.
 - Demonstration that applicant agency has met and will continue to comply with all applicable state and federal laws and guidelines.
 - Overall quality of the application.
 - 501(c)(3) confirmation letter (nonprofit agencies only).
 - Sustainability plan.
 - Other federal grant funds received.
 - All application requirements are met.
5. Projects funded in the FY23 cycle will be funded for a four-year grant cycle and will apply for continuation funds each year.
6. Amount of subgrants based on the population and geographic area to be served.

Idaho will not use a specific or general formula for funding. Since Idaho is such a rural state and has few subgrantees, a formula based on geographic location or population is impractical. Idaho will continue to weight applications based on providing services to underserved communities, geographic remoteness or accessibility. The STOP administrator will collaborate with the ICDVVA and the VOCA administrator to ensure funding is distributed throughout the state.

7. Priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need based on the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking programs.

The STOP Implementation Planning Committee will not set any geographic formula or strategy based on geography for funding due to the small number of applications received and the limited funding available after all other funding allocations have been filled. Funding is prioritized based on:

- 1) the programs ability to address the underserved;
- 2) to have a program within Idaho's top seven priority areas; and
- 3) the ability to demonstrate a need for the funds.

Despite covering a relatively large geographic area, Idaho's population is less than 1.9 million. PGR has consistently seen the same government agencies and nonprofits apply for STOP funding with a large portion of applicants serving their own, and surrounding, rural counties.

Rather than population, the Grant Review Council takes into consideration the number of victims served and whether there are any similar or coordinating services located in the service area in determining the impactfulness of potential STOP funding.

Idaho's seven priority areas are:

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, including the use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (U) and (T) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a));
 2. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
 3. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
 4. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims;
 5. Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence;
 6. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;
 7. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence.
8. Equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis including nonurban and rural areas of various geographic sizes.

Since Idaho is such a rural state and has few subgrantees, distributing monies based on a geographic basis is impractical. Currently, STOP funds support 17 projects with an average award of \$68,000. If funds were distributed equitably on geographic basis, we would not be able to meet the allocation requirements and awards would be so small that they would be ineffective. However, Idaho will continue to weight applications based on providing services to underserved communities, geographic remoteness or accessibility. In Idaho, funds have been effectively used to reach rural and underserved communities through collaborations with law enforcement,

courts, prosecution, and victim services organizations. Idaho will continue to weight applications based on providing services to underserved communities, geographic remoteness or accessibility.

9. Information on projects that the State plans to fund, if known.

Because this is a new 4-year funding cycle, it is unknown what projects will be funded.

- a. Idaho does not plan to use the “Crystal Judson” purpose area.

VI. Conclusion

The focus of the grant-making strategy for STOP funding is to concentrate efforts on the underserved populations of Idaho with the intent that serving these victims will improve services to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. The Idaho STOP program recognizes the important role that our subgrantees play in fighting violence against women and will work to foster relationships among and between these agencies to meet the needs of survivors in our state. PGR will continue to build and maintain relationships in the community with the goal of encouraging collaboration between disciplines and continue to seek methods of improving the response to populations in need. By following the strategies outlined in this STOP Implementation Plan, funds will be strategically directed to law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services that demonstrate proven practices and are committed to making Idaho a safer place for women.

Appendix A

Planning Committee

1. State sexual assault coalition – N/A
2. State domestic violence coalition – N/A
3. Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition - Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence – Represented by Bryan Lyda
4. Law enforcement entity or state law enforcement organization – Coeur d’Alene Police Department – Represented by Lt. Brandon McCormick and Montpelier Police Department – Represented by Chief Blake Wells (unable to attend meeting).
5. Prosecution entity or state prosecution organization – Canyon County Prosecuting Attorney – Represented by Prosecuting Attorney Bryan Taylor
6. A court or the state Administrative Office of the Courts – Idaho Supreme Court- Represented by Amber Moe
7. Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions – Shoshone-Bannock Tribes – Represented by Matthew West; Coeur d’Alene Tribe – Represented by Bernie LaSarte (unable to attend meeting); Nez Perce Tribe (vacancy); Shoshone-Paiute (vacancy); Kootenai Tribe of Idaho (no response).
8. Population specific organizations representing the most significant underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the state other than tribes – the Community Council of Idaho/Familias Unidas – Represented by Rony Rose-Hermance, Guadalupe Corona Ortiz, and Jacqueline Toy
9. Other individuals or entities – Nampa Family Justice Center Represented by Jeannie Strohmeyer, Jennifer Perry and Alyssa Groen. Rose Advocates Represented by Delores Larsen and Veronica Vasques. The Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance – Represented by Amy Duque. SASP Administrator – Julie Brotzman.