

STRATEGIC PLAN 2023-26



March 24, 2023

Brad Little, Governor

Heather A. Cunningham, Executive Director

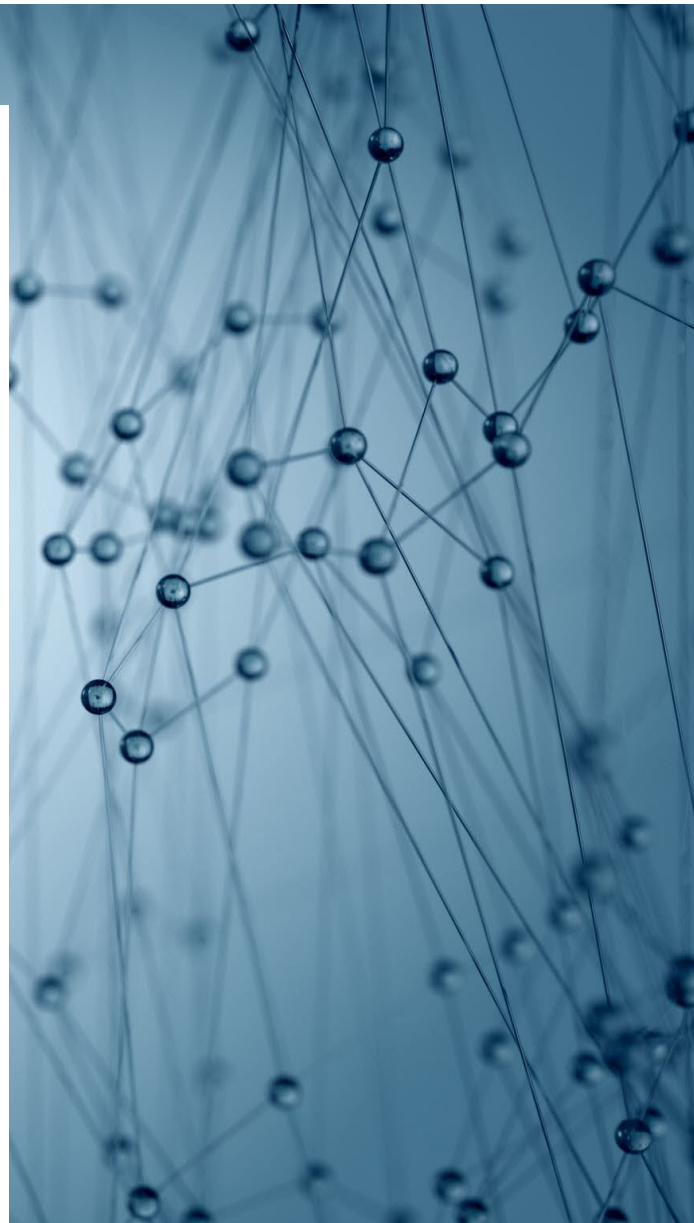


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Overview

Our Mission

To ensure that all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and other violent crimes in Idaho have access to quality trauma-informed and victim-centered services.

Our Vision

Victim services should be accessible and sustainable throughout the State while promoting, advocating for, and encouraging resiliency and empowerment of victims.

Our Purpose

Pursuant to [Idaho Code § 39-5201](#), the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence & Victim Assistance shall be the advisory body to fund, promote and support programs and services affecting victims of domestic violence and other crimes in Idaho.

Necessary services include shelter, needs assessments and appropriate referrals, counseling, forensic and medical exams for sexual assault, and victim advocacy in the judicial system

Agency Structure & Governance

The Idaho Council on Domestic Violence & Victim Assistance (ICDVVA) was created by the Legislature in 1982 to address the disruptive influence of domestic violence on society, provide protection and refuge for victims, and provide funding for victim service programs throughout the state. [I.C. § 39-5201](#). For budgetary and administrative support purposes, the Council is assigned by the governor to a department or office within the state per I.C. § 39-5203(2). Currently ICDVVA is assigned to the Department of Health and Welfare for those purposes but is otherwise an independent agency.

The Council is composed of seven members, one from each of the seven public health district regions in Idaho as defined in [I.C. § 39-408](#). Council members shall be representative of persons who have been victims of domestic violence, care providers, law enforcement officials, medical and mental health professionals, counselors, and interested and concerned members of the public. [I.C. § 39-5204](#). Members serve 3-year terms per [I.C. § 39-5205](#) and receive an honorarium of \$35 per day (plus travel expenses) per [I.C. § 39-5206](#). The Council is governed by the Council Governance and Administrative Policies, which are published on the Council website.

Current Council Members are as follows:

Region	Council Member	Profession/Representing	Appointment Expires
1	Wes Somerton	City Attorney	7-1-2023
2	Jessica Uhrig	Prosecutor	7-1-2024
3	Laura Diaz	Survivor & Legal Assistant	7-1-2024
4	Jodi Nafzger (Chair)	College Administrator	7-1-2023
5	Rachel Kaschmitter (Vice-Chair)	Social Worker (LCSW)	7-1-2025
6	Alan Boehme	Prosecutor	7-1-2023
7	Clint Lemieux	Teton Co. Sheriff	7-1-2024

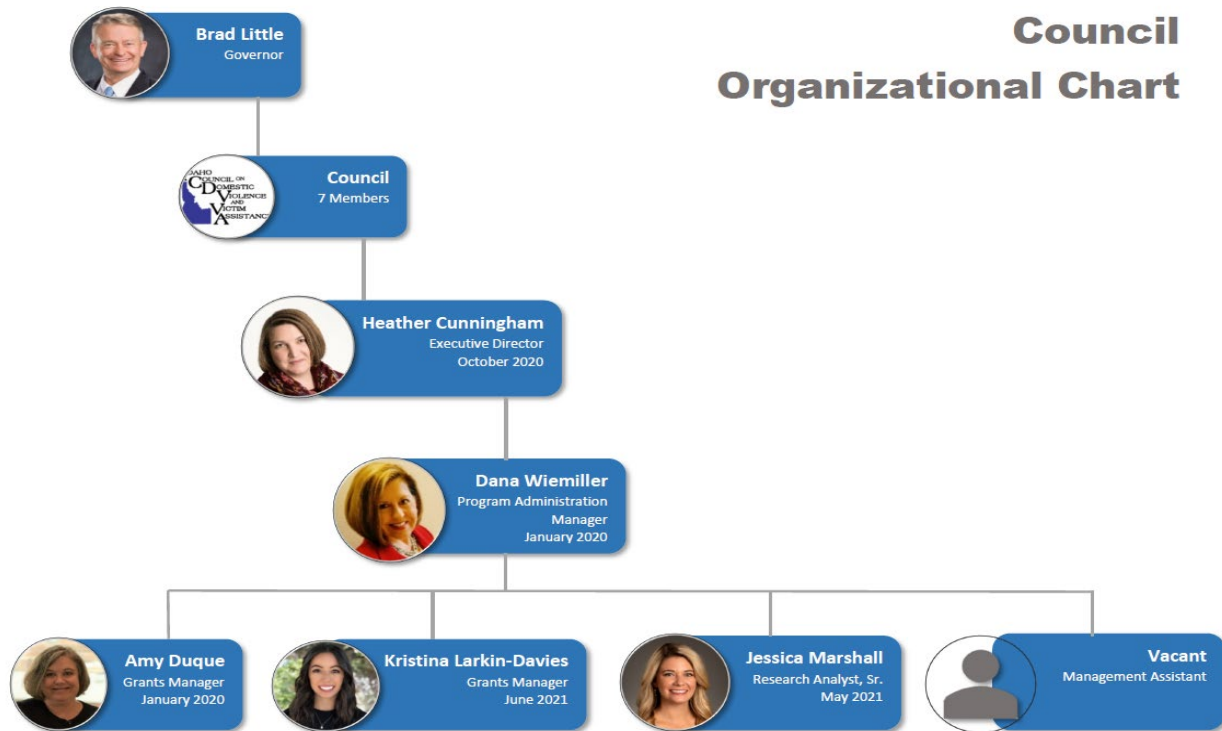
The Council has adopted [Council Governance and Administrative Policies](#), available on the agency website. These policies cover meeting rules, conflicts of interest, records retention, etcetera.

The Council employs staff, including an Executive Director, and fixes compensation for the same per [I.C. § 39-5207](#). ICDVVA has 6 full time employees (FTE). The Executive Director is exempt and non-classified per [I.C. § 39-5207\(3\)](#); all other staff are classified employees. Staff are paid primarily with federal funds except the Executive Director; however, offender intervention related work is not billable to federal grants and must be paid with General Funds or with Dedicated Funds, as those are the only sources of non-federal dollars. Staff time spent administering state domestic violence awards must also be paid with General Funds or Dedicated Funds.

Staff positions at the Council have not increased at a level to keep up with funding levels administered. According to legislative budget books, the Council had 4 FTE in FY2005 and a budget appropriation of \$3,216,600, which equates to roughly 1 FTE per \$1 million in grants administered, a fairly typical level. However, the Council was still operating with 4 FTE in FY2020, fifteen years later, when the appropriation was \$12,333,300, which equates to 1 FTE per \$3 million in grants administered. (This staffing level may have contributed to the audit findings in the [2019 DOJ audit](#).) The Council added an FTE in FY21 and one in FY22 for 6 FTE currently, but this still equates to roughly 1 FTE per \$2.5 million in grants administered. Most state administering agencies in other states have twice the staff to administer the same grants the Council does with similar funding levels.

