

North Carolina VAWA Implementation Plan 2017-2020

Approved by the State of North Carolina
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North Carolina Department of Public Safety
Governor's Crime Commission
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Introduction

The 2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan was drafted and approved by members of the VAWA Implementation Planning Committee. This team (see Appendix A) reviewed the draft of the plan prepared by the members of the Crime Victim Services team of the NC Department of Public Safety's Governor's Crime Commission, the State Administering Agency for the State of North Carolina. The plan is effective for the grant award cycle that will begin October 1, 2017 and will run through September 30, 2020.

The Violence against Women Act (VAWA) consists of federal legislation to address and combat violence against women. The Act was originally passed in 1994 and has been reauthorized in 2000, 2005, and 2013. The Office of Violence against Women (OVW) was created within the United States Department of Justice to implement VAWA and subsequent legislation that govern federal funding to the states. The State of North Carolina, through the Department of Public Safety, Governor's Crime Commission has developed this implementation plan to assist agencies seeking to apply for STOP (Services, Training, Officers & Prosecutors) formula funding and discretionary funding to develop effective programs to meet the service needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, while also improving the response of the members of the criminal justice system. STOP/VAWA formula funding provided through the Governor's Crime Commission has funded numerous programs to improve the response of law enforcement, prosecution, courts and direct services for victims across the state.

The following implementation plan is provided to assist local programs and government agencies to identify the needs and challenges of local governments and to assist human service providers in meeting the needs of women affected by violence. While the social, cultural, and demographics of the population of North Carolina changes from year to year, women and children remain the most vulnerable population to violence. By distributing STOP/VAWA funding across the state, the staff of the Governor's Crime Commission seeks to make the application process open to all eligible agencies and communities. Grant funding is awarded through a documented process that

takes into consideration the needs of victims, statutory purpose areas of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking within courts, law enforcement, prosecution, and victim service programs. The planning team works with each agency to provide support and guidance through the grant application process and encourages agencies to use this implementation plan as a guide in applying for STOP/VAWA grant funding.

Description of Planning Process

The planning process begins with collecting information from both subrecipients and victim service agencies across North Carolina. The Governor's Crime Commission solicits input from statewide partner agencies/coalitions that coordinate the management of services to victims of crime and sexual assault.

2017-2020 NC Governors' Crime Commission VAWA Implementation Planning Team Members

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The goal is to assist local communities, agencies, and local government agencies to improve the level of services provided to women who are victims of violence and sexual assault. By providing funding to these agencies, GCC assists local agencies to establish or expand comprehensive plans to address violence against women in their communities using VAWA funding. The participation of each local agency assists the Implementation Planning Team to focus their funding priorities on the specific needs of the community to better assist both victimized women and the agencies that provide support to victims.

The VAWA Implementation Planning Team develops and implements the priorities that guide and direct VAWA funding for North Carolina. The Implementation Planning Team is composed of representatives from statewide victim coalitions, including the NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA), the NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV), Child Advocacy Centers of NC (CACNC), the NC Human Trafficking Commission (HTC), the NC Council for Women and Youth Advocacy, and The NC Department of Health and Human Services. Additional representatives on the planning team include designated members of the GCC, staff from local victim agencies, legal assistance groups, academic professionals in related academic areas (social work, public health, etc.), and law enforcement professionals.

VAWA funding priorities are established based on federal guidelines and the needs of communities across the state. The Implementation Planning Team provides

input from their individual perspectives to make us aware of emerging issues and populations that have not been effectively served.

Representatives from stakeholder communities were invited by email to join the Implementation Planning Team. Members who agreed to join the team were requested to review the previous plan and use their expertise to identify new priorities, areas of unmet need, best practices, and suggest ways that VAWA funds could be best used in North Carolina.

The team met for the first time on August 23, 2017 to discuss and provide input on the development of the Implementation Plan. GCC staff collected feedback and incorporated it in the current VAWA Implementation Plan. As a result, this plan reflects North Carolina's priorities, the expertise of community partners, and the collective knowledge of victim service agencies across the state.

