

STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-25



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Brad Little, Governor

Heather A. Cunningham, Executive Director



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview	1
Our Mission	1
Our Vision	1
Our Purpose	1
Agency Structure & Governance	1
Council Organizational Chart	3
Core Functions, Duties, & Responsibilities	3
Administrative Rules & Rulemaking	4
Historical Revenue & Expenditures.....	5
Revenue	5
Expenditures	7
Key Services Provided FY19-FY22	8
Funding Direct Victim Service Providers	8
Statewide Planning, Data Collection and Needs Assessment	9
Offender Intervention Oversight	15
Monitoring Victim Service Programs	15
Training	16
Agency Goals, Objectives & Targets.....	16
#1 Prioritize the availability of direct services to assist victims of crime throughout Idaho and the efficient use of funds to maximize those services	18
#2 Develop and share reliable data on crime and victimization which can serve as a basis for decision making	19
#3 Serve as a key resource on issues and policies impacting victims of crime	20
#4 Collaborate with other stakeholders to ensure that available resources provide a sustainable safety net of critical victim services throughout Idaho.....	22
Cybersecurity Plan	22
Red Tape Reduction Act	23

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 and 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 & appropriate referrals, counseling, forensic and medical exams for sexual assault, & 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 purposes and for 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 & Welfare for those purposes but is otherwise an independent agency.

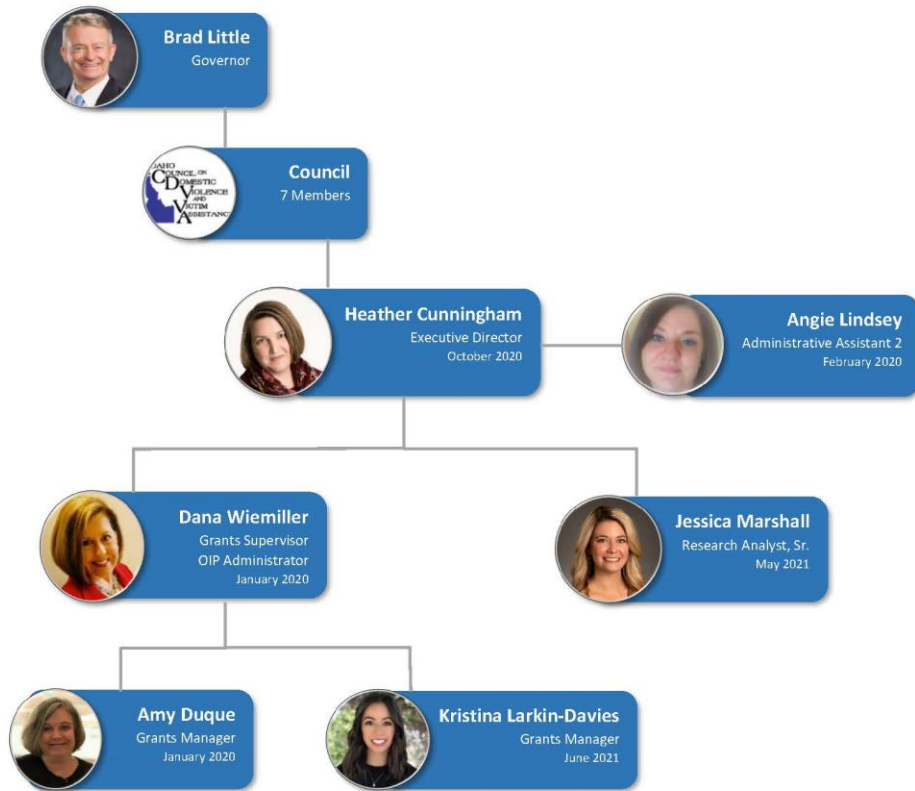
The Council is composed of seven Council members, one from each of the seven public health district regions of Idaho as defined in [I.C. § 39-408](#). Council members shall be representative of persons who have been victims of domestic violence, care providers, law enforcement officials, medical and mental health professionals, counselors, and interested & 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 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	U of I Foundation	7-1-2024
3	Laura Diaz	DV Survivor	7-1-2024
4	Jodi Nafzger (Chair)	College Administrator	7-1-2023
5	Rachel Kaschmitter (Vice-Chair)	Social Worker (LCSW)	7-1-2022
6	Alan Boehme	County Prosecutor	7-1-2023
7	Clint Lemieux	Teton Co. Sheriff	7-1-2024