Council Organizational Chart

Council Organizational Chart



The Council meets quarterly and holds special meetings as needed, including one strategic planning meeting annually. A standing Subcommittee for Domestic Violence Offender Intervention Programs (OIP) Oversight also meets quarterly. Regional Roundtables are held annually for each region, which the regional Councilmember attends to touch base with programs about regional gaps and needs.

Core Functions, Duties, & Responsibilities

Legislative policy in creating the Council is set forth in [I.C. § 39-5201](#). ICDVVA assists victims of intimate partner violence but also other violent crimes, including for example, child abuse and neglect, rape and sexual assault, human trafficking, victims of assaults and batteries, and victims of drunk drivers.

Idaho Code § 39-5208, Responsibilities & Duties, provides the Council shall:

- (1) Establish standards for projects applying for grants from the council under this chapter;
- (2) Disseminate information on availability of funds and the application process;
- (3) Receive grant applications for the development and establishment of projects for victims of domestic violence and certain other crimes;
- (4) Distribute funds after approval of projects meeting council standards;
- (5) Assess, review, and monitor the services and programs being provided for victims of domestic violence and other crimes under this chapter;

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- (6) Monitor programs and services for victims of domestic violence and other crimes to assure nonduplication of services and to encourage efficient and coordinated use of resources in the provision of services;
 - (7) Compile data on the services and programs provided to victims of domestic violence and other crimes and the geographic incidence of domestic violence and other crimes in this state; and
 - (8) Submit annual reports to the governor and the legislature.

The Council is also responsible for establishing minimum standards for offender intervention treatment programs and determining which providers are approved to offer such programs. [I.C. § 18-918\(7\)\(d\)](#) requires that “Counseling or treatment ordered pursuant to this section [domestic violence crimes] shall be conducted according to standards established or approved by the Idaho council on domestic violence and victim assistance.”

The Council issued a 2022 Legislative report in January of 2023, available on the agency website, summarizing its key activities throughout 2022.

Administrative Rules & Rulemaking

[I.C. § 39-5209](#) provides the legal authority for the Council to make rules. “The council shall promulgate, adopt and amend rules and criteria to implement the provisions of this chapter regarding applications and grants for domestic violence project funding and for funding under any other grant program administered by the council.” The rulemaking must comply with the procedures in the Idaho Administrative Procedure Act, [Chapter 52, Title 67](#).

Administrative Rules, specifically [IDAPA 16.05.04](#), define the application process, eligibility determination, and other requirements for the grants administered by the ICDVVA per [I.C. § 39-5209](#). The rules regarding how grant funds are distributed throughout the state had not been substantially revised since their adoption in 1990 and revision was necessary to ensure limited grant funds can be spent where most needed. The rules in effect from 1990 to 2023 made no connection between demand and need for services and fund distribution, distributing VOCA funds based on population and square miles and FVPSA funds equally across all regions. The Council engaged in the negotiated rulemaking process to obtain stakeholder and public input on revisions to grant distribution rules and ensure that the rules provide a fair and transparent system to direct funds where they are most needed, with the goal of ensuring the availability of services throughout Idaho.

There was robust engagement with stakeholders throughout the negotiated rulemaking process. Four statewide Zoom sessions took place and participants discussed various alternative distribution models, asked questions, and voted on which models they preferred. Almost every program the

Council funds participated in the negotiated rulemaking process, with 28 programs attending 3 or more of the meetings held. Additional stakeholders, not Council funded, also participated.

Negotiated Rulemaking Meeting	Participating programs/stakeholders	Participating individuals
11/16/2021	30	52
12/16/2021	31	42
2/15/2022	34	50
4/21/2022	20	30
Public Hearing		
8/12/2022	6	8

Eleven programs submitted letters of support for the new rules during the public comment period. As a result of the negotiated rulemaking process, the pending rules provide that funds will be distributed with a percentage in each region of the state and the remainder in the discretion of the Council based on the best available data, taking into account need and demand for services. The revised [pending rules](#) went before the Idaho Legislature in 2023 and were approved, going into effect at the end of the 2023 legislative session.

The Council actively works to ensure transparency and equal treatment of all programs; programs are entitled to know how grant funds are distributed and how grant applications are scored. The rulemaking process provided an opportunity for programs to participate in decisions about statewide funding distribution at a time when the Council is navigating a decline in federal funds. The consensus throughout the rulemaking process was that victim services should be available throughout Idaho, and programs consistently chose to keep that goal the focus throughout, rather than considering only their own regions or program needs in evaluating distribution models. In a stakeholder survey in November 2022 administered by the Council, 69% of respondents indicated that prior to this cycle of the negotiated rulemaking process they did not really know about the rules or how to use them but as a result of the process they now understand how the rules impact their program.

Although the Council is responsible for establishing minimum standards for offender intervention treatment programs per [I.C. § 18-918\(7\)\(d\)](#), the Council currently has no rulemaking authority for that purpose. The [minimum standards](#) are recommended by the Offender Intervention Oversight Subcommittee and adopted by the Council consistent with the [Council Governance and Administrative Policies](#).

Historical Revenue & Expenditures

Revenue

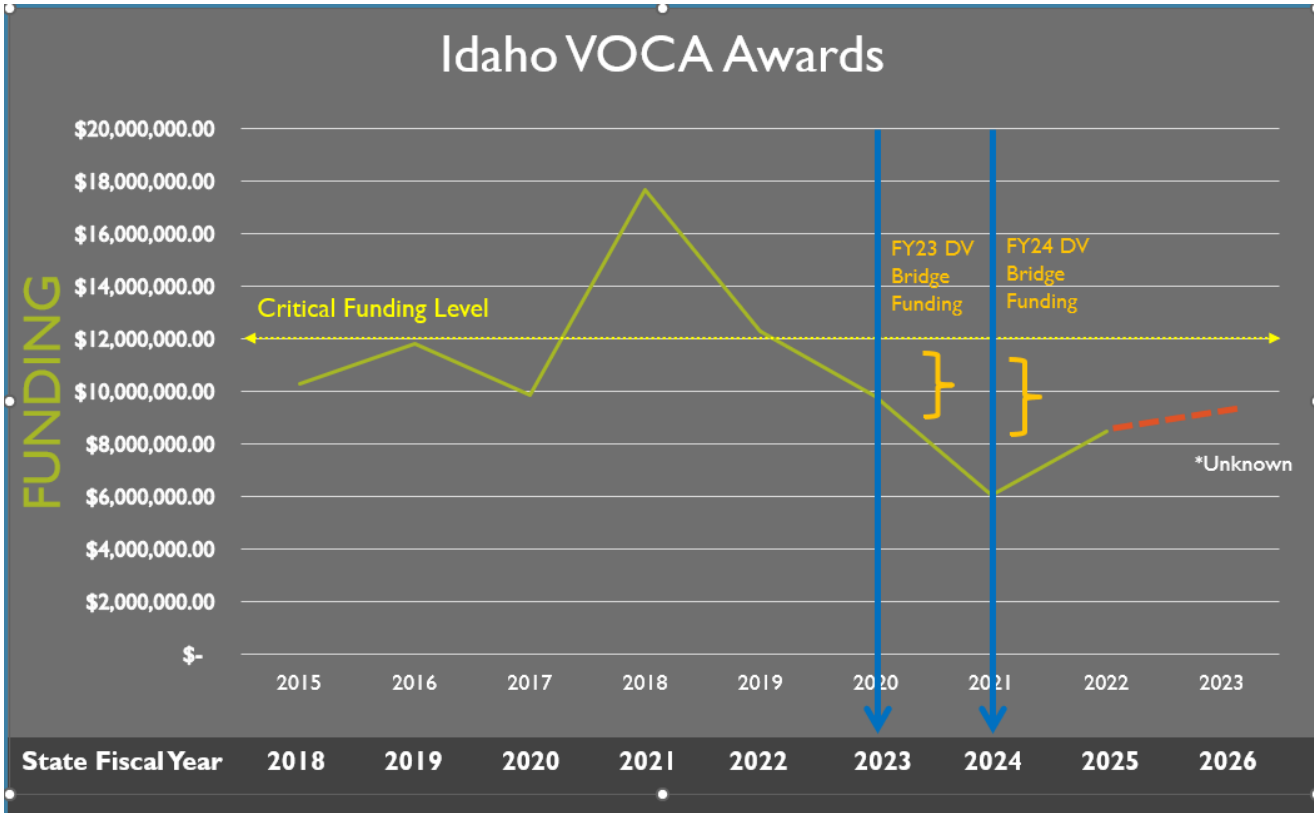
The vast majority (95.83% for FY22) of Council funding is from federal grants. In FY22, the Council was appropriated \$315,000 in General Funds. The bulk of funds available for victim services in Idaho comes from the Department of Justice Victims of Crime Act Assistance Grant (VOCA). The VOCA Crime Victims Fund is a non-taxpayer funded source; funds come from monetary penalties associated with federal criminal convictions or plea agreements. The VOCA grant amounts vary and declined sharply between 2018 and 2021. The VOCA Fix Act¹ became law July 22, 2021, resulting in plea agreements instead of *only* convictions paying into the Crime Victims Fund, which provides VOCA formula grants to states. This resulted in an increased VOCA Award in 2022 and hopefully more stable funding moving forward, but amounts are not yet known and are not able to be predicted. Historical amounts of VOCA Grant Awards to ICDVVA are as follows:

