



Idaho

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant
Program

FFY 2026-2029 Implementation Plan

Idaho State Police
Pass-Through Grants & Research
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I. Introduction

A. The date on which the plan was approved by the State – July 6, 2026

B. Federal Fiscal Years 2026 - 2029 (10/1/2026 – 9/30/2030)

The Idaho State Police (ISP) Pass-Through Grants and Research (PGR) Department is the designated State Administering Agency (SAA) for STOP Violence Against Women (STOP) funds awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). The STOP Implementation Plan for the State of Idaho addresses the priorities, goals, and objectives for federal fiscal years 2026-2029 STOP funds as determined by the STOP Implementation Planning Committee (IP Committee). Committee members include long term STOP subgrantees and experts in each of the areas required by the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 2013. On April 2, 2026, representatives from state and local agencies, tribal governments, and non-profit organizations serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking participated in a roundtable discussion on issues involving violence against women.

The STOP Implementation Plan was approved by the IP Committee July 6, 2026 and addresses the use of 2026-2029 STOP funds. The approved Plan will be provided to the Grant Review Council who makes funding decisions for STOP and is a subcommittee of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (Idaho Executive Order NO. 2024-13-A). This Implementation Plan outlines how Idaho should strategically allocate STOP funds in Idaho.

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

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

II. Needs and Context

A. Description of Idaho's Demographics

Idaho is a predominantly rural state with 22 people per square mile and a total population in 2025 estimated at 2,029,733. Idaho has only three cities with a population over 100,000. Idaho's population is largely white (79.6%) with a median household income of \$77,800 and a median age of 36.6⁶. Table 1 provides a further breakdown of Idaho's population.

County Level Data

Valley, Bannock, and Bonneville counties had the highest rates of intimate partner violence victims in 2024, according to the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS). Oneida, Valley, and Bonneville counties had the highest rates of sexual assault in 2024. Only seven counties (Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Jerome, Bonneville, Madison, and Kootenai) had one instance of intimate partner homicide in 2024.

B. Identified Underserved Populations in Idaho

Per [34 USC § 12291\(a\)\(39\)](#) "underserved populations" means 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 or by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate.

Idaho's underserved population was determined through a combination of data and information provided by stakeholders and partners throughout Idaho. After discussion, the IP Committee

Table 1. Idaho Population Demographics	
# Residents	2,029,733
# Households	713,005
Median household income	\$77,800
65 years of age or older	17.7%
Persons 10+ years	88%
White Alone	79.6%
Hispanic or Latino	14.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native, Alone	1.7%
Asian Alone	1.9%
Black ²	1.5%
Disability, under age 65, 2020-2024	10.1%
Foreign Born	5.9%
Non-English spoken at home (age 5+ years)	11.0%
Households living in Rural area ¹	33.1%
Living in Poverty ²	10.6%
Homeless ³	0.1%
People with Mental Health Issue (age 18+) ⁴	14.8%
Adults identifying as LGBTQ ⁵	7.96%
Transgender	0.6%

¹ United States Census Bureau table P2: Urban and Rural.

<https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALCD1182020.H2?q=rural+idaho>

² US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2020-2024 5-year Estimates

³ Idaho Housing and Finance Association, 2025 Point-in-Time Homelessness Count

⁴ Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2023 Survey (14 or more days of poor mental health within last 30 days)

⁵ STAAR Data Dashboard as calculated from sexual orientation fields in: U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey (November 2 - November 14, 2022): <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/demo/hhp/hhp51.html>

⁶ United States Census Bureau QuickFacts Idaho. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/ID/INC110224?>

decided to add additional groups to the underserved list. These additional groups included blacks, populations living in poverty, homeless or those living with housing instability, people with substance use disorders or mental health issues, incarcerated and formerly incarcerated survivors, young females from foster homes, and survivors navigating multiple and overlapping identities.

Underserved populations referenced in this plan include:

- Disabled (10.1%)
- Deaf and Hard of Hearing (7.7% or higher)
- Latinx/Hispanic (14.3%)
- Tribal and American Indian (1.7%)
- Foreign born/Immigrant (5.9%, of which 42.9% are U.S. citizens)/Refugee
- LGBTQ+ (7.96%)
- Elderly - 65 years of age or older (17.7%)
- Rural/Remote Isolated Areas (as demonstrated by the subgrantee)
- Black (1.5%)
- Population Living in Poverty (10.6%)
- Homeless/housing instability (.1%)
- People with Substance Use Disorder Issues (18.9% of 18–25-year-olds)⁷
- People with Mental Health Issue (14.8%)
- Incarcerated and formerly incarcerated survivors
- Young females from foster homes (0.5% for all gender identities as % of Idaho children)⁸
- Survivors navigating multiple, overlapping identities who experience persistent and intersecting barriers to accessing services.

Disabled and Deaf and Hard of Hearing

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 10.1% of Idahoans under the age of 65 have a disability. The CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) estimates that 30.3% of Idaho adults have a disability, with 15.5% having a cognitive disability with 7.7% having a hearing disability, 11.6% have a mobility disability, and 5.6% have a vision disability.⁹ However, the proportion of the population that is deaf and hard of hearing is likely to be higher.

While the exact level of underservice is unknown, victims with disabilities or who are deaf and hard of hearing are served at rates far lower than their estimated population in Idaho. According to the 2024 US Census Bureau ACS 5-year estimates, 14.1% of Idahoans are disabled and only 6.4% of victims who were served in 2024 with STOP, SASP, Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), or Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funds had a disability. According to the

⁷ Idaho Office of Drug Policy. Idaho Substance Misuse Prevention Needs Assessment, 2024.