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. All 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 very limited General Funds or with Dedicated Funds, as those are the only sources of non-federal dollars. Work on State domestic violence awards must also be paid with dedicated funds. Dedicated funds have declined substantially since 2016, and the Council will likely need to pursue additional state funding in order to sustain its statutorily required offender intervention activities, which are not billable to any federal grants.

Council Organizational Chart



The Council meets quarterly and holds special meetings as needed, including one strategic planning meeting annually. A standing Committee for Domestic Violence Offender Intervention Programs (OIP) Oversight also meets quarterly. A Regional Roundtable is held once per year in each region, which the regional Councilmember attends.

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;

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- (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;
 - (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.”

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](#).

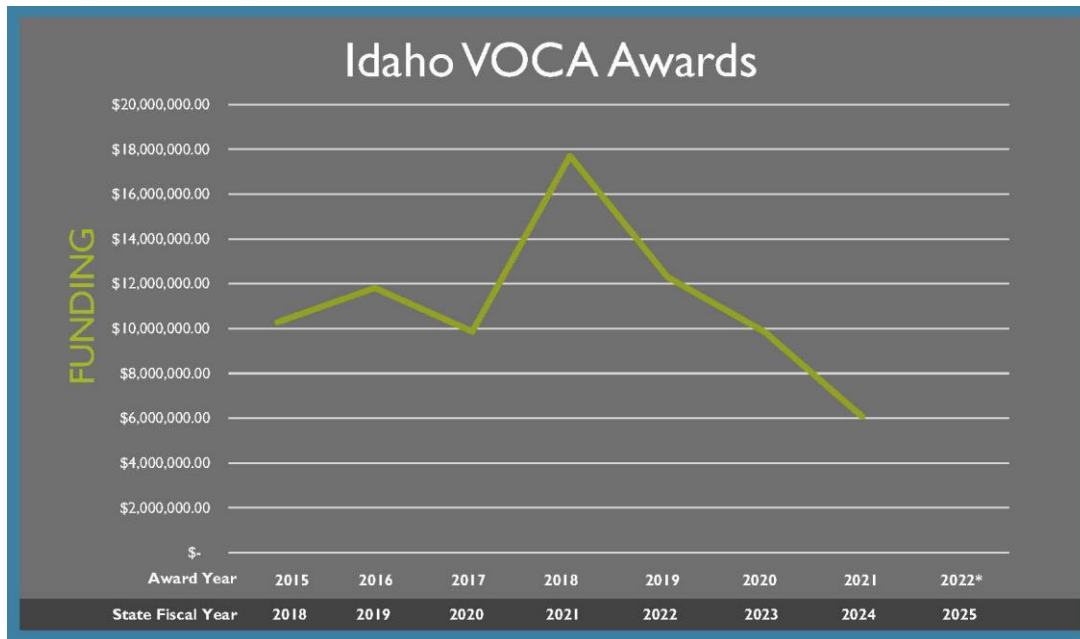
Administrative Rules, specifically [IDAPA 16.05.04](#), define the application process, eligibility determination, and other requirements for the grants administered by the ICDVVA per [I.C. § 39-5209](#). The rules regarding how the grant funds are distributed throughout the state are outdated (no substantial revision since adoption, prior to 1990) and need to be revised to ensure grant funds can be spent where most needed. Currently, the rules make no connection between demand and need for services and fund distribution. Sections 022, 023 and 024 relating to distribution of VOCA (Victim of Crime Act) and FVPSA (Family Violence Prevention Services Act) and State Domestic Violence Project Grants (pursuant to [I.C. 39-5212](#)) funds need to be revisited. The Council is currently 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, and to ensure the availability of services throughout Idaho. There has been a high degree of stakeholder participation in the negotiated rulemaking process to date, with three out of four planned sessions having been completed at this time and a final session scheduled for April 21, 2022. Proposed revised rules should be before the Legislature in 2023.