2022 VOCA Award (10/1/2021 – 9/30/25)	\$ 8,474,994
2021 VOCA Award (10/1/2020 – 9/30/24)	\$ 6,062,308
2020 VOCA Award (10/1/2019 – 9/30/23)	\$ 9,337,836
2019 VOCA Award (10/1/2018 – 9/30/22)	\$12,304,131
2018 VOCA Award (10/1/2017 – 9/30/21)	\$17,703,118
2017 VOCA Award (10/1/2016 – 9/30/20)	\$ 9,867,400
2016 VOCA Award (10/1/2015 – 9/30/19)	\$11,652,588
2015 VOCA Award (10/1/2014 – 9/30/18)	\$10,281,844

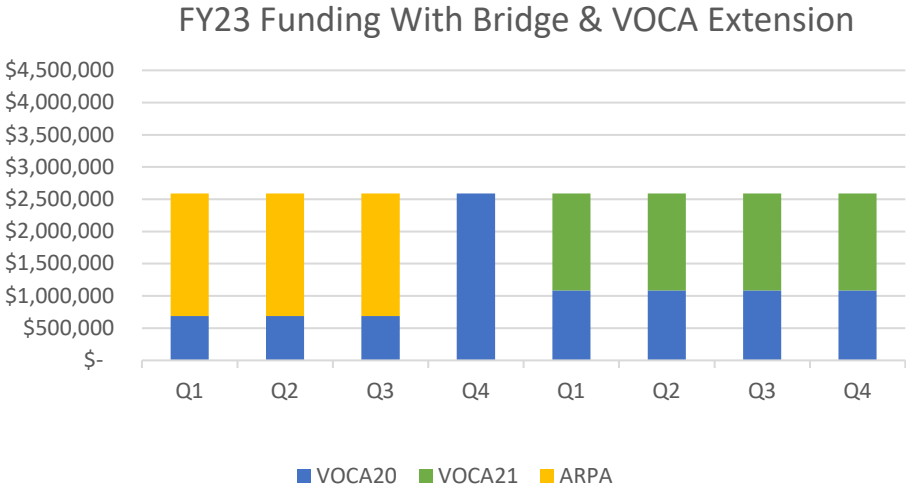
In order to sustain victim service programs statewide, \$12 million annually is a critical minimum funding level. Below that critical level, it is highly likely that some programs would have insufficient funding to continue operations. At the \$12 million critical funding level, there remains unmet demand for services. However, it is critical to maintain programs, even if they are not able to fully meet demand, because if programs close their doors and cease operations due to lack of funding, they may be unable to return when funding rebounds, especially in rural areas.

Recognizing this, for FY23 the Governor recommended, and the legislature approved, \$6 million in one-time DV Bridge funds from the State Fiscal Recovery Fund (from the American Rescue Plan Act) to help sustain programs until the Crime Victims Fund balance increases. For FY24 the Governor recommended \$2.5 million in additional one-time DV Bridge funds. The Council requested and received a one year no-cost extension on the VOCA 2020 Award, allowing Idaho to stabilize funding for programs across a 24 month period from Oct. 2022 to Oct. 2024.

¹ The VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021, Public Law 117-27, 117th Congress; amending 34 U.S.C. § 20101 – Crime Victims Fund



The graphic above shows the VOCA Awards, the state fiscal year in which they are spent (typically the last year of the federal award), and the gaps addressed by the DV Bridge (ARPA) funding. The graphic below shows how the Council used the DV Bridge funding, in conjunction with the one year VOCA extension, to stabilize funding across a twenty-four month period, starting with October 2022. (The federal fiscal year begins in October, and since the majority of Council funding is federal and each federal award has specific conditions, the Council issues subawards to programs that align with the federal fiscal year. The Council budget and agency business continues to operate on the state fiscal year calendar, which begins July 1st each year).



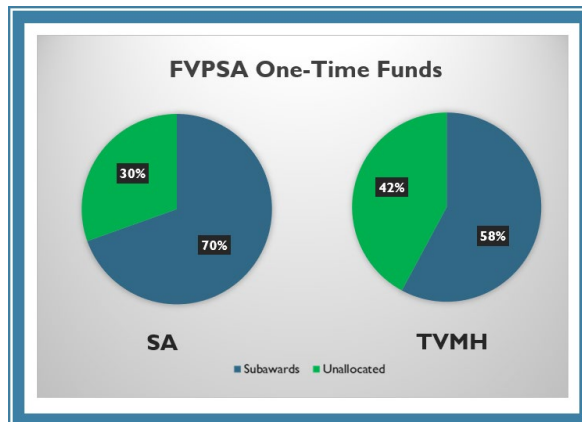
ICDVVA also receives funds from Health and Human Services Family Violence and Presentation Services Act (FVPSA). FVPSA funds to States are a baseline of \$600,000 annually plus an adjustment for population. Since Idaho’s population is growing, our FVPSA grant will likely continue to increase.

2022 FVPSA (10/1/2021 – 9/30/23)	\$1,092,516
2021 FVPSA (10/1/2020 – 9/30/22)	\$1,048,140
2020 FVPSA (10/1/2019 – 9/30/21)	\$1,020,523
2019 FVPSA (10/1/2018 – 9/30/20)	\$ 983,800

In 2020 and 2021, FVPSA also made available some one-time supplemental formula funds available states to address Covid related costs. The use of these funds is limited in scope and requires a Covid tie.

2021 FVPSA ARPA (Sexual Assault ²) (10/1/2020 – 9/30/25)	\$1,281,583
2021 FVPSA ARPA (Covid Testing ³) (10/1/2020 – 9/30/25)	\$2,215,625

As of the date of this strategic plan, the majority of these one-time supplemental funds have been subawarded, and it is anticipated that the remained will be subawarded to programs in FY24 awards:



The Council has fully expended these supplemental FVPSA awards:

2021 FVPSA ARPA ⁴ (10/1/2019 – 9/30/25)	\$ 629,043
2020 FVPSA CARES (3/27/2020 – 9/30/21)	\$ 184,258

² Funds may be used per FVPSA guidance to assist sexual assault programs with responding to the Covid pandemic; ICDVVA refers to these funds as FVPSA-SA and the list of allowable expenditures is found [here](#).

³ Funds may be used for Covid testing, vaccine administration and covid mitigation as provided in FVPSA guidance; ICDVVA refers to these funds as FVPSA-TVMH and the list of allowable expenditures is found [here](#).

⁴ Funds may be used to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate Covid within parameters established by FVPSA.

ICDVVA receives dedicated funds for grants for domestic violence projects and to meet the costs of maintaining the operation of the Council, per [I.C. § 39-5212](#), from three sources:

- a. \$15 per marriage license issued per [I.C. § 39-5213\(1\)](#)
- b. \$20 per divorce filing per [I.C. § 39-5213\(2\)](#)
- c. \$10 per violation of protection order fines per [I.C. § 39-6312\(1\)](#)

	Marriage/Divorce Revenue	Protection Order Violation Revenue	Total Dedicated Fund Revenue
FY23 projected	\$346,517	\$1,720	\$348,237
FY22	\$342,840	\$957	\$343,797
FY21	\$345,200	\$13,182	\$358,382
FY20	\$304,224.00	\$13,361.00	\$317,585.00
FY19	\$332,340.51	\$16,117.90	\$348,458.41
FY18	\$317,051.98	\$38,243.00	\$355,294.98
FY17	\$305,512.58	\$60,336.41	\$365,848.99
FY16	\$293,117.40	\$113,982.68	\$407,100.08
FY15	\$273,052.51	\$101,953.47	\$375,005.98
FY14	\$284,332.00	\$284,332.00	\$568,664.00
FY13	\$274,754.00	\$116,482.16	\$391,236.16
FY12	\$277,381.52	\$122,530.92	\$399,912.44

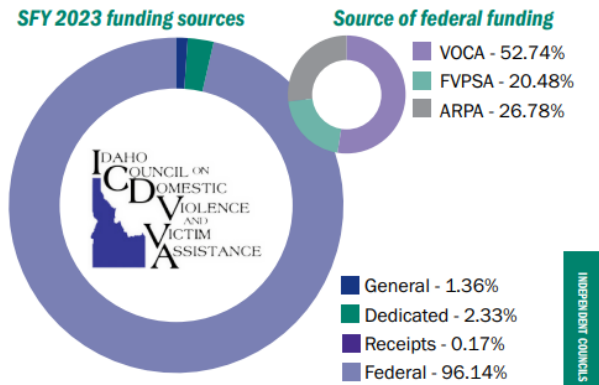
The Council does not receive a breakdown of revenues from marriage license fees versus divorce filing fees, but based on information from the [Idaho Vital Statistics Marriage and Divorce \(2021\)](#) reports the majority of the revenue is from marriage licenses. Using the available data, in calendar year 2021 total revenue from marriage and divorce fees was \$338,290, of which \$210,450 was from marriage licenses (based on the number of licenses issued) and \$127,840 from divorce filings.