Current GCC staff contributing to the implementation planning team include Karen G. Jayson, Lead Victim Services Planner, VaRonica Martin-Bullock as VAWA Planner, and Diane Barber-Whitaker, VOCA planner. Additional staff include six crime victim services grant management specialists who work with individual victim service agencies across the state. Grants management specialists provide fiscal oversight and programmatic monitoring of individual subrecipient agencies. GCC staff are supported by the members of the Governor's Crime Commission, management team, and the Department of Public Safety as a whole.

Summary of Issues Raised:

The following is a summary of major concerns that were raised during the planning process and how they were addressed in the Implementation Plan:

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Need for Language Access	Statewide issuance of language access line, with accountability measures that it's being used. Reach out to colleges and universities to help with language assistance
Services for men, elders, refugees, women leaving prison, homicide victims	Developing basic advocacy services and basic service standards to support victims of homicide by considering a VAWA Resource Homicide Victim Advocate. Implementing new programs for refugees. Program to focus on offering elder abuse prevention and case management
Opioids	Law enforcement projects need tools to focus on treatment.
Need for legal expertise/understanding in dealing with agencies regarding immigrants	Trainings.

In the future, the Implementation Planning Team will meet quarterly. Meetings will be held at the Governor's Crime Commission. Group members will be invited to share information about their programs, successes, and challenges to improve communication and relationships within the victim service community. At each meeting,

members will review sections of the plan, discuss challenges or barriers in meeting implementation goals, and seek ways to overcome those barriers.

North Carolina General Statute 143B-1100, et seq., **Attachment B**, codifies the creation, composition, membership, responsibilities, and terms of the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission. Commissioners are appointed by various divisions of state government, including the judicial branch, the legislature, the Governor, and the various departments. Some members serve as ex officio non-voting members, while others serve a specified term. Selected members serve on the Crime Victim Services Committee and approve both the proposed priorities and approved projects to be funded before they are referred to the Commission as a whole for their vote of approval. The Implementation Planning Team does not have the statutory authority to approve projects but instead provides insight on the needs of the victim communities to the commission.

State Grants Coordination.

The Governor's Crime Commission's Crime Victim Services (CVS) committee includes the administrators for VAWA (STOP and SASP) and Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). The Grant Team works together daily to provide technical assistance to our sub-grantees, set funding priorities, and monitor programs. We participate in each other's planning activities and workgroups. The VOCA and VAWA planners / lead planner attend VAWA Planning Committee meetings and are involved in evaluating the STOP Program Areas for this Implementation Plan. We also participate in reviewing grant applications for each other's programs and work together on other statewide committees to coordinate our efforts. In NC, FVPSA is managed by the North Carolina Council for Women. We work with them to coordinate the distribution of VOCA funds to support those agencies. We also support the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA) in their rape prevention education and training programs. We work collaboratively with these organizations to provide services to victims statewide.

Needs and Context

Demographics

North Carolina is geographically large, diverse and one of the fastest growing states in the nation. In updated figures obtained from the NC Office of the State Demographer, the estimated population of the state in July 2015 was 10,054,722. In 2010, the state's population was 66 percent urban and 34 percent rural. The United States population was estimated at 84 percent urban and 16 percent rural (USDA Economic Research Service). In 2015, it was estimated that the population of North Carolina was 68.5 percent White American, 21.5 percent African-American, 2.2 percent Asian, 1.3 percent American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 2.2 percent of two or more races. The Hispanic/Latino population of any race comprised 8.4 percent of the state's population, which is double the population in 2000 (NC State Demographer's Office, 2017). Of this population, 7.7% of North Carolinians were foreign-born (US Census Bureau Quick Facts, 2015)

Based upon additional data extracted from information obtained from the NC State Demographer's Office, in 2010, 15.5 percent of North Carolina families were living in poverty. Of 275,372 families living in poverty in the state, 153,226 (55.6%) were headed by women, and 215,299 (78.2%) had children living in the household. The 2015 Poverty and Median Household Income Estimates show that 16.4 percent of North Carolinians live in poverty, compared to 14.7 percent of all Americans. Of those individuals, 23.4 percent of children aged 0-17 live in poverty in the state, compared to 20.7 percent of children in that age range nationwide. North Carolina continues to remain above the national average in poverty rates.