Historical Revenue & Expenditures

Revenue

The vast majority (95.83% for FY22) of Council funding is from federal grants; the Council is operating with just \$16,500 in General Funds. The bulk of funds 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 are declining sharply. 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 should result in an increased VOCA Award in 2022 and 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:

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



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

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.

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.

2021 FVPSA ARPA (Sexual Assault ²) (10/1/2020 – 9/30/25)	\$1,020,523
2021 FVPSA ARPA (Covid Testing ³) (10/1/2020 – 9/30/25)	\$1,020,523
2021 FVPSA ARPA ⁴ (10/1/2019 – 9/30/25)	\$629,043
2020 FVPSA CARES (3/27/2020 – 9/30/21)	\$184,258

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
FY22 projected	\$355,907	\$1,408	\$357,315
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

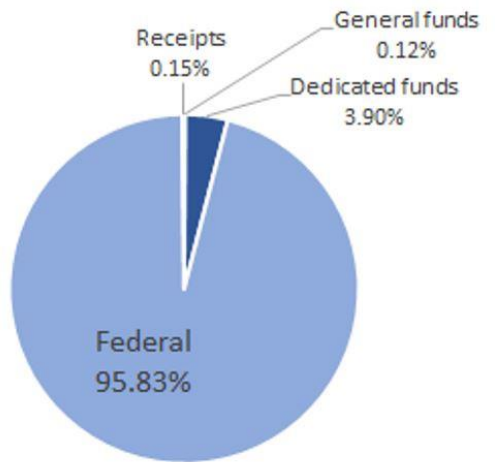
² Funds may be used per FVPSA guidance to assist sexual assault programs with responding to the Covid pandemic.

³ Funds may be used for Covid testing, vaccine administration and covid mitigation as provided in FVPSA guidance.

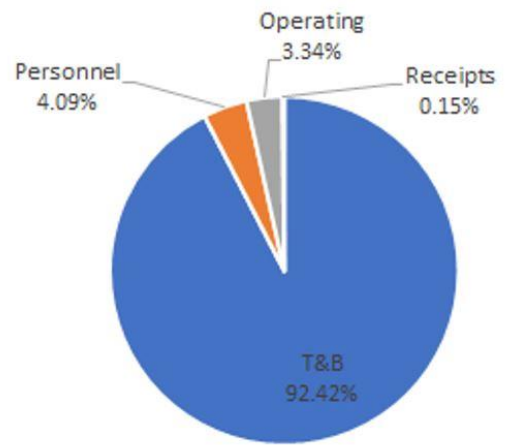
⁴ Funds may be used to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate Covid within parameters established by FVPSA.

ICDVVA hosts an annual educational conference for professionals in the field, 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 \$20,000 annually; the Council has requested that the Legislature raise receipt authority to \$40,000 in FY23 and moving forward. The registration fee for the conference has been \$55.00 per attendee for some time. The 2021 Conference was held virtually June 1, 2, and 3 with 526 attendees. The 2022 conference is scheduled for June 1 & 2, live.

SFY 2022 Funding Sources



SFY 2022 Expenditure Categories



■ General funds ■ Dedicated funds ■ Federal ■ Receipts ■ T&B ■ Personnel ■ Operating ■ Receipts

Expenditures

The Council’s FY22 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: 6FTE 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 est	\$527,000	\$222,200	\$13,225,000	\$13,974,200	\$20,000

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

Key Services Provided FY19-FY22

Funding Direct Victim Service Providers

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, 50,797 shelter nights for Idahoans and 40,699 crisis/hotline calls, as well as individual advocacy, individual counseling and emergency financial assistance.

Currently ICDVAA funds 47 programs, which are public and nonprofit organizations that provide essential emergency shelter, legal services, counseling, basic needs and supplies, and other critical services to Idahoans that have experienced severe trauma. ICDVVA processes roughly \$1 million in reimbursement requests to subrecipients monthly. The agency website includes a list of [current grantees](#) and [amounts awarded](#) in the Grantees section. In FY21, the agency funded 46, up from 45 in FY20 and 35 in FY19. 40 Programs were funded in FY18 and FY17, up from 32 in FY16. [Historical funding](#) of programs and amounts by year are available on the ICDVVA website.

