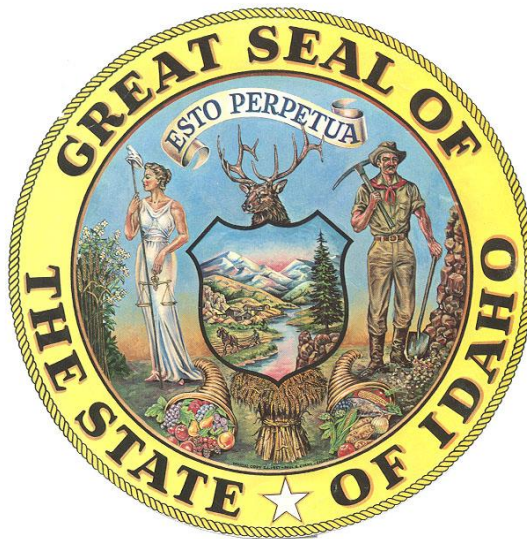


IDAHO STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

FY 2017-2020 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



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I. Introduction

The State of Idaho has benefited significantly from STOP funded programs over the years. New and existent programs have grown and made strides to address domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking in Idaho. Funds have been effectively used to reach rural and underserved communities through collaborations with law enforcement, courts, prosecution, and victim services organizations. The priorities of the STOP program, as outlined by key stakeholders, have compelled communities to work together to understand each other's role in fighting violence against women and enhance community collaboration in meeting shared goals.

The Idaho State Police (ISP) Planning, Grants, and Research (PGR) Department is the designated State Administering Agency 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 2017-2020 STOP funds as determined by the STOP Implementation Planning Committee. Committee members include long term STOP subgrantees and experts in each of the areas required by the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 2013. On March 16, 2017, representatives from state and local agencies, tribal governments, and non-profit organizations serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking participated in a roundtable discussion on issues involving violence against women.

The STOP Implementation Plan was approved by the Committee on May 26, 2017 and addresses the use of 2017-2020 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 Idaho Executive Order NO. 2011-11). This Implementation Plan outlines how Idaho should strategically allocate STOP funds in Idaho. State approval was granted on May 26, 2017.

The grant-making strategy for STOP funding is to concentrate efforts on the underserved populations in Idaho. Effectively serving marginalized populations will improve services to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. The Planning Committee created a grant-making strategy for STOP funding that will continue work on the following goals:

- Implement community-driven projects and initiatives that 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 strengthening 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, including the enforcement of protection orders.

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. These goals were tracked during the previous STOP funding cycle, assuring that subgrantees maintained focus on the priorities set forth in the Implementation Plan. 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 so thoroughly accounts for Idaho's needs with regard to survivors of sexual assault, PGR will use this plan to inform all related grant programs including the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP).

II. Description of the Planning Process

A. STOP Implementation Planning Process

While developing the STOP Implementation Plan, information was gathered from a variety of sources to identify Idaho's needs. The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC) contributed to the Needs and Context section of this plan by providing analysis on the Idaho Crime Victimization Survey, 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 Planning Committee consists of representatives from various backgrounds including law enforcement, prosecution, courts, domestic violence shelter services, sexual assault program services, and agencies that serve or represent underserved populations. Representatives from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe participated in the committee meeting and all five federally recognized tribes participated in the planning process to various degrees. The Nez Perce Tribe is a current STOP subgrantee. Idaho's STOP administrator has made it a priority to build and sustain relationships with the tribes during this funding cycle, to be sure the state addresses the needs of Idaho's Native American population. Representatives from 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 16, 2017 to discuss issues involving violence against women. Prior to the meeting, a survey was sent 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 and, 3) how to meet the 10% set-aside for culturally specific victim services. Appendix B provides the agenda for the planning committee meeting. Appendix C lists the responses to the survey.

B. Appendix D Provides the Documentation from Each Member of the Planning Committee and Other Significant Contributors, Including Their Level of Participation in the Planning Committee.

C. Addressing Major Concerns

The Implementation Planning Committee identified issues within Idaho concerning domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Discussion at the meeting centered on improving responses to underserved populations and providing more training to both judges and law enforcement regarding the granting and enforcement of protection orders, among other things. Concerns were raised by several committee members stating a need to focus on retention of SANEs and building SARTs in key areas throughout the state. Representatives from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe presented the idea of building cultural competency when working with tribal and other underrepresented populations.

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

D. Collaboration with Other Partners

Representation from various sexual assault and domestic violence victim services providers collaborated with PGR to both build and provide feedback on Idaho's STOP Implementation Plan. The Nampa Family Justice Center and ROSE Advocates sent representatives to take part in the Implementation Plan Committee Meeting, while PGR staff consulted with the staff at agencies providing services to underrepresented populations. Several additional victim service providers, listed in appendix D, were invited to provide feedback on the draft plan.

All four of Idaho's federally recognized tribes were invited to take part in the Implementation Planning Meeting. PGR sent emails to each tribal chair, as well as representatives from each tribe's equivalent of a victim services organization. Participation to some degree was obtained

by each of the four federally recognized tribes, as well as the Shoshone Paiute Tribe, which is recognized in the State of Nevada but is partially located in Idaho. In working with the tribes to gain feedback on the Implementation Plan, PGR found that the Idaho Tribal Women's Coalition has dissolved. PGR has pledged its support in assisting Idaho Tribes in reconvening the Coalition, recognizing that it is the most effective way to ensure that all tribes are represented in STOP planning, as well as providing a coordinated effort to improve services to native women in Idaho. Tribal participation is outlined in appendix D and summarized below:

- Coeur d'Alene Tribe – PGR worked with Bernie LaSarte, social services director for the Coeur d'Alene tribe via phone and email. Bernie was unable to attend the Implementation Planning meeting, but completed the Implementation Planning Survey, reviewed the draft Plan and provided feedback on PGR's funding notification system. Bernie was instrumental in gaining contacts with other Idaho tribes.
- Kootenai Tribe – PGR spoke with Karen Hanson, Kootenai Tribal Health Director, via telephone regarding our mission to include the voice of each tribe in Idaho while building our Implementation Plan. Karen stated that Kootenai has such a small population (less than 200), and do not have a victim services department. Karen was provided with information about obtaining STOP grants, should the Tribe choose to provide victim services in the future, and was sent a draft of the Implementation Plan for review.
- Nez Perce Tribe – Representatives from the Nez Perce Tribe were unable to attend the Implementation Planning Meeting but completed the Implementation Planning Survey, were consulted by email, and were provided a draft copy of the Implementation Plan for review.
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribe – Audrey Jim and Matthew West from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe attended the Implementation Planning meeting and provided valuable feedback both regarding Tribal victim services needs and in working with Tribes to build relationships and provide more effective services. Audrey and Matthew completed the Implementation Planning Survey and were provided draft copies of the Implementation Plan.
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribe – Shoshone-Paiute was unable to attend the Implementation Planning meeting. Zannetta Hanks, of the Tribe's Social and Human Services Agency, completed the Implementation Planning Survey and was provided a copy of the draft Implementation Plan for review.

PGR consulted with organizations serving and representing two of Idaho's historically underserved communities. The Boise State Gender Equity Center serves student populations, providing resources and support for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence and is a leader in advocating for the LGBTQ community on the Boise State campus. The International Rescue Committee works with refugees who are beginning the resettlement process throughout

Idaho but primarily in the Boise area. Boise has a large refugee population with over 1,000 refugees settling in Idaho in 2016. Both organizations were consulted through in-person meetings and completion of the implementation planning survey, and provided valuable feedback regarding their priorities and areas of need as it relates to the populations they serve.

ISAC was instrumental in developing a plan that is data informed and providing crucial analysis throughout the implementation planning process.

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

Prior to the planning committee meeting and survey distribution, PGR contacted the agencies responsible for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and the programs under the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education). The FVPSA and VOCA funds are administered 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 2016 solicitation for FVPSA states that the purpose of 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 FVPSA and VOCA funds, staff met with the Director of the ICDVAA to discuss collaboration, invited the Director to be a part of the planning committee, and received feedback on our grant making process.

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 targeted prevention efforts in communities, site-specific social marketing campaigns, 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. Green Dot is a strategy that uses peer and cultural influences to create social change through community engagement to establish intolerance of violence. Idaho currently has eight Green Dot programs; Idaho State University, University of Idaho, North Idaho College, Melba High School, Sage School, The Community School, Silver Creek High School, and Wood River High School.

On March 30, 2017, PGR met with Kathleen Palmer, the manager of Sexual Violence Prevention, in which Rape Prevention Education funds are passed through. The Idaho Sexual Violence Primary Prevention Plan has two 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) 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 draft and final versions of the STOP Implementation Plan were sent to the manager of the Sexual Violence Prevention, and the solicitation for the sexual assault set-aside will be sent to the manager for further distribution. PGR also plans to work more closely with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare to find opportunities to collaborate on shared goals and initiatives.

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, PGR can identify underserved populations and make informed decisions about 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 20 persons per square mile. The census population estimates for 2016 list Idaho as having 1,683,140 residents. Idaho is largely a rural state, with just one city with a population over 100,000. Nine percent of Idahoans under age 65 report having a disability.

Boise, Idaho which is the state's largest city and capitol, is centrally located and has a population of 212,281, with the surrounding cities of Meridian (population 90,739) and Nampa (population 89,839) making southwestern Idaho the most populated part of the state, but not yet a metropolitan area. The most populated city of eastern Idaho (4 hours away from Boise) is Idaho Falls, with 59,184 people. Idaho's largest population in the northern panhandle is Coeur d'Alene, which has a population of 49,122. Idaho's remaining population is scattered throughout the state known for its unpopulated wilderness and numerous small towns.

B. Demographic Data on the Distribution of Underserved Populations within the State.

Underserved populations in Idaho are determined by a combination of data and anecdotal evidence provided by Idaho's victim services agencies. Idaho has a large population of Hispanic, tribal, and refugee citizens. Idahoans who identify as LGBTQ have been historically marginalized and underrepresented in all aspects of community life, justifying specific provisions for LGBTQ survivors of domestic violence or sexual assault in obtaining services. Although persons with disabilities does not make up a large portion of Idaho's population, PGR is working to understand the unique challenges they face in regard to victim services and will strengthen our response to the disability community in coming years.

Underserved populations referenced in this plan include:

- Hispanic
- Tribal and American Indian
- Refugee
- Immigrant
- LGBTQ

Hispanics

Rapid population growth has brought more diversity to the state in recent years. Idaho's population is primarily Caucasian with 12.2% of Hispanic origin. The Hispanic population grew by 71 percent between 2000 and 2016. Hispanic students are the fastest-growing demographic group in Idaho's education system. Specifically, Hispanics accounted for "42% of K-12 public school enrollment growth between the 2010-11 and 2015-16 school years" (p. i)¹. Additionally, in 2014, Hispanic youth made up 17% of all K-12 students in Idaho².

School districts where Hispanics make up a large share of enrollment tend to be those where agriculture, and especially dairy, is an important industry. "Districts with the largest numbers of Hispanic students are in the Boise metropolitan area. Nampa, Caldwell, West Ada, 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" (p. 1)³.