Methods Used to Identify Underserved Populations

To ensure that there is a better and more equitable distribution of funds, GCC will embark on using several additional methods of availability of funds notification to include:

1. Public Access Channel notification
2. State Fair Booth
3. Twitter posting (DPS, Governor,
4. NC Center for Nonprofits site
5. Town meetings of NC rural communities

GCC feels that this notification approach will cast a larger net of applicants and allow us to have a more in-depth gauge into the needs of rural communities and underserved populations across the state.

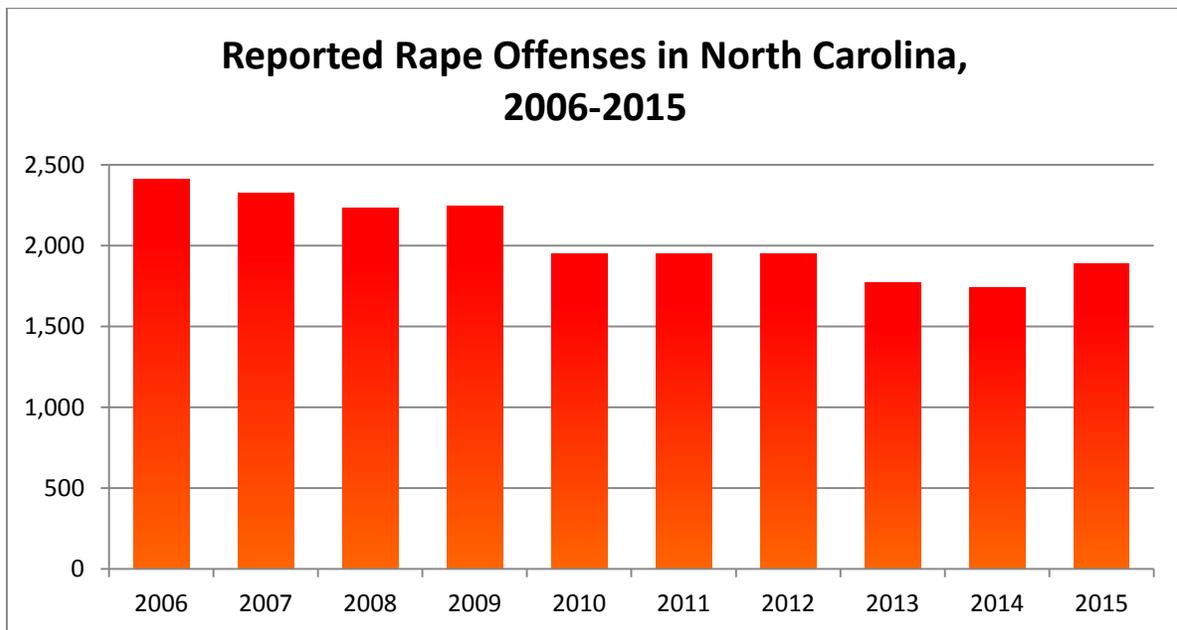
Prevalence of Rape, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

According to the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation's 2015 Uniform Crime Reporting Data, the overall rate (per 100,000) of violent crime (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) has increased by 6.9 percent statewide since 2014. SBI also reports that the reported incidents of rape have increased by 7.7 percent (from 1,741 in 2014 to 1,889 in 2015) (*Annual Summary Report, 2014, NC State Bureau of Investigation*).

It is recognized that the numbers of rape reported are not an accurate count of the rate of rape or violence against women because of limitations of the data, including:

1. The number of victims who actually report a sexual assault to law enforcement officials.
2. The understanding of rape by the victims, including the perception in many cultures that rape cannot occur in the context of marriage.
3. The understanding of rape on the part of first responders and the manner in which the assault is documented.

4. Universal Crime Reporting data records only the highest level offense committed in any given situation, and a single incident may involve multiple violent acts where rape may not be reported as the most serious violent offense.
5. Trend data show a general decline in reported rape offenses overall in the past 10 years, but with an increase in reported rapes in 2015. (2016 data on UCR offenses had not been made available as of the completion of this report.)