⁸ Idaho Department of Health & Welfare, FY 2025 Facts, Figures, and Trends

⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

<https://dhds.cdc.gov/SP?LocationId=16&CategoryId=DISEST&ShowFootnotes=true&showMode=&IndicatorIds=STATTYPE,AGEIND,SEXIND,RACEIND,VETIND&pnl0=Chart,false,YR7,CAT1,BO1,,,,AGEADJPREV&pnl1=Chart,false,YR7,DISSTAT,,,,PREV&pnl2=Chart,false,YR7,DISSTAT,,,,AGEADJPREV&pnl3=Chart,false,YR7,DISSTAT,,,,AGEADJPREV&pnl4=Chart,false,YR7,DISSTAT,,,,AGEADJPREV&t=1770657327362>

ACS 5 year estimates in 2024, 4.58% of Idahoans have hearing difficulty but only .519% of Idaho victims served with STOP, SASP, VOCA, or FVPSA funds had hearing difficulties in 2024.¹² Only 5% of the victims served by STOP subgrantees in 2024 were reported as having a disability and only 0.3% were reported as being deaf and hard of hearing.

A study by Boise State University on the prevalence of victimization among people with disabilities in Idaho found that 29% of adult Idahoans live with a disability and experience increased victimization that are more likely to go unreported due to isolation, societal stereotypes, and reliance on others as well as other factors related to the type of disability¹⁰. Deaf and hard of hearing communities not only face the obvious barriers of lack of available quality interpreters but if interpreters are available there are wait times and due to their small communities, anonymity is often not an option.

Latinx/Hispanic

Idaho's population is primarily Caucasian with 14.3% of the population being Hispanic or Latino. The Latinx population is generally concentrated in southern Idaho where agriculture is an important industry and grew by 24 percent between 2010 and 2020. On average, Idaho's Latinx population has lower education levels and are more likely to live in poverty than non-Hispanics.

Historically, Latinx/Hispanic intimate partner violence victims (IPV) tend to be overrepresented in law enforcement data. This held true in 2024 when 13.77% of IPV victims were listed as Hispanic while they accounted for 13.65% of Idaho's population. The reporting rate of sexual assaults for this population is drastically different. The rate of sexual violence against Latinx/Hispanic as reported to law enforcement was lower than the general population with only 9.67% of Idaho's sexual assault victims being Latinx/Hispanic in 2024. However, national surveys and data indicate that the Latinx/Hispanic population experience much higher rates of sexual assault than the general population and under report these assaults to law enforcement¹¹.

Although data indicates that the measures taken by the IP Committee has increased STOP funded services to the Latinx community, this community is still considered underserved. STOP subgrantees must report quarterly on their initiatives to address the needs and issues faced by underserved populations, including outreach to underserved communities. As a result, STOP subgrantees have increased their services to the Latinx/Hispanic community with 29% of victims served in 2023 and 2024 being of Hispanic origin¹².

People who are Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum seekers

According to the US Census Bureau ACS 5-year estimates, 5.9% of Idahoans are foreign-born. In 2024, 5.938% of victims who were served with STOP, SASP, VOCA, or FVPSA funds were foreign born¹². Refugees are another growing segment of Idaho's population. In each fiscal year

¹⁰ Laura L. King, Lisa M Growette Bostaph, Lane K. Gillespie, Jessica Wells (2024). *The Prevalence of Victimization Among People with Disabilities in Idaho*.

¹¹ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. Crime in Idaho Data Dashboard. <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/cii-dashboard/>

¹² Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. Idaho Crime Victim Services Dashboard. <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/icvs-dashboard/>

from 2022 through 2024 around 1,200 refugees arrived in Idaho for resettlement. A large majority of refugees in Idaho are women and children¹³.

LGBTQ

Idahoans who identify as LGBTQ have been historically marginalized and underrepresented in all aspects of community life. It is estimated that 7.96% of Idaho adults identify as LGBTQ but only 2.6% of the victims served by STOP subgrantees in 2023 were reported as identifying as LGBTQ. National trends illustrate that members of the LGBTQ community are at an elevated risk for intimate partner violence, sexual violence and hate violence. This population is underserved by many systems including healthcare and social systems due to systemic stigma, institutional discrimination, provider bias, and a lack of culturally competent services which compound resulting in major barriers to care and further trauma.

Tribal and American Indian

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Indians account for 1.7% of Idaho's population¹⁴. In 2020, Idaho counties with the highest percentage of American Indian populations were Benewah (8.7%), Bingham (6.6%), Nez Perce (5.8%), Lewis (5.2%), and Bannock (3.6%). Portions of these counties contain Indian reservations. The five Indian reservations in Idaho are the Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Nez Perce, Fort Hall, and Duck Valley, which belong to five federally recognized Indian tribes in Idaho: the Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes¹⁵. The tribes own over 956,747 acres and there are 9,860 tribal members living in Idaho¹⁶.

While American Indians were estimated to be 2.95% of Idaho's population in 2024, 1.14% of IPV crime victims and 0.8% of sexual assault victims were American Indian/Alaska Native¹¹. The [National Indigenous Women's Resource Center](#) states that Indigenous women face domestic violence at a rate 2.5x higher than any other group¹⁷. Although the sexual assault rates of indigenous peoples as reported to the police is less than their population rates in Idaho, we know that American Indians vastly underreport these crimes to law enforcement.

Only 1.88% of the victims served by STOP subgrantees in 2023 and 2024 were reported as having American Indian. This low rate of service for STOP subgrantees could be because of the lack of tribal service agencies being funded by STOP. However, American Indians only accounted for 1.763% of Idaho's victims receiving services with STOP, SASP, VOCA or FVPSA funds¹².