The revenue from protection order violations has fallen off dramatically since FY16, as shown in the above chart. We have been unable to determine the cause of this. As of January 2023, a little over halfway through FY23, only 20 counties had collected and paid protection order violation revenue into the Dedicated Fund. It is not known whether protection order violation fees are not being imposed, not being collected, or there is a priority order of payment or other issue. Staff will continue to work on determining whether or not appropriate fees are being collected and paid into the fund as time and capacity allow.

ICDVVA historically hosts an annual multi-disciplinary educational conference for professionals such as social workers, prosecutors and other attorneys, offender intervention providers, law enforcement officers, and victim service providers. The conference is the only source of Council income which applies towards the ICDVVA receipt authority set by the Legislature at \$40,000 annually (increased from \$20,000 in FY22). Any conference income offsets the amount of the VOCA Award. The 2021

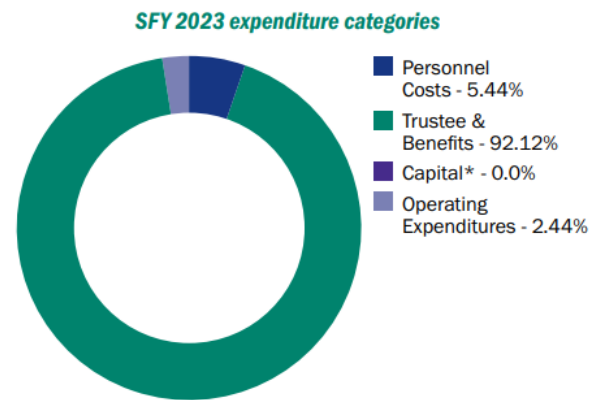
Conference was held virtually June 1, 2, and 3 with 526 attendees and live in 2022 June 1 & 2 with 448 attendees; Governor Little opened the conference both years. Moving forward, the conference was planned to be virtual every other year with a virtual conference in 2023 on June 5, 6 & 7. However, the 2023 Safety & Resilience conference was cancelled due to lack of staff capacity, as a number of critical projects took priority. Therefore, there will be no 2023 receipts.

SFY 2023 Funding Sources



Funding is channeled through the DHW budget, but councils are independent and not administered by DHW. Authorized FTP: 6; Original appropriation for SFY 2023: general funds \$317,100, total funds \$23.3 million

SFY 2023 Expenditure Categories



*Funding can not be used for Capital expenditures

Expenditures

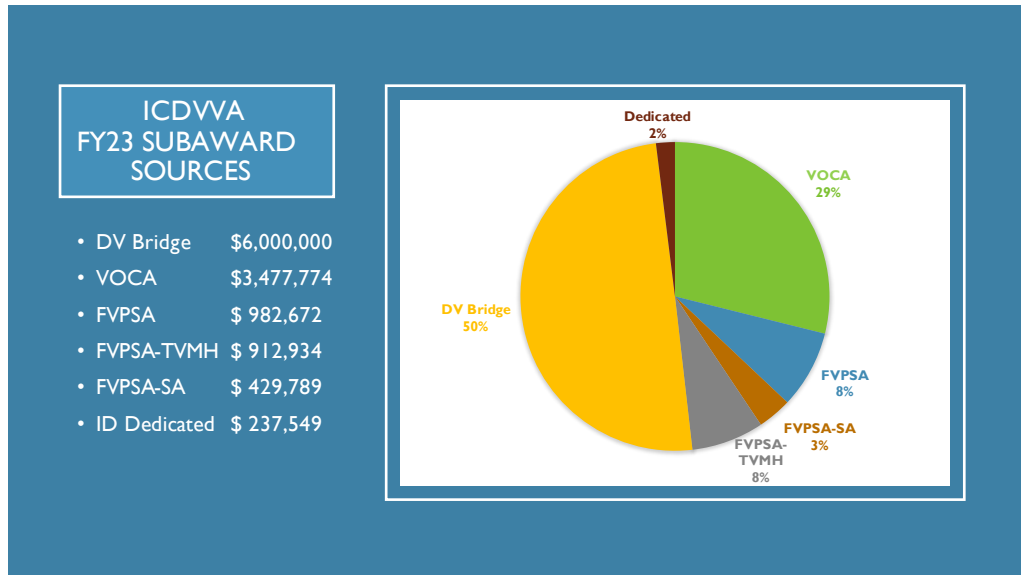
The Council’s FY23 total appropriation is \$13,707,200. Over 92% of the ICDVVA budget expenditures are to fund programs around the state providing victim services.

The following table breaks down the ICDVVA expenditures by personnel, operating, and Trustee & Benefit (payments to programs receiving ICDVVA grants, regardless of whether VOCA, FVPSA or State DV funds are used) and annual conference receipts. (Note: 6 FTE in FY22; 5 in FY21; 4 in prior years).

SFY	PERSONNEL	OPERATING	T&B	TOTAL	RECEIPTS
SFY17	\$279,100	\$143,400	\$6,728,300	\$7,150,800	\$19,500
SFY18	\$286,500	\$132,500	\$7,637,700	\$8,056,700	\$18,300
SFY19	\$330,700	\$182,800	\$9,533,500	\$10,047,000	\$23,900
SFY20	\$271,300	\$241,300	\$11,806,100	\$12,318,700	\$1,000
SFY21	\$375,500	\$212,600	\$15,315,400	\$15,903,500	\$26,200
SFY22	\$527,900	\$128,300	\$11,122,300	\$11,778,500	\$20,600
SFY23 est	\$558,000	\$244,700	\$12,326,600	\$13,129,300	\$30,000

*Data source SFY17-21 DU 2.00; **Data source SFY22 est 2QBR

The following chart breaks out the funding sources used for subawards to programs in FY23, three of which represent one-time vs. ongoing sources:



Federal Technology Grant

The Council pursued a competitive federal grant from the Office for Victims of Crime, available to four states to acquire technology for administration of the VOCA Assistance awards. The grant request was for the purpose of building state technology capacity. Idaho’s VOCA Victim Assistance grants are currently administered without grant management software. The implementation of a comprehensive system to manage the application, reimbursement, and budget management functions of ICDVVA grant awards would save valuable time for ICDVVA staff and subrecipient staff alike, as well as improve communication and access to information for all parties, and would reduce the incidence of errors. Many systems also have a data-collection component, and ICDVVA would like to be able to gather more detailed data than is currently collected in some key areas including victimization of senior citizens and individuals with specific disabilities.

With this grant, awarded in September of 2022, ICDVVA will research the various options for grant management software and determine the most efficient and cost-effective option to meet Idaho’s needs. The funds will cover the cost of a commercial off-the-shelf system, plus training of ICDVVA and subrecipient staff to use the new system. ICDVVA has no other source of funding to support this purchase. The hope is to have a system in place for grant administration beginning with the FY24 grant cycle in October of 2023, and use the system for applications and scoring beginning with the FY25 grant cycle.

In Idaho, many victims service agencies are small, and rarely have staff who are dedicated to working with finances and grant administration. Even executive directors frequently provide direct services to

victims. Any time spent on grant management by subrecipients is time taken away from direct services provided to a victim in need.

ICDVVA's first priority is to support direct services for crime victims in Idaho. The implementation of a grants management system will improve the efficiency of ICDVVA staff and subrecipient agencies across the state, so that subrecipient agencies can spend more time serving victims and ICDVVA staff can spend more time on activities that enhance services for all funded agencies. A data collection component to a grants management system would also assist in making data informed funding decisions and targeting gaps in service.

Key Services Provided FY21-FY22

Funding Direct Victim Service Providers

Sustaining victim programs through the decline in VOCA funding has been a key priority for the Council. All states have struggled to navigate this funding decline, with many losing victim service programs. Idaho has not yet lost any programs due to funding. Idaho programs have made a remarkable effort to pull together and reduce the total amount of their grant requests, recognizing the need to ensure the survival of all programs. It was a major shift to transition from typical grant requests, where each program sought as much funding as possible each application cycle, to limited and reduced requests where programs prioritized direct services and asked for the minimum necessary to sustain operations. Director Cunningham met with all funded programs and asked that they each take the needs of other programs into consideration when making grant requests and to keep the focus on sustaining services statewide until additional funding becomes available. *Idaho programs have done so*, with FY23 grant requests in line with, rather than far exceeding, available funds even though demand for services is at an all time high.

Programs are aware of the need to diversity funding sources and are becoming less dependent on Council funding. In FY21 and FY22, 22 funded programs relied on ICDVVA funding for over 50% of their annual budget according to their grant applications. In FY23, 14 programs relied on ICDVVA funding for over 50% of their annual budget. The Council application scoring rubric incentivizes decreased reliance on ICDVVA funding, but it is understood that funding sources and fundraising opportunities are not consistent in all areas of the state.

The top categories of victimization for which services are funded are family and domestic violence, child physical abuse or neglect, child sexual abuse, stalking, and sexual assaults. Many funded programs report that the pandemic has caused increased demand for their services. In FY21 VOCA funded, through ICDVVA subawards, 60,043 shelter nights for Idahoans and 27,972 crisis/hotline calls, as well as individual advocacy, individual counseling, and emergency financial assistance.