Results of the National Crime Victimization Survey concur with information reported by rape crisis centers and other victim service providers in North Carolina – that many rape/sexual assault victims do not report the offense to law enforcement agencies, (BJA, 2000 victimization survey data). The *2015 Crime in North Carolina* report, produced by the NC State Bureau of Investigation indicates that 1,889 rapes were reported for the entire year. Data pulled from the NC Annual State Performance Report for the Victim Assistance Grant Program, between October 1, 2015 and September 30, 2016, indicates that the average quarterly number of adult sexual assault victims served was 2,319 and the average quarterly number of children sexually assaulted or abused averaged 3,558, or an average quarterly number of sexual assault victims, adult and child, or 5,877. This alone is a significant indicator that rape offenses are seriously underreported in North Carolina.

Data obtained from the North Carolina Council for Women (NC CFW) shows that state sexual assault programs answered 24,356 crisis calls, and helped 13,655 victims of sexual assault through seventy-five rape crisis lines across the state in 2014-2015. Among the total number of assaults reported:

- 3,721 were child sexual offenses (under 18)
- 2,940 were adult rape offenses (over 18)
- Of those, 892 were date rape offenses.

This contrasts starkly with the 2015 Crime in North Carolina reports that indicated 1,889 rapes were reported to law enforcement agencies – a difference of 4,772 sexual assaults/rapes.

The majority of the agencies that collect and report victim data in NC reported that female victims accounted for 87 percent of all rape crisis calls. Based on population projections through 2025, the state's population is expected to increase by approximately 16 percent. With the projected increase in the state population, if continued reporting levels of sexual offenses remain static, the level of victims will also increase concurrently, which will also increase the level of pressure on local victims' service and support agencies.

Statistics collected by the NC Council for Women include data on the relationship of the offender to the victims of sexual assault or rape. The data indicate that in 72 percent of cases, the victim knew the offender, 33 percent of the offenders were a relative, and 28 percent were an acquaintance of the victim. Only 2.6 percent of the reported cases indicated that the offender was a stranger to the victim. The NC Department of Health and Human Services indicates that 92 percent of sexual assault victims knew the perpetrator as a relative, an acquaintance, or an intimate partner (boyfriend/girlfriend).

Based on information reported to the NC CFW from domestic violence programs across the state, 110,319 calls were made to domestic violence agencies and shelter was provided to 14,274 victims. During that same time, 3,500 victims were turned away due to a lack of space at their local shelter, and 42,078 victims were assisted with court and legal issues. Women still make up the large majority of domestic violence victims (83%), while men were 17% of victims. Shelters reported that children make up 39% of shelter residents. (NC Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission) The most recent year

for which information was released by the NC Administrative Office of the Courts shows that in 2009-2010, 33,546 ex parte orders were issued. Extrapolating from that total based on the percentage of project population growth in the state would indicate that the number of ex parte/protective orders will increase to 38,913 by 2025.

Estimates on the prevalence of dating violence come from *the U.S. Department of Justice, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Liz Claiborne Inc. teen dating violence survey*: 1 in 5 high school girls is physically or sexually hurt by a dating partner (approximately 53,000 girls in NC); 1 in 3 teens experience some kind of abuse in their romantic relationships (approximately 180,000 teens in NC) and only 33% of teens who have been in or known about an abusive dating relationship report having told anyone.

Underserved Populations (Prevalence of Issues)

Crime victims with disabilities: In 2015, 12.4 % of North Carolinians reported having a disability (up from 9.5 percent in 2014), compared to 12.6 percent for the entire country (American Community Survey, 2015). A report produced by the VERA Institute of Justice (2014) indicates that victims with disabilities have higher rates of victimization than the general population as they often must rely on the perpetrators for housing, care, and survival. This provides a prediction indicator that within this underserved population, these individuals will be victimized at greater than twice the rate as those without disabilities (Vera Institute of Justice, 2014). In 2011, nearly 20,000 reports were made related to the abuse and neglect of those with disabilities and/or elder persons (North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, 2017). (Erickson, W., Lee, C., & von Schrader, S., 2016).