Tribal communities are sovereign communities that face many unique jurisdictional, geographic, cultural, and service-access barriers. Tribal survivors often must navigate multiple legal systems—tribal, state, federal, and local—each with its own procedures, authority, and

¹³ Idaho Office for Refugees. (<https://www.idahorefugees.org/resettlement-in-idaho.html>)

¹⁴ United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Idaho profile*. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?g=0400000US16>

¹⁵ Rodriguez, A. (2011). *Indian tribes in Idaho: Opportunities and challenges in the times of self-determination*. Retrieved from <https://www.sde.idaho.gov/indian-ed/files/curriculum/Indian-Tribes-in-Idaho-Bulletin.pdf>

¹⁶ Peterson, S. (2023). *The Economic Impacts of the Five Tribes of Idaho on Idaho's Economy*. Retrieved from <https://www.sbtribes.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/NPT-5-Tribes-Economic-Impacts-2023.pdf>

¹⁷ The National Indigenous Women's Resource Center at <https://www.niwrc.org/>

limitations. This overlapping jurisdiction creates significant barriers to accessing justice and services, underscoring the need for strong cross-jurisdiction coordination. In rural and tribal communities, rapid cross-reporting among law enforcement, advocates, prosecutors, and courts is essential to ensuring timely crisis intervention and support for victims, as well as promoting effective offender accountability. Strengthened cross-jurisdictional collaboration will assist with survivors receiving timely, effective, and culturally grounded support.

Elderly (65 and older)

The IP Committee wished to recognize the elderly as an underserved population in Idaho. It is believed that many older victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence face internal and external barriers that prevent them from reporting and seeking help. The elderly often have limited transportation, more complex cases, suffer undiagnosed cognitive impairments, and an aged brain that require special care and treatment. As a result of these factors many older victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual abuse are likely to be unserved or underserved. Despite 4.7% of reported victims of IPV and 2% of reported sexual assaults, victims 60 years of age and over are only 3.83% of victims served with STOP, SASP, VAWA or FVPSA funds.¹²

Remote/Isolated Areas

Boise, the state's largest city and capitol, is centrally located in Ada County and has a population of 237,963. Ada and Canyon Counties have a total population with the surrounding cities of Meridian (population 139,740) and Nampa (population 117,350) making southwestern Idaho the most populated part of the state. The most populated city of eastern Idaho (4 hours away from Boise) is Idaho Falls, with 69,523 people. Idaho's largest populated city in the northern panhandle is Coeur d'Alene, which has a population of 57,355. Idaho's remaining population is scattered throughout the state known for its unpopulated wilderness and numerous small towns. The U.S. Census Bureau Urban estimates that 33.1% of Idaho's households are in rural areas. In 2024, only 3.69% of victims receiving services with STOP, SASP, VOCA, or FVPSA funds were in rural areas¹².

The previous STOP Implementation Plan used the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) definition of rural, as does the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (ICDVVA), which uses the 'Am I Rural' tool. Based on this, all areas of Idaho are rural areas except: Ada County and the areas around Caldwell, Nampa, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Moscow, Lewiston, and Coeur d'Alene.

Although most of Idaho is considered rural, there are areas of Idaho that do not have access to victim service agencies and must rely on services provided by victim assistance programs in police departments or victim witness coordinators in prosecutor's offices. When victim service agencies are available in rural areas, they could still be more than an hour away from victims. Victims in these remote areas are isolated from needed services and face significant transportation barriers, limited housing options, limited behavioral health services, and delayed law enforcement response times.

Black

The US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2020-2024 5-year Estimates indicate that 1.5% of Idaho's population is black. While small, this population is experiencing growth with Boise, Mountain Home, Meridian, and Moscow having notable black populations.

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

Incidents of IPV reported to the police decreased 7% from 2016 to 2023. However, the number of IPV victims who accessed services via programs funded with federal dollars (VOCA and STOP) was four times higher than the number of IPV victims known to law enforcement and increased 38% from 2016. The number of sexual assault victims reported to law enforcement increased 2% from 2016 and the victimization rate was down 8% from 2016. The number of sexual assault victims who accessed services via programs funded with federal dollars (VOCA, STOP, and SASP) was 3.9 times higher than the number of sexual assault victims known to law enforcement.¹⁸

Information About Existing Needs

Victim service agencies are regularly provided opportunities to communicate agency needs to PGR, which also serves as the SAA for SASP grants. Additionally, in 2024, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC; a component of PGR) surveyed victim service providers as part of a larger criminal justice system needs assessment. The four most cited needs by victim service agencies are resources for expanding services in rural areas, retaining/training staff, improved awareness of available services, and sexual assault nurse examiners.¹⁹

STOP subgrantees identified the following needs in their STOP Annual Progress Reports (SAPR): Housing, legal representation, mental health providers, financial education courses and coaching, transportation, access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs), collaboration, and training all stakeholders and partners. SASP subgrantees also identified the following needs on their SAPR reports: response to victims from marginalized communities; training for law enforcement, victim witness coordinators, and medical personnel; and financial support/ additional staff.

III. Description of Planning Process

A. Brief Description of the Planning Process

While developing the STOP Implementation Plan, information was gathered from a variety of sources to identify Idaho's needs. The ISAC contributed to the Needs and Context section of this plan by providing analysis on available data from multiple sources. In addition, multiple meetings have been held with partnering agencies on how best to meet victim needs throughout Idaho. Many of our partners also participate on the Idaho State Sexual Assault Response Team (ISSART) hosted by Idaho State Police Forensic Services and meets quarterly.

¹⁸ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. *Research Brief: Intimate Partner Violence in Idaho, 2023* and *Research Brief: Sexual Violence in Idaho, 2023*. <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/library/>

¹⁹ Rodgers, K., & Strauss, T. (2024, October). *2024 Idaho justice system stakeholder survey*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/isac/>

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

This IP Committee serves as Idaho's multi-disciplinary team to develop Idaho's STOP program funding priorities, goals, objectives, and strategy. Members of the IP Committee met virtually on April 2, 2026 to discuss issues involving violence against women. Prior to the meeting, a STOP Implementation Plan Feedback Questionnaire was emailed to each IP Committee member and partners, asking them to: 1) describe what STOP funds should be used for based on their experience of the highest needs, 2) populations that should be recognized as underserved, 3) ways to meaningfully respond to underserved populations 4) provide feedback on the current goals/objectives, 5) identify other culturally specific community-based organizations 6) programs that should be prioritized with the 20% sexual assault set-aside, 7) rate the STOP Program Areas according to funding priority, 8) describe barriers to getting services or holding offenders accountable and possible solutions and, 9) other suggestions to help guide STOP funding decisions.