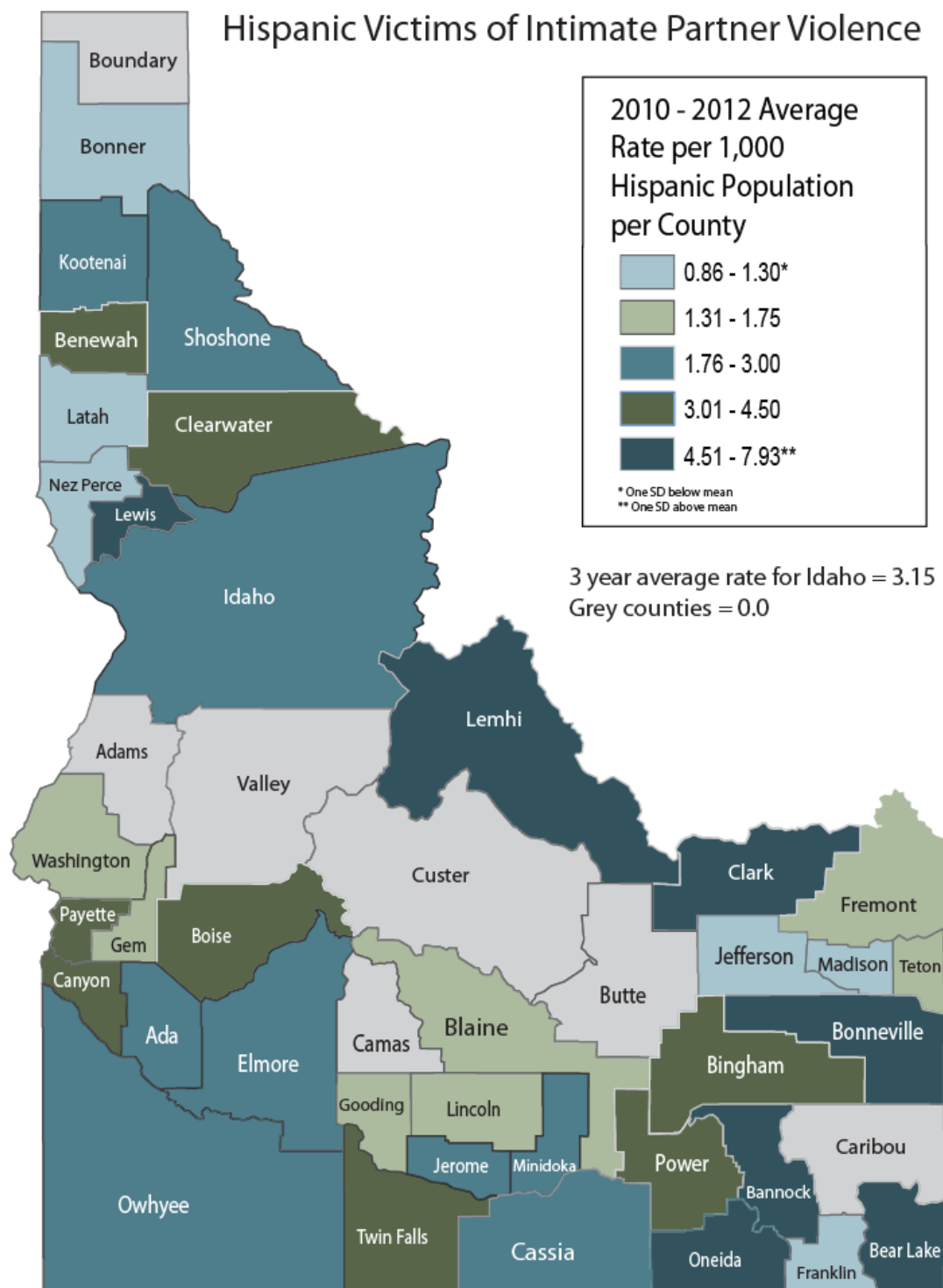
On average, Idaho's Hispanic population has lower education levels than Hispanics in the United States as a whole. Nationwide, Hispanics are more likely than Idaho's Hispanics "to have more than a 9th grade education and almost twice as likely to have at least a bachelor's degree or higher (13% versus 7%)" (p. 3)³. The Hispanic Trends Project at Pew Research shows that in 2014, 13% of non-Hispanic whites aged 18-64 lived in poverty compared to 21% of Hispanic residents in the same age range². Poverty is also notably higher among Hispanic youth in Idaho with 32% of Hispanics under the age of 17 living in poverty compared to 15% for non-Hispanic whites.

According to *Idaho at a Glance: Hispanics and Education*, areas with the highest percent of students with 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 Indian³.

¹ Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs. (n.d.). *The Hispanic profile data book for Idaho (4th Ed.)*. Retrieved from [https://icha.idaho.gov/docs/Hispanic%20Profile%20Data%20Book%202017%20-%20FINAL%20\(2%2023%2017\).pdf](https://icha.idaho.gov/docs/Hispanic%20Profile%20Data%20Book%202017%20-%20FINAL%20(2%2023%2017).pdf)

² Pew Research Center. (2017). *Demographic profile of Hispanics in Idaho, 2014*. Retrieved from <http://www.pewhispanic.org/states/state/id/>

³ University of Idaho and Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs. (2011). *Idaho at-a-glance: Hispanics and education*. Retrieved from [https://icha.idaho.gov/docs/Idaho%20at%20a%20Glance%20-%20Hispanics%20-%20Education%20\(02.09\).pdf](https://icha.idaho.gov/docs/Idaho%20at%20a%20Glance%20-%20Hispanics%20-%20Education%20(02.09).pdf)



Tribal and American Indian populations

According to 2015 U.S. Census estimates, American Indians account for 1.7% of Idaho's population⁴. In 2010, Idaho counties with the highest percentage of American Indian populations are Benewah (8.7%), Bingham (6.5%), Nez Perce (5.6%), Lewis (4.7%), and Owyhee (4.3%)⁵. 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 tribes⁶. According to Peterson (2010), there are 13,306 enrolled tribal members in Idaho, 5,400 in the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, 3,513 in the Nez Perce Tribe, 2,200 in the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, 2,088 in the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe, and 105 in the Kootenai Tribe⁷. In 2010, approximately 40% of American Indians in Idaho lived on or near federally recognized reservations and were eligible to receive Indian Affairs services⁸. 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. Crime in the United States (2010) revealed that the 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 relationship⁹.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *QuickFacts: Idaho*. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/16,00>

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2010*. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

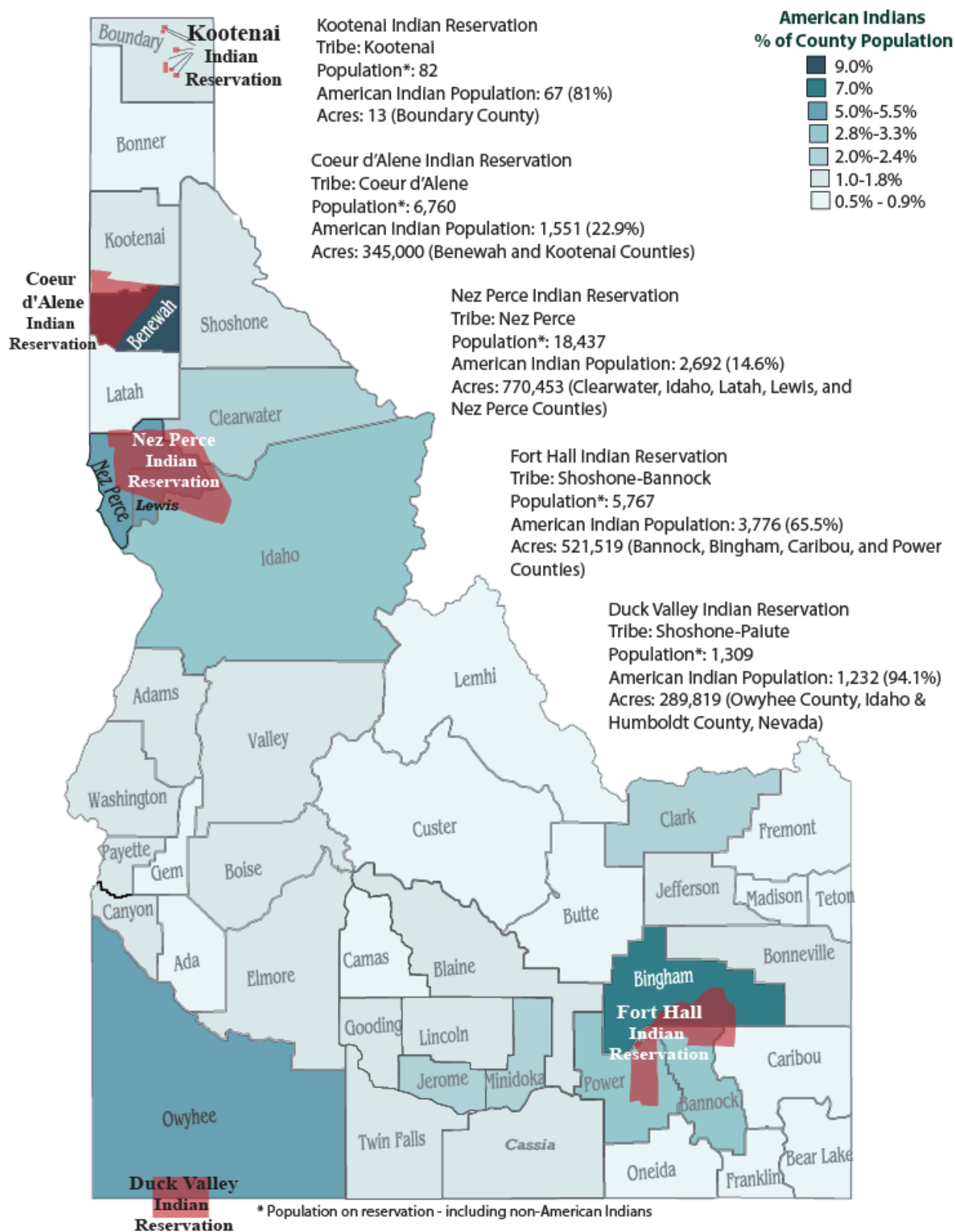
⁶ Rodriguez, A. (2011). *Indian tribes in Idaho: Opportunities and challenges in the times of self-determination*. Retrieved from <https://www.sde.idaho.gov/indian-ed/files/curriculum/Indian-Tribes-in-Idaho-Bulletin.pdf>

⁷ Peterson, S. (2010). *2010 economic impact report*. Retrieved from <http://www.shoshonebannocktribes.com/elements/documents/IdahoTribesEconImpactReport.pdf>

⁸ U.S. Department of the Interior Indian Affairs. (2014). *2013 American Indian population and labor task force report*. Retrieved from <https://www.bia.gov/cs/groups/public/documents/text/idc1-024782.pdf>

⁹ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (2013). *American Indian crime in Idaho: Victims, offenders, and arrestees*. Retrieved from <https://www.isp.idaho.gov/pgi/inc/documents/AmericanIndianCrimeinIdahofinal.pdf>

Idaho State STOP Implementation Plan: 2017-2020



Immigrant and Refugee

According to the American Immigration Council (2015), the percentage of Idaho's population comprised of individuals who are foreign-born has increased steadily since 1990. Specifically, "The foreign-born share of Idaho's population rose from 2.9% in 1990, to 5.0% in 2000, to 5.9% in 2013, according to the U.S. Census Bureau" (para. 2). In 2013, a total of 95,525 immigrants lived in Idaho, of which, 37.6% were naturalized U.S. Citizens. Additionally, 7.2% of Idaho's workforce are immigrants with approximately 4.6% being unauthorized¹⁰. Refugees are another growing segment of Idaho's population. In fact, "Idaho has received an average of 1,000 refugees annually since 2008, with roughly 70% resettling in Boise and the rest in Twin Falls. In 2015, 70% of refugee arrivals in Idaho were women and children¹¹" (p. 3). In 2016, 49% of refugees resettled in Idaho were from the Congo followed by 12% from Syria and 10% from Iraq¹². In fiscal year 2016, Idaho ranked third in the nation for number of refugees resettled per 100,000 residents (69)¹³.

