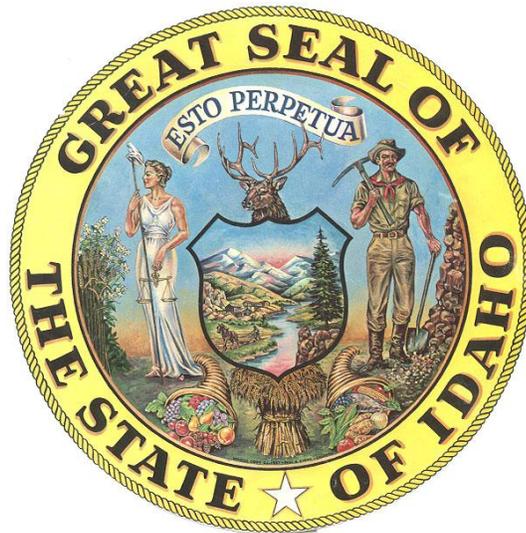


S.T.O.P. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE
STATE OF IDAHO: 2014-2016



IDAHO STATE POLICE
PLANNING, GRANTS, & RESEARCH
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SUBMITTED: MARCH 2014

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I. Introduction

The State of Idaho and its citizens have benefited a great deal from STOP funded programs over the years. The current programs have grown and made strides to end domestic and sexual violence while the new programs expand on these initiatives. Funds have been able to reach rural and underserved communities through collaborations with law enforcement, courts, prosecution and victim services. The STOP program has also compelled communities and disciplines to work together in a cohesive manner to understand each other's role in fighting violence.

The Idaho State Police (ISP) Planning, Grants, and Research (PG&R) Department is the designated State Administering Agency for S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) 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 2014-2016 STOP funds as determined by the STOP Implementation Planning Committee. Committee members comprise of long term STOP subgrantees or experts in one of the areas required by the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 2013. On March 6, 2014, these representatives from state and local agencies, tribal government, and non-profit organizations dealing with victims of domestic violence and sexual assault participated in a roundtable discussion on issues involving violence against women.

The STOP Implementation plan was approved by the Committee on March 20, 2014 and covers 2014-2016 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 (see Appendix A for the Idaho Executive Order NO. 2011-11). This implementation plan outlines how Idaho will strategically allocate VAWA funds in Idaho.

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 assist all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. The Planning Committee creates a grant-making strategy for STOP funding that will accomplish the following goals:

- Implement community-driven initiatives to address the needs and issues faced by underserved populations through victim services, training, and the development of protocols and/or policies.
- Develop, enhance, or implement coordinated, multidisciplinary responses to enhancing victim services and improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women.

- Address sexual assault through victim service expansion; training for judges, other court personnel, prosecutors, and law enforcement, and; the development of coordinated community responses to sexual assaults.
- Reduce domestic violence related homicides through an intensely concentrated and coordinated early response to high risk victims and incidents.

These goals will be accomplished through the allocation of STOP funds based on the grant applicant's demonstration of need and collaboration with underserved populations to address their needs. 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.

II. Description of the Planning Process

A. STOP Implementation Planning Meeting

When developing the STOP Implementation Plan, information was gathered from a variety of sources to identify Idaho's needs. The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center greatly contributed to the Needs and Context section of this plan by providing analysis on the Idaho Crime Victimization Survey, 2012, the Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment, police and court data on intimate and domestic violence, and SAPR data submitted by STOP and SASP subgrantees. Other data was collected from the U.S. Census Bureau, the Idaho Youth Risk Behavioral Survey, the Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, and the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence. The data presented in the Needs and Context section were sent to members of the STOP Implementation Planning Committee for review.

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 represent underserved populations. A representative of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe is on the committee and all five tribal chairmen in Idaho were invited to participate. The Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence and the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance 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 March 6, 2014 to discuss issues involving violence against women. Prior to the meeting, the Needs and Context section of the plan was sent along with a survey to each committee member and tribal chairman, asking them to: 1) list their opinion of Idaho priorities 2) describe how to address domestic violence homicides 3) suggest how to meet the 20% Sexual Assault set-aside, and; 4) how to meet the 10% set-aside for culturally specific victim services. Table 1 lists the planning

Idaho State STOP Implementation Plan: 2014-2016

committee members and their participation level. Appendix B provides the agenda for the planning committee meeting and Appendix C lists the responses to the survey.

The Implementation Planning Committee identified issues within Idaho concerning domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Discussion at the meeting revolved around the most beneficial allocation of funds to address the issues and needs identified. 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. The feedback committee members provided was utilized to write the final draft of the plan. The plan incorporates the priority areas and the grant strategy discussed during the meeting and follow-up discussions which will guide future funding decisions.

B. Appendix D provides the documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning committee.

Table 1. STOP Implementation Planning Committee

Member	Member Agency	Entity Representing	Participation in Meeting or survey
Niki Flock	Boise PD Victim Witness Unit	Law Enforcement Entity	Yes
Luann Dettman	Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance		Yes
Kelly Miller/ Jennifer Landuis	Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	Dual DV and SA Coalition	Yes
Amber Moe	Idaho Supreme Court	State and Local Courts	Yes
Denise Himes	Canyon Co Prosecuting Attorney's Office	Prosecution Entity	Yes
Criselda DeLaCruz	Nampa Family Justice Center	Victim Service Provider	Yes
Patrick Kiernan	Post Falls City Prosecutor's Office	Prosecution Entity	Yes
Dolores Larsen/ Veronica Vasquez	ROSE Advocates	Underserved - Rural	Yes
Margie Gonzalez/ Lymaris Blackmon	Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs	Underserved - Culturally Specific Populations	Yes
Bernie LaSarte	Coeur d'Alene Social Services Tribal STOP Violence Program	Tribal Government - Culturally Specific	Yes
Sarah O'Banion	Family Services Alliance	Underserved - Campus	Yes
Greg Mclean	Post Falls Police Department	Law Enforcement Entity	Yes

C. 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, PG&R contacted the agencies responsible for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and the programs under the Victims of Crime Act and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education). The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and VOCA funds are received by the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (ICDVAA). Although there is not a formal state plan for these funds, the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence follows the Idaho Administrative Procedure Act (IDAPA 16.05.04) which equally distributes Family Violence Prevention funding to each of the seven Idaho Department of Health and Welfare regions (if the regions have qualified and eligible applicants).

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. Every fiscal year, the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence establishes and announces the base level of VOCA funding available for the priority categories and for each region. Determination of the actual percentage and amount of funds allocated for the priority and other categories in the regions, and for statewide projects are based on data available to the ICDVAA. The ICDVAA allocates the victim assistance funds by region based on a population/area factor. These grants are awarded each year through comparison and consideration of applications within the regions according to the category of victim services being proposed.

The 2013 RFP for FVPSA states that the purpose of the Family Violence Prevention 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. The funds are distributed with special emphasis given to the support of community-based projects of demonstrated effectiveness carried out by non-profit organizations, particularly those projects whose primary purpose is to operate shelters for victims of family violence and their dependents and those projects providing counseling, advocacy, and self-help services to victims and their children. To ensure cohesiveness between the STOP Implementation Plan and the goals/strategy of the FVPSA and VOCA funds, the Director of the ICDVAA is on the planning committee.

The Rape Prevention Education funds are administered by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. The goal of the Sexual Violence Prevention program is to prevent sexual violence by changing knowledge, attitudes and behaviors. The program works with state and community partners to end sexual violence. Specific activities include a statewide media campaign, targeted prevention efforts in communities, and program evaluation. The Department of Health

and Welfare has developed collaborative relationships with community organizations, schools and universities to implement a prevention program called Green Dot, a strategy that uses peer and cultural influences to create social change through community engagement to establish intolerance of violence. Idaho currently has six Green Dot programs; Idaho State University, University of Idaho, Rocky Mountain High School, Columbia High School Kuna High School, and Melba High School.

On December 18, 2013, PG&R met with Mercedes Munoz, the manager of Sexual Violence Prevention, in which Rape Prevention Education funds are passed through. The Idaho Sexual Violence Primary Prevention Plan has three goals:

- 1) Mobilize and leverage Idaho's sexual violence prevention efforts by working collaboratively to develop, coordinate and implement statewide efforts that promote individual respect and cultural competency at all levels and eliminate sexual violence;
- 2) Advance consistent statutes, rules and policies, which support the elimination of sexual violence;
- 3) Influence social norms by increasing sexual violence prevention awareness across the lifespan and throughout populations to generate a culture without sexual violence.

To ensure cohesiveness with the Rape Prevention Education program, the final STOP Implementation Plan was sent to the manager of the Sexual Violence Prevention, and the RFP for the sexual assault set-aside will be sent to the manager for further distribution.

D. STOP planning activities that will occur on a regularly scheduled basis throughout the three year period.

To assist with annual planning activities throughout the three year period, the STOP Program Administrator serves on several boards and task forces that focus on the needs of Idaho's victims, resources for victims and training for service providers. The collaboration with multiple service providers and information obtained from these various committees is used to help determine the need for STOP funding.

- 1) Idaho Victim Assistant Academy (IVAA) Board of Directors – This academy is an interdisciplinary, academically based setting for crime victim service providers, advocates, criminal justice personnel and allied professionals. It provides a foundation in the principle of victims' rights and critical thinking skills, knowledge and resources to better meet the needs of Idaho crime victims.
- 2) Idaho Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault – The STOP Administrator works closely with the Coalition to coordinate with victim service groups and network with agencies to provide services and programs throughout the State of Idaho for the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP), IVAA and STOP Grant.

- 3) Idaho Immigration Networking Council –This council is comprised of Representatives from Catholic Charities of Idaho, various attorneys throughout central Idaho, victim service providers, and PG&R that meets on a quarterly basis. The purpose of this council is to recognize the needs of Idaho’s immigrant population and provide U-Visas, resource information and legal representation to immigrant victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. We also coordinate and schedule training throughout Idaho for law enforcement, court personnel and attorneys on human trafficking issues and obtaining U-Visas.
- 4) Idaho Sexual Assault Network – This is a statewide committee of governmental and non-governmental organizations dedicated to working with victims of sexual assault. The Network meets quarterly, or as needed, to develop a needs assessment and implement services throughout the State of Idaho.
- 5) STOP Implementation Planning Committee –This is a multidisciplinary planning team with representatives from state and local agencies and non-profit organizations that discuss the needs, concerns and issues involving violence against women. The participants identify areas within each discipline of VAWA, victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts, which need to be strengthened. When all the information is agreed upon and compiled, Idaho’s priorities are established.

III. Needs and Context

This section provides an overview of the context of violent crimes in Idaho, with a focus on violent crimes against women and the needs of those victims in Idaho. By analyzing demographic and crime rate data in Idaho, ISP can identify underserved populations and make informed decisions of how to allocate STOP funding in Idaho.

A. Data and a brief description of the state’s population demographics and geographical information.

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 19 persons per square mile. The census population estimates for 2013 list Idaho as having 1,612,136 residents, a 2.8% increase in three years. The increase in population has yet to urbanize Idaho, as only one city records a population of over 100,000.

Boise, Idaho which is the state’s largest city and state capitol, is centrally located and has a population of 212,303, with the surrounding cities of Meridian (population 64,642) and Nampa (population 83,930) making southwestern Idaho the most populated part of the state, but not yet a metropolitan area. In southeastern Idaho, the most populated city of eastern Idaho (4 hours away from Boise) is Idaho Falls, with 57,899 people. Idaho’s largest population in the northern panhandle is Coeur d’Alene, which has a population of 45,579. Idaho’s remaining

population is scattered throughout the state that is known for its unpopulated wilderness and numerous small towns.

B. Demographic data on the distribution of underserved populations within the state.

- Hispanic
- Tribal and American Indian
- Refugee
- Immigrant
- Lesbian, Gay

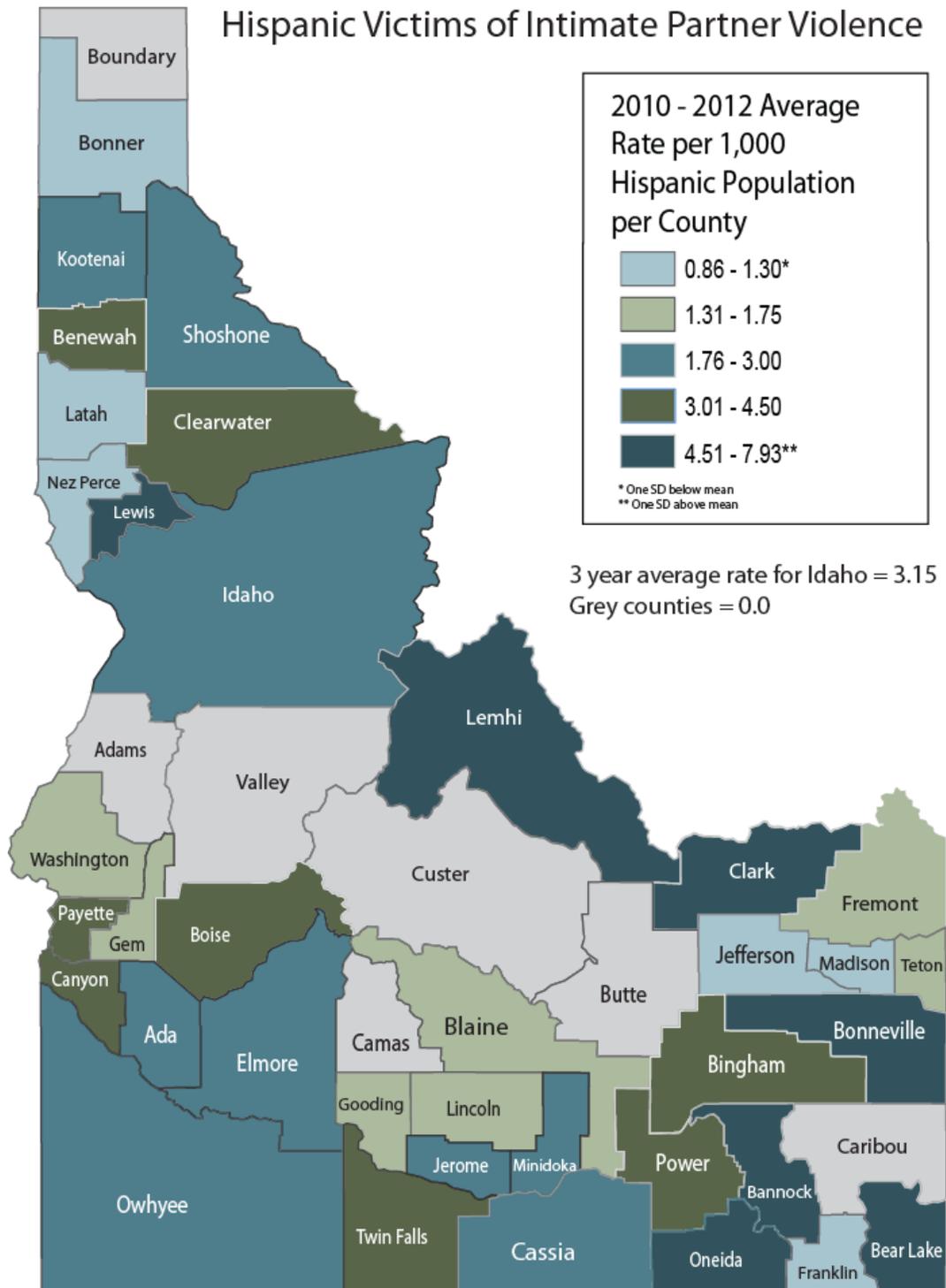
Hispanics

Although Idaho is not considered a very diversified state, as the population grows, that continues to change. Idaho's population is mostly white/Caucasian with 11.6% of Hispanic origin. The Hispanic population grew by 82.1 percent between 2000 and 2012. Hispanic students are the fastest-growing demographic group in Idaho's education system.