B. Documentation from Implementation Planning Committee

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

1. State sexual assault coalition - NA
2. State domestic violence coalition - NA
3. Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition – Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence
4. Law enforcement entity or State law enforcement organization – Coeur d'Alene Police Department
5. Prosecution entity or State prosecution organization – Shoshone County Prosecutor's Office
6. A court or the State Administrative Office of the Courts – Idaho Supreme Court
7. Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions - Representatives from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, and Shoshone-Paiute Tribe
8. Population specific organizations representing the most significant underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the State other than tribes (which are addressed separately) - Community Council of Idaho
9. Other if relevant (including survivors, probation, parole, etc.). – Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (VOCA Administrator), Rose Advocates (Victim Services), Nampa Family Justice Center (Victim Services), SASP Administrator

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

PGR consulted with other collaboration partners not included in the IP Committee. Since the previous IP Committee meeting, the STOP administrator has attended round-tables hosted by ICDVVA to hear the concerns and needs of sexual assault and domestic violence victim service providers. The STOP administrator has also attended meetings with ICDVVA and Idaho Crime Victims Compensation Program about funding concerns and victim service's needs. PGR also regularly attends the Idaho State Sexual Assault Response Team meetings. Through these meetings the STOP administrator has learned of emerging needs, like trauma informed training for law enforcement and prosecution which has allowed unspent STOP funds to be directed toward these efforts. These meetings have also led to meeting organizations serving Idaho's underserved populations and learning of their specific needs.

The STOP administrator consulted with agencies identified by the Committee as serving Idaho's most significantly underserved populations (isolated/rural and Latinx) like the Oneida Crisis Center and Shoshone Crisis and Resource Center (isolated and rural), Family Safety Network and Rose Advocates (Latinx and rural) and Familia's Unidas (Latinx). These partners and agencies serving underserved communities were sent the STOP Implementation Plan Feedback Questionnaire. In addition, the STOP administrator met with the Housing and Finance Association and various victim service agencies to discuss not only the housing needs of underserved populations but other needed services. For example, victims don't always need housing but they may need temporary/emergency rental assistance, food, and utility assistance when the primary provider has been arrested or otherwise removed from the home. Domestic abuse survivors in remote rural areas often lack access to vital community resources like food banks and charitable financial aid. This economic vulnerability deepens in cultures that strictly enforce traditional gender roles, where language barriers further isolate victims and leave them entirely dependent on their abusers. Discussions with agencies serving underserved communities highlighted vital resources, such as Idaho's Network Interpreting Service for private sign language interpretation. However, these agencies consistently emphasized that underserved populations continue to face persistent, intersecting barriers. PGR will actively engage with newly identified organizations serving these communities to inform our four-year solicitation and strengthen Idaho's response to VAWA crimes.

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

A representative from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, and Shoshone-Paiute Tribe participated on the IP Committee. All five federally recognized tribes were invited to participate in the planning process. Both the Nez Perce Tribe and the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho were invited but never responded to these invitations.

On December 5, 2025, a formal signed letter by Colonel Gardiner of the Idaho State Police was mailed to the Tribal Chairperson of each tribe asking the Tribal or Business Council/Committee to appoint a representative to the IP Committee. This letter described the purpose of the committee and the importance of tribal representation. On December 18, 2025, the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe assigned a representative to the committee.

On February 6, 2026, follow-up emails with the attached formal signed letter were sent to known tribal victim service providers, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho Chairperson, Coeur d'Alene Tribal Chairman Allan, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribe Chairwoman Thompson. The emails to Chairwoman Thompson and Vice-Chairman Tendoy were undeliverable. After a phone call to tribal offices on February 24th, a verified email address was obtained and the follow-up email was sent. A Shoshone-Bannock Tribe representative was assigned to the committee that day. The representative accepted the meeting invitation, provided feedback on the STOP Implementation Plan Feedback Form, and was sent all drafts, asked for feedback, and was sent the final plan. The Coeur d'Alene Tribal representative fully participated on the IP Committee.

On February 17, 2026, a follow-up email was sent to the Nez Perce Executive Committee and to Jackie McArthur, the Nez Perce Tribe Social Services Manager who has been our previous contact concerning tribal victim services. On March 5, 2026, another email was sent to Jackie and included Amanda Lopez (a previous project director for a VOCA subaward). This email included the meeting information and an invitation to fill out the STOP Implementation Plan Feedback Form. On March 17th, an email with the formal signed letter by Colonel Gardiner was sent to Chairman Wheeler. This email was read but no reply was received from any Nez Perce Tribal representative.

A follow-up email was sent to the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho Chairperson on February 2, 2026. A read receipt was received from the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho Chairperson but no response was received. Based on previous communications with the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, their small population (less than 200) does not have a victim services department and has always declined to participate.

E. Major concerns raised during the planning process

The IP Committee identified several issues within Idaho concerning domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Concerns were raised through the survey and discussed during the meeting on the decline of VOCA funding and the need to fund victim services and staff. Housing/shelter, legal services, counseling, transportation, and advocates were common needs described by respondents and STOP subgrantees. Other concerns included the need for quality trauma-informed and culturally competent training, as well as system-based advocates. Victims need access to culturally specific services, particularly for survivors who may be navigating multiple forms of trauma, substance use disorders, mental health challenges, poverty, homelessness, or involvement with the criminal justice system. There is a critical need for behavioral health and trauma-recovery services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking—especially in underserved and rural communities where these resources are limited or entirely unavailable.