LGBTQ

Idaho ranks fourth in the nation for percentage of same-sex couple raising biological, adopted, or step-children (22%)¹⁴. In 2010, there were 2,042 same-sex couples in Idaho, a rate of 3.5 per 1,000 households. Of the 2,042 same-sex couples in Idaho, 61% are female. Idaho counties that have at least 50 same sex couples and have the highest rate of same-sex couples per 1,000 households (per 1,000) include 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), and Bonneville (2.05). Idaho cities with at least 50 same-sex couples and the highest rate of same-sex couples per 1,000 households 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)¹⁵. Additionally, according to a report by the Williams Institute, an estimated 4,750 Idaho residents identify as transgender, equating to 0.41% of Idaho's population¹⁶.

¹⁰ American Immigration Council. (2015). *New Americans in Idaho*. Retrieved from <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/new-americans-idaho>

¹¹ University of Idaho McClure Center for Public Policy Research. (2016). *Refugees in Idaho*. Retrieved from file:///C:/Users/dswerin.ISP.000/Downloads/Refugees-2016.pdf.

¹² Idaho Office for Refugees. (2017). *About refugees in Idaho*. Retrieved from <http://www.idahorefugees.org/refugees-in-idaho.html>

¹³ Pew Research Center. (2016). *Just 10 states resettled more than half of recent refugees to U.S.* Retrieved from <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/12/06/just-10-states-resettled-more-than-half-of-recent-refugees-to-u-s/>

¹⁴ Gates, G. (2013). LGBT parenting in the United States. *The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law*. Retrieved from <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/research/census-lgbt-demographics-studies/lgbt-parenting-in-the-united-states/>

¹⁵ Gates, G. & Cooke, A.M. (2010). Census snapshot: Idaho 2010. *The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law*. Retrieved from http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Census2010Snapshot_Idaho_v2.pdf

¹⁶ Flores, A.R., Herman, J.L., Gates, G.J., & Brown, T.N.T. (2016). How many adults identify as transgender in the United States? *The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law*. Retrieved from <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/How-Many-Adults-Identify-as-Transgender-in-the-United-States.pdf>

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

Idaho is fortunate to have a central repository for crimes reported to the police (IIBRS), 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 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 subgrantees and Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) subgrantees in STOP Subgrantee Annual Progress Report Forms (SAPR), 2016
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 Subgrantees and SASP Subgrantees in SAPRS, 2016

STOP subgrantees identified the following needs in their 2016 SAPR reports.

Of the 20 STOP subgrantees responding to the question, "What do you see as the most significant areas of remaining need, with regard to improving services to victims/survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, increasing victim/survivor safety, and enhancing community response", the following responses were received:

- Training – Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, and Judges (10)
- Community Awareness and Education (2)
- Financial Support/Job Training (5)
- Urgent Crisis Intervention and Emergency Housing (1)
- Reaching Marginalized Communities (LGBTQ, Spanish-Speaking) (2)
- Increased Offender Accountability and Appropriate Sentencing (3)
- Implementing a Lethality Program (1)
- Transportation (2)
- SANEs – Retention and Training (3)

- Legal Services (2)
- Decreased Wait Times in Emergency Departments (2)
- Proximity to Services/Improving Services for Rural Victims (3)
- Increased Focus and Improved Handling of Domestic and Sexual Violence Cases (2)

STOP subgrantee comments on needs:

"more consistent training for police, prosecutors and judges working with domestic violence/sexual assault/dating violence and stalking. Responses are not always consistent within Idaho. The frequency of training for these different parts of the system also appears to vary. The system has improved greatly over the years but instituting standard training with minimum standards and administering it on a frequent schedule would be helpful."

"One of the biggest areas of remaining need is community awareness and education. Although this has significantly increased in the last year, community awareness directly impacts the type of support victims/survivors receive. A lack of awareness about the prevalence, dynamics, and impact of sexual violence influences the way community members, family members, and peers respond to victims/survivors of sexual violence."

"There needs to be increased accountability for the criminal justice system as far as prosecutors and judges holding perpetrators of violence accountable and appropriate sentencing for those convicted of domestic violence, stalking, and/or sexual assault. Training and accountability needs to be peer to peer. Enhanced community response will only take place when judges and prosecutors hold each other accountable for improving their efforts to end violence via their work with offenders."

"Transportation continues to be a barrier for clients and their ability to attend scheduled appointments with their clinician, as well as meeting goals such as going to school or applying for jobs. Limited public transportation system, and the cost of gasoline and car up-keep are common challenges, especially for lower income clients, and/or clients from rural areas."

SASP subgrantees identified the following needs in their 2016 SAPR reports.

Twelve (12) SASP subgrantees identified the following needs in their 2016 SAPR reports:

- Community Awareness and Education (2)
- Transportation (2)
- Training for Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, Victim Witness Coordinators, and Medical Personnel (6)
- Providing Services and Resources to Minor Victims and their Parents/Guardians – (3)
- Response to Victims from Marginalized Communities (2)
- Improving the Availability of SANEs and Decreased Wait Times in ER Departments (3)

- Financial Support/Additional Staff (3)
- Expedient Testing of Rape Kits (1)

SASP subgrantee comments on needs:

"Mobile advocacy can help erode the geographic barrier victims may experience from living in a rural area. To support mobile advocacy, funding is needed to reimburse advocates for traveling the many miles they must travel in their own vehicles to reach victims. The availability of gas vouchers for victims, to provide the fuel for them to travel to services, is also needed."

"A remaining significant need is to provide the most appropriate, effective, and efficient service to each unique individual who is a victim of sexual assault on a consistent basis."

"both Native, and non-native, rural communities are without the necessary supportive resources to investigate, prosecute, and treat cases of child sexual abuse."

"The most significant area of need is training law enforcement and other agencies to have the best possible response to sexual assault victims and to be aware of services for referral purposes. More and more information is coming out that indicates that the criminal justice system and other institutions such as universities and all the military branches continue to do a less than ideal job handling sexual assault cases and issues. The change and motivation has to come from within their disciplines and leadership needs to be developed and cultivated from the ground up."

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 Chiefs, 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%).

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 2015 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) found that 7% of Idaho students said they have been forced to have sexual intercourse against their will. In Idaho, 9% of female students and 4% of male students report they were physically forced to have sexual intercourse within the past 12 months. 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 2007¹⁷.

The 2015 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

¹⁷ Idaho Department of Education. (2015). *Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey*. Retrieved from <http://www.idahoednews.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/2015-Youth-Risk-Behavior-Survey-Results.pdf>

boyfriend or girlfriend during the previous year including 12.6% of female students and 5.1% of male students. 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 months¹⁸.

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%) 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.

¹⁸ Idaho Department of Education. (2011). *Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey*. Retrieved from http://www.lgbtdata.com/uploads/1/0/8/8/10884149/idaho_yrbs_2011_results_and_questionnaire.pdf

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 that 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: 2009-2015* by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center.

Data from Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS)

- Between 2009 and 2015, 70,644 violent crime incidents were reported to the police, of those, 36,869 (52%) were perpetrated by an intimate partner.
- In 2015, the counties with the highest rates of IPV in Idaho included Clearwater (6.19), Lewis (5.71), Shoshone (5.11), Kootenai (4.85), and Lincoln (4.67).

- The majority of offenses that occurred between intimate partners involved simple assault (75%), with intimate partners having a higher likelihood of experiencing simple assaults than victims of other violence (63%).
- Rates of all violent crime and intimate partner crimes in Idaho have decreased, though intimate partner crime decreased at a less significant rate (16%) compared to total victims of violence (23%) from 2009 through 2015.
- Victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) were more likely to be female (75%) compared to victims of violence perpetrated by a non-intimate partner (52%).
- The majority of victims of IPV sustained some form of injury (56%) compared to 42% of victims of other violent crimes (i.e., not committed by an intimate partner). Additionally, 8% of female victims of IPV sustained a major injury compared to 2% of male victims of IPV.
- 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

- Between 2009 and 2015, 42% of charges filed for violent crimes were for domestic assault/battery, strangulation, or stalking/harassment.
- The majority of domestic violence related charges filed between 2009 and 2015 were for domestic assault/battery (58%) followed by no contact order violations (20%).
- Of all domestic assault/battery charges filed, one in four (25%) occurred in the presence of a child.
- More than one in three (34%) domestic violence related charges are amended, however, the specific percentage varies by crime type. For example, 51% of charges for domestic assault/battery in the presence of a child and 38% of charges for strangulation are amended to a different charge.
- With the exception of strangulation, the majority of domestic violence charges that are amended are changed to disturbing the peace or disorderly conduct.
- 80% of strangulation charges that are not amended result in a dismissal.

6. County Level data

The counties of Twin Falls, Bingham, and Nez Perce are among the 10 highest ranked counties in four to five domestic violence or sexual assault crime categories. Seven other counties (Kootenai, Bannock, Shoshone, Clearwater, Power, Jerome, and Valley) complete the 10 highest ranked counties in three domestic violence or sexual assault crime categories. Appendix E contains county maps and crime rates. PGR's understanding of county level crime rates assist in targeting the highest incidence of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking for both prevention and victim services funding.

IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches

A. Identified Goals

The STOP Implementation Planning Committee aims to make the most significant impact possible with the limited STOP funds available. To this end, the Committee decided to focus on Idaho's marginalized communities, realizing that all victims will be better served if Idaho improves services and responses to violent crimes against women from underserved populations. The Committee also highlighted the need for training for law enforcement, judges, and prosecution in the areas of protection orders and cultural competency when working with underrepresented populations. The STOP Implementation Plan and priorities are designed to improve connections between the criminal justice system, victim services, and Idaho's marginalized and underserved communities.

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. 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 policies¹⁹.

Objective 1: Improve coordination with underserved populations through connections with representatives of Idaho's underserved populations.

Objective 2: Increase the number of victims from underserved populations who have access to services.

Objective 3: Increase the number of protocols and/or policies developed, substantially revised, or implemented concerning appropriate responses to underserved populations.

Objective 4: Increase the number of trainings addressing the needs and/or appropriate responses to underserved populations.

¹⁹ 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.).

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

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

Objective 1: Increase the coordination and collaboration between agencies and organizations that encounter victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault.

Objective 2: Increase the number of trainings provided to judges and law enforcement regarding the use and enforcement of protection orders, as well as understanding lethality factors, in domestic violence cases.