School districts where Hispanics make up a large share of enrollment tend to be those where agriculture, and especially dairy, is an important industry. School districts with the largest numbers of Hispanic students are in the Boise metropolitan area. Nampa, Caldwell, Meridian, Boise Independent, and Vallivue school districts all have over 2,000 Hispanic students. These five school districts, together with Minidoka County, Idaho Falls, Jerome Joint, and Cassia County school districts, account for over 50% of the state's Hispanic K-12 public school students (University of Idaho, 2011).

On average, Idaho's Hispanic population has lower education levels than Hispanics in the United States as a whole. Nationwide, Hispanics are more likely than Idaho's Hispanics to have a 9th grade education and almost twice as likely to have at least a bachelor's degree (13% versus 7%). The Hispanic Trends Project at Pew Research shows that in 2011, 14% of Idaho's White 18-64 year olds lived in poverty compared to 27% of Hispanic residents in the same age range.

According to the University of Idaho "Idaho at a Glance: Hispanics and Education," areas with the highest percent of students who have Limited English Proficiency (LEP) are in Wilder (59%), Glens Ferry (34%), Wendell (32%), Shoshone (31%), Clark County (28%), and American Falls (27%). Of LEP students in Idaho, 83% are native Spanish speakers and the other top language is North American Indian (University of Idaho, 2011).



Tribal and American Indian populations

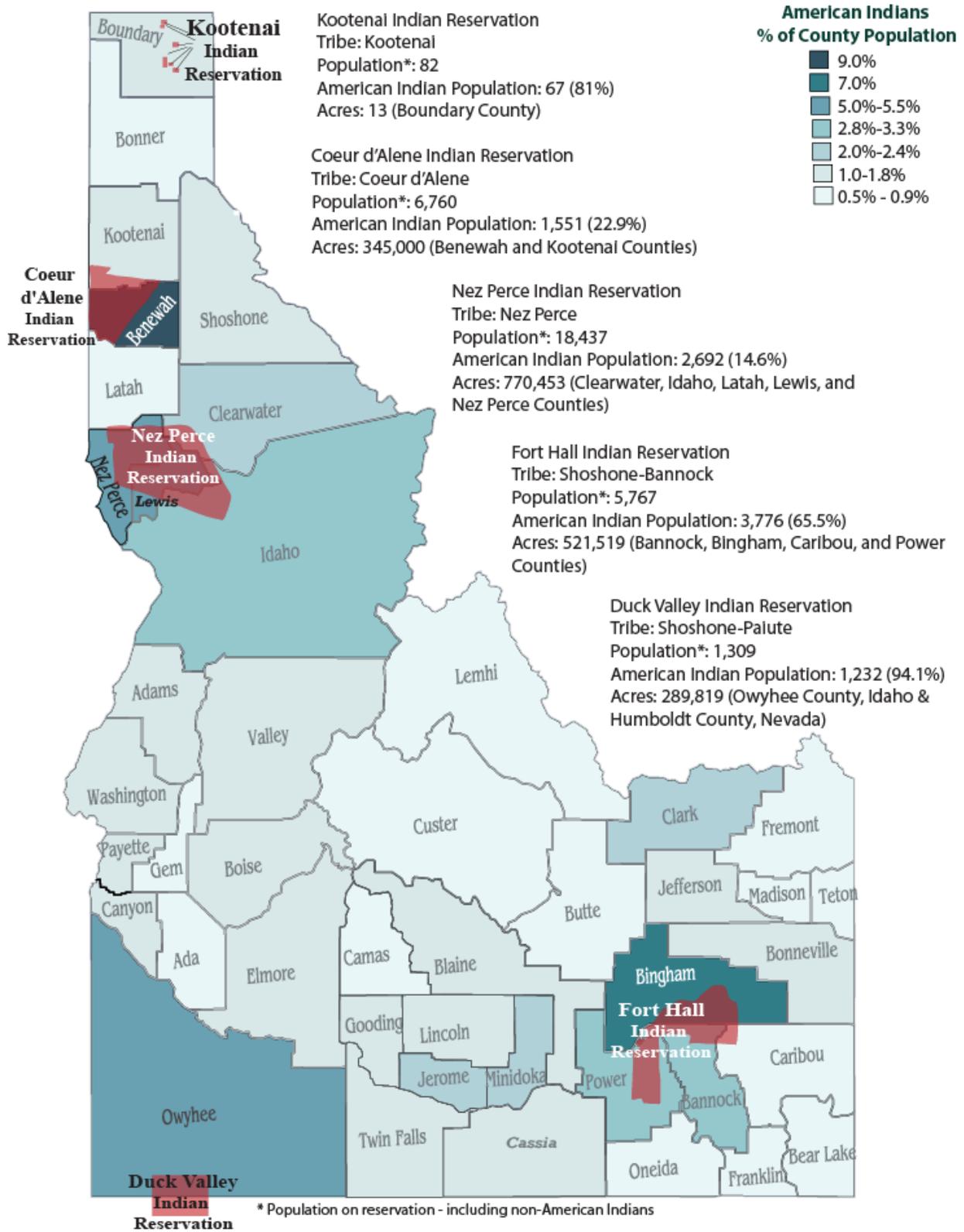
According to the 2010 U.S. Census, American Indians in Idaho account for 1.4% of Idaho's population. Idaho counties with the highest percentage of American Indian populations are Benewah (8.8%), Bingham (7.1%), Nez Perce (5.9%), Lewis (4.8%), and Owyhee (4.7%). Portions of these counties contain Indian reservations. The five Indian reservations in Idaho are the Kootenai, Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce, Fort Hall, and Duck Valley Indian Reservations which belong to the federally recognized Indian tribes in Idaho: the Kootenai, Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce, and Shoshone-Bannock, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. In 2005, Idaho had 10,808 enrolled tribal members and 17,996 people were eligible for tribal services. Approximately one-third of American Indians in Idaho live on reservations. Almost 94.7% of Fort Hall tribal members (Shoshone-Bannock) lived on or near the reservation as of 2005. In comparison, 64% of Coeur d'Alene and 59% of Nez Perce tribal members lived on or near their respective reservations.

According to "American Indian Crime in Idaho: Victims, Offenders, and Arrestees," (2013) published by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, American Indians experience higher rates of violence than all racial groups in Idaho. The Idaho Crime Victimization Survey, 2008 (ICVS) found that American Indians were four times more likely than all Idahoans to be victims in 2008 and nine times more likely to have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) within their lifetime. The Crime in the United States (2010) revealed that violent crime rate on Idaho tribal lands was 2.7 times greater than Idaho's violent crime rate (Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, 2013).

Analysis of data from Idaho's Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS) found that American Indians experience violence almost one and a half times the rate of violence against Idahoans, which was largely contributable to their higher rates of physical assaults. Further IIBRS analysis revealed that American Indians have one and a half times the rate of overall violent offender rate and almost twice Idaho's overall arrest rate. In fact, American Indians have higher victimization, offender, and arrest rates for both sexes and all age groups, except for those 65 and older. Compared to all racial groups in Idaho, American Indians are more likely to know their violent offender through a current or prior intimate relationship (Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, 2013).

Compared to all intimate partner violence, American Indian IPV victims are more likely than all IPV victims to be female, between the ages of 20 and 45, a victim of simple assault, assaulted with a weapon, injured, victimized in a public or commercial location, have drugs or alcohol involved, and have an arrest occur. American Indian offenders of IPV are more likely than all IPV offenders to be between the ages of 15 and 20 and ages 25 to 44. American Indian IPV offenders and victims are less likely than all racial groups to be older than 45 (Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, 2013).

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Immigrant and Refugee

According to the Immigrant Policy Organization (2013) 6.0% of Idahoans are foreign born, 32.5% of immigrants are naturalized U.S. Citizens, 7.5% of Idaho's workforce are immigrants with 2.8% of the workforce being unauthorized, and approximately 2.2% of Idaho's population are unauthorized immigrants. In 2012, 686 refugees and special immigrants arrived in Idaho from 20 different countries. A large majority of refugees arriving in Idaho are women and children (Immigration Policy Center, 2013).

Lesbian, Gay

States with the highest proportions of same-sex couples raising children are Mississippi (26%), Wyoming (25%), Alaska (23%), Idaho (22%), and Montana, 22% (Gates, 2013). In 2010, there were 2,042 same sex couples, a rate of 3.5 same sex couples per 1,000 households. A majority of Idaho's same sex couples are female (61%). Idaho counties that have at least 50 same sex couples and have the highest rate of same-sex couples households (per 1,000) are Blaine (5.82), Ada (5.52), Bannock (4.49), Latah (3.97), Bonner (3.76), Canyon (3.7), Twin Falls (3.29), Kootenai (2.69), Bonneville (2.05). Idaho cities with at least 50 same sex couples and have the highest rate of same-sex couples households (per 1,000) are Boise City (7.1), Pocatello (4.93), Twin Falls (4.76), Nampa (4.3), Caldwell (4.10), Idaho Falls (2.9), and Meridian (2.34) (The Williams Institute).

C. Criminal Justice and Court data pertaining to domestic violence, dating violence and sexual assault, dating violence and stalking

Idaho is fortunate to have a central repository for crimes reported to the police (the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System) in addition to the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center which conducts and analyzes data from many sources to provide knowledge on crime, domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. Idaho is also fortunate to have a additional sources of data pertaining to Idaho that provide information on sexual assault and domestic violence. This wealth of information is divided into the following sections:

1. Needs identified by STOP sub-grantees and Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) sub-grantees in STOP Subgrantee Annual Progress Report Forms (SAPR), 2012
2. Idaho Criminal Justice Practitioner Needs Assessment, 2012
3. Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System , 2011 and the Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2011
4. Idaho Crime Victimization Survey, 2012
5. Crime and Court data
6. County level analysis

1. Needs identified by STOP sub-grantees and SASP sub-grantees in SAPRS, 2012

STOP sub-grantees identified the following needs in their 2012 SAPR reports.

Of the 15 STOP sub-grantees responding to the question, "What do you see as the most significant areas of remaining need, with regard to improving services to victims/survivors," the following responses were received:

- Training – law enforcement, prosecutors, and courts (6)
- Outreach (3)
- Financial support/job training (3)
- Housing (not STOP supported) (3)
- Childcare (not STOP supported) (3)
- Increased offender accountability (2)
- Offender risk assessments (2)
- Transportation (2)
- Additional staff-advocates (2)
- Legal services (2)
- Counseling (1)
- Aftercare (1)
- Substance abuse treatment (not STOP supported) (1)

One comment from a STOP Subgrantee: *"Victims of sexual assault report long waiting times in hospital emergency rooms before they receive medical treatment and participate in sexual assault exams. Victims of sexual assault who are not in a dating or intimate relationship with their offender are unable to obtain a protection order to further ensure their safety. This is a barrier to safety for survivors of sexual violence, stalking within domestic violence, sexual assault."*

SASP sub-grantees identified the following needs in their 2012 SAPR reports.

12 SASP sub-grantees identified the following needs in their 2012 SAPR reports:

- Outreach, education (especially on meaning of consent) (5)
- Transportation (4)
- Training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and Judges (3)

- Laws allowing victims to invoke having an advocate at anytime during the criminal justice process. (We receive feedback from law enforcement that they believe they do a really good job on a case and the prosecutors do not proceed with the case which creates a challenging situation (1)
- Offender accountability (1)
- Training of law enforcement, other first responders, and medical personnel (1)
- Improving the availability of medical and advocacy services (1)
- Community awareness (1)
- Advocate training (1)

Other comments on needs:

"Another significant area of need for victims/survivors of sexual assault is the ability to obtain civil protection orders. For victims/survivors who have not been in a romantic relationship with their offender, it is extremely difficult to obtain protection orders."

"The most significant areas of remaining need are local city police departments conducting a thorough investigation into any sexual assault incident and turning the information over to the county prosecutor."

"Continued awareness of "Jane Doe" reporting is key to letting victims know that they can seek medical services with the option of reporting in the future. Increasing awareness of this through medical providers, community services, law enforcement etc. is vital to this." This subgrantee recommended multi-agency community protocols, training, offender accountability (working with law enforcement and being re-victimized by medical exams etc can be very traumatic for a victim), and education.

"As always, the state's field workers, many of whom speak limited English and are undocumented, have no recourse to justice in Idaho when they are victims of sexual assault while working in the fields. This is a common occurrence for female field workers, to the extent that our outreach worker no longer goes to the fields due to the danger to her personally from perpetrators and bosses who do not want their workers to report any problems."

2. Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment

The following data comes from a June 2011 survey of 378 criminal justice practitioners and community leaders (Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, 2012). Respondents included Sheriffs, ISP, Police Chief, State Juvenile Detention, County Juvenile Detention, County Juvenile Probation, Idaho Department of Correction, Adult Probation, Prosecutors, Judges, Public Defenders, County Commissioners, Mayors, and City Council members.