Nationally, approximately of 923,000 persons with disabilities, 12 years and older, are victims of non-fatal violent crime each year (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2012). The rate of violent victimization for persons with disabilities (48 per 1,000 persons with disabilities) was more than twice the rate among persons without disabilities (19 per 1,000 persons without disabilities) in 2011. The average annual age-adjusted rate of serious violent victimization for persons with disabilities (22 per 1,000) was more than three times higher than that for persons without disabilities (6 per 1,000) in 2011. More

specifically, for females with disabilities, the rate of violent victimization was 53 per 1,000 in 2011, compared to 17 per 1,000 for those without disabilities. The rate of violent victimization for males with disabilities was 42 per 1,000 in 2011, compared to 22 per 1,000 for males without disabilities. Roughly 57 percent of nonfatal violent crime against persons with disabilities involved victims who had multiple disability types (hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, independent living). According to latest U.S. Census estimates, among the civilian non-institutionalized population, there are an estimated 786,000 persons with disabilities under 65 years residing in North Carolina. Assuming the national rate of victimization, it is estimated there are over 33,000 violent crimes committed each year against this population in North Carolina. Statewide, 1,055 persons with disabilities received shelter services in FY 2011-12 (CFW, 2014).

Sexual and domestic violence against people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) has been established to far exceed the prevalence for those without IDD. Current data suggest over 70 percent of persons with disabilities experience some kind of sexual/physical violence in their lifetime, with over 38 percent of these victims identifying as having IDD. Other studies estimate that 68-83 percent of women with IDD have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. Re-victimization rates are also high, with estimates that up to 49 percent of persons with IDD will experience 10 or more sexually abusive incidents in their lifetime. Perpetrators of violence against persons with IDD are most often those in close relationships with and trusted by these individuals. An international study of sexual abuse against persons with IDD found that 25 percent of perpetrators were relatives, and 1 in 11 episodes of abuse took place within caregiving relationships. The majority of female victims with IDD report an intimate partner as the perpetrator of violence.

Elderly victims. In 2015, 21 percent of the state's population was aged 60 and over. That figure is projected to increase to 26 percent of the state's population by 2035 – more than 3.2 million individuals (N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 2017). The elderly is subject to a unique victimization problem. They are frequently the targets of fraud, but are also subject to abuse by the individuals they rely upon for care and housing. For those over age 65, 17 percent had one type of disability and 21 percent

had two or more types of disabilities. Disability, when coupled with potential victimization through abuse, neglect, and exploitation create a significant underserved population in need of services.

Of the 20.1 percent of the population over 60 years of age, men account for 44.2 percent; and women account for 55.8 percent. 10.3 percent of North Carolinians over 60 are below the federal poverty level. (U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2015).

Currently, 53 North Carolina counties had more people over the age of 60 than age 0-17. In 2031 this number is projected to increase to 86 counties (Reddy, 2013). The increasing elderly population is reflected in a corresponding increase in cases of self-neglect, caretaker-neglect, abuse, and exploitation of older adults in the state. Adult Protective Services (APS) of North Carolina has seen increasing numbers of calls regarding elder abuse over the last few years. A 2009 survey conducted by the North Carolina Division of Aging and Adult Services showed that 67 percent of the county social service agencies had an increase in the number of first-time APS cases and 51 percent had an increase in the number of repeat APS cases. These increases in need come at a time when 51 percent of the county DSS offices had funding cuts (DAAS, 2009).

Sex trafficking victims. Research has shown that sex trafficking is a rising problem across the United States (Jayson, 2013). The North Carolina Coalition Against Human Trafficking (NCCAHT) website notes that North Carolina ranks in the top eight states in the country for trafficking in persons. This is primarily due to its strategic location on the Eastern Seaboard, the number of major interstate highways traversing the state, the large agricultural economy, the number of military installations and the number of ports located in the coastal region. The prevalence of sex trafficking in North Carolina is not known at this time. The Polaris Project's National Human Trafficking Resource Center has received 115 calls from North Carolina for information and services from January-March 2016. In 2015, the agency received a total of 463 calls, up from 190 received in 2010¹. The increase in the number of calls indicates both an increasing awareness and the increasing presence of sex trafficking in the state. Because there is no dependable data on the magnitude of trafficking, there is no reliable way to determine how many victims or