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

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 would like to ensure that a portion of the 20% sexual assault set-aside will go toward victim services. The remaining amount of the sexual assault set-aside may be utilized for training or developing materials for criminal justice practitioners and to increase the criminal

justice responsiveness to sexual assault victims, especially those from underserved populations. Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART), SANE, or SAFE teams may also be funded if they follow the standard guidelines and protocols.

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

Based on data from Idaho's Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS), 51 people were murdered by an intimate partner in Idaho between 2009 and 2015. In fact, one in four homicides in Idaho are committed by an intimate partner. The majority of intimate partner homicide (IPH) victims are female (88%), an average 43 years of age, white, and non-Hispanic. The majority of IPV victims are murdered by a current spouse (51%) or dating partner (31%). Offenders are most likely to be male (88%), white (98%), and average 44 years of age. Between 2009 and 2015, a total of 59% of intimate partner homicides resulted in an arrest and a firearm was involved in 57% of incidents. Additionally, 12% of incidents of IPH involved the suspected use of alcohol, 6% involved the suspected use of drugs, and 88% occurred in a residence.

The Idaho Coalition on Sexual and Domestic Violence 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, and 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 improve the use of effective responses based on the identified lethality factors.

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

B. Priority Areas

1. Idaho's STOP Priorities

The Planning Committee identified seven 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;

- 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 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence;

Idaho does not plan to use the Crystal Judson purpose area.

2. Programs and Projects that will be Supported with STOP Dollars

While other types of programs may be funded, the following types of programs will be targeted for funding based on Idaho's goals:

- 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, law enforcement, and 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). These organizations will be nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations or tribal organizations that serve a specific geographic community and have certain eligibility requirements.
 - 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.

4. Documentation/letters of need etc., see Appendix F**5. Information on the sexual assault set-aside**

Table 7: STOP Allocation Example					
Total STOP Award	\$1,000,000				
10% Administration	\$100,000				
20% Sexual Assault Set-aside	\$200,000				
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		

In order to ensure that an adequate number of applications are received that qualify for the 20% sexual assault set-aside funds, a separate solicitation will be released to award these funds. Applicants are asked to specify how their project meets the unique requirements of this funding source. This method was previously successful in funding high-quality projects that address sexual assault using two or more allocation categories.

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

6. Please see table 8 for the most current list of Idaho STOP Subgrantees**C. Grant-Making Strategy**

STOP funding in Idaho has made it possible to balance sustaining successful projects with funding new projects throughout the state. Many subgrantees would be unable to offer the level of services they provide, maintain staff, or provide crucial training without STOP funds. FY16 projects have funded a range of projects from SART/SAFE to victim advocates. Provisions are 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 FY16 STOP subgrantees.

1. Addressing the needs of victims

PGR is committed to providing funding to the most impactful victim services programs in Idaho. Through funding and relationship-building, PGR will assist Idaho's network of service providers, prosecutors, law enforcement, and courts in holding offenders accountable and addressing the needs of Idaho's sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking victims.

A cohesive Implementation Plan, taking into account perspectives from across the state, is key in driving change and progress as we work toward eliminating violence against women and holding offenders accountable.

2. Grant Strategy and Geographic Area

The Stop Implementation Planning Committee will not set any geographic formula or strategy based on geography for funding due to the small number of applications received and the limited funding available after all other funding allocations have been filled. Funding is prioritized based on: 1) the programs ability to address the underserved; 2) to have a program within Idaho's top seven priority areas; and 3) the ability to demonstrate a need for the funds.

Despite covering a relatively large geographic area, Idaho's population is less than 1.7 million. PGR has consistently seen the same government agencies and nonprofits apply for STOP funding with a large portion of applicants serving their own, and surrounding, rural counties. Rather than population, the Grant Review Council takes into consideration the number of victims served and whether there are any similar or coordinating services located in the service area in determining the impactfulness of potential STOP funding.

3. Methods for solicitation/review of proposals

Funding Year 2017 will be the beginning of a four year cycle for STOP awards in the State of Idaho. A solicitation will be released in the fall for projects to begin in calendar year 2018. Solicitations are released through PGR's mailing list, as well as sent individually to each tribe, past subgrantees, stakeholders such as the Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, ICDVVA, and others. Projects awarded in 2017 will be able to apply for continuation funding in 2018, 2019, and 2020. Once the State of Idaho is awarded FY17 funds, one solicitation will be posted to solicit new projects for the sexual assault set-aside and another solicitation will be posted to solicit new projects for the remaining STOP funds. PGR encourages organizations from all over the state to apply and will expand its solicitation distribution efforts in 2017. The solicitation will be sent to other agencies for further distribution, including the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, the Idaho Domestic Violence Council, the Rape Prevention Education program, and Tribal governments.

The solicitation will address eligibility requirements, the types of programs for which funds will be awarded, and how priority is assigned. The 2017 solicitation, as well as all future solicitations, will require that applicants:

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

Once all applications are received, PGR reviews the applications for problems, unallowable expenses, and to group the applications into the allocation categories. The Idaho Grant Review Council (Council) reads and scores all applications through PGR's Grants Management System (GMS). 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 applicants based on the quality of the application. The STOP Implementation Planning Committee wishes to incorporate other factors into the scoring process. The updated rating system process will consider the projects ability to meet Idaho's priorities and goals, the community and victim services support for the proposed project, and the needs of underserved populations. This system will eliminate some of the possible bias towards larger agencies who have skilled grant-writers.

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

- Demonstration of need including: 1) the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs in the service area; 2) crime rates; geographic location to be served; and 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; and
- Other federal grant funds received.

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Once applications are scored in PGR'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. Upon request applicants are given comments about the strengths and weaknesses of their application in order to help them in their future grant writing endeavors. Successful

Table 8: Funding Year 2016, STOP Subgrantees

Title	Agency	FY16 Award	ISP District	Culturally Specific
Advanced Education for Idaho Judges on Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking	Idaho Supreme Court	\$53,950	Statewide	
Advocacy and Counseling Outreach	Women's and Children's Alliance	\$68,233	District 3	
Boise County Prosecutor - Victim Witness Coordinator	Boise County Prosecutor's Office	\$33,393	District 3	
Collaborative Victim Services at the Nampa Family Justice Center	City of Nampa	\$56,554	District 3	
Court Advocacy Program	Safe Passage	\$18,720	District 1	
Expanding Teton County's Response to Violence Against Women	Family Safety Network	\$70,920	District 6	
Idaho Justice Center Legal Partnership Program	Idaho Legal Aid Services	\$33,172	District 3	
Immigration Legal Services Program	Catholic Charities of Idaho	\$76,623	District 3	
Montpelier Police Department Victims Assistance	City of Montpelier	\$62,652	District 5	
Nez Perce Tribe STOP Violence Against Women	Nez Perce Tribe	\$61,738	District 2	Yes
North Idaho Violence Prevention Center Sexual Assault Program	Safe Passage	\$31,268	District 1	
Post Falls Police Victim Services Unit	Post Falls Police Department	\$162,897	District 1	
Rural Outreach and Bilingual Victim Services	The Advocates	\$43,828	District 4	
SAFE Services in Canyon County	City of Nampa	\$75,740	District 3	
SART Team Training, Coordination, and Policies	City of Montpelier	\$34,420	District 5	
Sexual Assault Response Project	YWCA of Lewiston, ID – Clarkston, WA	\$57,918	District 2	
Shoshone County Prosecuting Attorney's Office – STOP Program Expansion	Shoshone County Prosecuting Attorney's Office	\$42,525	District 1	

applicants are instructed of any required revisions.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Once grants are awarded, they are monitored using PGR'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 PGR apprised of how subgrantees and their projects are doing. GMS gives PGR grant managers the option to approve or disapprove reports with notification sent electronically 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.

PGR 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. PGR 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 PGR 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 that 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. Populations that are considered underserved as reported by victim services organizations, advocates, and data from the ISAC are identified to the Council prior to grant scoring. Data is provided to support this designation. Due to the small number of eligible STOP subgrantees throughout the state, and particularly those who qualify as culturally specific, a formal requirement of equitable distribution among underserved populations is unnecessary. PGR currently has in place the following methods to address the needs of Idaho's underserved victims:

- The Council reviews grant applications for scoring. A bonus point is allocated to those programs that provide services to Idaho's underserved victims. The applicant must demonstrate that their practices and policies reach and consider the culturally underserved and marginalized populations in their communities.

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

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 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.



*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 depredations 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "C.L. 'Butch' Otter".

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ben Ysursa".

BEN YSURSA
SECRETARY OF STATE

STOP IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING
AGENDA
March 16, 2017

- ❖ Welcome and Introductions
- ❖ STOP Violence Against Women Grant Overview
- ❖ Funding Allocations
- ❖ 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

2017 Implementation Planning Survey Responses

*Responses to all questions were not mandatory. All responses recorded as written.

What do you believe STOP Program funding should be used for? Please identify the greatest needs in your community and throughout the state in your experience. Please review the STOP purpose areas for guidance.

For us, there is a great need for shelter and housing services. Counseling for families. Training for staff in all Domestic Violence areas.

Funding for: Emergency Victim Services, Trauma Counseling Services (Culture-Based), Outreach & Education (Culture-Based)

Law Enforcement, court personnel and trauma informed trainings. overall educating on Stopping the violence

Information and education of effects Domestic Abuse on families and community. Offering of Cultural competent services to other cultures within the state.

The greatest needs in my experience include LGBT sensitive training for officers, FETI (or other trauma informed) training for officers, and an LGBT Liaison (Victim Witness) position.

Fair access for tribal communities. Decrease barriers. The CdA Tribe had a STOP Grant way back in 2004-2006. When it was given to the State to distribute we (I) never received any notice that we were eligible to apply. I did not find this out until approx. 4 years ago. We are not sent any notification of new announcements, I have had to go to the ISP site and search this out. I am not sure of when we can even apply. I know that we are not the only Tribe with this complaint. I've read what the grant can be used for, just give us a chance. Thank you.

I believe STOP Program funding ought to be used to support direct-service domestic violence and sexual assault agencies to better afford victim advocacy and support services, ranging from legal representation, increasing transportation access, and providing emergent shelter, crisis and long-term counseling and wayfinding.

Funding for direct victim services is extremely important all around the state especially in areas that are isolated with limited resources. 1. Strengthening services for all victims (male/female) of domestic and/or sexual assault especially those in the underserved communities (Hispanic, LGBTQ, Elderly, etc....) 2. Team training for CCR teams improving service delivery for domestic violence and sexual assault victims 3. Outreach through mobile advocacy for rural areas 4. Translators for written materials for the Hispanic population 5. Assistance for all victims of rape with a focus on safety for victims of stranger and acquaintance rape. 7. Establishing stronger team protocols for service delivery 8. Revitalization of rural CCR teams 9. Funding for staff providing specialized services such as court advocacy, sexual assault advocacy, domestic violence advocacy, advocacy assisting with immigration

Direct client services - both advocacy and counseling services for victims of domestic and sexual violence, etc.