Comments in the feedback questionnaire and in the meeting stressed the need for stronger collaboration and coordination, including the use of Coordinated Community Response Teams and High-Risk Teams. Collaboration between victim service agencies and the expansion of mobile advocacy and outreach services, as well as technology-based services (such as telehealth and virtual advocacy) could help reach underserved isolated areas. Strong collaboration and cross-jurisdiction coordination between tribal, state, and federal systems is needed for victim safety and offender accountability. In rural and tribal communities, faster cross-reporting

between law enforcement, advocates, prosecution, and courts is critical to timely victim response. Collaboration among victim service providers, Tribal governments, Tribal courts, Tribal law enforcement, and county, city, and state partners is essential to ensuring that victims in remote areas receive the safety, support, and long-term stability they need to survive and thrive.

Effective collaborative efforts should result in victims receiving timely, effective, and culturally responsive services. Law enforcement and prosecution should receive trauma-informed training, coordinate better with tribal programs, ensure timely report sharing, and utilize accountability measures for high-risk cases. These concerns will be emphasized as needed projects in the four-year solicitation. The IP Committee also decided to meet once a year to discuss the Implementation Plan's execution and to address any needed changes.

The IP Committee discussed the expansion of the underserved populations list and decided to include those living in poverty and the homeless or those living with housing instability, as survivors from these populations face significant barriers like safe shelter options, limited documentation, and increased vulnerability to ongoing harm. Individuals with mental health or substance use disorders were also included on the underserved populations list, as this population faces unique barriers to receiving appropriate and consistent support. Incarcerated and formerly incarcerated survivors who often have experienced violence prior to, or during, incarceration also face significant barriers upon reentry and were added to the list. Other populations added to the underserved list are blacks; young females from foster homes; and survivors navigating multiple, overlapping identities that compound the barriers they experience. As one committee member put it "recognizing these populations strengthens the state's ability to deliver victim services that are accessible, culturally grounded, and responsive to the full range of survivor experiences across Idaho."

Based on feedback from the survey and the concerns and suggestions brought forth in the meeting, the committee discussed the need to revise the current objectives to make them more outcome based, versus activity based. A draft of the new objectives was sent to the committee for review and members' feedback was used to complete the final draft of the Plan, which was sent to the committee for additional comments and approval.

The Plan incorporates the priority purpose areas and the grant strategy discussed during the meeting, consultations with key stakeholders, and follow-up discussions.

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

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and Violence Against Women (VOCA) funds are administered by the ICDVVA. PGR and ICDVVA had multiple meetings throughout the years to discuss collaboration efforts to ensure equitable distribution of funds, support of victim services, and meeting victim needs. PGR and ICDVVA are both on the Idaho State Sexual Assault Response Team (ISSART) hosted by Idaho State Police Forensic Services and meets quarterly. Further, monitoring visits are sometimes performed together when both agencies fund the same subgrantee and schedules align.

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. The purpose of FVPSA funds is to assist states and tribes in establishing, maintaining and expanding programs and projects to prevent family violence, and to improve immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents.

In the last year, ICDVVA modified their strategic plan, which has four main goals: 1) Prioritize funding for direct services to assist victims of crime throughout Idaho; 2) Develop and share reliable data on crime and victimization which can serve as a basis for decision making; 3) Serve as a key resource on issues and policies impacting victims of crime; 4) Collaborate with other stakeholders to enhance the accessibility of resources to underserved populations.

ICDVVA allocates funds each year through comparison and consideration of applications according to the category of victim services being proposed, how well programs advance ICDVVA Strategic Plan, whether programs have demonstrated sustainability, whether the program serves underserved victims, services are victim-centered or trauma-informed, whether demand for services exceeds capacity, whether programs have a detailed succession plan, how robust their collaboration is with others in their region, have significant fundraising activities, and based on their need as identified in the comprehensive needs assessment and in the Crime Victim Services Dashboard. In addition, applicants can receive bonus points if they serve a geographic isolated area and/or are in the top 10% for underserved populations need score. This strategy aligns well with STOP's funding strategy. To ensure cohesiveness between the STOP Implementation Plan and the goals/strategy of ICDVVA, they participated on the IP Committee, provided input through the Implementation Plan Survey, and feedback on our grant making process. ICDVVA also serves on the Grant Review Council, which reviews, scores, and votes on the funding of STOP applications. PGR will continue to meet with ICDVVA to discuss collaborative efforts to best support victims throughout the state.

The Rape Prevention Education funds are administered by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. On March 23, 2026, the STOP Administrator met in person with Collin Elias, the Sexual Violence Prevention Program Manager, in which Rape Prevention Education funds are passed through. The goal of the Idaho Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Program is to prevent sexual violence. The SVP Program educates and engages all Idaho residents to create compassionate and respectful communities where sexual violence is not tolerated. To ensure cohesiveness with the SVP Program, the draft and final versions of the STOP Implementation Plan were sent to the SVP manager, and the solicitation for the sexual assault set-aside will be sent to the manager for further distribution. In addition, PGR will consult the SVP manager about any applicant or subgrantee that wishes to use STOP funds for sexual violence prevention. This will ensure cohesiveness and appropriateness of these prevention efforts. PGR looks forward to working with the SVP manager to find opportunities to collaborate on shared goals and initiatives.

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

Appendix B provides the documentation from current subgrantees representing prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and victim services.

V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period

A. Goals and Objectives

The IP Committee aims to make the most significant impact possible with the limited STOP funds available. The IP Committee decided to keep the same goals as the previous plan which focus on Idaho's underserved communities, realizing that all victims will be better served if Idaho improves services and responses to violent crimes against women from underserved populations. The IP Committee did change some of the objectives to make them more outcome based, versus activity based. In addition, Idaho's Priority Purpose Areas were updated to place greater emphasis on addressing sexual assault by adding priority areas for sexual assault coordinated teams; training for sexual assault forensic medical personnel; and strengthening practices, policies, and training for law enforcement and prosecution on sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims. The STOP Implementation Plan and priorities are designed to improve connections between the criminal justice system, victim services, and Idaho's underserved communities.