Each year, the Council announces the availability of grant funds and advertises and promotes the funding opportunity to eligible applicants (nonprofit 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](#), taking into account population, square miles per region, and marriage licenses issued. The Council determines the awards to eligible applicants. For FY22 awards, a weighted formula was used, taking into account Council scores, administrative performance, geographic isolation, percentage of underserved victims served, efficiency, and diversification of funding sources. Grants Managers review requests for reimbursement submitted by awardees for allowability and appropriate support with each draw request; in FY21 Council staff processed requests within 30 days, on average.

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.

Statewide Planning, Data Collection and Needs Assessment

In order 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 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 continuing stigma regarding 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 makes 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. These reports focused on surveying victim service providers/agencies, surveying victims, examining the impacts of sexual assault legislation, and considering two emerging issues. The 2020 Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services in Idaho, Vol. 1 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

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

The [Idaho Crime Victim Service Provider Survey Results](#) summarized findings regarding the most impactful barriers to assistance: “Participants reported a number of barriers to service provision with the most frequent being restrictions on funding, community awareness and support, staffing shortages, rurality and geographic isolation, and referrals from other providers” (p. 19).

“Crime victim service agencies often provide a wide range of services, many of which would not be available to crime victims anywhere else. The participants in this survey were no exception with most reporting that their agency provides 10 or more different services... However, there were a number of other services which were less frequently provided but are often needed by crime victims. These include shelter/housing, individual counseling, and childcare. Shelter/housing and childcare are often important needs for crime victims, particularly those affected by domestic/intimate partner violence. Individual counseling can be crucial for recovery from trauma and has been cited as one of the most needed services by Idaho crime victims (Growette Bostaph et al., 2015). In fact, in terms of services that were needed in 2019 but unable to be offered, the most frequently indicated included housing, emergency services, and individual counseling” (pp. 18-19).

The [Idaho Crime Victim Survey Report](#) also identified barriers victims experienced: “The most commonly reported was fear of the perpetrator, followed by a variety of accessibility issues such as internet/phone access, delays in receiving services (e.g., two years to find appropriate counseling resources, COVID-related issues), restrictions to receiving certain services (e.g., required to determine exact income in order to receive financial assistance), and lack of services (e.g., shelter or temporary

housing). Three respondents reported that the cost of services was a barrier and two each noted communication and transportation issues. Childcare, immigration concerns, language/cultural barriers, and religious differences were reported by one participant each” (pp. 9).

The victim survey is made available to victims by Council funded programs, as well as others (victim witness coordinators, non-Council funded victim service programs, etc.) and will remain open through September, 2022. A new report is expected from Boise State in 2023 analyzing the results.

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 second emerging issue report, anticipated in 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).

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 has met 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. 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.

Stakeholder Engagement Sessions & Collaborations

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.

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 will be live and will include a half day of live training open to the public, to bring training opportunities to multiple locations around the state.

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 to offer conferences on 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. 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 and 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 seek 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 *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 given 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 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 (such as updating the strategic plan, negotiated rulemaking and revision of the grant distribution funding formulas, and migrating to a federal fiscal year grant cycle).

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, which is 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 actively collaborates with the Coalition in a variety of ways, including the following:

- A member of the Coalition serves on the Council's Conference Planning Committee
- Coalition staff participated in the 2021 Council Regional Roundtables
- The Council participates in the Coalition's monthly or bi-monthly program Director Calls
- A member of the Coalition serves on the Council's Offender Intervention Committee
- The Executive Director of the Council and the Coalition, along with associate directors, meet monthly and additionally as needed to discuss issues
- Training opportunities are shared to avoid duplication and ensure coverage of key topics
- The Council and Coalition collaborated on the needs and uses for FVPSA supplemental funding
- The Coalition is invited to participate in Council negotiated rulemaking sessions
- The Council and the Coalition collaborate to address issues identified in the Boise State needs assessment reports
- The Council participates in the Coalition's Idaho Coordinated Response initiative
- The two organizations collaborate extensively to address the MMIP issue in Idaho

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.