¹ National Human Trafficking Resource Center <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org>

perpetrators are involved in trafficking (Pennington, et. al., 2009). Potocky (2011) posited that estimates of the number of individuals trafficked may actually be overstated. If there is no reliable estimate of the number of people affected by or involved in sex trafficking, there is no way to respond to it effectively (Tyldum, 2010). The sex trafficking discussion is addressed further in this document under the *incorporating key findings from local/state assessments and legislation into the new implementation plan section*.

Immigrant crime victims. The United States Census Bureau (July 2015) estimates that 25,066 individuals moved to North Carolina from a foreign country from July 2014-2015. Of the state's total population, 7.7 percent, or about 763,584, of the people living in North Carolina, in 2014 were foreign born. Of those born abroad, roughly 240,268, were naturalized U.S. citizens, and an estimated 365,750 (55 percent) entered the country before the year 2000. The remaining forty-five percent entered the country in 2000 or later.

The largest numerical increase in immigration, according to the Migration Policy Institute (2014), has been from immigrants born in Latin America (421,999) and Asia (196,900). The number of African-born immigrants has doubled over the last decade with a gain of 49,103 persons, making up approximately six percent of the state's foreign-born population.

Domestic violence is a critical issue with the immigrant female population. Gonzalez (2005) noted that immigrant women experience significantly higher rates of both domestic violence and sexual assault. Additional research (Orloff, et. al., 2011), estimates that domestic abuse rates for immigrant women in the U.S. ranges between 33 and 50 percent. With language and economic barriers, Latina immigrant women stay with their abuser longer, which leads to more severe physical and emotional consequences of abuse. Latina immigrant women and girls experience higher rates of sexual assault victimization compared to the national rate (Orloff, et. al., 2011), and are more susceptible to violent crime because perpetrators assume these victims will not report the crime to authorities. Furthermore, undocumented immigrant women survivors face challenges beyond those experienced by other women in the US such as isolation in

a foreign country, constant fear of deportation, and believing they are at the mercy of their spouse to gain legal status (Orloff, et. al. (1999).

A separate study notes the prevalence of nonfatal victimization among immigrants is comparable to that of US-born adults (Wheeler, et. al., 2010). However, the authors note that immigrant workers in farming and forestry industries are at higher risk of victimization when compared to their US-born peers. Early intervention is critical in providing appropriate services to immigrants who are victimized. The probability of experiencing intimate partner violence increases rapidly in the early years, peaks in the mid- to late-twenties, and then gradually declines (Yoshihama, et. al., 2010; Orloff, et. al., 1999).

Children that witness family violence/domestic violence. More attention is now being focused on addressing children who witness domestic violence². Children exposed to domestic violence are at increased risk of depression, aggressiveness, anxiety, and school performance and –critically – are at a higher risk of repeating these behaviors as they mature, whether it is as a victims or a perpetrator of violence in their own intimate relationships.

According to the Futures Without Violence³ program, it is estimated that around 15.5 million United States children live in families in which partner violence has occurred at least once in the past year and over 7 million children live in a home where severe partner violence has occurred (Straus, 1992) . The National Center for Children Exposed to violence estimates that the number of children who actually witness assaults against a parent by an intimate partner is anywhere from 3 to 10 million children throughout the United States each year (Straus, 1992), while UNICEF (2006) estimates that up to 2.7 million are exposed. In terms of children at risk, research shows that partners who are violent are more likely to physically abuse their children.

An estimated 8,755,000 juvenile victims of child-maltreatment live in this country. That means that more than 1 of 7 children between the ages of 2 and 17 years have experienced maltreatment. This includes physical abuse, sexual abuse,

² Child Welfare Information Gateway (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services) <https://www.childwelfare.gov>

³ <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org>

psychological or emotional abuse, neglect, and custodial interference or family abduction. The perpetrators are family (77%), acquaintances (23%), and strangers (2%). The intersection of child maltreatment and domestic violence is wide and deep. The effects of witnessing and experiencing domestic violence include lifelong impacts on the physical and mental health of survivors.