STOP Program funding should be used to underserved communities, such as, LGBTQ and Tribal communities, to address domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The Crime Victims in Idaho:

An Assessment of Needs and Services, completed in 2015 recommend: Recommendation 11: Expand outreach and services to underserved, vulnerable, and marginalized populations (i.e., adolescents, elderly, people of color/ethnicity, LGBTQI population, people with disabilities [as defined under the American Disability Act (ADA)] Recommendation 13: Provide equitable access to and types of services in rural and frontier areas of the state. Recommendation #14: Provide assistance needed to access and receive services (i.e., transportation, childcare, bilingual services)

victim advocacy Training for Judges

Legal Services

STOP Program funding should be used to underserved communities, such as, LGBTQ and Tribal communities, to prevent and respond to sexual violence. Sexual violence is grossly underreported its survivors are grossly underserved. STOP funding would go through great lengths to strengthen our prevention and response. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention around half of transgender people and bisexual women will experience sexual violence at some point in their lifetimes. In addition, the CDC estimates that nearly half (45.3%) of American Indian or Alaska Native men experienced rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime (NISVS, 2010). In my experience providing to those who are oppressed and marginalized provides an opportunity to lessen their trauma. In addition, according to, Crime Victims in Idaho: An Assessment of Needs and Services, recommend: Recommendation 11: Expand outreach and services to underserved, vulnerable, and marginalized populations (i.e., adolescents, elderly, people of color/ethnicity, LGBTQI population, people with disabilities [as defined under the American Disability Act (ADA)] Recommendation 13: Provide equitable access to and types of services in rural and frontier areas of the state. Recommendation #14: Provide assistance needed to access and receive services (i.e., transportation, childcare, bilingual services)

On going education and support for courts prosecutors and police. In district 1 we are seeing an increase in new law enforcement officers and prosecutors. Although post educates the officers I think additional education is needed on the day to day issues out on the Street. We are also seeing hospitals causing an excessive wait for rape victims due to shortage of sane nurses to perform sexual assault kits. We have seen victims wait 2 to 3 hours before being seen. We have several victim leave the hospital not seen due to the wait time. This is unacceptable.

Training for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers. Civil legal assistance for victims on the civil protection order dockets. Funds for interpreters for services outside of court, such as counseling, DV treatment, DV offenders evaluations, DV offenders mental health evaluations.

Language access services, Training for judges, court personnel and law enforcement, victim advocate services, legal aid for victims.

Under VAWA 2013, 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 programs should be prioritized with 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.

Protocol development, victim services, counseling

Individual Counseling or Culture-Based Healing Services & and funding for access to a Special Prosecutor knowledgeable in Tribal Law/Jurisdiction issues pertaining to sexual assault in Indian Country.

SANE Nurse Trainings

More services for victims regarding sexual assault centers and victims services. In our community feel the need for a specific law enforcement investigator trained in Sexual Assault investigations.

FETI (trauma informed) training, court advocates to assist victims with court process/proceedings.

The CdA Tribe has a SART, so we'd use for more education for our team members, i.e. law enforcement, prosecutor, advocates, etc. It doesn't do me any good to educate me even more with dollars, I don't investigate or prosecute cases.

I think that training, policy, and protocol development for law enforcement should be prioritized, as they may be the only first responders available to folks who live in frontier areas (with little to no sexual violence crisis services), and their first interaction with survivors may determine that individual's path to recovery.

1. Protection for victims of stranger and acquaintance rape 2. Protocol/Policies for team approach in providing services for sexual assault victims 3. Training for law enforcement, prosecution, advocates, and medical personnel 4. Family counseling for underserved communities of the Hispanic and LGBTQ communities 5. Crisis line training (includes calls from sexual and domestic violence victims)

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. See above answer, an emphasis on individual advocacy and crisis intervention and counseling as well as hotline services provided by direct service victim programs. It is important to note that community and tribal rape crisis programs are 501c three community-based programs, not those housed in law enforcement or prosecution agencies. Additional funding to support the development of SART and SANE teams and training for criminal justice professionals.

Courts Victim Services

SARTS and SANE programs, Rape Crisis Hotlines and SA Counseling

I think education to hospital administration on the importance of fast response and priority for victims of sexual assault. Wait time for a sexual assault kits is in excess of 2 hours. This wait time re

victimizes the victim and causes loss of vital evidence in relationship to date rape drugs. We have had victims leave the hospital due to wait time

Sexual Assault counseling for victims. Training for judges and prosecutors and public defenders on sexual assault dynamics. Rape crisis hotlines.

More SANE in all jurisdictions.

Each state is required to provide 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? Some examples: 1) law enforcement may need to increase the use of risk assessments for domestic violence incidents and respond accordingly; 2) Increase officer understanding of and 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.

Increase officer's use of risk assessments

Again, in my community, I believe that culture-based programming should be included in the goal and objectives for implemented plans BUT also -- law enforcement's response is incredibly important, too; therefore increasing officer understanding to ensure adherence to tribal, county/state and federal laws is important to include as well.

law enforcement trainings for IRAD

More training for law enforcement protocol for line officers.

Best practices and procedure for parties that identify as LGBT+, complete risk assessment when responding to domestic violence calls and have appropriate procedure in place to respond to high risk individuals/situations

I think the use of risk assessments is essential and our officers don't always use these, perhaps more education needed in this area. I also think we need more education in the area of LGBTQ, it's still area officers are unsure of themselves.

Increase officer understanding of and 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.

1. Advanced risk assessment training for all service providers 2. Community education on understanding risk and lethality 3. More intense outreach to hi-risk communities

The use of Risk Assessments, including the Idaho Risk Assessment of Dangerousness is a vital step to ensuring that we are examining the risk of future dangerousness and lethality.

Increase specialized LE response to reports of domestic battery, specialized Domestic Violence Units in LE for both misdemeanors and felony cases. Domestic Violence Court Programs - higher accountability for offenders and greater access addressing victim needs.

Examples listed above

We have seen an increase in violent felony offenders being given low bonds allowing them to bond out only to violate no contact orders. One recently ended in a homicide. High bonds for violent felony offenders should be addressed

Risk Assessment Validation

Access to education and services for undocumented victims. Education to hospitals, community, hairdressers, bartenders, etc. Statewide stakeholder meetings.

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Shoshone Bannock Tribes

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 X 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 _____

Collaborating Agency: Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho

Audrey Jim, VAP Manager
Signature

Dated: 6/23/2017

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?

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Boise State Gender Equity Center

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 _____

Collaborating Agency: Boise State Gender Equity Center

Signature Ki Camacho

Dated: 5/26/2017

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Nampa Family Justice Center

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 X 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: _____

Michelle Dyer Exec Dir.
Signature

Dated: 5/17/17

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

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 X Via ^{email} 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 _____

Collaborating Agency:

Quinn DeHaven
Signature

Dated: May 24, 2017

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?

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Ada County Domestic Violence Court

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 X In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns Yes No

or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing?

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 - pending

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

If no, please

explain.

Collaborating Agency: Ada County Domestic Violence Court

Signature [Signature]

Dated: 5/18/17

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

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: ROSE Advocates, Inc.

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 X 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

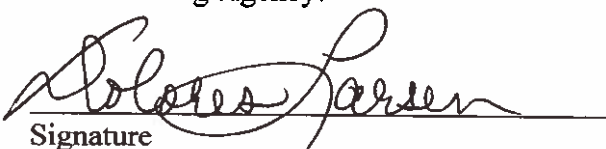
Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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: 5/24/17

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Post Falls Police Department

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 **XX** Via conference call

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

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 not seen the final

Collaborating Agency:
Post Falls Police Department (OASIS victim services)


Signature

Dated: 6/2/2017

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?
Education to Law Enforcement on mandatory enforcement of No contact and Protection orders		
Collaboration with hospitals on performing timely sexual assault kits. Not leaving the victim in the waiting room for excess of 2 hrs or more.		
Education to prosecutors and judges on punishment for no contact order or protection order violation or change in legislation for mandatory minimum punishment for NCO or protection order violations		
Continuing education to professional fields such as Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, Nurses, Doctors EMS.		

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Idaho Supreme Court

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 _____

Collaborating Agency: Idaho Supreme Court

[Signature]
Signature

Dated: 5/24/17

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

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence

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 x 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 NA

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

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence

M. Munoz
Signature

Dated: 5-19-17

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Idaho

Administering Agency: Idaho State Police

Collaborating Agency: Nampa Family Justice Center

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?

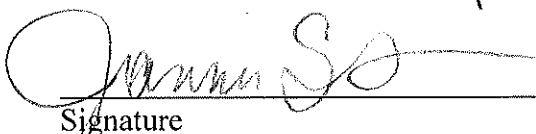
☒ Yes ☐ No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain

Collaborating Agency: Nampa Family Justice Center

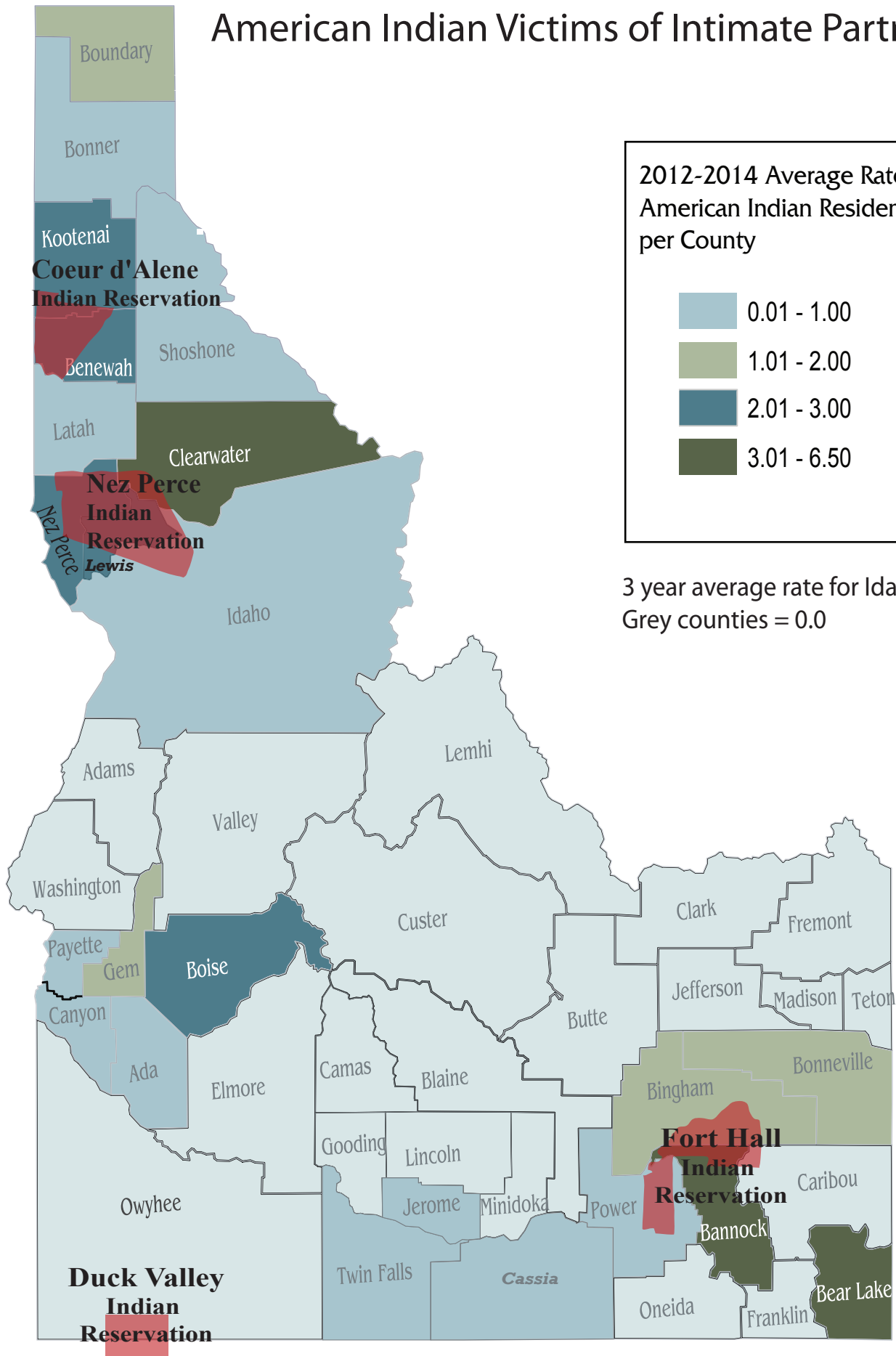

Signature

Dated: 6/23/17

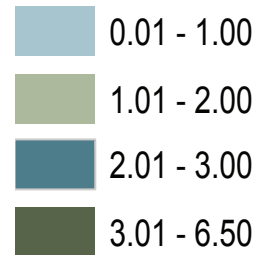
2017 STOP Implementation Plan Meeting

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American Indian Victims of Intimate Partner Violence