Idaho's STOP Implementation Plan strives to collectively work toward accomplishing the goals of the STOP program in combating violence against women and improve the criminal justice system's response to sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence. The IP 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 timely and culturally responsive victim services, training, and the development of protocols and/or policies.

- Objective 1: Strengthen service provision and safety for underserved victims through outreach and partnerships.
- Objective 2: Improve access to meaningful, timely, and culturally responsive services for underserved victims.
- Objective 3: Implement or improve protocols and/or policies to be more culturally competent and responsive to the needs of underserved populations.
- Objective 4: Improve meaningful services for underserved populations by providing trainings that address their specific needs and promote appropriate, culturally responsive practices.

STOP funding will prioritize projects that address the needs and barriers faced by underserved populations. Examples are culturally responsive advocacy, transportation and telehealth counseling for remote or tribal members where access to these services are limited. To ensure consistency in evaluating STOP program funding, all STOP subgrantees will submit quarterly reports detailing their efforts and activities focused on culturally relevant and underserved

communities within their service areas. Performance measures for projects are: the number of outreach activities to underserved communities (including meetings with representatives); the amount of time between the initial crisis and receiving services; victim satisfaction with services; the number of victims served from these underserved populations; the number of protocols or policies developed, revised, or implemented; and the number of people trained in 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 effective coordination and collaboration among agencies and organizations by demonstrating measurable improvements in how they respond to and support victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault.
- Objective 2: Increase the number of trauma-informed and victim-centered trainings provided to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and court personnel, resulting in improved handling of VAWA crimes and enhanced understanding of lethality factors in domestic violence cases.

STOP funds will be utilized to enhance the ability of criminal justice and community organizations to provide a coordinated response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by developing community networking, coordination, and collaboration. The IP Committee encourages collaboration between law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services, as well as resource sharing between entities in differing localities, counties, districts, jurisdictions, and regions that will allow for a more effective, comprehensive response to victims. The extension and sharing of existing community resources can lead to the development of new policies, procedures, and protocols that support appropriate responses to these crimes, ensuring that victims receive services that promote their safety and well-being. In addition, working with governmental and nonprofit agencies will assist in leveraging resources to better serve victims. Better coordination with tribal programs is also needed as tribal survivors often have to navigate multiple legal systems. Cross-jurisdictional collaboration is required to ensure survivors receive timely, effective, and culturally grounded support. Performance measures will include (as appropriate) the number of meetings and new partnerships, collaborative trainings held and number of people trained, the time from initial contact with the victim to them receiving services, victim satisfaction, and voluntary victim participation in the criminal justice system. As one committee member stated, “STOP funds could better support underserved populations by strengthening collaboration with tribal governments, improving cross-reporting between law enforcement, advocates, and prosecution, and ensuring measurable response times for rural and tribal survivors.”

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

- Objective 1: Increase timely access to culturally responsive and identity-specific community-based sexual assault services by expanding immediate support options—such as advocacy, accompaniment, and healing services—and reducing barriers that

- prevent survivors from obtaining care.
- Objective 2: Increase the responsiveness of the criminal justice system through trauma informed victim-centered training and coordinated sexual assault responses.
- Objective 3: Increase access to timely survivor centered medical forensic care.

Objective 3 was added, highlighting the need for timely medical forensic exams. The performance measures will include: the number of sexual assault victims receiving immediate support services, the number of sexual assault victims receiving ongoing services, the number of criminal justice practitioners receiving training, the number of Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) meetings, the number of sexual assault exams, the time from reporting to receiving the exam, and voluntary victim participation in the criminal justice system.

The IP Committee would like to ensure that a portion of the 20% sexual assault set-aside will go toward victim services. The remaining amount of the sexual assault set-aside may be utilized for training or developing materials for criminal justice practitioners and to increase criminal justice responsiveness to sexual assault victims, especially those from underserved populations. SART, SANE, or Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) teams may also be funded if they follow the standard guidelines and protocols.

STOP funding will be distributed as follows: 5% for Courts, 25% for law enforcement and prosecution each, 30% for victim services, and 15% are discretionary funds that will mostly be used for victims services. Ten percent of each allocation category will be used for administering the STOP program by the Idaho State Police.

B. Statutory Priority Areas

1) Sexual Assault Set-Aside

Idaho has not experienced issues in meeting the sexual assault set-aside. By allowing agencies to submit applications for both a sexual assault set-aside project and a standard STOP project, we ensure that an adequate number of applications are received to meet the 20% requirement. In addition, the solicitation provides examples of qualifying projects, and applicants are asked to specify how their project satisfies the unique criteria of this funding source. This approach has been successful in funding high-quality projects that address sexual assault across two or more allocation categories.

The Grant Review Council funds sexual assault set-aside applications before other grant applications in order to determine how much funding remains to allocate to law enforcement, victim services, prosecution, and courts as mandated. By making sexual assault set-aside funding decisions first, agencies are incentivized to apply for these funds.

2) Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence-Related Homicides Within the State

Based on data from IIBRS, 42 people were murdered by an intimate partner in Idaho between 2020 and 2024. In fact, one in five homicides in Idaho are committed by an intimate partner. The majority of intimate partner homicide (IPH) victims are female (74%), an average 59 years of age, white, and non-Hispanic. The majority of IPH victims are murdered by a current spouse (55%) or dating partner (38%). Offenders are most likely to be male (72%), white (98%), and

average 45 years of age. Between 2020 and 2024, a total of 50% of IPH resulted in an arrest and a firearm was involved in 81% of incidents. Additionally, 19% of incidents of IPH involved the suspected use of alcohol, 26% involved the suspected use of drugs, and 71% occurred in a residence. This data differs significantly from previous years (2015–2020), when 90% of victims were female, the average victim age was 42, and the average offender age was 49. During that period, a lower percentage of IPH cases involved the suspected use of alcohol (5%) or drugs (7%). It is unclear whether these recent findings reflect a new trend or whether a small number of IPH cases are skewing the results.