The Department of Health and Human Services reports that, “Nationwide, half of all residents of domestic violence shelters are children. A one-day census of services provided by domestic violence programs found that on a single day, 10,385 children received emergency shelter and supportive services, 6,073 children were in transitional housing programs with their parent, and 6,430 children accessed non-residential domestic violence intervention services.” A 2006 report in *Journal of Family Psychology* states that, “approximately 15.5 million children are exposed to domestic violence each year.”

In North Carolina, 2014-2015 data collected from domestic violence shelters and sexual assault programs, indicate that 5,594 children under the age of 17 were sheltered. During that same time period, 3,120 children attended shelter-based support groups and 4,084 children under the age of 17 sought assistance for sexual abuse, with 681 attending a sexual assault support group. In North Carolina, women made up 87 percent of the total domestic violence and sexual assault survivors and men constituted 13 percent. Children made up 34 percent of individuals served by domestic violence and sexual assault programs in 2012 (CFW, 2014-2015).

North Carolina also recognizes the demographics of children and youth who witness violence. In the most recent full year of data analysis (July 2014-June 2015), there were 64,590 reports of abuse and neglect investigated by the NC Department of Health and Human Services (Duncan, et. al., 2017). However, it should be noted that there is a large population of children and youth who witness one or multiple episodes of domestic violence which do not result in contact with social services, domestic violence, or sexual assault agencies. The Futures without Violence⁴ program noted that nationwide, 43 percent of children reside in homes where there are incidents of domestic violence. These children and youth are witnesses to violence which later in life may manifest the negative impact in health problems and complex clinical trauma.

⁴ <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org>

Teen dating violence. Teen dating violence is another emerging issue. A survey conducted by the Center for Disease Control (2013) revealed that 12.2 percent of high school students in the United States report being hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the 12 months prior to the survey. About 1 in 5 women and nearly 1 in 7 men who experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, first experienced some form of partner violence between 11 and 17 years of age (CDC, 2010). In the 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System survey, 6.6 percent of male and 12.3 percent of female North Carolina teens reported that they were physically forced to have sexual intercourse. In addition, 14.7 percent of male and 13.3 percent of female teens reported being hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (CDC, 2012).

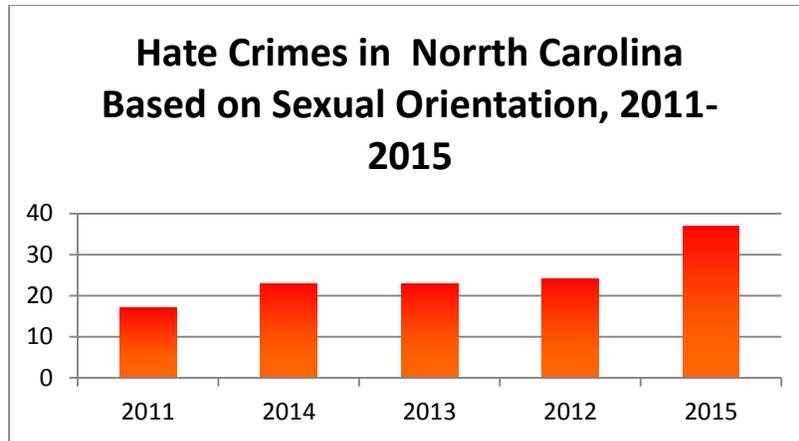
Adolescents (school/campus). State law [N.C.G.S. 115C-12(21)] in North Carolina requires Local Educational Agencies (LEAs), or school districts, to report the incidence of sixteen (16) criminal acts that occur on school property to the State Board of Education. These crimes include: homicide, assault resulting in serious bodily injury, assault involving the use of a weapon, rape, sexual offense, sexual assault, kidnapping, robbery with a dangerous weapon, taking indecent liberties with a minor, assault on school personnel, bomb threat, burning of a school building, possession of alcoholic beverage, possession of controlled substance in violation of law, possession of a firearm or powerful explosive, and possession of a weapon. North Carolina schools reported 11,161 criminal acts (7.63 acts per 1,000 enrolled) that fall in to one of these categories, a decrease in count and rate from the 2009-2010 (11,608 incidents or 7.97 acts per 1,000 enrolled) and 2010-2011 (11,657 incidents or 8.03 acts per 1,000 enrolled) during the 2011-2012 school year. It is important to note that this only indicates information reported by school officials and does not include incidents that were not discovered or reported.