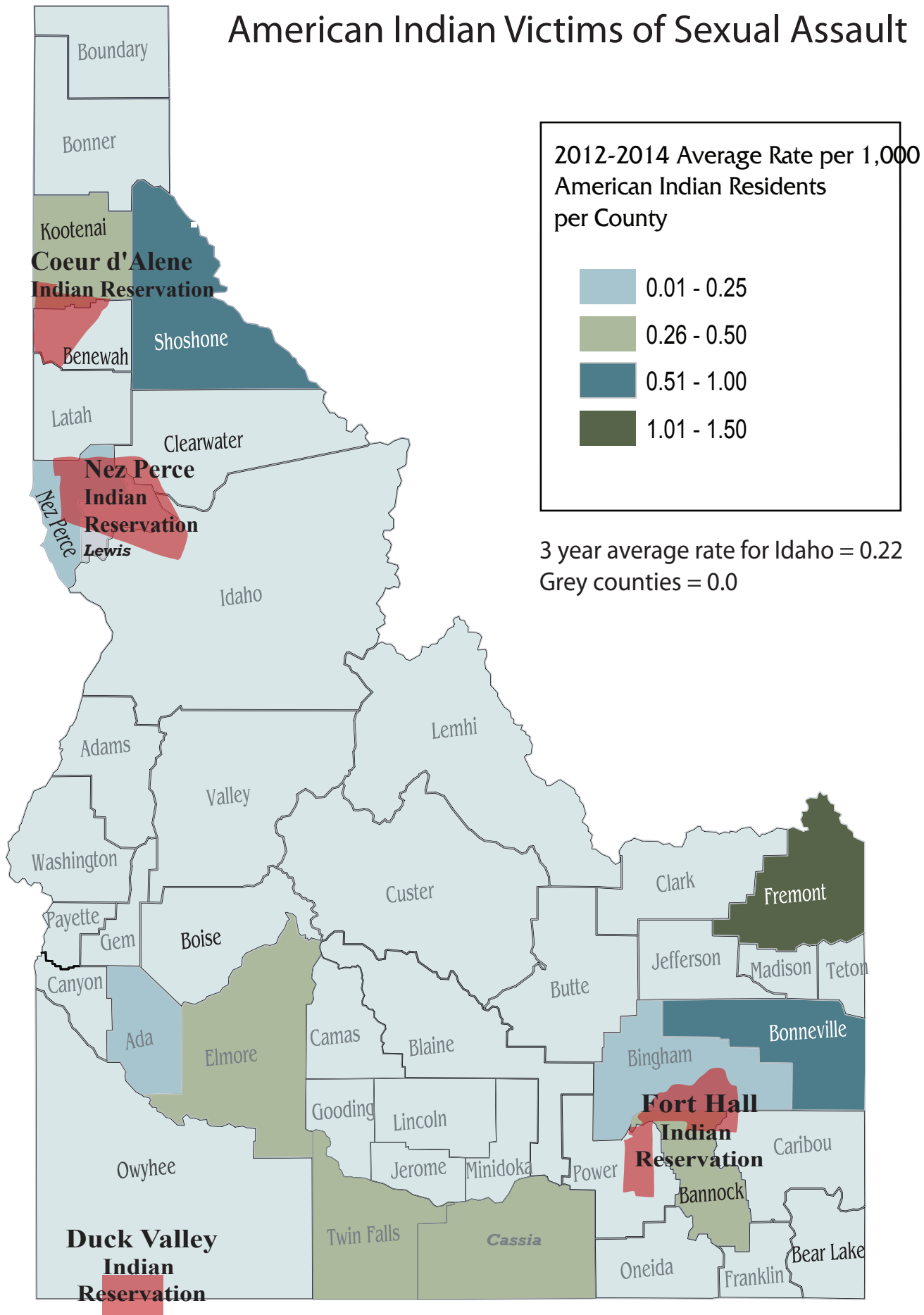


2012-2014 Average Rate per 1,000
American Indian Residents
per County

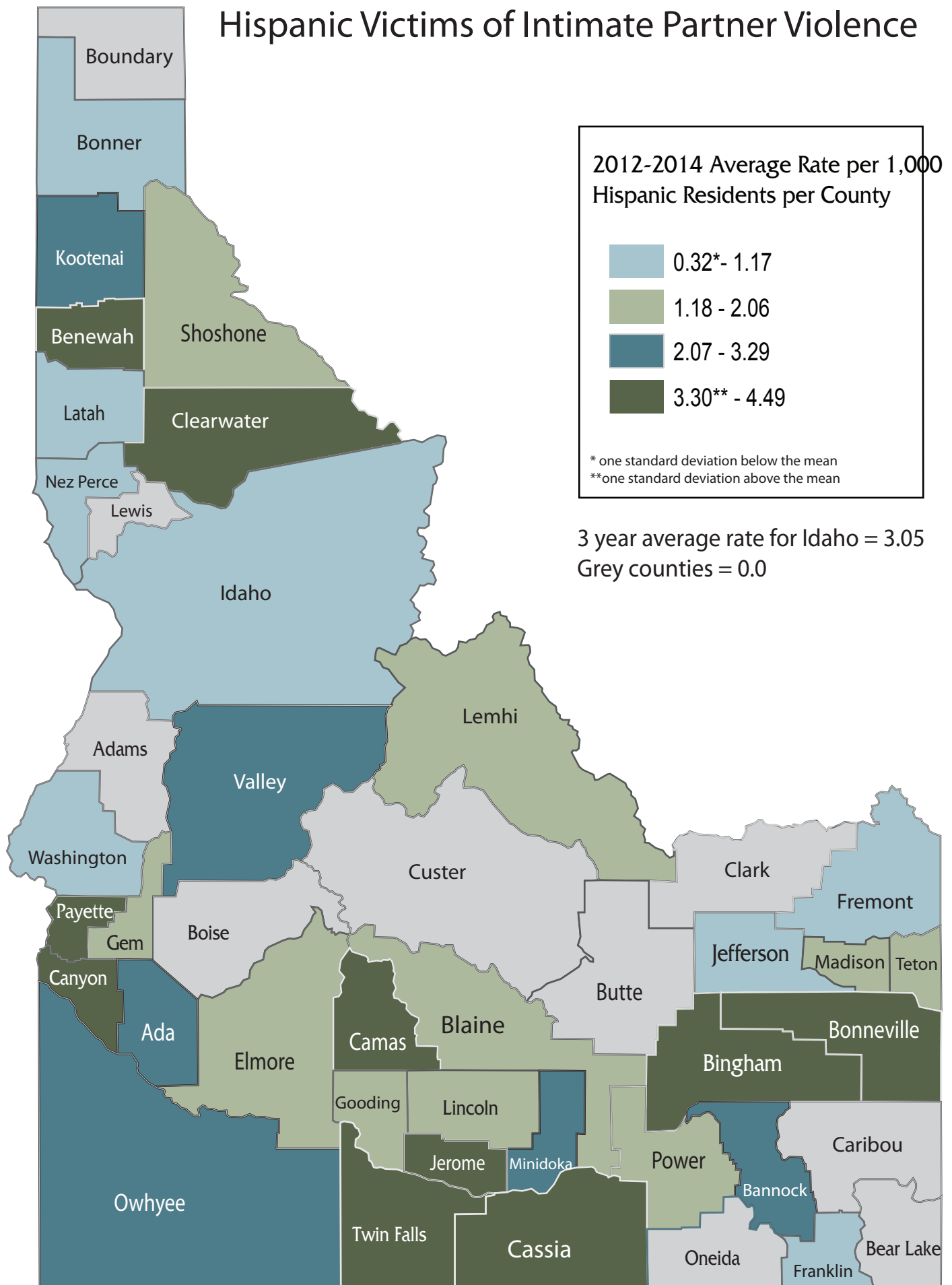


3 year average rate for Idaho = 1.63
Grey counties = 0.0

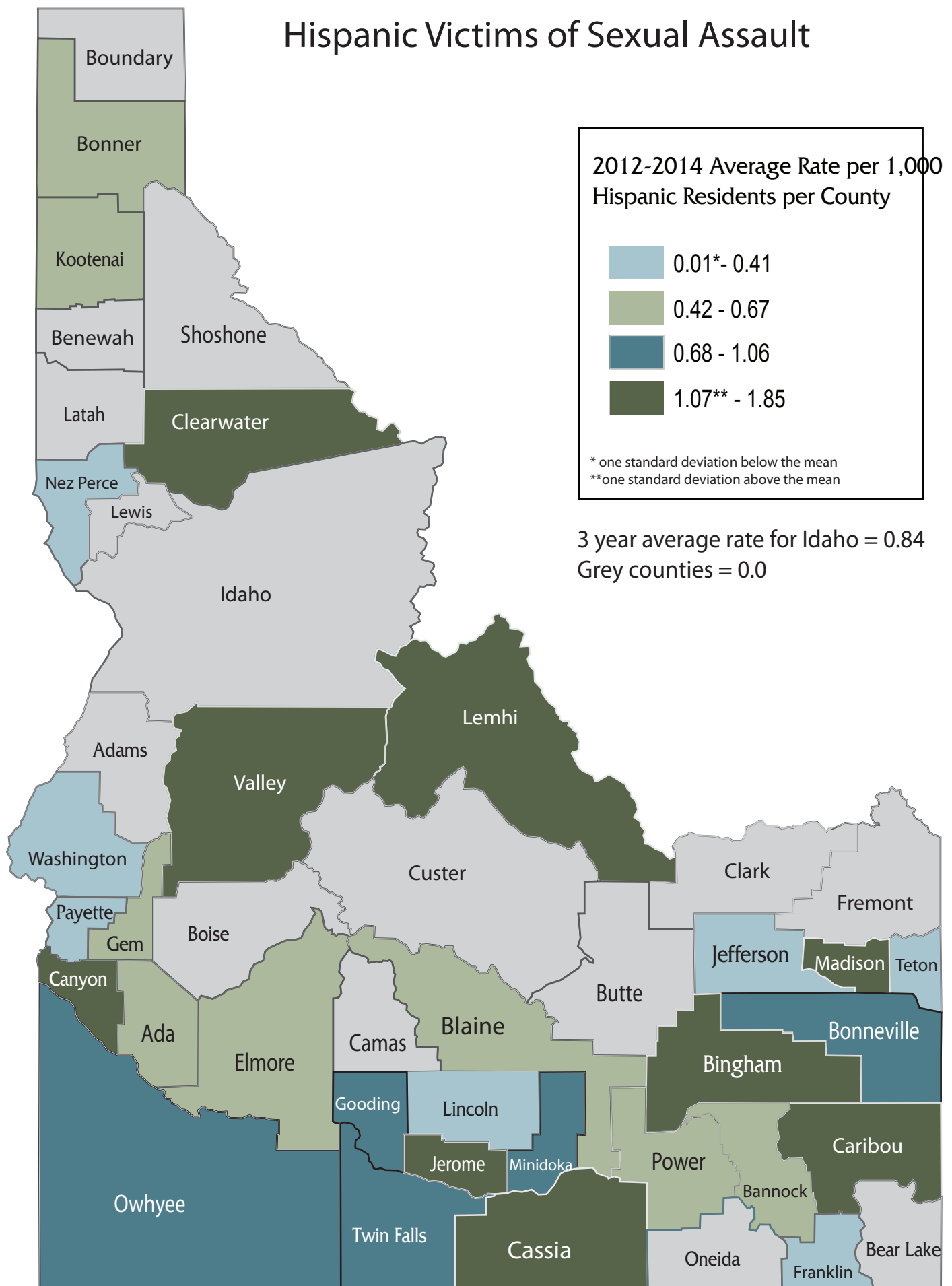
American Indian Victims of Sexual Assault