"What services do you feel are lacking within your community to help domestic violence victims?" This question received responses from 171 participants. The services mentioned most often were:

- Outreach programs to increase public awareness of domestic violence, victims' rights and where to go to for help (63%),
- Safe housing (51%), counseling/support groups (39%),
- Treatment for offenders (35%),
- Victim advocates/DV coordinators (25%),
- Financial assistance for victims (23%),
- Local resources or services to address domestic violence in rural areas (18%), and
- Counseling and other resources for children of victims (18%).

"What services do you feel are lacking within your community to sexual assault victims?" This question received responses from 140 participants. The services mentioned most often were:

- Local options for assessment, treatment, and counseling from certified professionals (21%),
- Specialized personnel trained in SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) and SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner), 29%,
- Outreach programs to increase public awareness and to let victims know about the resources available to them (19%),
- Access to Safe housing in the local area (12%),
- Support groups (8%),
- Long-term counseling (6%), and
- Victim advocates (6% each)

3. Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

According to the "Sexual Violence Victimization and Health in Idaho, 2011" publication, about 10% of Idaho adults reported having ever been the victim of an attempted or completed rape. Women were 4.8 times more likely than men to be a victim of attempted or completed rape. Idahoans with incomes below \$25,000 were 2.1 times more likely to have been assaulted than those with higher incomes. Adults who did not graduate college were 1.6 times more likely than college graduate to be rape victims. Non-heterosexual adults were 4.1 times more likely to be rape victims than heterosexuals. (Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2012)

The 2011 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) found that 9% of Idaho students said they had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, (compared to 7% of national students in 2009). In Idaho, 14% of female students and 4% of male students report they have been physically forced to have sexual intercourse. The percentage of Idaho high school students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to did not change significantly from 2001 to 2011. The percentage of Idaho high school students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to peaked at 10.5% in 2007 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

The 2011 YRBS also asked students about physical abuse by a boyfriend or girlfriend. Nearly one in ten Idaho students (9%) report they have been hit or slapped on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the previous year. Hispanic students (14%) were almost twice as likely as White students (8%) to report having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

4. Idaho Crime Victimization Survey, 2012

Intimate Partner Violence

The "2012 Idaho Crime Victimization Survey" (ICVS) questioned Idahoans regarding both lifetime and more recent (2012) incidents of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Based on this survey, it is estimated there were 43.0 per 1,000 IPV victims in 2012, of which only 9.4% were reported to police. In addition, 27.8% of survey respondents experienced lifetime incidents of intimate partner violence, of which 97.0% were not reported. The most common reasons provided for not reporting lifetime incidents of IPV included: "It was a private matter" (63.7%); "The abuse wasn't that bad" (43.6%); or "The police wouldn't do anything" (30.9%). The top reasons provided for those experiencing sexual assault within an intimate relationship in 2012, however, were "The abuse would get worse" (81.5%); or that "The offender would not allow a report" (81.5%).

Sexual Assaults

Sexual assaults (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault with object, or forcible fondling) discussed by ICVS respondents indicated that 11.0 per 1,000 Idahoans experienced sexual assault in 2012. None of the incidents discussed were reported to police. Two out of ten (20.2%) of respondents indicated they were lifetime victims of sexual assault. Over 95% of lifetime experiences of rape, attempted rape, or forcible fondling were never reported to police. Lifetime incidents of rape were most commonly not reported:

- Victim felt ashamed (52.4%)
- Offender was a family member or a close friend (50.4%)
- Victim was too young to understand (47.6%)

Incidents of sexual assault in 2012 were not reported:

- Victim dealt with the incident in another way (86.2%)
- Victim was afraid of the offender (79.0%)
- Victim did not want to involve the police (79.0%)
- Victims of rape and attempted rape were more likely than other sexual assaults to have been under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the first occurrence.
- Most victims of lifetime sexual assault indicated that at the time of the first assault, only one offender was involved (87%-90%), the offender was male, white, had an average age between 24 and 33.8 years, and was not under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Stalking

ICVS results indicate there 182.0 per 1,000 Idahoans have experienced stalking within their lifetime and 69.0 per 1,000 have been stalked by a romantic partner. In 2012, 36.0 per 1,000 were stalked and 15.0 per 1,000 were stalked by a romantic partner.

The majority (86.4%) of lifetime stalking events, and lifetime stalking events involving a romantic partner (83.5%) were not reported to police. The primary reasons for not reporting included:

- Dealt with incident in another way (65.8%)
- Did not want to involve police (52.6%)
- The incident was not important; it was minor (49.2%)

Aware of Domestic Violence and/or Sexual Assault programs

The ICVS also asked victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault if they were currently aware of any domestic violence or sexual assault programs in their area.

- 70.0% of individuals who have experienced domestic violence within their lifetime and 72.3% of 2012 IPV victims were aware of a domestic violence shelter or sexual assault program in their area.
- 10.5% of lifetime IPV victims (12.3% of IPV victims in 2012) have asked for help from a program that assists or provides shelter to victims in Idaho.
 - ◆ 86.2% of lifetime and 100% of 2012 IPV victims who requested help, received help.
 - ◆ 84.3% of lifetime IPV and 83.3% of 2012 victims rated the services they received from victim assistance programs in Idaho as "good" to "excellent."

5. Crime and Court data analysis

The following information is from "Domestic Violence in Idaho: 2007-2012" by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center.

Data from Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS)

- Between 2007-2012, 412,269 unique incidents were documented in IIBRS. Of those, 93,115 were violent and 32,570 were violent and between intimate partners.
- Almost a third (31.7%) of violent crime was between intimate partners (32,570).
- The majority of offenses that occurred between intimate partners involved simple assault (77.4%), with intimate partners having a higher likelihood of experiencing simple assaults than all victims of violence (67.7 %).
- Rates of all violent crime and intimate partner crimes in Idaho have decreased, though intimate partner crime decreased at a less significant rate (16.8%) compared to total

Table 2: Percent of victims by relationship and case outcome

Relationship	Arrest made	Victim Refused to Cooperate	Prosecution Declined	Total
Intimate Partner	57.3	3.9	14.1	35,181
Stranger	54.8	3.3	5.9	9,789
Other Family Member	48.4	5.8	11.3	19,897
Otherwise Known	46.7	6.6	10.5	39,007
Relationship Unknown	28.2	4.8	4.2	7,300
All Victims	49.8	5.2	11	110,943

victims of violence (22.4%) from 2007 through 2012.

- Intimate partner victims were more likely to be female (75.6%) compared to all victims of violence (56.1%).
- The majority of victims sustained some form of injury, with intimate partners more likely to sustain an injury (58.4%).
- An arrest was more likely to be made and prosecution was more likely to be declined if the victim was the offender’s intimate partner.

Data from the Idaho Supreme Court

- Total charges associated with domestic violence declined 12.5% between 2007 to 2012 (adults only).
- Between 2007 to 2012, 21,185 offenders were charged with crimes related to domestic violence and ranged in age from 18 to 89 years old, averaging 34 years of age.
- Just under half (46.8%) of domestic violence assault or battery charges were amended from their initial filing.
- Only 10% of charges for violations of protection orders and no contact orders were amended from their initial filing.

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- A domestic violence assault or battery charge filed as a misdemeanor was more likely to be dismissed (37.1%) than if it was initially filed as a felony (30.8%).
- Over a quarter of stalking charges were filed as a felony. Of these, 18.9% resulted in a felony conviction.

6. County Level data

Table 3: Counties with the 10 highest victimization rates: 3 year average victimization rates per 1,000 for Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Assault, Hispanic victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault, and American Indian victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault

County	Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)		Sexual Assault victims		IPV - Hispanic victims		Sexual Assault-Hispanic victims		IPV - American Indian victims		Sexual Assault-American Indian victims		
	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	
Kootenai	1	5.27							9	5.87	8	1.32	
Bannock	2	5.08			5	4.97			4	11.09			
Shoshone	3	4.91	7	1.47					10	5.27			
Bonneville	4	4.42			7	4.61							
Clearwater Canyon	5	4.41	3	1.65					3	11.11			
Twin Falls	6	4.34	5	1.49									
Power	7	4.25	2	1.68	9	4.10	10	1.38			6	1.57	
Bingham	8	4.07						9	1.42				
Nez Perce	9	3.70	1	1.77	10	4.07	6	1.76					
Jerome	10	3.63						7	1.72	7	6.99	7	1.34
Valley			4	1.57				8	1.64			4	1.88
Gooding			6	1.48				5	2.48			1	11.24
Power			8	1.45									
Bear Lake			9	1.41									
Lewis			10	1.40	6	4.63							
Lemhi					2	7.81	1	7.30					
Benewah					4	4.98	2	4.76					
Caribou							3	3.85					
Oneida							4	2.93					
Clark					1	7.94							
Boise					3	5.03							
Boundary					8	4.24							
Gem									5	7.67			
Bonner									6	7.19			
Freemont									8	6.12			
Latah												2	8.55
												3	3.38

The table below indicates which Idaho counties have the 10 highest 3-year average victimization rates for overall Intimate Partner Violence and by Hispanics and American Indian victims, in addition to all Sexual Assaults and by Hispanic and American Indian victims. The counties of Twin Falls, Bingham, and Nez Perce are in the 10 highest ranked counties in four to five categories. Seven other counties (Kootenai, Bannock, Shoshone, Clearwater, Power, Jerome, and Valley) are in the 10 highest ranked counties in three categories. Appendix E contains county maps and crime rates.

IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches

A. Identified Goals

The STOP Implementation Planning Committee recognizes the need to make the most impact with the limited funds available through STOP. To this end, the Committee decides to focus funding 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 STOP implementation plan and priorities is designed to improve connections between the criminal justice system, victim services, and Idaho's marginalized and underserved communities, making bridges and connections that are culturally relevant

1. Concise description of current project goals and objectives.

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 against women. 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 policies¹.

¹ Underserved populations – populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General. The U. S. Department of Justice lists the following groups as underserved: tribal, African American, Asian American, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Native American, Spanish speaking, Speakers of an Asian language, speakers of other non-English languages, mentally/emotionally challenged women, physically/medically challenged women, older women, migrant farm workers, the LGBTQ community, immigrants, and women at risk (substance abusers, women and girls who are trafficked for sex, etc.).

Objective 1: Improve coordination with underserved populations through meetings with representatives of the underserved populations.

Objective 2: Increase the number of victims from underserved populations who receive 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.

In efforts to improve the evaluation of program funding through STOP, all STOP sub-grantees will report each quarter the efforts and activities that have taken place to make bridges to 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, stalking, and sexual assault.

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/or 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 non-profit agencies will assist in leveraging resources to better serve victims.

Goal 3: Address sexual assault through victim service expansion; training for judges, other court personnel, prosecutors, and law enforcement 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 wishes to ensure that a portion of the 20% sexual assault set-aside will go towards 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. Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART), SANE, or SAFE teams may also be funded if they follow the standard guidelines and protocols.

Table 4: IPV Homicide Victim Characteristics: 2005-2012		
	N	%
Victim/offender Relationship		
Spouse	36	64.3%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	13	23.2%
Ex-Spouse	3	5.4%
Homosexual Relationship	2	3.6%
Common-Law Spouse	2	3.6%
Victim Characteristics		
Average Age	45.9	
Female	46	82.1%
Hispanic	4	7.1%
Non-White	1	1.8%
Table 5: IPV Homicide Offender Characteristics: 2005-2012		
	N	%
Average Age	46.8	
Age Group		
<24	3	5%
25 to 34	13	22%
35 to 44	14	24%
45 to 54	15	25%
55 and Older	14	24%
Male	51	86%
White	56	95%
Arrested	31	53%
Armed When Arrested	6	19%
Non-Hispanic	26	84%

2. Goals and objective for Reducing Domestic Violence-related Homicides within the state.

Based on data from Idaho’s Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS), 56 people were murdered by an intimate partner in Idaho between 2005 and 2012. The majority of intimate partner homicide victims were female (82%), were on average 46 years of age, White, and non-Hispanic. Offenders were most likely to be male (86%), White (95%), average 46.8 years of age. Only 53% of intimate partner homicides resulted in an arrest. Of those arrested, 19% were armed at the time of the arrest and 84% were White. Incidents of intimate partner homicides involved a firearm in almost 70% of the incidents, involved alcohol (14.3%), drugs (1.8%) or both alcohol and drugs (3.6%), and occurred in a residence most of the time (83.9%).