Currently ICDVAA funds 45 programs, which are public and nonprofit organizations (and one tribal program) that provide essential emergency shelter, legal services, counseling, basic needs and supplies, and other critical services to Idahoans who have experienced severe trauma. Council FY23 subawards fund 357 Idaho jobs in whole or in part, down from 374 in FY22 due to declining funds. As part of its ongoing efforts to increase transparency and ensure equitable grant funding distribution, for the FY24 grant application cycle, the Council will release compensation data from ICDVVA currently funded positions, with the minimum, average and highest hourly wage broken down by region and position type. This information will be available to both programs and the Council moving forward to assist in evaluating funding requests, including wage increase requests.

The agency website includes a list of [current grantees](#) and [amounts awarded](#) in the Grantees section. [Historical funding](#) of programs and amounts by year are available on the ICDVVA website. The number of programs funded by fiscal year relates both to available funding and the number of eligible applicants. In FY21 the Council funded 46 programs; in FY22 49 were funded, and in FY23 there are 45 funded programs.

Each year, the Council announces the availability of grant funds and advertises and promotes the funding opportunity to eligible applicants (nonprofit, tribal and government agencies providing victim services, and tribes). Applications are reviewed and scored, and eligibility verified (eligibility [criteria for VOCA](#) are established by the DOJ⁵; eligibility [criteria for FVPSA](#) are established by HHS⁶, and eligibility for State Project Grants is determined by [I.C. § 39-5210](#)⁷. Grant funds are distributed throughout the state according to the funding formulas specified in [IDAPA § 16.05.04](#), which for the past forty years has meant taking into account population, square miles per region, and marriage licenses issued, but not need and demand for services. FY24 awards will follow the revised administrative rules and take need and demand into account in distribution.

The Council determines the awards to eligible applicants. For FY23 awards, a [scoring rubric](#) was published with the application which incentivized programs to decrease their reliance on ICDVVA funding, to be conservative in funding requests and use at least 60% of requested funds for direct victim services, and to identify how the program to be funded would advance the Council's strategic

⁵ 42 U.S.C. 10601 governs the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) VOCA grant awards and [Part 200](#) – Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards governs VOCA.

⁶ 42 U.S.C. 10404(a)(4), [45 CFR Part 1370 final rule](#) covers administration of FVPSA awards, and [5 U.S.C. 301; 2 CFR part 200, Part 75](#): Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for HHS Awards governs FVPSA awards.

⁷ Projects must provide a safe house or refuge and a crisis line, and other services provided may include (but are not limited to) counseling, educational services for community awareness, presentation, treatment and rehabilitation, support groups, and assistance in obtaining medical, legal, psychological, or vocational services.

plan. Applicants were provided with both their application score and where the application score ranked among all applications.

State Dedicated funds for DV projects are distributed per [I.C. § 39-5212](#) with eligible projects given priority based upon an allocation of funds in the proportion that marriage licenses are filed in each region. The result of this allocation is that funds are not able to be distributed where they are most needed, but rather must be distributed based on where licenses are issued. Looking at available data on need and demand for a one year period from Oct. 1, 2021 – Sept. 30, 2022, in comparison to available funding from each region going into the Dedicated Fund, it is clear that money can be better allocated if need and demand were able to be considered:

Region	\$ per Marriage & Divorce	Unmet Shelter Nights (ICDVVA Need & Demand data)	Unmet Shelter Nights (FVPSA data Only)
1	\$ 61,251.25	8	3
2	\$ 13,129.42	16	3
3	\$ 36,522.25	343	298
4	\$ 59,469.68	956	258
5	\$ 24,729.01	30	16
6	\$ 20,333.17	0	0
7	\$ 41,615.22	0	23

ICDVVA processes roughly \$1 million in reimbursement requests to subrecipients monthly. Grant Managers review requests for reimbursement submitted by awardees for allowability and appropriate support with each draw request. The agency began tracking reimbursement processing time in FY21 to identify any delays in processing and target areas where efficiency could be improved so that funded programs could receive reimbursement payments in a timely manner. In FY21 reimbursement requests were processed and paid within 30 days of submission, on average. In FY22, the time from submission to payment was reduced to 18 days on average. The time it took between submission of a reimbursement and review by staff was reduced by 50% between FY21 and FY22, from 20 days to 10.

Statewide Planning, Data Collection and Needs Assessment

To assess victim needs, identify gaps in service and demand for services, identify underserved populations, and identify barriers victim service providers face, the Council engages in data collection, research, stakeholder engagement sessions, and collaborations with others serving overlapping or intersecting populations.

Major issues that hinder victim assistance include lack of emergency shelter, lack of affordable housing (which causes survivors to stay in shelter/alternative housing for longer periods and some to

stay in abusive situations rather than become homeless when housing is unavailable), lack of mental health providers, lack of cultural and language accessible services (i.e. bi-cultural, bi-lingual advocates and counselors), access (i.e. public transportation) to victim services agencies, lack of economic opportunities, and continued stigma regarding the reporting crime victimization. Programs report that access to affordable, subsidized, or temporary housing is limited. This prevents victims from finding safety, or the ability to break the cycle of violence by permanently leaving their situation. Programs, especially in the most rural areas of the state, struggle to find qualified mental health providers; this leaves victims without the assistance needed to heal from trauma. More individuals trained in social work and psychology need to be recruited to come to Idaho or need to be trained here. In some of the most rural communities, lack of public transportation or a vehicle make it difficult to drive to a program, or keep medical, legal, or advocacy appointments, and for many, lack of available childcare causes the same problem. Finally, there is stigma associated with victimization, especially in rural communities where everyone knows everyone and for victims who are from historically marginalized communities (i.e. black, indigenous, Latinx, people of color, LGBTQ, people with disabilities, immigrants and refugees), and sometimes victims do not feel safe reporting crimes to law enforcement, because they do not believe the justice system will treat them fairly.

With the pandemic, many service providers have introduced virtual assistance programs, which has assisted in making victim services more accessible in rural areas than it has been in the past. Many funded programs outreach extensively in their communities, partnering with law enforcement, healthcare, and other nonprofit agencies to ensure victims are referred to their program if others encounter a victim first. Law enforcement has some police chiefs who are heavily invested in sexual assault kit initiatives which has resulted in our state being a leader in tracking sexual assault kits. The state does not require a victim report sexual assault if they are tested, but all kits are tested, unless a victim chooses to remain anonymous.

Research

Working with the Council, Boise State University conducted a statewide needs assessment, *Crime Victims in Idaho: An Assessment of Needs and Services*, released 2014. The study provided an overall picture of the state of victim services at that time and contained numerous recommendations. To update this needed assessment and to fulfill its statutory duty to compile data on the services and programs provided to victims of domestic violence and other crimes and the geographic incidence of domestic violence and other crimes in this state, the Council contracted in 2019 with Boise State University to provide a series of reports on victim needs in Idaho on a biennial basis, with the final report in the series anticipated in June of 2023. The [reports](#) focused on surveying victim service providers/agencies, surveying victims, examining the impacts of sexual assault legislation, and considering two emerging issues. Volume One of the Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services in Idaho contains four volumes:

[Issue 1](#): Emerging Issues in Victimization: The Impact of the *Clarke* Decision on Policing's

Response to Victimization

[Issue 2](#): Idaho Crime Victim Service Provider Survey Results 2020

[Issue 3](#): Idaho's Sexual Assault Kit Initiative: The Effect of HB528 on Sexual Assault Clearance Rates

[Issue 4](#): Idaho Crime Victim Survey

Additionally, in September of 2021, Boise State University completed [HCR33 Report: Idaho's Missing & Murdered Indigenous Persons](#) (MMIP) which was funded with a one-time legislative appropriation through the Council to examine available data on the MMIP issue in Idaho.

Volume Two of the Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services in Idaho contains four volumes:

[Issue 1](#): Idaho Crime Victim Service Provider Survey: Year Two

[Issue 2](#): Idaho Crime Victim Survey: Year Two

Issue 3: *Idaho's Sexual Assault Kit Initiative, anticipated April 2023*

Issue 4: *The second emerging issue report, anticipated June, 2023, will focus on housing, which is consistently identified as one of the largest challenges currently faced by victims of domestic violence (emergency housing, transitional housing, and permanent housing).*

In June 2019 the Idaho Supreme Court issued [State v Clarke](#), 165 Idaho 393, 446 P.3d 451 (2019) which made it unlawful for police to make an arrest in misdemeanor crimes that happen outside their presence without a warrant. In [Emerging Issues in Victimization: The Impact of the Clarke Decision on Policing's Response to Victimization](#), the Boise State Research Team looked at the impact this decision has had on domestic violence policies and found mostly negative impacts; recommendations were provided by the study. The police response to the decision varies widely throughout the State, largely resource dependent. In rural areas with a limited number of law enforcement officers, the additional time at the scene to obtain a warrant can be highly problematic, as can the availability of a judge to obtain a warrant. There is substantial concern about the inability of officers at the scene of misdemeanor domestic violence calls to remove perpetrators of violence from the scene given these new barriers to arrest. When perpetrators cannot be removed, victims may need to be removed, causing an increased demand for emergency shelter.