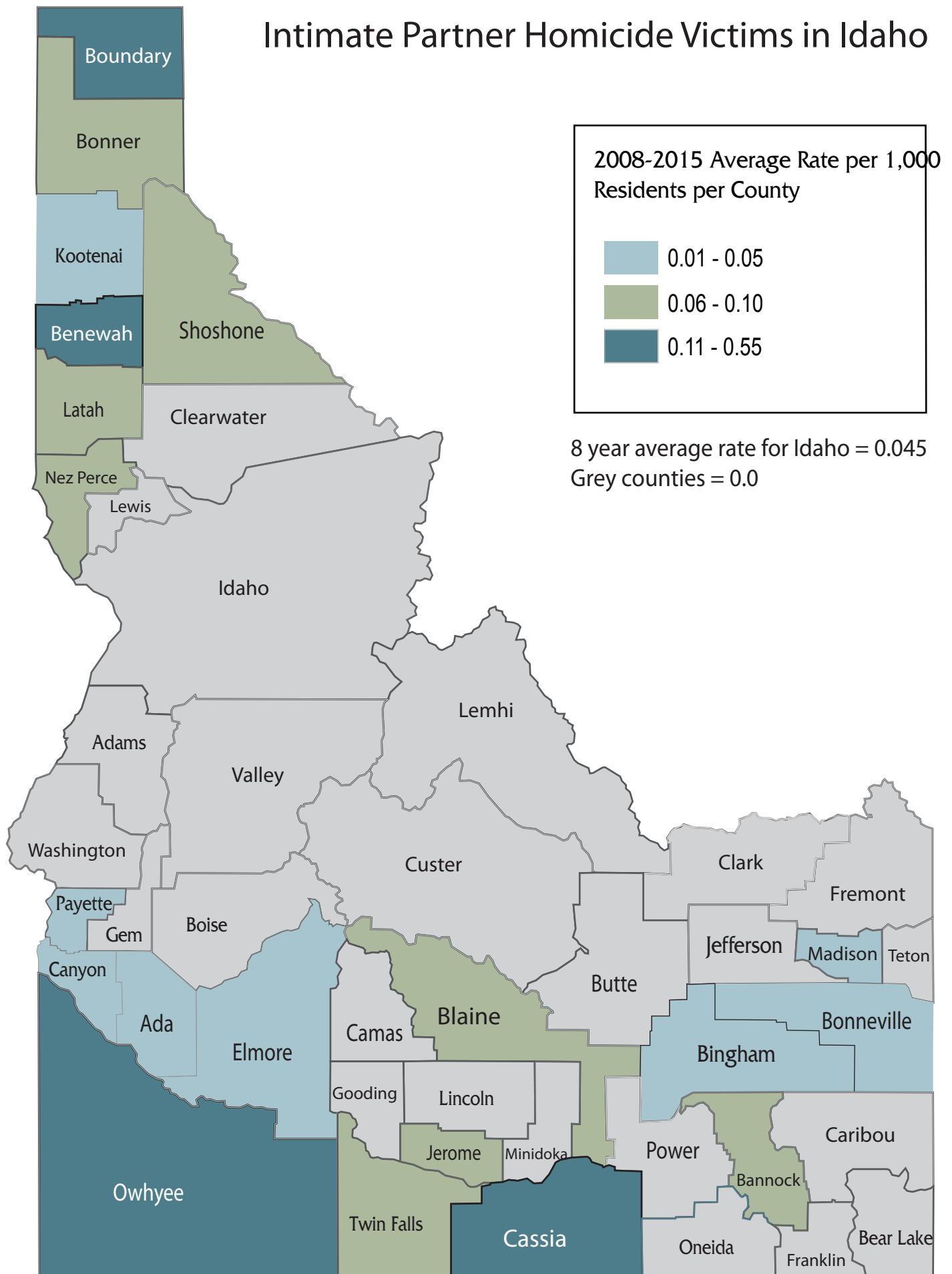
Hispanic Victims of Intimate Partner Violence