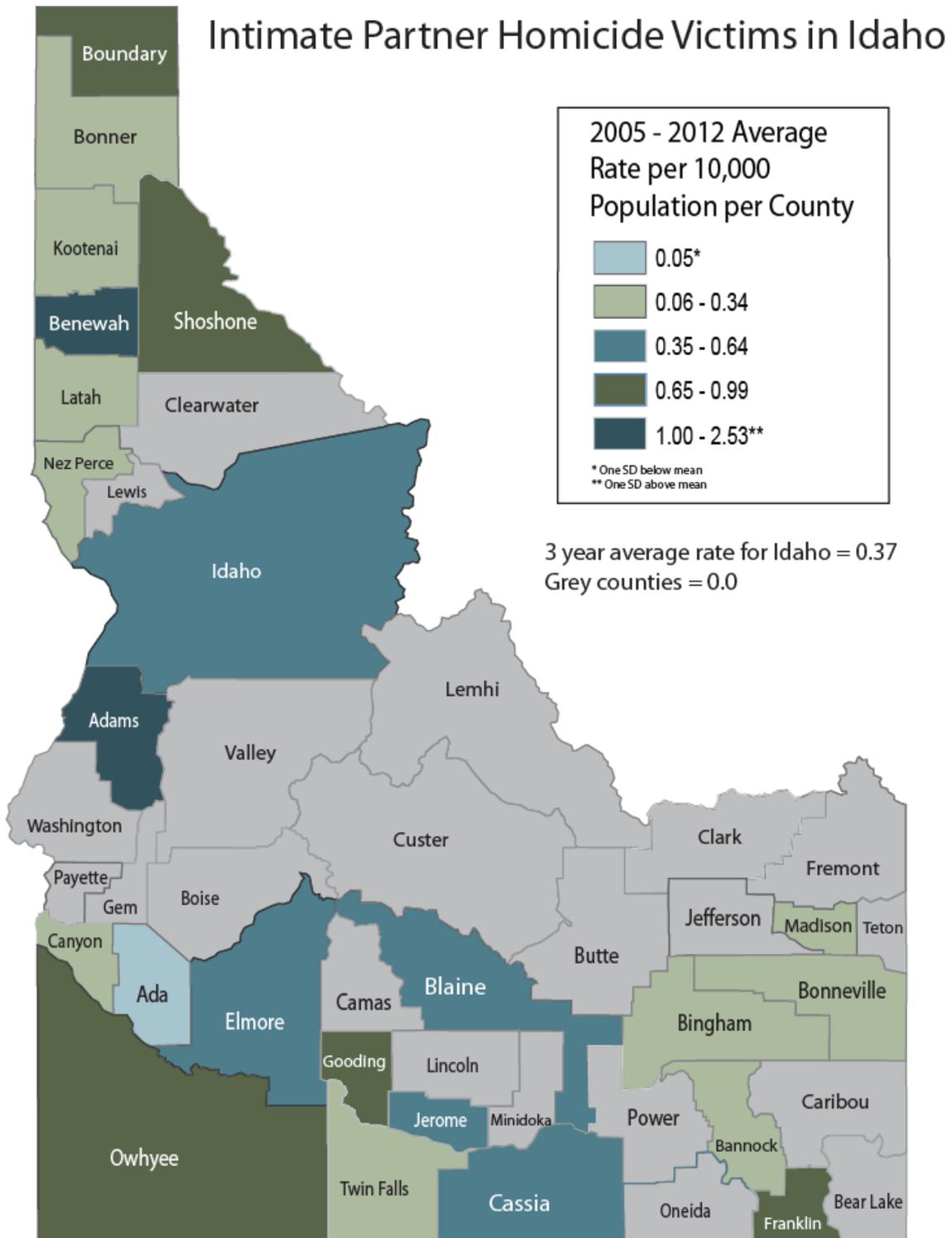
The Idaho Domestic Violence Coalition tracks domestic violence related homicides in Idaho. Between 2005 and 2012, there were 67 family violence related homicides, of which the offenders in 26 (40%) cases had prior police contact, 48 (71.6%) had a history of domestic violence, 18 (27%) had violent criminal histories.

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 respond accordingly through the Idaho Risk Assessment of Dangerousness tool.

Objective 2: Increase frequency or quality of safety planning with victims.

Table 6: IPV Homicide Incident Characteristics: 2005-2012		
	N	%
Incident Characteristics		
Argument involved	30	53.6%
Weapon		
Firearm	39	69.6%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	7	12.5%
Personal Weapons	5	8.9%
Other weapon	3	5.4%
Asphyxiation	2	3.6%
Blunt Object	2	3.6%
Motor Vehicle	1	1.8%
Offender Suspected Use		
Alcohol	8	14.3%
Drug	1	1.8%
Alcohol and drugs	2	3.6%
Location		
Residence	47	83.9%
Public area	7	12.5%
Commercial	2	3.6%



B. Priority Areas

1. Narrative about priorities

The Planning Committee decided on eight top priorities for STOP funds. In order to ensure these priorities are significantly addressed through STOP fund allocations, applicants who address one of the following priorities will receive an extra point in their application score:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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));
- Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses to male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18, United States Code;
- Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals;
- Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters;
- 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;

- 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.

2. General description of types of programs and projects that will be supported.

While other types of programs may be funded, the following types of programs will be targeted for funding:

- Community-driven initiatives that address the needs and issues faced by underserved populations through victim services, training, and the development of protocols and/or policies.
- Programs that provide culturally specific services for victims of domestic and sexual violence.
- Coordinated multidisciplinary responses to enhancing victim services and improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women.
- Coordinated early responses to high risk victims and incidents.
- Coordinated community responses to sexual assaults that includes victim services.
- Training for judges and other court personnel, pretrial services, probation officers.

3. Description of how the funds will be distributed across the law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and discretionary allocation categories.

We will allocate funds as mandated by the Reauthorization Act of VAWA, 2013 as follows:

- 20% of the total funds granted to the state shall be allocated for programs or projects in two or more allocation categories, that are not discretionary, that will meaningfully address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship.
- At least 5% will be allocated for State and local courts including juvenile courts.
- At least 25% will be allocated for law enforcement.
- At least 25% will be allocated for prosecutors.
- At least 30% will be allocated for nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services; of which at least 10% is to be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations (racial and ethnic minorities only). This is a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization or

tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community and has certain eligibility requirements².

- 4.75% PREA Reallocation – will be used for training and other STOP allowable expenses to assist in getting into compliance with PREA.

Total STOP Award	\$1,000,000				
10% Administration	\$100,000				
20% Sexual Assault Set-aside	\$200,000				
4.75% PREA Reallocation	\$47,500				
STOP Allocation Category (Required Pass-through %)	Total Amount Available	Adminis- tration	Total Available for Subgrantees	10% Cultural Set-Aside	Remaining Victim Services
Victim Services (30%)	\$300,000	\$30,000	\$270,000	\$30,000	\$240,000
Prosecution (25%)	\$250,000	\$25,000	\$225,000		
Courts (5%)	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$45,000		
Law Enforcement (25%)	\$250,000	\$25,000	\$225,000		
Discretionary (15%)	\$150,000	\$15,000	\$135,000		
	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$900,000		

4. Documentation/letters of need etc., see Appendix F

5. Information on the sexual assault set-aside

The Planning Committee had recommendations about the sexual assault set-aside to ensure that domestic and sexual violence programs would clearly delineate services specific to victims

²- focuses primarily on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
 -has established a specialized culturally specific program that addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
 -has a primary focus on underserved populations (and includes representatives of these populations) and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; OR obtains expertise, or shows demonstrated capacity to work effectively, on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through collaboration; and
 -is primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups; and
 -provides services tailored to the unique needs of that population.
 -The organization must do more than 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.
 -15%, or the remainder of funds, are discretionary funds.

of sexual assault and to ensure an adequate number of applications that would meet the criteria. The committee decided to handle these concerns through the release of a separate RFP for the 20% sexual assault set-aside. In addition, although addressing underserved populations was still a priority, the committee did not want to restrict applicants to priority areas by providing extra points for this priority.

Funding year 2014 will be the first year Idaho will solicit applications for the sexual-assault set aside. The state will ensure the funds are allocated for programs or projects in 2 or more allocation categories by expanding the list of recipients who are informed of the Request for Proposal (RFP), and providing a list of resources and guidelines on implementing SANE, SART, and other programs used to address sexual assaults. The decision to fund the sexual assault set-aside will be made before other grant applications in order to determine how many funds are left to allocate to law enforcement, victim services, prosecution, and courts as mandated.

C. Grant-making strategy

STOP funding in Idaho has made it possible to sustain successful projects while funding new projects when additional funding is available. Many subgrantees would lose services, positions and training if STOP funding ceased, demonstrating that the need for these funds is great. With the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, Statistical Analysis Center and current and past subgrantees, areas of victimization by population, type of crime and rate of occurrence, have been identified. This has made it possible to fund 18 projects for FY13 throughout a State that covers a wide geographical area. Provisions are also made to meet the needs of Idaho's non-English speaking community by funding projects that provide interpreters and bilingual counselors. Other projects serve several counties outside their own jurisdiction to reach those areas that otherwise would not have services. Table 8 shows the current FY13 STOP subgrantees.

Funding Year 2014 will be the beginning of a three year cycle for STOP awards in the State of Idaho. Projects awarded in 2014 will be able to apply for continuation funding in 2015 and 2016. Once the State of Idaho is awarded FY14 funds, one RFP will be posted to solicit new projects for the sexual assault set-aside and another RFP will be posted to solicit new projects for the remaining STOP funds. PG&R encourages organizations from all over the state to apply and will expand its RFP distribution efforts. The RFP will be sent to other agencies for further distribution, including the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, the Idaho Domestic Violence Council, the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance, the Rape Prevention Education program, and Tribal governments.

The RFP's will address eligibility requirements, the types of programs for which funds will be awarded, and how priority is assigned. The 2014 RFP as well as all future RFPs 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 and the person 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 are wishing 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.
- Victim service providers that wish to be considered for the 10% culturally specific set-aside must demonstrate that its primary mission is to address the needs of racial and ethnic minority groups or it has developed a special expertise regarding a particular racial and 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.

Once all applications are received, PG&R reviews the applications for problems, unallowable expenses, and to group the applications into the allocation categories. Then the Idaho Grant Review Council (Council) reads and scores all applications through PG&R's Grants Management System (GMS). 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 (Appendix G).

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 subgrantees 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 and ultimately will contribute to underserved victims of crime accessing services.

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

- Demonstration of need including: 1) on the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking programs in the service area; 2) crime rates; geographic location to be served; 3) 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; and
- Overall quality of the application;
- 501(c)(3) confirmation letter (nonprofit agencies only);
- Sustainability plan;
- Other federal grant funds received.

The Stop Implementation Planning Committee decided not to set any geographic formula or strategy based on geography for funding. This is due to several factors. First, FY 2013 only had 20 STOP applications in which 18 were funded. Second, once STOP funds are divided into the separate allocations, there are limited funds left to distribute based a geographic formula. To best suit Idaho, the committee decided that prioritizing funding would be based on: 1) the programs ability to address the underserved; 2) to have a program within Idaho's top 8 priority areas; and 3) the ability to demonstrate a need for the funds.

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Once applications are scored in PG&R's GMS, the Council meets to discuss grant applications and votes on grants in each funding allocation. If a Council member has a conflict of interest it is documented in the meeting minutes and the Council member is removed from voting on the conflicting application. With the final approval, applicants are notified of the decisions made by the Council. All applicants are given comments about the strengths and weaknesses of their application in order to help them in their future grant writing endeavors. Those applicants that

Table 8: Funding Year 2013, STOP Subgrantees

Title	Agency	FY13 Award	ISP District	Culturally Specific
Adams/Valley Co. VWA/CCR Team Rural Outreach	ROSE Advocates, Inc.	\$67,633	District 3	
Advanced Education for Idaho Judges on Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking	Idaho Supreme Court	\$47,931	Statewide	
Boise County Victim Witness Coordinator 2014	Boise County Prosecutor	\$3,720	District 3	
Bonneville County Family Justice Center CCR	Bonneville County Prosecutor's Office	\$132,858	District 6	
Continue the MPD Victims Assistance Unit	City of Montpelier	\$56,405	District 5	
Direct Victim Client Counseling and Advocacy Outreach	Women's and Children's Alliance	\$69,355	District 3	
Domestic & Sexual Violence Intervention with At-Risk Youth & Families	Family Services Alliance of SE Idaho	\$28,095	District 5	
Forensically Sound Cell Phone Evidence	Nampa Police Department	\$11,691	District 3	
Idaho Justice Center Legal Partnership Project	Idaho Legal Aid Services	\$69,549	District 3	
Immigration Legal Services Program (ILSP)	Catholic Charities of Idaho	\$18,636	District 3	
Law Enforcement Training on Stalking and Harassment Against Women	Idaho POST Academy	\$40,000	Statewide	
Post Falls Police Victim Services Unit	Post Falls Police	\$157,642	District 1	
Reducing Violence and Rebuilding Lives	Bingham Crisis Center	\$64,118	District 5	
Rural Outreach, Training & Victim Services	The Advocates	\$34,989	District 4	Yes
Sexual Assault Response Team	YWCA of Lewiston	\$55,609	District 2	
Shoshone County Crisis and Resource Center Advocacy Services	Shoshone County Crisis and Resource Center	\$23,400	District 1	
STOP Evaluation Unit	Idaho State Police	\$77,000	Statewide	

received the award are also instructed of any revisions that may need to be made. Applicants who do not receive funding are given the rationale behind the decision.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Once grants are awarded, they are monitored using PG&R's GMS. This is an on-line system created in-house by Idaho State Police I.T. Programmers. This system allows all of the subgrantees to complete their financial and progress reports on-line. The quarterly reports assist in monitoring grant programs and keeps PG&R apprised of how subgrantees and their projects are doing. GMS gives PG&R grant managers the option to approve or disapprove reports with notification electronically sent to the subgrantee project director and financial officer. The system is also used to provide resource materials, program updates and notifications to subgrantees. Subgrantees can apply for new and continuation grants, submit adjustments, add attachments, and request draw downs. GMS is a one-stop shop for subgrantees.

PG&R monitors both the performance and financial aspects of funded grants to ensure that grant funds are used for authorized purposes in compliance with all applicable statutes, rules, regulations, guidelines, provisions of grant agreements, and that subgrantees achieve the grant purpose. PG&R grant managers are responsible for reviewing subgrantee financial and progress reports which grantees are required to submit quarterly. It is the policy of the Idaho State Police PG&R team to monitor all subgrantees by performing site visits. This allows the team to review financial records, inventory and project status. Since Idaho is such a rural state and has few subgrantees, this method has been very beneficial to the STOP program by allowing the team to meet with subgrantees and build relationships in order to help programs be successful.

D. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

Idaho recognizes victims may be considered underserved because of geographic location (such as rural isolation), 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. PG&R currently has in place the following methods to address the needs of Idaho's underserved victims:

- The Council reviews grant applications for scoring. A bonus point will be allocated to those programs that provide services to Idaho's underserved victims. The applicant must show that their practices and policies reach and consider the culturally underserved and marginalized populations in their communities.
- Representatives from underserved populations are invited to the statewide planning meeting.

V. 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 assist all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. The Idaho STOP program compels communities and disciplines to work together in a cohesive manner to understand each other's role in fighting violence against women and to respond to victims in underserved communities. PG&R will take immediate action to implement its priorities in order to help the State of Idaho achieve its goals. The SAA will maintain partnerships with the communities, encourage collaboration among all 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.



*Executive Department
State of Idaho*

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR

*State Capitol
Boise*

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF IDAHO
BOISE**

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2011-11

CONTINUING THE IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens of the State of Idaho that government promote efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system and, where possible, encourage dialogue among the respective branches of government to achieve this effectiveness and efficiency; and

WHEREAS, combating crime and protecting citizens from criminal deprivations is of vital concern to government; and

WHEREAS, communication and cooperation among the various facets of the community of criminal justice professionals is of utmost importance in promoting efficiency and effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, providing policy makers and criminal justice decision makers with accurate information results in better decisions, which improves public safety and results in the efficient use of public resources; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Crime Control Act of 2005, each state is encouraged to develop and implement a competitive mechanism for awarding certain federal grant funds; and

WHEREAS, Idaho's current criminal justice efforts and initiatives require clear strategic planning and continued coordination;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER, Governor of the State of Idaho, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Idaho, do hereby establish the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission.