The Council recognizes the effects of *Clarke* decision are significant and is committed to working on potential solutions and educating policymakers about the issue. The Council requested the Statistical Analysis Center look at the available data on domestic violence arrests pre and post *Clarke* and the SAC issued a [research brief](#) in November of 2022 which shows that law enforcement response to DV incidents has changed post-*Clarke*. Domestic Violence incidents classified as aggravated assaults increased and simple assaults decreased, while domestic violence citations (where there is no arrest) increased. The Council's Research Analyst also reviewed data from the Judicial Branch and found that

across the state, misdemeanor domestic violence charges decreased and felony domestic violence charges slightly increased after *Clarke*.

The BSU victim survey concluded in September, 2022. To ensure that victim feedback remains available, to remove the burden of collecting it from subrecipients, and to have access to victim feedback in real-time, the Council developed a short anonymous survey for programs to share with victims. The survey launched in October of 2022 and is voluntary. The Council provided victim survey cards in English, Spanish and Arabic with a QR code for the survey, and also provided programs with tablets that can administer the survey in a variety of other languages as needed.

The Council hired its first Research Analyst, Sr. in May of 2021. The Council collects required performance data from funded programs and completes required federal performance reports for both VOCA and FVPSA funded programs. The research analyst meets with all funded programs to ensure accuracy of data and improve data collection methods, as well as identify data gaps.

In 2021, the Council identified need and demand for services as a data gap. Although programs report on the services they provide, there was not data being collected on services for which programs had demand but did not have the means or capacity to address. To address this data gap, the Council began gathering data on housing and counseling demands in FY22. Data from July 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022 indicates the average waitlist for adults to obtain counseling was 26 days and the average waitlist for children was 28 days. For the same period, 1,082 individuals were waitlisted for emergency shelter while 2, 445 were provided shelter. That equates to 44% of victims needing emergency shelter and unable to be housed, or 1 in every 2.25 victims.

Another identified data gap was that there was no data being collected from offender intervention programs. The Council began gathering data from Offender Intervention Programs in January of 2022 so that the number of individuals obtaining treatment and other basic data will be available moving forward. It is a goal to eventually house this data in a database searchable by DV Evaluators to determine whether offenders have been previously required to attend intervention programs and whether or not they successfully completed those programs.

The Council has acted on a number of recommendations in the BSU reports and continues to do so.

Stakeholder Engagement Sessions, Collaborations & Feedback

In November of 2022 the Council conducted a stakeholder survey, asking programs to provide anonymous responses to a short survey. There were 40 responses. Highlights of the survey results:

- 84.62% felt all funded programs are treated equally

- The most used resources were the newsletter (36.46%), the resource library (29.17%) and the email listserv (21.88%)
- The most useful portions of our website were policies & procedures (22.9%), grant admin manual (21.6%) and reports & data (19.5%)
- 69% of programs said they know what the Council's IDAPA rules are and how they impact programs as a result of negotiated rulemaking process
- 97.5% of respondents found Council staff respectful
- 53% said monitoring was not stressful and staff made it easy & efficient, while 43.59% said it was stressful but they understood the need & process
- Almost all the ICDVVA activities were equally valued (webinars, site visits, board presentations, roundtables, application, rubric, funding levels, etc.)
- 78.95% said questions were answered within 24 hrs; 21% in 25-48 hrs
- 3 Positives most mentioned: transparency, communication, efficiency
- Negatives/greatest concern: decreasing funds outside of ICDV control
- Top 2023 Priorities: pursue additional funds & revised rules approval

The Council has made a significant effort to collaborate and engage with stakeholders to work together to share information and data, best practices, training opportunities, and make connections among those serving populations which intersect or overlap the population of crime victims. In 2023, the Council has decided to prioritize a few key collaborations, working very closely with the following:

- Council for the Deaf & Hard of Hearing
- Council on Developmental Disabilities
- Victim's Compensation
- Idaho State Police Planning, Grants & Research (including the Statistical Analysis Center)

The Council annually conducts regional roundtables in order to hear from programs about the challenges they face and the gaps in service and unmet needs in their regions. In 2021, these roundtables were virtual, and in addition to funded victim service programs and offender intervention programs, a number of other agencies and partners participated. The Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing presented at every roundtable, offering information and resources on serving the deaf community and answering questions (in addition, they offered a training at the 2021 annual conference). Many others similarly participated in the roundtables with victim service programs, including the Council for Developmental Disabilities, Victim's Compensation, Idaho Children's Trust, the Idaho Secretary of State Address Confidentiality Program, the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, Idaho State Police Planning, Grants & Research (which administers STOP and VAWA funds), and some of DHW's Regional Mobile Crisis Supervisors.

Some ideas and innovations that came out of the 2021 roundtables:

- Establishment of a mentor program in which a struggling or newer program is paired with a similar established program for assistance and mentorship. The relationship is voluntary and

facilitated by Council staff upon request. This has been successful, with both mentors and mentees reporting positive experiences and favorable outcomes.

- Establishment of a form bank and resource library so that funded programs have an opportunity to share sample policies, forms, and manuals without “reinventing the wheel.” Programs report this has been useful to them as they implement or revise policies and has assisted in making more information available in Spanish throughout the state. Council staff add to the bank/resource library when they come across good examples as part of training or collaborating with programs in other states and/or as part of monitoring (with the permission of the subrecipient).
- Better connection between victim service providers and offender intervention providers so that offender intervention trainees can obtain volunteer hours working with victim service providers and gain experience and insight on victim perspectives.

The 2022 roundtables were live and included a half day of live training open to the public, to bring training opportunities to multiple locations around the state. Based on feedback from programs, in 2023 the roundtables will combine two or more regions and include a full day of training on requested topics. Other stakeholders

The Council has a relationship with the Idaho Prosecuting Attorney’s Association, the Idaho Sheriff’s Association, and the Idaho Victim Witness Association and is actively working to share training opportunities and otherwise collaborate towards shared goals relating to improving the lives of victims of crime. The Council also initiated collaborations with the Governor’s Task Force on Children at Risk (CARTF), the Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired, and Idaho Housing & Finance Association (IFHA). DHW’s Sexual Violence Prevention Health Program Manager also regularly collaborates with the Council.

Currently the Council funds only one tribe, the Nez Perce, as other tribes have not applied for funding. However, the Council has an on-going partnership with the Coeur d’Alene Tribe and the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence regarding Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and People. In 2021, Council staff had the opportunity to visit the Shoshone Bannock Tribe and meet with their Victims Assistance Program to explore ways to collaborate, including on training opportunities. The Council shares training and grant funding opportunities with contacts at all five Idaho tribes and is committed to continuing to work towards greater collaboration with every tribe to ensure that indigenous people have access to victim services, offender intervention programs, funding and training opportunities, and other resources.

ICDVVA is collaborating closely with the Statistical Analysis Center on a data dashboard that will allow visualization of both crime and victimization data. The dashboard is expected to be available in time to inform FY24 funding decisions. In addition, the Council initiated an informal collaborative data workgroup and hosts quarterly meetings where the various agencies and groups gathering and

utilizing data for various state and federal program dealing with crime victims and/or crime prevention or intersecting or overlapping populations can share available data and collaborate on filling data gaps. For example, ICDVVA and several other agencies need information on underserved populations, geographic areas, and the prevalence and incidence of various types of crimes. ICDVVA shares the data it collects with other programs and agencies as well as seeks to cooperate on data gathering projects, both to reduce the number of surveys and data-collection efforts programs are dealing with, and to avoid duplication of effort among state agencies and programs seeking the same or similar information.

ICDVVA also actively seeks collaboration with other agencies administering grant funds to look for efficiencies and ways to avoid duplication of effort. Currently, for example, a nonprofit service provider may seek funding from various state agencies, each requiring its own application and having its own system for grant reporting, data collection, reimbursement processing, etc. Meanwhile, there may be several state agencies with different employees working with the same nonprofit, all unaware of the other agencies that are *also* working with the nonprofit; there are likely not only duplications of effort and inefficiencies but missed opportunities to look at “the big picture” of how the various crime types, prevention efforts, public funding streams and victim services fit together. For example, through collaboration and information sharing, it may be possible to track the effectiveness of sexual violence prevention efforts and see if those efforts result in a reduction in victim services provided for sexual violence victimizations in a region or review the prevalence of child abuse services reported in a region to better inform child abuse prevention efforts.