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

- a) those who are victims of the following types of crime: survivors of human trafficking, homicide, adults molested as children, elder abuse, stalking, driving under the influence

crashes which result in bodily injury or death, economic exploitation and fraud, robbery, gang violence, hate and bias crimes, and/or

- b) Those victims who have the following characteristics: children and youth aged 0 to 18, elders over 65 years of age, indigenous people, minority race and/or ethnicity, individuals with disabilities(physical, developmental, and/or intellectual), people who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or visually impaired, people who identify as LGBTQ+, people with limited English proficiency, people with low income (living at or below 125% of the federally defined poverty level), immigrants, people in rural areas, as defined by Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) ([CMS- Am I Rural?](#))

Victims of crimes in category (b) above are by definition underserved regardless of the type of crime; all victims of the crime types identified in category (a) above are underserved by definition regardless of whether they have any of the characteristics listed in category (b).

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](#)). This strategic plan, updated annually, is intended to serve as Idaho's 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. Council staff, assisted by an intern with experience providing offender intervention treatment, is currently working on updating the monitoring process for approved programs to align with the revised standards.

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 Grants 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 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 puts on webinars each year to assist funding recipients with the application process, the monitoring process, financial reporting, and data collection and reporting and to address requested topics. ICDVVA is co-sponsoring a Missing & Murdered Indigenous People's conference May 4 & 5, 2022, with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the Idaho Coalition. Half day trainings will be offered as part of each Regional Roundtable in 2022. The Council also has recorded sessions from the 2021 Safety & Resilience Conference on its YouTube channel.

Agency Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures

The agency achieved all goals set in 2021 for improved agency operations and efficiency, enhanced collaboration, and data development, including the following:

- Completed transition to a paperless office
- Developed an invoice system for tracking reimbursements
- Began tracking reimbursement data
 - reduced average reimbursement processing time to < 30 days after submission
 - notified programs of late reimbursements
- Developed/deployed a weighted scoring system for grant applications
- Monitored all funded programs
 - Re-designed monitoring tools/risk assessments for funded programs
 - developed a "form bank" for policies and resources for funded programs
 - initiated co-monitoring of common subrecipients with Idaho State Police
- Made site visits to 45 funded victim service programs; met with three Idaho Tribes
- Adopted a Policy Manual
- Closed all federal audit findings
- Began collecting housing and counseling demand data from funded programs
- Revised the Minimum Standards for Offender Intervention Programs
- Began the Negotiated Rulemaking Process to revise funding distribution rules
- Transitioned programs to direct entry of VOCA performance data into PMT (Performance Measurement Tool)

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- Gave seven presentations regarding Council work and/or available victim data⁸
 - Began outreach/education efforts on social media
 - Started a monthly informational newsletter

Internal agency operations and efficiency goals for 2022 include:

- Redesigning monitoring tools for offender intervention programs
- Transition subawards from state fiscal year to federal fiscal year

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 ensure that available resources provide 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.

⁸ Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC); Governor’s Task Force on Children at Risk (CARTF); Idaho Victim Witness Association (IVWA); Idaho Living Well Quality Assurance Reporting & Monitoring Workgroup; DHW Annual Grants Training; Idaho Sheriff’s Association, Family Violence Services & Prevention Regional Conference

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). Create 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 accordingly scored 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</p>	<p>Target 1: Each grant award 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 agency staff and operations and directing additional dollars to funded programs whenever possible</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</p> <p>1.3.2: Seek to increase the amount of state dedicated funds spent on programs vs. Council operations</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
2.1: Develop a data dashboard which reflects current, comprehensive and best available information on the incidence of violent crime and victimization throughout Idaho	Work with the Statistical Analysis Center and collaborate with other agencies and groups with victimization, crime or other relevant data	Target 3: Launch a data dashboard before the end of FY23
2.2: Develop and share data on the demand and unmet need for victim services with other stakeholders so resources can be allocated effectively	<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 regarding which counties/regions have the highest need for services (including which services are most needed) to inform funding decisions</p> <p>2.2.2: Collect 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 July 2023</p>	Target 4: Share crime victimization and demand/need data and trends in an annual report commencing FY23
2.3: Develop data on offender intervention programs (OIP) and repeat offenders	2.3.1: Develop and commence data collection on individuals required to complete offender intervention programs, including demographics and completion rates, without significantly burdening providers	Target 5: Commence OIP data collection by FY23 and begin reporting on the data after one year
2.4: Coordinate with other agencies serving victims of crime to best identify and define underserved populations and direct resources to those populations	2.4.1: Work towards a shared definition of underserved populations of victim service programs in Idaho using best available data, in collaboration with other public funders of such services	