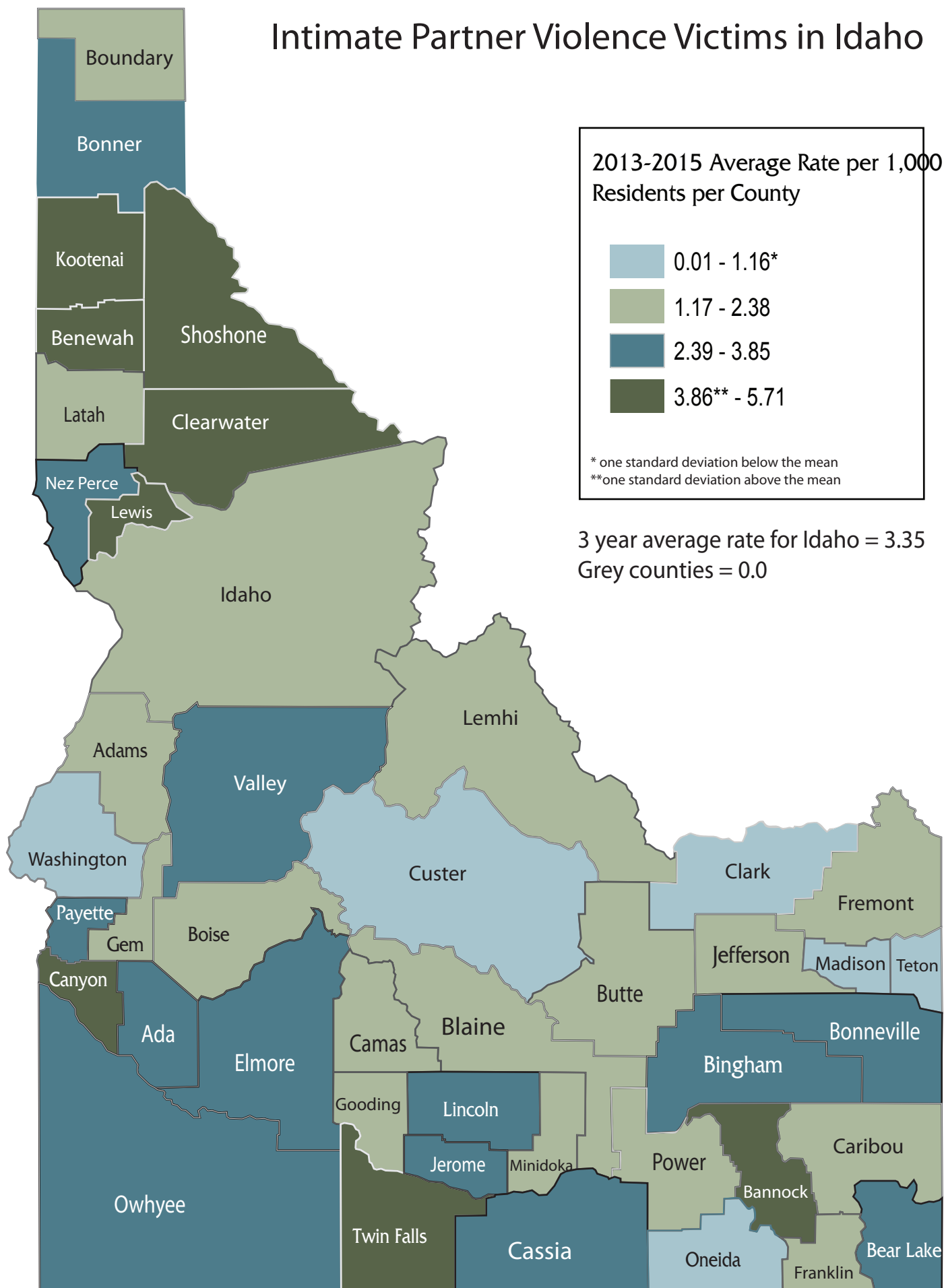
Hispanic Victims of Sexual Assault



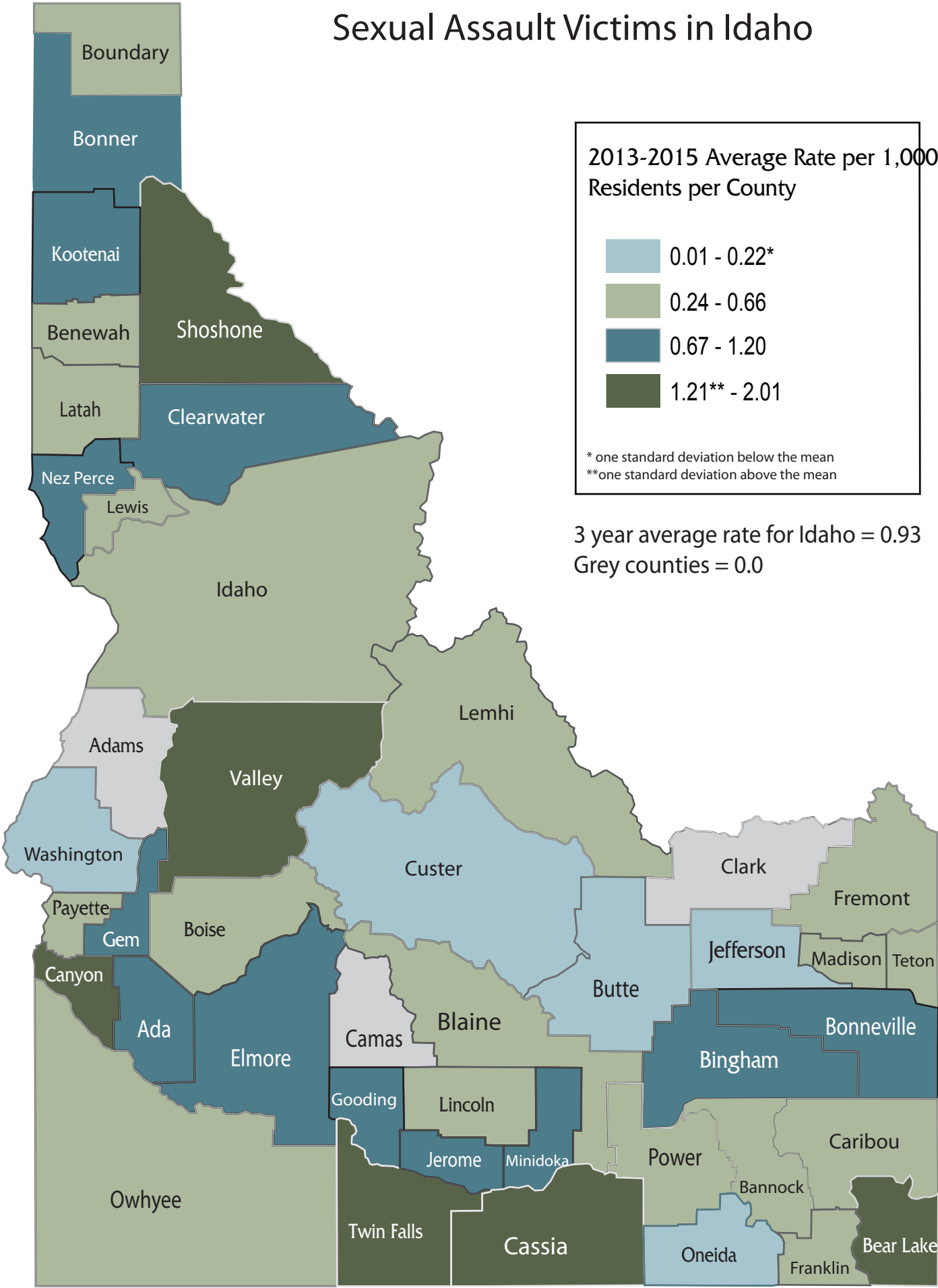
Intimate Partner Homicide Victims in Idaho

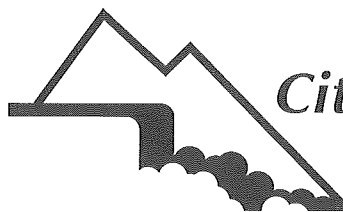


Intimate Partner Violence Victims in Idaho



Sexual Assault Victims in Idaho





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 29, 2017

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 Officers 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. This Prosecutor also covers the City of Rathdrum's 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 reside 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 2015 STOP funding allowed the Victim Services Unit to assist 908 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 2016 only 737 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 2016, the Prosecutor had

194 case of domestic violence that plead guilty to the original charge. Additionally, the Prosecutor was able to get 276 cases 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 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 2015 funding year, 338 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', with a stylized, flowing script.

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 24, 2017

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 fifteen years. STOP Grant funds are combined with state ISC funds to hold statewide judicial conferences designed to focus on the role and duties of a judge in effectively handling domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases.

Currently Idaho has one hundred and thirty-six (136) magistrate and district judges serving forty-four counties. Over 40% of Idaho's judges are new to the bench in the last five years and eight judges are retiring in the next six months. Only three of these new 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 and sexual assault 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, as well as sexual assault and stalking cases.

Judicial Education is a statewide project. Idaho covers 83,747 square miles with seven judicial districts and forty-four counties with a 2016 estimated population of 1,683,140 residents. Over half of Idaho's forty-four 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, sexual assault, and stalking cases and the statewide expansion of Domestic Violence Courts there is a continued need to provide quality, on-going domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking 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



Executive Director
Criselda DeLaCruz-Valdez

PARTNER AGENCIES

3/23/17

AAFV-Hope's Door
Boise State University

Canyon County Prosecuting
Attorney's Office

Canyon County
Sheriff's Office

Catholic Charities
of Idaho

City of Nampa

Crime Victims
Compensation
Program

Deseret Industries – Nampa

Idaho Behavioral Health

Idaho Coalition Against Sexual &
Domestic Violence

Idaho Department of
Health and Welfare-Child
Protection Unit

Idaho Legal Aid

Love INC

Mountain Home Air Force Base

Nampa Police Department

Northwest Nazarene
University

Southwest Idaho Area Agency on
Aging—Idaho Council of
Governments

St. Alphonsus Medical
Center – Nampa

St. Luke's CARES Program

Strive Counseling

Valley Women and Children's
Shelter - Nampa

WICAP

West Valley Medical Center

To whom it may concern:

The Nampa Family Justice Center (NFJC) has received grant funds from STOP. Under the STOP funds, we provide services to victims of DV & SA over the age of 13. We serve all races – most being white and Hispanic. We serve mostly English speaking population and Spanish speaking; but have encountered victims that are from other countries we don't have native language speaking advocates – that is when we use a resource list from the courts or language line to work with the victim as best we can. Ethnicity – majority is American, second would be Hispanic; third would be African American. We serve people with disabilities, a large number of the disabled population we serve have a mental disability.

We were able to start and implement a sexual assault program for Canyon County. Currently the only sexual assault (SA) exams provided in our County is due to the funding we receive from STOP Federal Funds. We implemented a protocol and wrote policy in providing SA exams and have partnered with local hospitals and police departments and sheriff in order to execute the plan of action. This funding cycle we were able to train nurses – now for the future funding cycle – we plan to keep the nurses we have working under the grant and include on-call pay. We initially planned to perform 40 SA exams a year in the County, but in one year, after the program started and was implemented, we surpassed the original number by 20 exams and did 60! That 50% more than planned. This number represents the current need. Before the funding was available – the victims were examined and cleared medically and were sent to a neighboring county to have the SA kit done – where ½ the victims turned away and declined the exam due to being frustrated with the system.

One of the other needs we have been able to provide through these funds is bilingual advocacy services. Under STOP funds we have been able to provide victims with a Spanish speaking counselor for healing from the trauma in their life. We have also been able to assist the Nampa Police Dept. with a part time victim witness coordinator that is bilingual and is able to provide victims with services through the criminal system. This was non-existent before the STOP funds.

The result of using grant funds has proven to be not only efficient, but effective. We have a community minded County providing a much needed service to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Community hospitals in partnership with the police, prosecution, and advocacy groups in providing a 'full-service' to victims of a violent crime.

We could not provide the much needed services without the funding from STOP.



NATIONAL
CHILDREN'S
ALLIANCE
ACCREDITED

Where Families come First! And Professionals Come Together



Family Resource Centers of Southwest Idaho

P.O. Box 527
Weiser, ID 83672

Engaging Communities - Inspiring Change - Transforming Lives



24 Hr. Crisis Line

208 414-0740

Fax: 208 414-4151

Outreach Offices

Weiser

27 W Commercial
Weiser, ID 83672
204 414-1231

Payette

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

Council

204 Council Avenue
Council, ID 83612
208 253-4949

Cascade

211 Idaho Street
Cascade, ID 83611
208 382-5310

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

03/23/2017

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

To Whom It May Concern:

As the Executive Director of a grassroots, nonprofit agency providing services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and a member of the STOP Implementation Planning Team, I am well aware of the importance of outreach and coordinated team response when serving the needs of crime victims.

Idaho is a rural state, widespread and mountainous, making access to services difficult. With limited or no public transportation available in many small communities, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault find it impossible to reach the much needed support services and resources they need. STOP funding allows ROSE Advocates to establish true outreach to victims. By establishing an outreach location in six isolated rural communities in six different counties, easy access to safety and support service is now available. Victim contacts have continued to increase each year with a 25% increase in the year 2016 for this agency serving 6 rural counties in southwest Idaho. 27% live under the poverty level, 21% reported having a disability, and 15% victim contacts were from the Hispanic community.

With short staffing ROSE Advocates staff must wear many hats providing advocacy, victim services, and community awareness. STOP funds help by providing needed staff for a more specialized delivery of services to victims, especially in providing services for underserved populations in each community.

By bringing law enforcement, advocates, and other service providers together through STOP funded Coordinated Community Response teams we are able to leverage the knowledge and expertise of each agency bringing victim services to a new level. Not only have services and their delivery improved 100% but the trust and respect level between agencies has also greatly improved.

If you have any question or would like further information on our victim services please don't hesitate to contact me at 208-741-1960 or 208-414-1231.

Sincerely,

Dolores Larsen

Dolores Larsen

Executive Director

ROSE Advocates, Inc.

outreach@ruralnetwork.net

roseadvocates.org

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
SHOSHONE COUNTY

Keisha L. Oxendine
Prosecuting Attorney

Benjamin J. Allen
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney



700 Bank Street, Ste 200

Wallace, Idaho 83873

Telephone: (208) 752-1106

Fax: (208) 753-8351

29 March 2017

Idaho State Police
Planning, Grants, and Research
Attention: Destinie Hart
Via email: Destinie.Hart@isp.idaho.gov

Re: S.T.O.P. Grant

Dear Ms. Hart:

Shoshone County has greatly benefited from the S.T.O.P. program funding. Shoshone County is comprised of a population of approximately 12,600, spanning over 2600 square miles. Although the composition of the community is primarily rural, the community is connected to outlying areas through Interstate 90. It is a community rooted in values and traditions. There are four different law enforcement agencies investigating crimes in this area, with each agency approaching crimes of violence against women differently. The S.T.O.P. program funding has been critical in implementing goals and objectives that develop and implement new and consistent policies and procedures that support best practices for law enforcement and prosecution response. The program is designed to increase the effectiveness of investigation and prosecution techniques, thereby reducing crimes against women in this rural community.

The project presently assists in funding a part-time prosecutor for prosecution of STOP qualified cases, providing consistent application of prosecution strategies, goals and predictable outcomes. In addition, the project proposal assists in partially funding a victim witness coordinator to assist in increasing victim participation and understanding in the criminal justice process, with the goal of reduction in recidivism of offenders as well as reducing the risk of domestic violence homicide. It also assists in funding necessary and consistent training opportunities for local law

enforcement in order to continually update policies, increase effective law enforcement response and communication with victims, and for prosecutors so that a collaborative approach to S.T.O.P. qualified cases can be used.

It is anticipated that with S.T.O.P. program funds, we can ensure law enforcement and prosecutors in this rural area are properly trained, are consistently applying a coordinated community response approach, and are reducing the risk of further crimes against victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

S.T.O.P. program funds serve demographics who meet the criteria for S.T.O.P. program requirements. No individual is discriminated against based upon a protected class, but our demographic in Shoshone County is primarily Caucasian and is an increasingly aging population with a median age range of 55 years of age. Based upon my review of our cases, most victims are between the ages of 18-32 years old, Caucasian females.

Shoshone County is grateful for its S.T.O.P. program funding and the opportunities it has provided that help assist victims of domestic violence and sexual assault through effective investigation and prosecution.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Keisha Oxendine", with a stylized, cursive script.

Keisha L. Oxendine

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.