The Council Executive Director and Council staff have made site visits to all funded programs to meet individually with program staff, tour facilities and shelters, talk about the challenges faced by individual programs, prepare for upcoming funding declines, and encourage program participation in Council initiatives.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) provides funding to the Council as the State administering agency for federal victim assistance grant funds, and also provides funding to Idaho’s state domestic violence coalition, the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence. While the Council and the Coalition have different functions, FVPSA requires cooperation and coordination between the two, and the Council worked with the Coalition in a variety of ways in 2022, including the following:

- A member of the Coalition served on the Council’s Conference Planning Committee
- The Council participates in the Coalition’s program Director Calls bi-monthly
- A member of the Coalition serves on the Council’s Offender Intervention Committee
- The Executive Director of the Council and Co-Directors of the Coalition met several times to discuss issues, including eligible uses of the FVPSA-SA and FVPSA-TVMH one-time funding

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- The Coalition’s input was solicited as part of the Council’s negotiated rulemaking process to change the distribution of federal grant funds and allow need and demand to be considered
 - The Coalition was invited to comment on the Council’s strategic plan as part of the annual revision to the plan
 - The Coalition was invited to provide feedback on updates underway to the Service Standards which set minimum standards for funded programs
 - The Council and the Coalition both work to address recommendations identified in the Boise State needs assessment reports
 - The Council participated in the Coalition’s Idaho Coordinated Response initiative, which ended September 30, 2022
 - The two organizations collaborate extensively to address the MMIP issue in Idaho and both have members serving on the ICJC MMIP Subcommittee;
 - Both the Council and the Coalition serve on the Domestic Violence Advisory Task Force, the Idaho State Police Grants Council, and the Idaho Sexual Assault Kit Initiative

Both of the primary federal grants administered by the Council require the state to identify underserved populations, which may include victim demographic characteristics, type of crime experienced by the victim, and populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services. The Council consulted VOCA guidance for underserved definition requirements ([42 U.S.C. 10603\(a\)\(2\)\(B\)](#)), FVPSA guidance for underserved definition requirements ([FVPSA 45 CFR § 1370](#)) and compared various definitions used by other states as well as other Idaho agencies.

Taking into account best available data from all of the above research, collaboration and engagement, the Council currently defines underserved as follows:

Underserved populations are those who face additional barriers and challenges accessing victim services.

Such barriers and challenges can include race, ethnicity (including indigenous peoples), religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, special needs (including language barriers or physical, developmental, and/or intellectual disabilities), blindness/low vision, deafness/difficulty hearing, national origin, immigration status, senior age, and living in a rural area as defined by Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)([CMS- Am I Rural](#)).

FVPSA requires a state plan to provide for the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of programs and projects to prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; to provide immediate shelter, supportive services, and access to community-based programs for victims of family, domestic, and dating violence, and their dependents; and to provide specialized services for children exposed to family, domestic, or dating violence, including victims who are members of underserved populations (45 CFR [§ 1370.10](#)). Portions of this strategic plan, updated annually, are

included in the State's annual mandatory FVPSA application and, taken together, these serve as Idaho's FVPSA required state plan.

Offender Intervention Oversight

The Council currently oversees 27 approved Offender Intervention programs. The Offender Intervention Program (OIP) Committee (formerly COVOIPS) engaged in a year long process to revise the minimum standards for approved programs, which included a literature review, focus groups, and comparison to the standards of other states. [New revised standards](#) took effect January 1, 2022, and data collection from programs commenced at the same time. There are staff capacity constraints that have prevented a regular schedule of offender intervention program monitoring to occur.

Monitoring Victim Service Programs

Council staff must monitor all funded programs to comply with federal grant requirements. This requires review of applicable policies and procedures, facilities, management, governance and leadership, financial reports and audits, data collection and reporting systems, personnel and timekeeping records, and a myriad of other things designed to ensure program compliance with grant requirements. Monitoring frequency is determined in part by risk assessments, but programs are to be monitored at least once within a two- year cycle. The Council Grant Managers revamped agency monitoring materials to adjust to remote monitoring and monitored all 46 funded programs in 2021 (some with site visits but most remotely). In 2022, 24 programs were monitored. In 2023, 26 programs are scheduled for monitoring.

Training

The Council endeavors to provide quality and free or affordable training opportunities to victim service providers and those in related fields throughout the State, as well as serve as an information source for training opportunities in the fields of victim services and offender intervention. ICDVVA sponsors an annual Safety & Resilience conference in early June. In addition, the Council website (Resources, Training Opportunities) is regularly updated to feature relevant training opportunities, many of which are offered at no cost (such as through the Office of Victims of Crime). Council staff put on webinars each year to assist funding recipients with the application process, the monitoring process, financial reporting, data collection and reporting, and to address requested topics. ICDVVA co-sponsored a Missing & Murdered Indigenous People's conference May 4 & 5, 2022, with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the Idaho Coalition. Half day trainings on the neurobiology of trauma were offered as part of each Regional Roundtable in 2022, with 147 attendees from programs, law enforcement, and others working with victims. The Council also maintains recorded sessions from the 2021 Safety & Resilience Conference on its YouTube channel.

The Council has partnered with the Idaho State Police to develop recorded trainings for law enforcement, approved for POST credit, on the following:

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- Trauma informed interviewing of sexual and domestic violence survivors
 - Neurobiology of trauma effects on survivors of sexual and domestic violence
 - Understanding vicarious trauma for law enforcement officers investigating sexual and domestic violence (what LE officers and their families and friends should understand and recognize about vicarious trauma in LE officers)
 - Working effectively with SANE nurses and victim advocates for law enforcement
 - School Resource Officer training on sexual assault response and reporting in K-12 schools
 - Investigating sexual assault and sextortion and human trafficking
 - Investigating sexual assault of male victims

Agency Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures

The agency achieved all goals set in 2022 for improved agency operations and efficiency, enhanced collaboration, and data development, including the following:

- Completed transition to subawards on a federal vs. state fiscal year
- Developed & implemented a victim survey to collect real-time statewide data on victim needs (tablets were provided to programs to assist in survey administration, including making the survey available in multiple languages)
- Improved reimbursement processing time
- Met with the boards of funded programs to inform them about the federal funding decline we are navigating and the need to work together to sustain victim services
- Monitored half of all funded programs, remaining current with monitoring obligations
 - updated monitoring tools/risk assessments for funded programs
 - updated “form bank” for policies and resources for funded programs
 - continued co-monitoring of common subrecipients with Idaho State Police
- Shared housing and counseling demand data from funded programs at roundtables
- Adopted updated Minimum Standards for Offender Intervention Programs and commenced data collection from programs
- Completed the Negotiated Rulemaking Process to revise funding distribution rules
- Gave seven presentations regarding Council work and/or available victim data⁸
- Conducted a stakeholder survey for anonymous feedback on key issues
- Reverted no federal funds, and spent as little as possible on agency operations, allocating operational savings towards programs
 - **VOCA 2019: \$12,302,131 Award.** Fully spent. While 5% (\$615,206) is allowed for grant administration & training (1% cap on conference costs, remainder for

⁸ Idaho Association of County Juvenile Justice Administrators (IACJJA); Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC); Governor’s Task Force on Children at Risk (CARTF); Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Conference; DV Court Conference; VOCA Annual Administrators Conference; VOCA Bi-Annual Administrators Summit

staff & operating costs), ICDVVA spent only 3.8% on administrative/operating and allocated the additional \$141,169 to programs. 96.2% was awarded to programs instead of 95%.

- **FVPSA 2021: \$1,048,140 Award.** Fully spent. 95% to programs, 5% (\$52,407) for grant administration (ICDVVA staff & operating costs).
- **FVPSA ARP: \$629,043 Award.** Fully spent. 95% to programs, 5% (\$31,452) for grant administration (ICDVVA staff & operating costs).

Internal agency operations and efficiency goals for 2023 include:

- Acquisition, customization & implementation of grants management software
- Participation in the statewide transition to LUMA, impacting agency operations

The Council has determined its four main goals for the future as follows:

Goal 1: Prioritize the availability of direct services to assist victims of crime throughout Idaho and the efficient use of funding to maximize those services

Goal 2: Develop and share reliable data on crime and victimization which can serve as a basis for decision making

Goal 3: Serve as a key resource on issues and policies impacting victims of crime

Goal 4: Collaborate with other stakeholders to enhance the accessibility of resources to underserved populations and promote a sustainable safety net of critical victim services throughout Idaho

The following charts set forth objectives, tasks/action items, and targets related to each goal.

Goal 1: Prioritize the availability of direct services to assist victims of crime throughout Idaho and the efficient use of funding to maximize those services

Goal 1: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
<p>1.1: Fund eligible projects based on clearly identified criteria, taking into account best available data on the need and demand for services and the barriers to accessing such services</p>	<p>1.1.1: Identify metrics to be considered in grant application evaluation and award decisions (e.g., the evaluation of subrecipient operating efficiency, fundraising efforts, sustainability/succession planning, grant performance, inter-agency collaboration, monitoring/audit findings, cost per victim served, underserved populations reached). Annually update a transparent rubric for applying these metrics, and share it with all stakeholders</p> <p>1.1.2: The evaluation criteria and scoring rubric will be published along with annual grant applications; each application will be scored accordingly, and each applicant will be provided their scores along with the resulting funding decision</p> <p>1.1.3: Services to crime victims should be victim-centered, trauma-informed, and reflect best practices in the field. Retaining trained program staff and engaging in succession planning for key staff are valuable to ensure continuity of services.</p> <p>1.1.4: Direct services to victims should be the primary focus of subaward budgets</p>	<p>Target 1: Each grant subaward will include a minimum budget of 60% for direct victim services</p>
<p>1.2: Efficient Use of Resources</p>	<p>1.2.1: Maximize services to crime victims by using the bare minimum needed to sustain Council staff and operations and directing additional dollars to funded programs whenever possible</p> <p>1.2.2: Encourage funded programs to work together to ensure key victim services remain available in each region (e.g., job sharing across programs, staff retention, collaboration)</p>	<p>Target 2: Use all federal grant funds awarded, with \$0 reverted at end of grant period</p>
<p>1.3: Pursue additional funding sources for victim services to address identified gaps</p>	<p>1.3.1: Seek out and pursue additional funding options and opportunities for funding victim services to ensure services are available statewide</p> <p>1.3.2: Maximize the amount of state dedicated funds spent on programs vs. Council operations</p> <p>1.3.3: Utilize the Council’s OVC Technology Grant to acquire grant management software</p>	<p>Target 3: Implement grant management software to administer FY24 awards and FY25 applications & awards, streamlining operations for both Council and subrecipient staff</p>