1. *The Idaho Criminal Justice Commission ("Commission") shall consist of 26 members. The Commission members representing the judiciary will serve in a non-voting, advisory capacity. The Commission's membership shall be as follows:*
 - a. *A representative from the Governor's Office;*
 - b. *The Attorney General or his designee;*
 - c. *Two members from the Idaho Senate as designated by the President Pro Tempore;*
 - d. *Two members from the Idaho House of Representatives as designated by the Speaker;*
 - e. *The Director of the Idaho Department of Correction;*
 - f. *The Director of the Idaho State Police;*
 - g. *The Director of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections;*
 - h. *The Administrator of the Office of Drug Policy;*
 - i. *A representative from the Idaho Department of Education;*
 - j. *The Executive Director of the Idaho Commission of Pardons and Parole;*
 - k. *The Director of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare;*
 - l. *The Administrative Director of the Courts;*
 - m. *Three (3) representatives from the judiciary as designated by the Chief Justice;*
 - n. *One (1) representative from the Idaho Prosecuting Attorney's Association;*
 - o. *One (1) representative from the Office of the Idaho State Appellate Public Defender;*
 - p. *One (1) representative from the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs;*
 - q. *One (1) representative from the Idaho Sheriffs' Association;*
 - r. *One (1) representative from the Idaho Chiefs of Police Association;*
 - s. *The Executive Director of the Idaho Association of Counties; and*
 - t. *Two (2) citizens at large who with special consideration given to individuals within disciplines related to the purpose of the Commission.*
2. *The purpose of the Commission shall be to provide policy-level direction and to promote efficient and effective use of resources, based on best practices or evidenced-based practices, for matters related to the State's criminal justice system. To that end it shall:*
 - a. *Identify critical challenges facing the criminal justice system and recommend strategies to resolve them by;*

- i. *Developing and adopting a three-year strategic plan to be reviewed annually;*
 - ii. *Analyzing the long-range needs of the criminal justice system;*
 - iii. *Assessing the cost-effectiveness, return on investment, and performance measures of the use of state and local funds in the criminal justice system;*
 - b. *Advise and develop recommendations for the Governor and the Legislature, when appropriate, on public policy and strategies to improve the State's criminal justice system.*
 - c. *Review and evaluate criminal justice policies and proposed legislation to determine the impact on the State's adult and juvenile justice systems.*
 - d. *Promote communication among criminal justice professionals and the respective branches of State government to improve professionalism, create partnerships, and improve cooperation and coordination at all levels of the criminal justice system.*
 - e. *Research and evaluate best practices, and evidenced-based practices, and use findings to influence decisions on policy.*
3. *Unless stated otherwise, Commission members shall be appointed by the Governor. All Commission members appointed by the Governor serve at the pleasure of the Governor.*
 4. *The Governor may, at any time, increase the number of voting and non-voting members of the Commission.*
 5. *The Commission members shall serve a term of four (4) years.*
 6. *The Chair of the Commission shall be appointed annually by the Governor. A Vice-Chair shall be selected annually by the members of the Commission. The term of office of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall be one (1) year. The Chair and the Vice-Chair may succeed themselves as approved by the Governor.*
 7. *The Commission shall receive administrative staff support from the State agencies represented on the Commission.*
 8. *The Commission will meet no less than four times annually.*
 9. *The Commission may appoint sub-committees consistent with the needs of the Commission to address pertinent issues that merit more in-depth consideration.*
 10. *Commission members will serve without compensation or reimbursement for expenses, including related travel and per diem to attend Commission meetings.*
 11. *The Grant Review Council ("Council") shall be established under the Commission and is charged with the responsibility to disburse grant funding appropriated under provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and other such federal grant programs as may come within the purview of Planning, Grants, and Research of the Idaho State Police with the overall mission of enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in Idaho.*
 - a. *The Council shall consist of thirteen (13) members of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission for the purpose of assisting the Idaho State Police in its distribution of grant funds. The Council membership shall be as follows:*
 - i. *The Attorney General or his or her designee;*
 - ii. *The Administrative Director of the Courts;*
 - iii. *The Director of the Idaho Department of Correction;*
 - iv. *The Director of the Idaho State Police;*
 - v. *The Director of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections;*
 - vi. *The Administrator of the Office of Drug Policy;*
 - vii. *One (1) representative from the Office of the Idaho State Appellate Public Defender;*
 - viii. *One (1) representative from the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association;*
 - ix. *The Executive Director of the Idaho Association of Counties;*
 - x. *Two (2) citizens at large;*
 - xi. *One (1) representative from the Idaho Sheriffs' Association;*
 - xii. *One (1) representative from the Idaho Chiefs of Police Association;*
 - b. *In addition, the Council shall consist of the following seven (7) members appointed by the Chair of the Commission upon recommendation by the Commission:*
 - i. *One (1) representative from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence;*
 - ii. *One (1) representative from a statewide advocacy agency;*
 - iii. *One (1) prosecuting attorney;*

- iv. *One (1) representative from the juvenile justice system;*
 - v. *One (1) representative from the misdemeanor probation system;*
 - vi. *One (1) Chief of Police;*
 - vii. *One (1) Sheriff;*
- c. *The Chair of the Council shall be a representative of a local agency and appointed by vote of the members of the Council and shall serve a term of four (4) years. The Chair will report to the Commission not less than annually on the activities, actions, and decisions of the Council regarding the distribution of grant funds.*
 - d. *Each member of the Council shall be entitled to one vote in the matters before them.*
 - e. *No member may participate in a vote for a direct award of funds in which the member receives personal pecuniary benefits, as defined by Idaho Code. Unless prohibited by Federal grant restriction, when a member has authority over an entity or agency which has applied for a direct award of funds, the member shall disclose the relationship to the Council. Upon disclosure of such relationship, the member may vote upon the award unless the member requests to be excused.*
 - f. *Participation by Council members (or their designees) in the scoring and evaluation of the individual grant applications is required. Members not participating in the scoring and evaluation process will not be entitled to vote on the awarding of the application.*
 - g. *Meetings of the Council shall be convened as determined necessary by the Chair of the Council, Chair of the Commission, or Planning, Grants, and Research.*
 - h. *The principal staff functions of the Council shall be located with the Idaho State Police, Planning, Grants, and Research.*
 - i. *Members of the Council will receive travel reimbursement in accordance with Planning, Grants, and Research and the Idaho State Police policy and procedures.*
 - j. *The Council will establish by-laws in accordance with guidance provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Idaho State Police, Planning, Grants, and Research, and consistent with the Commission's long-term strategies.*
 - k. *Members of the Council will receive training provided by Planning, Grants, and Research and in conjunction with the Commission.*
 - l. *Members of the Council will meet at least once a year to assist in strategic planning efforts with members of the Commission and Planning, Grants, and Research. The Council shall develop a strategic funding plan consistent with the statewide strategic planning efforts of the Commission.*



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho at the Capitol in Boise on this 19th day of July in the year of our Lord two thousand and eleven and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred thirty-fifth and of the Statehood of Idaho the one hundred twenty-first.

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR

BEN YURSA
SECRETARY OF STATE

STOP IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING
AGENDA
March 6, 2014

- ❖ Welcome and Introductions
- ❖ STOP Violence Against Women Grant Overview
- ❖ Funding Allocations
- ❖ Stop Violence Against Indian Women
- ❖ Survey Responses and Additional Discussion
 - What do you believe STOP Program funding should go toward?
 - 20% Sexual Assault Set-Aside
 - What do you think is the best way to meet this requirement?
 - What programs should be funded by the 20% set-aside?
 - Ensuring the 20% set-aside is across 2 or more STOP allocations
 - How should domestic violence-related homicides be addressed with STOP funding?
 - Goals and Objectives
- ❖ 10% Cultural Set-Aside for Victim Services - Specifics on how the state plans to meet the set aside for culturally specific community based organizations.
 - A description of how the state will ensure that monies set aside to fund culturally specific services and activities for underserved populations are distributed equitably among those populations.
 - What subgrantees meet the required 10% set aside for culturally specific organizations within the victim services allocation?
- ❖ How should we give 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?
- ❖ How to equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis including nonurban and rural areas of various geographic size?
 - If the State bases its grant-making decisions primarily on population distribution and density, service areas, and/or availability of services (including culturally welcoming and accessible victim services), provide specific information about these factors here. If the jurisdiction applies a formula, explain the formula and how it is used.
- ❖ How to determine the amount of subgrants based on the population and geographic area to be served?

- ❖ How to recognize and address the needs of underserved populations?
 - The definition is inclusive of populations that are underserved for a wide variety of reasons. It can be helpful to cross reference to STOP IP Section III (Needs and Context), where demographic data about the distribution of underserved populations in the State or Territory should be included. Based on the needs identified and the distribution around the jurisdiction, indicate how STOP funds will be applied to address underserved populations and ensure that services and advocacy are made more available and accessible. It is important to identify the specific underserved populations, communities, and geographic areas that will be targeted.

- ❖ Priority Areas – Top areas of concern
 - Goals and Objectives

- ❖ Documentation

- ❖ Next Steps
 - Fees and Cost Certification

Appendix C: Survey Responses

What do you believe STOP Program funding should go toward?

Educating our law enforcement, attorneys, judges. Many of our current judges, attorneys and even police officers are "old school" and aren't up on current stats or practices that assist victims and hold offenders accountable.

Outreach, education (especially on meaning of consent) (on their own language)

training on domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking victim services (counseling, legal) centralize units (courts, prosecution, probation, etc) in handling dv, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking cases enhanced monitoring of offenders (pre-trial services, supervised probation) offender risk assessment (early and on-going)

The Boise area has had an increase in reporting of DV by the LGBT community and I think it would be beneficial to have services specific to this community allotted. Additionally, I see a need to increase the resources/services for victims that do not fit under the PO criteria and have not yet had a criminal case that will effect a NCO. I periodically work with individuals that need a restraining order, but don't have the finances or understanding to obtain one. Clearly we need more resources for the Hispanic population, as well as populations that are relocated to the valley via resettlement agencies.

Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Child Advocacy Centers, Justice Centers, Law Enforcement.

1. Funding for a county dv court/coordinator 2. More victim assistance advocates within local law enforcement departments 3. Funding for offender treatment 4. Funding for victim services such as temporary shelter, child care, basic physical needs and counseling

Direct victim advocacy Legal services

STOP funding should go toward projects that meaningfully address the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Programming that specifically addresses the specific needs of underserved populations. While training is important, it often does not provide the overall behavior change this is frequently needed in organizations to adequately meet the needs of victims. Funding that goes beyond a "one time training" is essentially in creating adequate victim-centered responses.

Funding to encourage Law Enforcement agencies to develop an internal advocacy (crime victims unit) within their own Department to include a dedicated prosecutor assigned solely to handle D.V. and sexual assault related crimes.

20 percent of funds granted to a state shall be allocated for programs or projects in 2 or more allocations (victim services, courts, law enforcement, and prosecution) that meaningfully address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship. The 20 percent is counted on the total amount granted to the state, but is not a separate allocation. What do you think is the best way to meet this requirement? What programs should the funded by the 20% sexual assault set-aside?

Some ideas are, but not limited to: the development and support for SARTS and SANE programs; developing and promoting legislation or policies that enhance best practices in sexual assault cases; training, policy, and protocol development for law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and courts; Sexual Assault counselors for individual or group counseling, and rape crisis hotlines.

I agree SANE/SART programs.

Increased SARTS and SANE programs as well as policy and training for law enforcement so the two can collaborate during investigations to have positive outcomes for victims. Additionally, prosecutors need to understand how to best utilize the information that can be gleaned from the programs to benefit the cases.

SART Programs, Sexual Assault counselors individual and group counseling

SANE/SARTS programs. Counseling

Given the high rate at which sexual assaults are not reported to the criminal justice system, a majority of the funding should be designated from victim service organizations that are working with survivors of sexual assault. While SARTS and SANE programs are an effective means to assist communities, most communities do not have additional funding to address sexual assault and could benefit from additional funding to develop SART and SANE programs. Training, specifically, for law enforcement in rural areas is vital. Many officers feel overwhelmed by sexual assault cases and ill prepared to investigate these cases thoroughly.

Training counseling services

All the above suggestions are valid. A specific suggestion would be funding for training and setting up coordinated investigative/prosecutorial teams (law enforcement, victim services and prosecution) with all being involved from investigation to post adjudicatory proceedings in each case (IPV & Sexual Violence cases). Also more funding for post-adjudicatory offender monitoring, treatment and supervision.

Educational sessions for students 12 years old and over

I would like to see the 10 % go toward Legislation in developing a crime of Sexual Battery. We are seeing more and more sex crimes that do not fall under current statue and we are forced to charge a lesser crime. 10% to Victim Services to support the victims of sexual assault and stalking issues.

Goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence-related homicides in their implementation plans. What issues do you think are involved in Idaho's domestic violence-related homicides and how should domestic violence homicides be addressed with STOP funding?

Increased education. DV is quite prevalent on Idaho Indian reservations and Native women suffer higher rates of fatalities than other ethnic groups. Funding to help Tribe's to improve their codes to protect victims, and assistance to enforce their laws.

We need to be more successful misdemeanor prosecution of domestic violence. I see a lot of cases that are pled down to ensure "some accountability," but when the offender reoffends, we don't have the prior convictions for a possible felony.....we need to be able to get the convictions to line offenders up for felonies, while ensuring treatment and accountability.

Risk assessment, NCO, Positive Safety Planning Classes, Healthy Relationship Awareness - training to provide victims in volatile situations.

Early risk assessment specialized pre-trial services addressing dv offenders (including risk assessment and enhanced monitoring) enhanced monitoring of high risk offenders (i.e. dv courts, enhanced probation, gps)

I would advocate for all of the above. I think monitoring recidivism and following up on non-charged reports and applying better risk assessment tools would also be worthy of funding.