The IP Committee decided to retain the goals and objectives from the previous plan, with slight modifications to the objectives.

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

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

Performance measures for projects will include the percentage of incidents/victims receiving a risk assessment, number of high-risk team meetings, percentage of victims who receive a documented safety plan, percentage of victims referred to victim services (or from criminal justice partners), and percentage of victims that are voluntarily engaged with the criminal justice system (where applicable).

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

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

C. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

The IP Committee recognizes victims may be considered underserved because of geographic location (such as remote/isolated), racial and ethnic affiliation, special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, or age), sexual orientation or gender identity, and other populations (such as those living in poverty or who are homeless or experiencing housing instability, have mental health or substance use disorders, are or have been incarcerated, and young females in foster care) that face barriers in accessing and using victim services. Victims navigating multiple,

overlapping identities may experience persistent and intersecting barriers to accessing services. For example, victims in tribal communities experience layered barriers - cultural, geographic, systemic, and related to age or accessibility - that prevent survivors from accessing timely, effective, and culturally responsive services. Victims in tribal communities may also have to navigate multiple jurisdictions (tribal, state, federal), face delays, and complex systems.

The needs of underserved victims and how to better address those needs are determined during the Implementation Planning Meeting and in funding STOP projects.

1) How the needs of underserved population will be met

To meaningfully respond to the needs of underserved populations, new STOP projects starting January 1, 2027, will be given extra consideration if they addressed the needs and barriers of underserved communities and provide an MOU from groups representing the underserved community. Applicants addressing remote/isolated areas will need to provide additional documentation in lieu of an MOU. Populations that are considered underserved are identified to the Grant Review Council prior to grant scoring. For example, applications will receive extra consideration if the project involves hiring and utilizing Deaf Advocate Team (DAT) members to enhance accessibility for Deaf and Hard of Hearing individuals that access their services. Applicants may receive additional consideration if their project addresses the significant and multi-layered barriers faced by Tribal communities and American Indian/Alaska Native survivors. This can be demonstrated by incorporating culturally responsive advocacy and strengthening cross-jurisdictional collaboration and coordination among law enforcement (State, federal, county, Tribal), Tribal governments, Tribal courts, and both Tribal and non-Tribal programs.

In addition, STOP funded projects will be required to report quarterly on the following objectives to address the needs and issues faced by underserved populations:

- Objective 1: Strengthen service provision and safety for underserved victims through outreach and partnerships.
- Objective 2: Improve access to meaningful, timely, and culturally responsive services for underserved victims.
- Objective 3: Implement or improve protocols and/or policies to be more culturally competent and responsive to the needs of underserved populations.
- Objective 4: Improve meaningful services for underserved populations by providing trainings that address their specific needs and promote appropriate, culturally responsive practices.

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

Due to the small number of eligible STOP subgrantees across the state—particularly those that qualify as culturally specific community-based organizations—a formal requirement for equitable distribution among underserved populations is impractical. Despite outreach efforts, PGR has historically never had more than one application from a culturally specific community-based organization. In fact, out of the 18 applications for the FFY 2022 new grant cycle, none were for a culturally specific community-based organization. The currently funded culturally

specific community-based organization, the Community Council of Idaho, was identified as a qualifying organization after they applied for SASP funds.

PGR has measures in place to support funding activities targeting underserved culturally specific populations. New STOP projects are given extra consideration if they address the needs of underserved communities and provide an MOU from groups representing the underserved community. Applicants addressing remote/isolated areas will need to provide additional documentation in lieu of an MOU. Populations considered underserved are identified to the Grant Review Council prior to grant scoring. In addition, STOP funded projects will be required to report quarterly on the objectives to address the needs and issues faced by underserved populations. Representatives from underserved populations are also invited to take part in the Implementation Planning process.

3) Meeting the 10% Culturally Specific Community-Based Organization Allocation
Idaho currently funds the Community Council of Idaho as a Culturally Specific Community-Based Organization. All federally recognized tribes in Idaho are also eligible for this allocation. No other eligible culturally specific community-based organizations have been identified despite our efforts. The Idaho Implementation Plan Feedback questionnaire asked respondents to please name organizations that might fit this category. Outreach to these organizations will be conducted to assess their eligibility and interest in applying for STOP funds. In addition, this outreach will help ensure that the needs of Idaho's underserved victims are identified and addressed.

PGR has, and will continue to work with our partner agencies to identify these organizations and reach out to them. We will continue to reach out to the tribes asking them to apply for STOP funding. Through this planning process, it has become clear that additional outreach to Idaho's federally recognized tribes is needed, along with increased assistance and guidance throughout the application process. PGR will also continue to utilize its partnerships to identify other organizations that meet the specific requirements for this allocation.

D. Grant-making Strategy

1) Timeline for the STOP grant cycle

Fiscal Year 2026 will be the beginning of a new four-year cycle for STOP awards in Idaho with projects starting on January 1, 2027.

FFY 26 STOP Funding Timeline	
September 2026	Solicitation is released
October 2026	Applications are due
November 2026	PGR reviews applications
November 2026	Grant Review Council reviews and scores applications
December 2026	Subgrantees are notified of grant awards
January 1, 2027	Projects begin

2) Funding Opportunity

The solicitation will be released in the fall of 2026 and will be distributed to all law enforcement

agencies, prosecutor offices, tribes, the Idaho Supreme Court, all known victim service agencies identified through PGR and ICDVVA, and all qualifying organizations that serve underserved populations. The solicitation will also be sent to other agencies for further distribution, including the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, ICDVVA, the Rape Prevention Education program, and Tribal governments.