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

Goal 3: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
<p>3.1: Provide and promote accessible best-practice training for those working: a) with victims of crime, or b) to rehabilitate offenders.</p>	<p>3.1.1: In addition to hosting the annual Safety & Resilience Conference, provide virtual and/or regional training opportunities</p> <p>3.1.2: Provide victim-centered, trauma-informed, best practices training for a diverse array of fields (e.g. victim advocates, social workers, law enforcement, prosecutors, first responders, victim witness coordinators)</p>	<p>Target 6: At least 8 training opportunities provided per year</p> <p>Internal Metric: # of training attendees per field</p> <p>Target 7: 10% of training attendees not from funded programs</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: Partner with tribes and other stakeholders on MMIP conferences, educational outreach opportunities, data collection, & policy development</p> <p>3.2.2: 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, improve policies, and/or enhance victim services and impacting victims of crime</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.)</p>	<p>Target 8: Increase the number of collaborating stakeholders</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 to grow readership of monthly informational newsletter</p> <p>3.4.2: Develop a social media presence and monitor metrics for engagement</p> <p>3.4.3: Improve ease of use and expand content of agency website</p>	
<p>3.5: Develop a robust network of contacts and providers in each region who deal with victim services, to be able to share training and funding opportunities and enhance victim service</p>	<p>3.5.1: ICDVVA staff will work with funded programs and other stakeholders to develop regional and statewide contact and resource lists</p>	<p>Internal Metric a: Contacts in each region by #/field: victim witness coordinators, CPS, CASA, CAC, funded and non-funded victim service providers, prosecutors, offender intervention</p>

<p>delivery through appropriate referrals or collaborations</p>		<p>providers, SANE nurses, SART (Sexual Assault Response Team), MDT (Multi-disciplinary team), mobile crisis unit, behavioral health, substance abuse treatment providers, law enforcement/correctional officers</p> <p>Internal Metric b: Resources available to assist underserved victims & those with special needs (e.g. deaf and hard of hearing, physically and/or developmentally disabled, blind or visually impaired, LGBTQ, limited English proficiency (LEP), people of color, indigenous people)</p>
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Goal 4: Collaborate with other stakeholders to ensure that available resources provide a sustainable safety net of critical victim services throughout Idaho

Goal 4: Objectives	Tasks	Targets
<p>4.1: Revise IDAPA 16.05.04 regarding grant distribution to take into account best available data, including demand and need for services, in grant funding decisions</p>	<p>4.1.1: Engage in the negotiated rulemaking process to revise outdated distribution formulas in our administrative rules</p>	
<p>4.2: Collaborate with other funders of victim service providers to evaluate the efficient use of available public funding streams and intentionally plan the best use of limited resources to sustain key services</p>	<p>4.2.1: Initiate collaboration with other stakeholders administering federal funds to assist victims of crime and share information on funding availability, allowability and distribution to victims’ service providers</p> <p>4.2.2: Consider in grant funding decisions the allowable uses of all federal funds coming into Idaho for victim services (ICDVVA and non-ICDVVA administered) and collaborate with other funders to ensure that key direct services are available statewide and avoid overfunding some services while underfunding others</p>	<p>Target 9: >0 collaborating funders</p> <p>Target 10: >0 non-ICDVVA funding sources considered</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.

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](#), revised in 2000. The Council has only one Chapter of Administrative Code. The rules currently contain 5,035 words, excluding Table of Contents and Index, including 22 instances of "shall," 24 instances of "must," no instances of "may not" or "prohibited" and 4 instances of "required."