Law enforcement training, more enforcement of protection orders

Any applicant that is addressing reducing domestic violence-related homicides in their implementation plans should be using the Idaho Risk Assessment of Dangerousness (IRAD). IRAD is an evidence-based tool that was developed by the Idaho Coordinated Response to Sexual & Domestic Violence and is used in varying capacities across the state. Each entity in the criminal justice system should be using IRAD to inform prosecution, sentencing, and corrections decisions. Each domestic violence incident that law enforcement responds to should include IRAD in their report and IRAD should be repeated throughout the criminal justice process to allow for a dynamic review of current risk.

Educational session to the victim to look for signs of reoccurrence; specially if the offender is the spouse.

I think education on risk assessment for law enforcement is difficult to track in the larger Cities. I think a goal would be to have victim services work closely with prosecutors and law enforcement detectives who solely handle crimes of Domestic Violence. This would allow for the assigned Detective to pick up on the warning signs that if intervention is not done the likelihood of a homicide us high.

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Canyon County Prosecutors Office

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): March 6, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain I have RECEIVED AND REVIEWED A DRAFT OF THE Final Plan and feel that the DRAFT ACCURATELY CAPTURED THE CONVERSATIONS, CONCERNS AND GOALS EXPRESSED by the committee members.

Collaborating Agency:
Denise R James
Signature

Dated: 3-19-14

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: STOP Violence Prog. Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): March 6, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

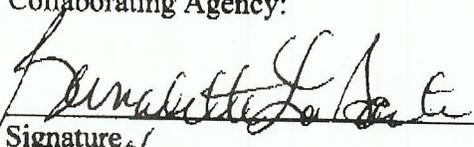
Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Not yet. Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:

Signature:
Dated: 3/20/14

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): March 6, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:


Signature

Dated: March 19, 2014

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: City of Post Falls Prosecuting Attorney's Office

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): March 6, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:

 Patrick Kerner, Deputy City Prosecutor

Signature

Dated: 3/19/14

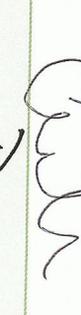
Summary of Issues Raised

(To be completed by the STOP Administrator)

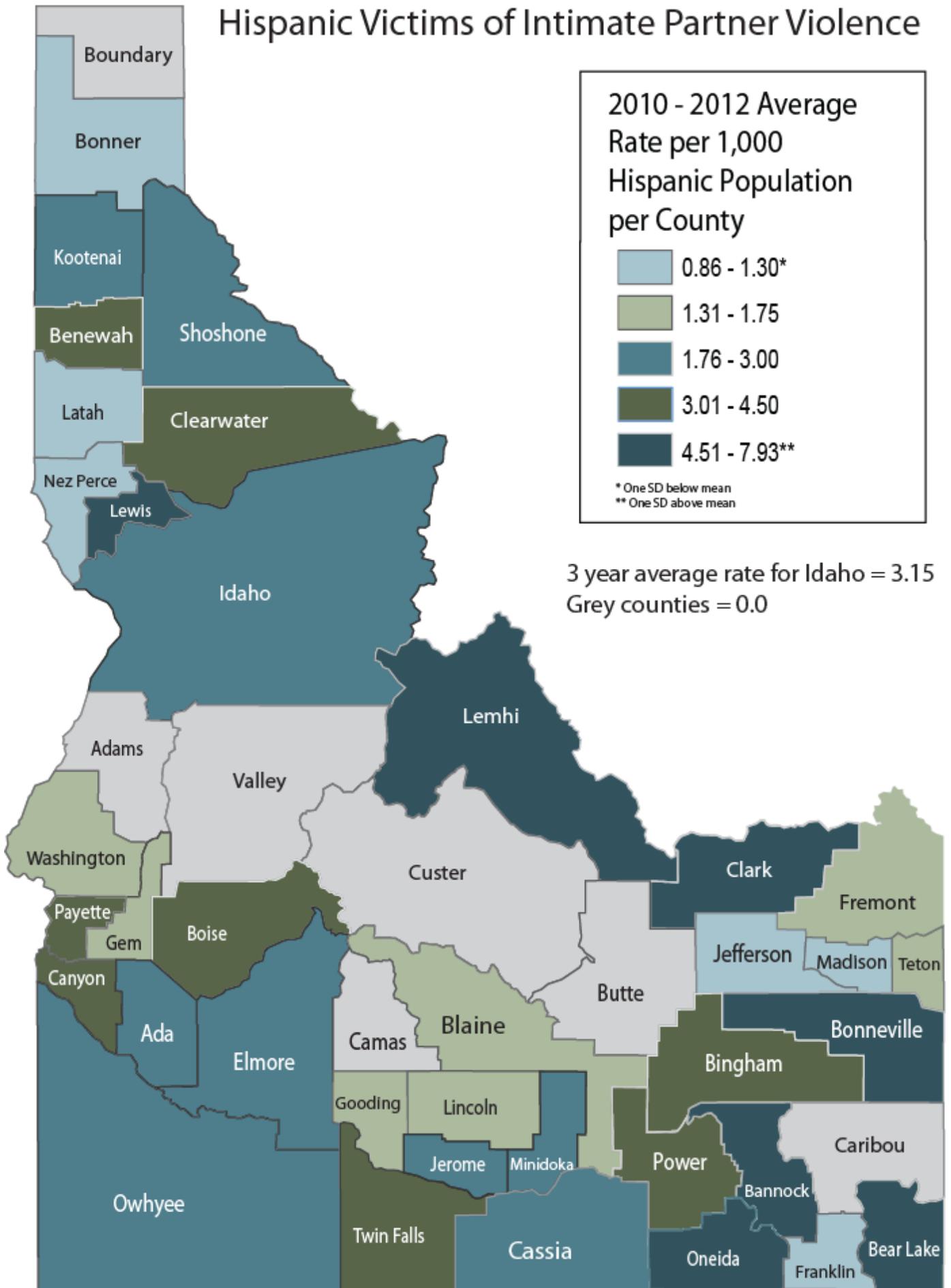
Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
The needs of underserved populations in Idaho	Programs that focus on the underserved is a priority and an extra point will be given to those who show that their program will incorporate the underserved.	
Need coordinated responses to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assaults	This is a goal and considered in the funding decision.	
Because many sexual assaults are not reported to the police, part of the 20% set-aside should go to victim services	This is in the grant strategy.	
Need intense early responses to domestic violence in order to prevent dv homicides.	This is a goal and considered in the funding decision.	

2014 STOP Implementation Plan Meeting

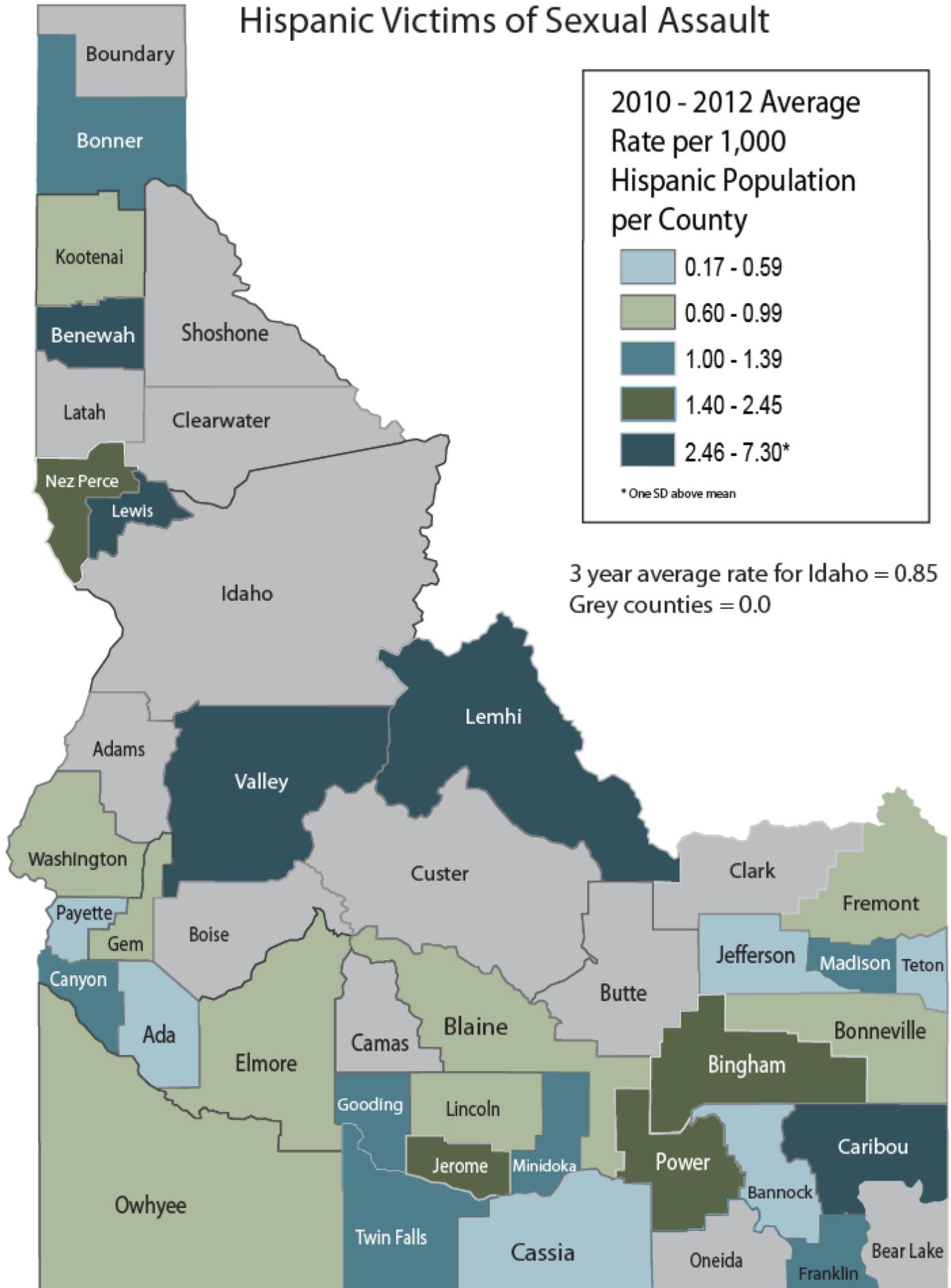
Sign In Sheet - 3/6/14

Name	Title	Organization	Phone Number	Email Address	Signature
UUC FROCK	UUC - Boise PD	Boise Police Dept	573. 0170	mfrock@ cityofboise.org	
Luanne Luanne	Exec Director	Council on Div	338-1540	luanne.l@idaho.gov @idaho.gov	
Wynnis Blackmon	Adm. Assist	ICHA	332-1692 334-3776	wynnis.blackmon @idaho.gov	
Jennifer Larimer	Pr. of Social Change	Idaho Coalition	384-0119 x333	jennifer.engberg @idaho.gov	
Kelly Walker	Execut Director	Idaho Coalition	384-0414 306	kelly@engberg law.com	
Imber Moe	Dr Court manager	Id. Supreme Ct	947-7451	amber@icourt.net	
Denise Himes	CCPA Victim Witness	Canyon County PA	451-7391	dhimes@canyonwa.org	
Christelle Delorme	Exec. Dir.	Wynne-Family Justice Center	475-5705	delorme@cityofboise.org	
Patricia Korman	Deputy City of Boise Prosecutor	City of Boise Falls	(208) 773-0815	pkorman@cityofboise.org	
Deborah Larsen	Executive Director RoseAdvocates	Rose Advocates	(208) 244-1231	dul@roseadvocates.net	
Nannina Vasquez	Director	Rose Advocates	(208) 444-1231	pv@roseadvocates.net	

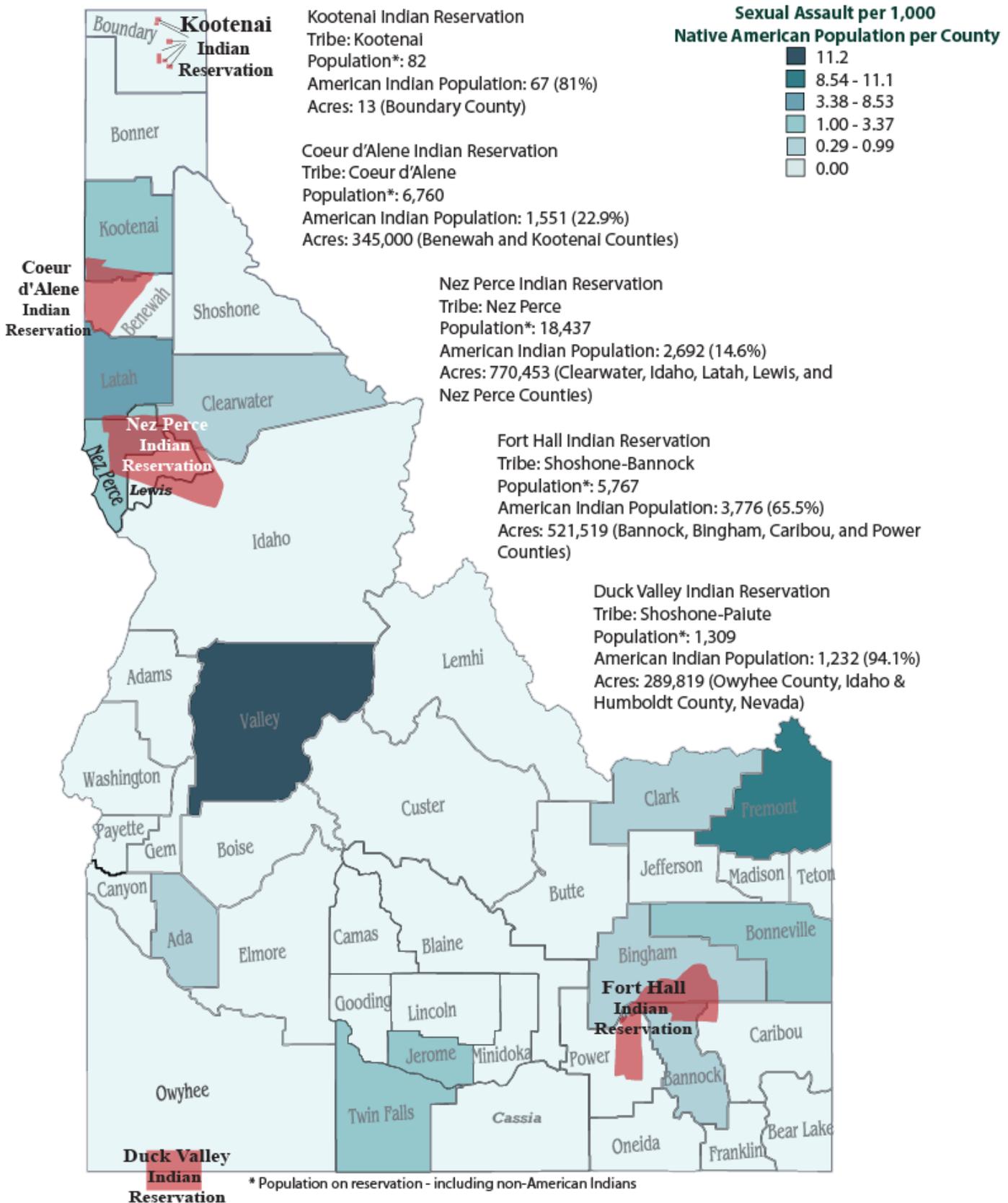
Hispanic Victims of Intimate Partner Violence