3) Consultation with victim service providers

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

- Applicants other than victim service organizations must consult with victim service providers during the development of their grant applications to ensure that proposed activities promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims. These applicants must submit a Victim Services Consultation Certification with their application. The certification must be signed by the applicant and the victim service provider and contain a description of the consultation.
- Describe how they will meaningfully address the needs of the underserved in their communities. If applicants wish to receive extra consideration for their application based on meaningfully addressing the needs of underserved populations, the applicant must provide an MOU or letters of support from organizations or groups that represent those underserved communities demonstrating that those communities have been consulted. For applicants wishing to receive extra consideration for addressing the needs of victims in remote/isolated areas, they must demonstrate that they adequately provide services to remote/isolated areas (i.e. satellite offices, traveling advocate, transportation, or other significant measures to reduce victim barriers to receiving services), those areas qualify under the Am I Rural tool, they are the only provider of victim services in that area, and they have a demonstrated funding need.
- Victim service providers that wish to be considered for the 10% culturally specific set-aside must demonstrate that their primary mission is to address the needs of racial and ethnic minority groups or that they have developed a special expertise regarding a particular racial or ethnic minority group. The organization must show that it does not merely provide services to the targeted group; rather, the organization must provide culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population.

4) Selection Process

Funding is prioritized based on:

- a. the program's ability to address underserved populations, including those in remote or isolated areas;
- b. alignment with one of Idaho's top seven priority purpose areas;
- c. the degree of collaboration demonstrated; and
- d. the program's ability to clearly demonstrate a need for the funds.

Once all applications are received, PGR reviews them for issues, unallowable expenses or activities, and appropriate placement within the allocation categories. PGR also determines which applications qualify for bonus points for meaningfully addressing the needs of underserved populations and aligning with Idaho's priority areas. In addition, PGR evaluates whether the applicant agency has met - and is likely to continue meeting - all applicable state and federal laws and guidelines, verifies 501(c)(3) status for nonprofit agencies, and confirms that all application requirements have been satisfied.

The Idaho Grant Review Council (Council) reviews and scores all applications through PGR's Grants Management System (GMS). This is scheduled to take place in November of 2026. The Council represents all disciplines, as well as a diverse geographical area. In addition, some of the members of the IP Committee also serve on the Council. Council members are appointed by the Governor or chair of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission and are required to follow a strict set of guidelines.

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

The Council considers the following factors when evaluating each application:

- Demonstration of need - availability of existing services; crime rates; victims served in the prior year; geographic area; and local demographics, statistics, and underserved populations. This ensures equitable distribution of funds.
- Degree of collaboration - evidence of a coordinated community response, including cooperative agreements with victim service providers and collaboration among local officials, community groups, and citizens.
- Cost-to-objective alignment - whether project costs are appropriate and proportional to the proposed objectives.
- Project clarity and feasibility - strength of the project description and likelihood of achieving identified goals.
- Project sustainability - the applicant's ability to maintain project impact beyond the grant period.
- Project meets one of Idaho's seven priority purpose areas:

1. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services and legal assistance 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 domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

2. 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));

3. Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault;

4. Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims;

5. 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;

6. 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;

7. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

5) Projects funded in the FFY 26 cycle will be funded for a four-year grant cycle and will apply for continuation funds each year after that.

6) Amount of subgrants based on the population and geographic area to be served.

Idaho will not use a specific or general formula for funding. It is impractical to establish a geographic formula due to the small number of applications received and the limited funding available after required allocations are met. For example, in the FFY 2022 STOP funding cycle, 18 applications were reviewed and 13 were funded; using a geographic formula would have prevented Idaho from meeting allocation requirements or implementing the priorities of the Implementation Plan. However, Idaho will continue to weight applications based on services to underserved communities and geographic remoteness or accessibility. The region of each proposed project is provided to the Grant Review Council so they can consider geographic distribution. In addition, coordination with the VOCA administrator helps ensure funding is distributed statewide.

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

Remote geographic locations are considered an underserved population, and programs may receive extra consideration if they specifically target these areas. To qualify for this additional consideration, applicants must demonstrate adequate service to remote or isolated areas—such as operating satellite offices, providing transportation, or taking other significant steps to reduce

barriers for victims. Applicants must also show that the areas served meet Am I Rural criteria, that they are the sole provider of victim services in the area, and that a clear funding need exists.

8) Equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis including nonurban and rural areas of various geographic sizes.

Although Idaho does not use a formula to distribute money between urban, nonurban, and rural areas, funding determinations and amounts are made in an equitable manner. Due to the limited funding available after required allocations are met a formula distribution is ineffective. For example, in the FFY 2022 STOP funding cycle, 18 applications were reviewed and 13 were funded; using a geographic formula would have prevented Idaho from meeting allocation requirements and implementing the priorities of the Implementation Plan. STOP currently supports 13 projects with an average award of \$85,317. If funds were distributed on a geographic basis, awards would be too small to be effective. Idaho is a predominantly rural state with only six metropolitan areas, and only four STOP-funded projects are located in those areas—two of which also serve surrounding rural communities.

Funding determinations and amounts are made in an equitable manner with rural, nonurban, and urban areas receiving funding. Idaho prioritizes funding to underserved communities and geographic remoteness or accessibility when evaluating applications. With this new Implementation Plan, projects serving remote/isolated areas will receive extra consideration, ensuring these nonurban and rural areas receive funding if allocation categories are met. By considering the need and not just the number of victims to be served, funds are equitably distributed. In Idaho, funds have been effectively used to reach rural and underserved communities through collaborations with law enforcement, courts, prosecution, and victim services organizations. Further, by collaborating with the VOCA administrator, Idaho can ensure funding is distributed throughout the state.

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

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

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

VI. Conclusion

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