Goal 2: Develop and share reliable data on crime and victimization which can serve as a basis for decision making

Goal 2: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
<p>2.1: Develop a data dashboard which reflects current, comprehensive and best available information on the incidence of violent crime and victimization throughout Idaho</p>	<p>2.1.1: Work with the Statistical Analysis Center and collaborate with other agencies and groups with victimization, crime, and/or other relevant data</p> <p>2.1.2: Work to get Memorandum of Understandings (MOU) in place with relevant agencies partnering on the data dashboard to ensure data remains current</p>	<p>Target 4: Launch the data dashboard before the end of FY23</p> <p>Target 5: Update the data dashboard at least annually</p>
<p>2.2: Develop and share data on the demand and unmet need for victim services with other stakeholders to assist with effective allocation of resources</p>	<p>2.2.1: Use the emerging issues report in the existing Boise State Biennial Report on Victimization and Victim Services contract to obtain information on DV victim housing/shelter needs</p> <p>2.2.2: Collect & analyze data on waiting lists for victim services and availability and capacity of emergency and transitional housing for victims without significantly burdening programs</p> <p>2.2.3: Develop a Request for Proposal for a comprehensive victim needs assessment to be used to effectively allocate resources where and how they are most needed and identify gaps in service, to be released no later than December 2024</p>	<p>Target 6: Share crime victimization and demand/need data and trends in an annual report commencing FY23</p> <p>Target 7: Continue to collect & analyze data on waiting lists for victim services and use data to inform grant funding decisions when possible</p>
<p>2.3: Collect data on offender intervention programs (OIP) and repeat offenders</p>	<p>2.3.1: Collect data on individuals required to complete offender intervention programs, including demographics and completion rates, without significantly burdening providers</p> <p>2.3.2: Explore options for a searchable database DV Evaluators could use to see whether offenders have previously been involved in intervention programs in Idaho – likely not feasible to implement until 2025</p>	<p>Target 8: Continue to collect OIP data quarterly from providers</p>
<p>2.4: Develop data reporting requirements for State DV funding</p>	<p>2.4.1: Develop reporting requirements and a data collection plan for programs receiving State DV funding which is not unduly burdensome but tracks use of the funding</p>	<p>Target 9: Implement with the start of the FY24 grant cycle 10/1/2023</p>

Goal 3: Serve as a key resource on issues and policies impacting victims of crime

Goal 3: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
<p>3.1: Promote and fund accessible best-practice and professional development training for those working: a) with victims of crime, or b) to rehabilitate offenders</p>	<p>3.1.1: Provide regional training opportunities which address training needs of victim service providers and offender intervention providers</p> <p>3.1.2: Promote and fund victim-centered, trauma-informed, best practices and professional development training for a diverse array of fields (e.g. victim advocates, social workers, law enforcement, prosecutors, first responders, victim witness coordinators)</p>	<p>Target 10: Fund a training coordinator position in FY24 through a competitive grant proposal with the goal of a funded program taking on the organization of the annual Safety & Resilience Conference and other training needs identified by ICDVVA</p>
<p>3.2: Continue to work with other stakeholders to meaningfully address the Murdered and Missing Indigenous People (MMIP) issue in Idaho</p>	<p>3.2.1: Continue to partner with tribes and other stakeholders on MMIP conferences, educational outreach opportunities, data collection, & policy development</p> <p>3.2.2: Continue to serve on the ICJC MMIP Subcommittee and work to further the mission of the subcommittee</p>	
<p>3.3: Engage in meaningful collaborations with other stakeholders to share data and resources impacting victims of crime, improve policies, and/or enhance or victim services</p>	<p>3.3.1: Collaborate with others serving intersecting or overlapping populations (e.g., sexual assault and child abuse prevention, prosecuting attorneys, correctional officers, substance abuse and behavioral health programs, tribes, child protective services, etc.) to share information and resources</p> <p>3.3.2: ICDVVA staff will continue to work with funded programs and other stakeholders to develop regional and statewide contact and resource lists</p>	<p>Target 11: Invite other stakeholders to participate in regional roundtables (e.g. Victim’s Comp., ISP Grants, DDC, DHHC)</p> <p>Target 12: Attend meetings, conferences, and trainings to keep informed about the work of others</p>
<p>3.4: Engage in public outreach and education regarding needed and available victim services, and the prevalence and impacts of intimate partner violence and child abuse</p>	<p>3.4.1: Continue monthly informational newsletter</p> <p>3.4.2: Continue to work with the Statistical Analysis Center regarding relevant crime & victimization data and trends</p> <p>3.4.3: Use agency website as a clearinghouse for relevant data, reports and training opportunities</p>	<p>Target 13: Share data & information/give presentations to various stakeholders throughout the year</p>

Goal 4: Collaborate with other stakeholders to enhance the accessibility of resources to underserved populations and promote a sustainable safety net of critical victim services throughout Idaho

Goal 4: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
<p>4.1: Improve accessibility of victim services for deaf and hard of hearing victims of crime</p>	<p>4.1.1: Collaborate with the Council for Deaf & Hard of Hearing to provide training for a Deaf Advocates Team (DAT) and ASL interpreters and ensure the DAT is available to serve victims throughout Idaho</p> <p>4.1.2: Make funding available for programs to employ or utilize deaf advocates who can serve both deaf/hard of hearing and non-deaf clients; provide funding for ASL interpreters</p> <p>4.1.3: Engage in outreach and education so that law enforcement, SANE nurses, ERs, and victim service providers are aware of and able to utilize the DAT whenever they are working with a deaf/hard of hearing person involved in a traumatic event</p>	<p>Target 14: Have a trained DAT with a minimum of 3 (ideally 8-10) trained advocates in place by the end of 2023</p> <p>Target 15: Train all funded programs on the use of DATs and encourage programs to hire and utilize DAT members to enhance accessibility</p>
<p>4.2: Improve accessibility (physical and programmatic) of victim services for disabled victims of crime</p>	<p>4.2.1: Collaborate with the Council on Developmental Disabilities to improve accessibility of victim services for disabled individuals</p> <p>4.2.2: Make funding available for programs to employ disabled advocates, who can serve both disabled non-disabled clients</p> <p>4.2.3: Engage in partnership, outreach and education so that law enforcement and other stakeholders are aware of Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) ability to serve adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities and CACs do so using best practices</p>	
<p>4.3: Improve language access for victims of crime with limited English proficiency</p>	<p>4.3.1: Collaborate with stakeholders with existing language access plans to expand the availability of interpretation services to additional victims</p> <p>4.3.2: Make funding available for programs to provide meaningful language access to all victims</p> <p>4.3.3: Provide assistance to victim service programs to build language access plans for their communities</p>	<p>Target 16: Work toward a statewide program for interpretation/translation services (language and ASL) all victim service providers could utilize</p> <p>Target 17: Provide training on best practices</p>

It is the goal of the Council to consider all available data and the input of all stakeholders in formulating strategic plans moving forward in order to develop comprehensive and effective plans to address the needs of victims of crime in Idaho. If you have comments on this plan, please forward them to the Council staff at info@icdv.idaho.gov for consideration. The Council revises its strategic plan annually in the first quarter of the calendar year.

Cybersecurity Plan

ICDVVA is assigned to Information Technology Services (ITS) for IT support and believes that ITS has addressed cybersecurity issues as required. However, because ICDVVA is attached to the Department of Health & Welfare for budget purposes, ICDVVA must also use some DHW IT systems. Council staff must remote into DHW IT systems. The DHW Strategic Plan addresses DHW compliance with Executive Order 2017-02. Compliant with the Governor’s order, all ICDVVA staff are required to complete the state’s annual cybersecurity training.

Red Tape Reduction Act

In accordance with the Governor’s Red Tape Reduction Act (Executive order 2019-02) the ICDVVA Executive Director is designated as the Rules Review Officer (RRO) to undertake a critical and comprehensive review of the agency’s administrative rules to identify costly, ineffective, or outdated regulations. The applicable administrative rules are found in [IDAPA § 16.05.04](#). The Council has only one Chapter of Administrative Code. The Council went through the negotiated rulemaking process in 2021 and 2022 with revised rules pending before the Idaho Legislature in 2023. Restrictive words were reduced by 80% (39) and word count was reduced by 37% (1,805).

	Existing Rules	20% Reduction Goal	Actual Reduction	Pending Rules
Restrictive Words	49	10	39	17
Total Words	4,814	963	1,805	3,009