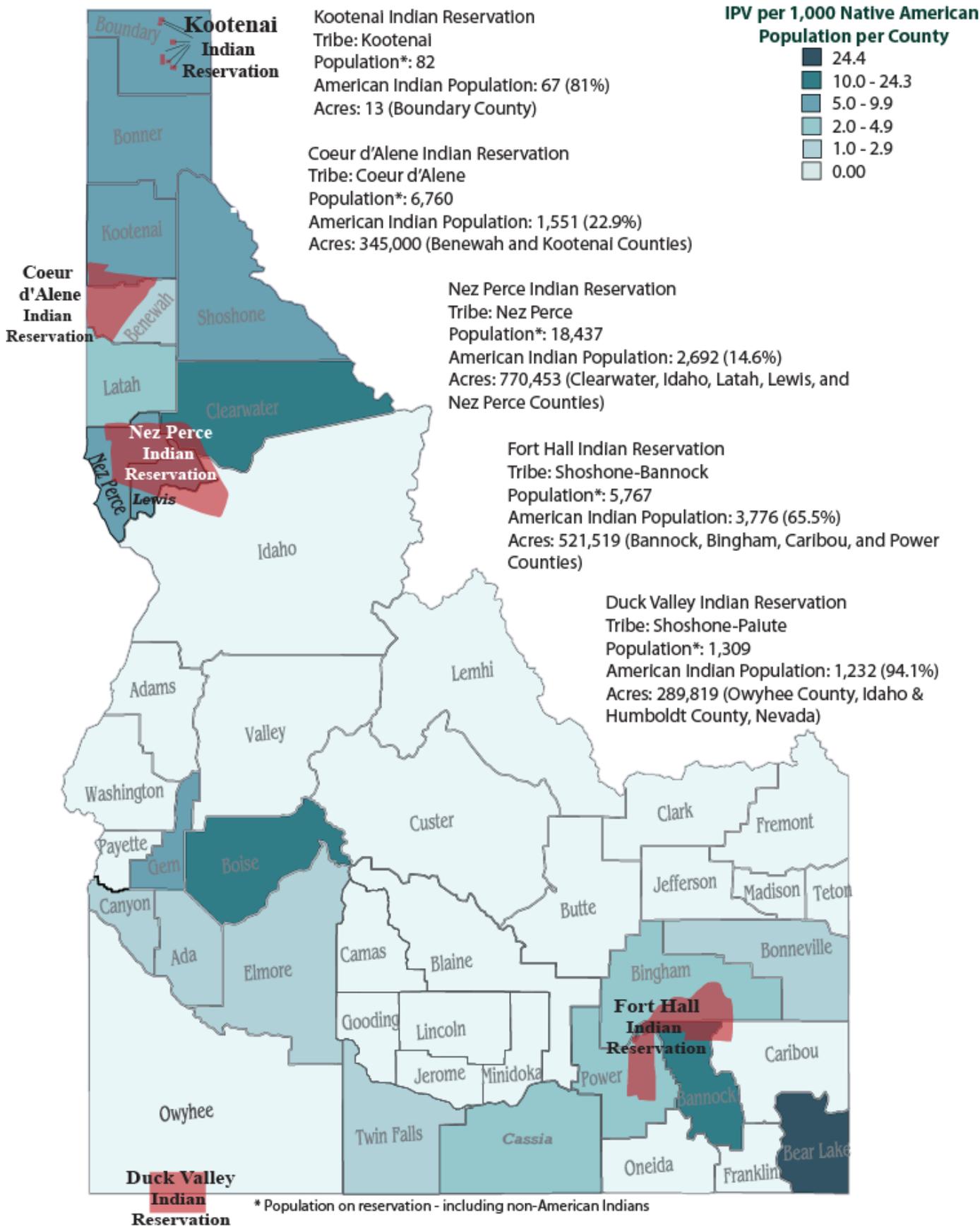
Hispanic Victims of Sexual Assault



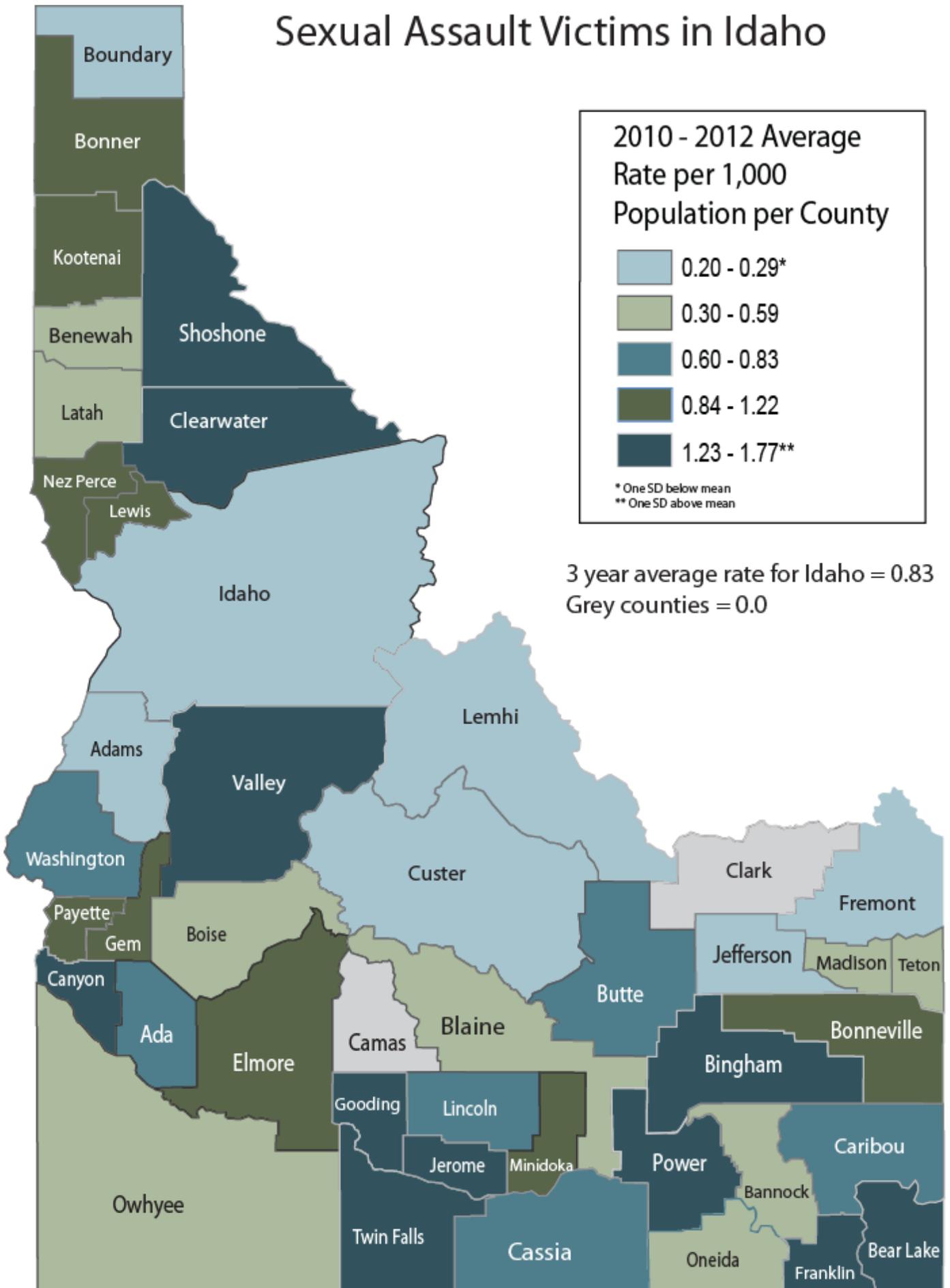
Sexual Assault Victims Among Native American Population in Idaho



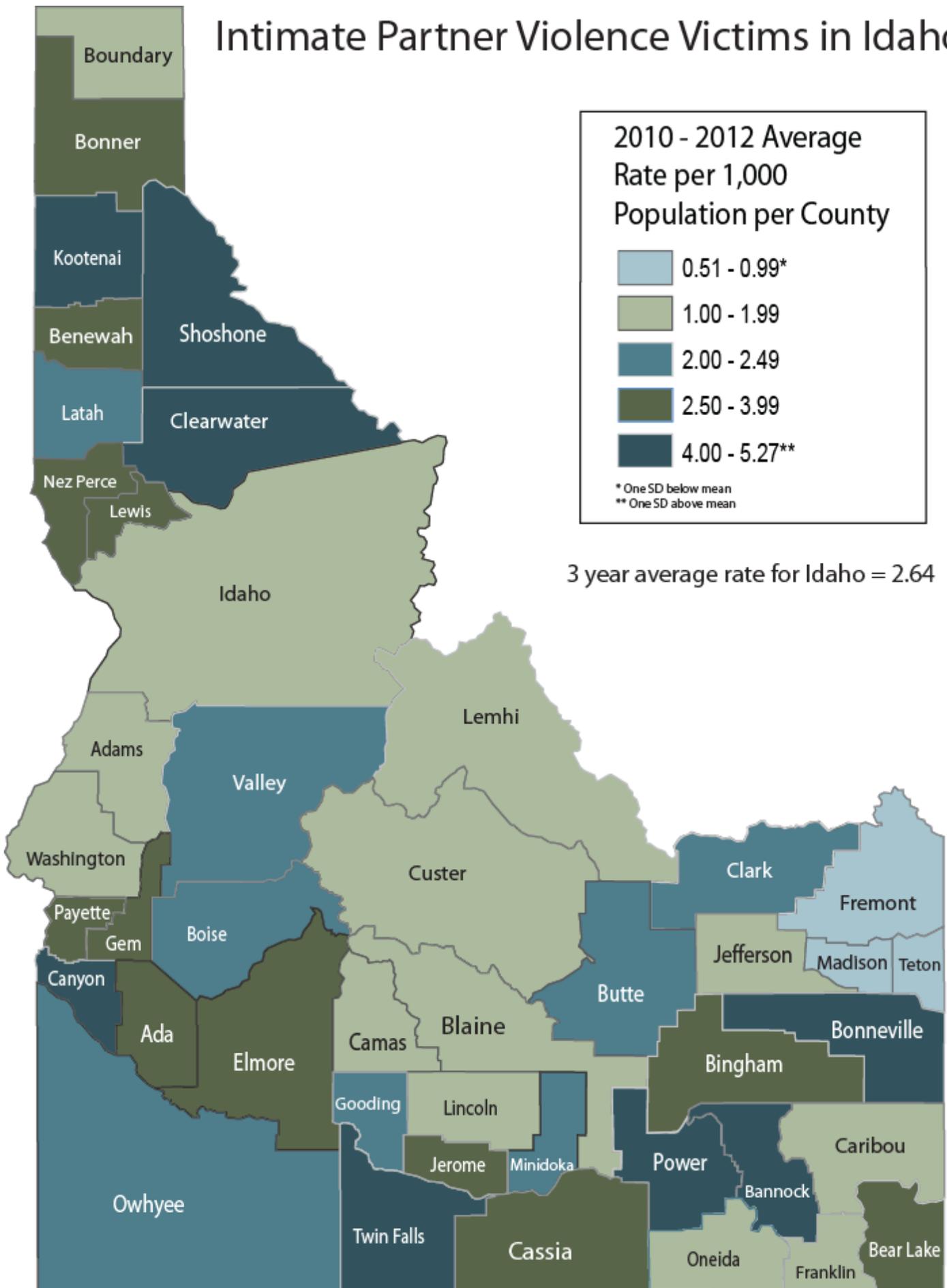
Intimate Partner Violence Victims Among Native American Population in Idaho



Sexual Assault Victims in Idaho



Intimate Partner Violence Victims in Idaho





JOEL RYAN
Post Falls City Prosecutor
jryan@postfallspolice.com
Phone: (208) 773-0215
Fax: (208) 773-0214

*U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Violence Against Women
STOP Formula Grant*

March 19, 2014

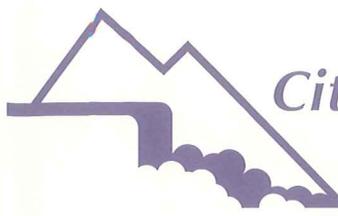
RE Grant Funds

To Whom it May Concern:

The Post Falls Police Victim Services Unit has been a recipient of STOP funding. This funding allows our rural law enforcement agency and our city prosecutor's office to continue to be a leader in providing services to victims of crimes. The Post Falls Police Department is the only law enforcement agency in North Idaho that has its own internal Victim Services Unit. Two full time Crime Victim Advocates are supported by this funding, as are part of the wages for a Deputy Prosecutor. The assistance with funding for the prosecution position allowed the City of Post Falls to create a much needed second criminal prosecutors position whose first priority is the prosecution of domestic violence and related cases.

The Deputy Prosecutor that is partially supported by STOP funding is specifically assigned the misdemeanor domestic violence and related cases. Since the implementation of the Deputy Prosecutor, we have seen an increase in convictions. A large portion of those cases are being resolved early in the process with favorable results. This is due to the additional time available to the Prosecutor's Office to screen cases early, meet with the Victims Services Unit and the Victims early, and be prepared to resolve the matter earlier in the life of the case. This could not be done without a team approach that involves the police, Victims Services all collaborating with the City's Prosecutor's Office on a daily basis.

The funding of the prosecutor's position provided the resources for the Post Falls City Prosecutor's Office to become a member of the Kootenai County Domestic Violence diversion program. Just as importantly STOP funding allowed the office resources so that the Deputy Prosecutor's position became instrumental in creating the Kootenai County Domestic Violence Court program. Post Falls Prosecutor's Office was on the Planning and Implementation team that planned, obtained funding and implemented a new Kootenai County Domestic Violence Court program. This Domestic Violence Court program became operational in April, 2013 after almost 2 years of planning and work. It has been successful since the beginning and is of great assistance in holding offender's accountable and providing services to assist the victims of misdemeanor domestic violence and related cases. The Post



City of Post Falls
POLICE DEPARTMENT

1717 E. Polston • Post Falls, Idaho 83854 • Phone (208) 773-3517 • Fax (208) 773-3200

U.S. Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women
STOP Formula Grant

March 11, 2014

RE: Grant Funds

To Whom It May Concern:

The Post Falls Police Victim Services Unit is a recipient of STOP funding. This funding allows our rural law enforcement agency to continue to be a leader in providing services to victims of crime. The Post Falls Police Department is the only law enforcement agency in North Idaho to have its own internal Victim Services Unit. Within this unit is two full time Crime Victim Advocates that are available 24/7 to assist Patrol and Victims of Crime. These Crime Victim Advocates; as well as, half of the City of Post Falls Deputy Prosecutor's wages are supported by STOP funding. The Deputy Prosecutor handles all of our misdemeanor domestic violence cases. Additionally, this Prosecutor will provide case assistance upon request, to the Rathdrum Prosecutor on misdemeanor domestic violence cases. The Crime Victim Advocates primarily work with the Post Falls Police Department; however, they will assist other local law enforcement agencies upon request. These agencies include, but are not limited to; Rathdrum Police Department, Coeur d'Alene Police Department, Kootenai County Sheriff, and the North Idaho Drug Task Force.

STOP funding has allowed the Crime Victim Advocates to assist rural victims of crime throughout North Idaho. These victims have resided in various counties including, but not limited to; Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, and Bonner County. Crime Victim Advocates primarily assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking; although, we provide assistance to all victims of crime. The 2013 STOP funding allowed the Victim Services Unit to assist 699 adult men and women who were victims of crime. It is important to know that although the Victim Services Unit is based inside a police department, victims do not need to file a report to access services. Of those served through the Victim Services Unit in 2013 only 464 filed police reports.

The Deputy Prosecutor that is partially supported by STOP funding is specifically assigned the misdemeanor domestic violence cases. Since the implementation of the Deputy Prosecutor, we have seen an increase in convictions. A large portion of these cases are being resolved at the first appearance with a guilty conviction. During 2013, The Prosecutor had

233 case of domestic violence that plead guilty to the original charge. Additionally, the Prosecutor was able to get 319 case plead to a lesser charge. A large percentage of the cases that plead to a lesser charge still had to get domestic violence evaluations and follow the recommendations.

STOP funding allows the Post Falls Police Victim Services Unit to provide law enforcement, social service providers, attorneys and medical providers on domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault. Over the last three years, the Victim Services Unit provided 4 trainings to 400 attendees.

STOP funds are also used to provide direct services to victims of crime. The Post Falls Police Victim Services Unit provides a free weekly support group that is open to all victims of crime. This support group is facilitated by a licensed counselor. During the 2013 funding year, 463 victims attend this support group.

The mission for the Post Falls Police Department states: "The Post Falls Police Department is committed to provide a safe, secure environment for the community and our employees." We exist to serve the Citizens of Post Falls and visitors to our community with respect, fairness, and compassion. The department is dedicated to the prevention of crime, the protection of life and property, the maintenance of law and order, the enforcement of laws and ordinances, and upholding the constitutional rights of all those within our jurisdiction." These are not just words written on paper, it is the commitment that we have to everyone and we are committed to this every day.

If you have any questions or would like further information on our Victim Services Unit please don't hesitate to contact me at (208) 773-3517 or victimservices@postfallpolice.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Scot Haug". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

R. Scot Haug
Chief of Police
Post Falls Police

THE STATE OF IDAHO
SUPREME COURT



AMBER MOE
Statewide Domestic Violence Court
Coordinator
amoe@idcourts.net

SUPREME COURT BUILDING
P.O. BOX 83720
451 W. STATE STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83720-0101
(208) 947-7451
FAX (208) 947-7416

March 10, 2014

US Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women
STOP Formula Grant

To Whom it May Concern;

The Idaho Supreme Court (ISC) has been awarded STOP Grant funds to train magistrate and district judges throughout the state of Idaho for over 10 years. STOP Grant funds are combined with state ISC funds to hold a statewide judicial conference designed to focus on the role and duties of a judge in effectively handling domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases.

Currently Idaho has 126 magistrate and district judges serving 44 counties. Over 45% of Idaho's judges are new to the bench in the last five years. Less than 5% of these judges have had the opportunity to attend the National Judicial Institute on Domestic Violence. This high percentage of new judges who are handling domestic violence cases in rural counties with limited resources provides a great need for judicial training in this area. The Judicial Education Department, through STOP funding, provides new and experienced judges throughout the state with greater knowledge and skills for handling civil and criminal domestic violence cases.

Judicial Education is a statewide project. Idaho covers 83,747 square miles with 7 judicial districts and 44 counties with a 2012 estimated population of 1,595,590 million residents. Over half of Idaho's 44 counties are classified as either frontier or rural. Court and law enforcement statistics strongly support the need for specialized training in improving judicial skills to effectively handle domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases throughout the state of Idaho.

Statewide statistics on domestic violence related incidences together with national recognition of the importance of judicial education related to domestic violence strongly support this grant's premise. In addition, with the difficult dynamics entrenched in domestic violence cases and the statewide expansion of Domestic Violence Courts there is a continued need to provide quality, on-going domestic violence training to all magistrate and district judges every year. The ISC strives to increase access and service to the public; improve the fast and fair resolution of court cases; promote excellence in service; and increase public trust and confidence in Idaho courts. To meet these statewide goals the Idaho Judiciary makes every effort to strengthen education and training of judges.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amber Moe".

Amber Moe
Idaho Supreme Court
Statewide Domestic Violence Court Manager

THE STATE OF IDAHO
SUPREME COURT



AMBER MOE
Statewide Domestic Violence Court
Coordinator
amoe@idcourts.net

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P.O. BOX 83720
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Judicial Education in Idaho is a collaborative effort. It involves many individuals within the court system as well as in the community. The Judicial Education Committee of the ISC oversees the training of all Idaho Judges in the State of Idaho in the principles of domestic violence with assistance on curriculum development, agenda, and national and local speakers from the Children and Families in the Courts Committee and the Domestic Violence Court Subcommittee. The Judicial Education Committee consists of the Co-Directors of the Judicial Education Department, an ISC Justice, Court of Appeals, several District and Magistrate judges across the state, the Idaho State Bar Association, the University of Idaho Law School, and the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association. All committee members have input on what they believe judges need to know and understand from each of their respective and unique viewpoints.

The Judicial Education Department also meets with the court services managers at the ISC at least twice a year. The various managers specialize in family law, child protection, domestic violence courts, drug and mental health courts, misdemeanor probation, juvenile justice, and other court services. Judicial Education encourages input from these managers regarding the agenda topics and appropriate speakers.

The Statewide Domestic Violence Court Manager participates in the Idaho Coordinated Response to Domestic and Sexual Violence Committee facilitated by the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence. The Statewide Manager attends meetings regularly to gather information related to what the committee believes judges need to know or have further education related to domestic and sexual violence. The Statewide Manager also consults and meets regularly with the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence to discuss training needs and ideas for Idaho's judiciary. The last conversation related to training needs and topics occurred December 20, 2013.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amber Moe".

Amber Moe
Idaho Supreme Court
Statewide Domestic Violence Court Manager



P.O. Box 527
Weiser, ID 83672

Engaging Communities - Inspiring Change - Transforming Lives



03/12/2014

24 Hr. Crisis Line
208 414-0740
Fax: 208 414-4151

ROSE Advocates, Inc.
28 West Idaho Street
Weiser, Idaho

Outreach Offices

Weiser
25 West Idaho St.
Weiser, ID 83672
204 414-1231

As the Executive Director of a grassroots, nonprofit agency serving victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in rural Idaho and a member of the STOP Implementation Planning Team, I am well aware of the importance and need for collaboration and coordinated response when serving the needs of crime victims. I understand and stress the importance for continued funding for victim services in rural Idaho. Rural outreach by victim service programs is essential in closing the gap between victims and their access to needed services.

Payette
1520 1st Ave. S.
Payette, ID 83661
208 642-1025

Idaho is a rural state, widespread and mountainous, making access to services difficult for many living in the rural areas. Intimate partner/family violence continues to be a significant problem in Idaho, accounting for 35.9% of all violent crimes in Idaho. 7.7% of Idaho workers are making minimum wage (\$7.25)—the highest percentage in the nation, (The Idaho Census Bureau). The current state of services available to rural counties is the worst in 30 years. Due to short staffing, most service providers for this agency, as in many others, must wear many hats not only in providing direct services to victims, but also to being intimately connected with their communities to know who can help and know how to locate resources to find help for victims.

Council
204 Council Avenue
Council, ID 83612
208 253-4949

Working together we can contribute and share combined expertise expanding and improving victim services.

Cascade
211 Idaho Street
Cascade, ID 83611
208 382-5310

Respectfully Submitted,
Dolores Larsen

Dolores Larsen
Executive Director
ROSE Advocates, Inc.
roseadvocates.org

McCall
106 Park Street #112
McCall, ID 83638
208 630-5014

Emmett
119 W. Main
Emmett, ID. 83617
208 365-1615

Maple Tree House
1520 1st Ave. S.
Payette, ID 83661
208 642-1025

BYLAWS OF THE IDAHO GRANT REVIEW COUNCIL

Effective December 17, 2013

The membership of the Idaho Grant Review Council, hereinafter referred to as the "Council", shall be comprised of representatives concerned with the efficiency and effectiveness of Idaho's criminal justice system. The Council is a subcommittee of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (Commission) per Executive Order No. 2011-11. The members shall be appointed by the Governor or the Chair of the Commission for the purpose of assisting Planning, Grants, and Research (PGR) in its distribution of grant funds appropriated under provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and of other such federal grant programs under the administration of PGR.

It is the mission of the Council to assist PGR with the distribution of grant funds in a manner suiting the best interests of the citizens of Idaho.

ARTICLE I: Meeting and Minutes

- Meetings of the Council shall be convened as determined necessary by the Chair of the Council or Chair of the Commission.
- Special meetings of the Council may be called at any time by the Chair or upon written requests by a minimum of five (5) of its members.
- An agenda of each meeting shall be sent to all Council members by PGR prior to the meeting.
- A quorum for each meeting shall consist of a majority of the appointed members or their designated representatives. Official business may only be conducted during times that a quorum is present (the next greatest whole number more than half).
- Each Council meeting will be electronically recorded and a tape of the proceedings maintained for at least one (1) year following the date of the meeting. Those minutes shall be approved by the Council and kept according to Robert's Rules of Order.

ARTICLE II: Membership

- Council membership is outlined in the Executive Order. Members shall serve four (4) year terms at the pleasure of the Governor of the State of Idaho.
- A member who no longer represents a particular category due to separation from their office shall be replaced by the Governor or Chair of the Commission.
- The Chair and Vice Chair of the Council shall be appointed by majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE III: Member Conduct Expectations

- If a member is absent from, or has not participated in the scoring process for three (3) consecutive Council Funding Meetings, the Chair will contact the Governor's Office or Chair of the Commission to recommend a replacement for that member.
- Members of the Council who attend funding meetings, but do not provide application scores or only score a portion of the applications, will not be permitted to vote on the funding of any application.
- If a member does not score ALL grant applications, those that are scored will not be used in the final score presented to the Council at the funding meeting.
- If a member provides an application score of 60% or less, evaluation notes must be provided.

ARTICLE IV: Council Chair

- The Chair's general duties shall be as follows:
 - to open each meeting at the designated time by taking the chair, calling the members to order, declaring that a quorum is present and stating that the Council may conduct its official business;
 - to announce the business of the Council in the order in which it is to be acted upon;
 - to recognize members entitled to the floor;
 - to state and put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings, and to announce the result of each and every vote;
 - to assist in the expediting of business in every way compatible with the rights of the membership;
 - to restrain the members when engaged in debate, in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order;
 - to enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among members, deciding all procedural questions using Robert's Rules of Order as a guide. Issues raised by members shall first be referred to the Chair for resolution, with members retaining rights of appeal;
 - to inform those present of points of order or practices which may be pertinent to pending business as may be necessary;
 - to authenticate, by his/her signature, when necessary, all the acts of the Council;
 - as a member of the Council, the Chair is entitled to vote on all issues if he/she chooses, and the Chair is compelled to vote when, without his/her vote, the vote of the members has produced a tie; the Chair can also vote with the minority when it will produce a tie vote, thus causing the motion to fail;

- when the Chair is not present the Vice Chair shall take the chair. When both officers are unable to be present, the Chair shall appoint a Chair pro tem;

ARTICLE V: Voting

- Each member of the Council shall be entitled to one vote in the matters before the Council. Proxy voting shall be allowed.
- No member may vote who is not present when the question is put.
- Any motion in conflict with the laws of the Nation or the State shall be null and void, even if by unanimous vote.
- Any motion from the floor need only receive a majority of member votes cast for passage.
- No Council member may participate in a vote for a direct award of funds to any entity or agency over which the Council member has authority, or in which the Council member has either any financial interest or is engaged as a representative or agent. Questions regarding conflict of interest shall be resolved by the Chair in accordance with the Grant Application, Award, and Implementation Procedures Guide.
- Should a question arise which the Chair believes should be put to a vote of the membership immediately, and the Chair deems it inexpedient to call a special meeting, the Chair may submit the question to the membership by phone or e-mail for votes and decisions.

ARTICLE VI: Objectives and Duties

- The Council has full power and authority to approve, terminate, alter, or reject any grant application.
- The Council shall have authority to hear and rule on all appeals for non-funded grant applications.