Information indicates that the primary threats to school safety are bullying, fighting, assaults, and weapon carrying, and not active shooter incidents. There are no measures in place to effectively identify which students are more likely to commit violent

acts. However, underlying conditions, such as those listed above, can be identified and addressed through prevention and intervention programs.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning Victims. The lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning (LGBTQ) population in the United States is estimated at approximately 3.5 percent of the total population (10,986,991) (U.S. Census, 2013). According to Census Bureau estimates, there are approximately 16,582 same sex households in the state (U.S. Census, 2013), but this is only based on those who identify as members of same sex households in the census. It does not include LGBTQ who reside as single people and for that reason the statistics are commonly recognized as very misleading and under-representative of the population. Other estimates place the LGBTQ population in North Carolina at 3.3 percent of the state's population, or 321,818 out of 9,752,073 residents (Gates & Newport, 2013). However, this number does not reflect individuals who choose not to report their sexual orientation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Hate Crime Statistics, 2015 report, 5,850 incidents were reported nationally, with 7,173 reported victims and 5,493 known offenders. Of the crimes reported, 162 occurred in North Carolina during the reporting period (FBI, 2015). Again, this data is subject to the limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports program and does not take into account those incidents that were not reported through the system.

Since 2009, the FBI has indicated a steady increase in the number of victims of hate crimes reported based on sexual orientation (FBI, 2012). The figure below illustrates the three-year trend in the incidence of LGBT hate crimes (note: data for previous years was not available). The State Bureau of Investigation does not currently report hate crimes on their Crime Statistics Web page, so specific numbers on offenses related to hate crimes are not available.



Every year, GCC has a specific funding priority under VAWA for agencies which provide direct assistance to these underserved populations, including Elderly Victims, Immigrant Crime Victims, Crime Victims with Disabilities, Children that witness family violence/domestic violence, Teen dating violence, and LGBTQ populations.) Moving forward, GCC will take additional steps to ensure that agencies that assist these populations are aware of funding opportunities by issuing a separate solicitation on our main website as well as GCC's social media sites. In addition, GCC will allow additional scoring points on grant applications, which primarily target these underserved populations specifically.

Approaches to Address Intimate Partner Violence

Batterer Intervention Programs: Batterer Intervention Programs (BIPs) provide options where offenders are amenable to change for victims of domestic violence and their children the opportunity to live free from violence. For economic and family reasons, many victims of domestic violence return to an abusive relationship. Batterer intervention programs provide an opportunity for safety where victims do not always have a viable alternative other than residing with the abuser. The NC Council for Women certifies batterer intervention programs utilized by the North Carolina court system to assist batterers. Currently, 39 programs have been certified by that agency⁵. North Carolina recognizes that BIP programs are supported by VAWA funding, provided that the programs are part of a graduated range of sanctions that use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to hold abusers accountable for their criminal actions and for changing their behavior.

The High Point Police Department's Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative (OFDVI) represents the first time a law enforcement agency applied the focused deterrence strategy to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). For years, many in the law enforcement profession believed that IPV was something that could not be prevented, with offenders who could not be deterred. Because of this belief, most strategies revolved around services to victims that largely consisted of avoiding patterns of abuse or leaving abusive relationships. While these strategies included an important piece of the problem of IPV – providing services to victims – little had been done to hold offenders accountable. Mandatory arrest strategies had short-term success, but were largely unsustainable.

OFDVI applies focused deterrence policing methods to combat domestic violence at all levels of offending, from first-time offenders to those with significant, chronic domestic

⁵ To view an interactive map and get information about location and contact information regarding batterer intervention programs go to <http://www.councilforwomen.nc.gov/programslist.aspx>. For information about North Carolina court locations and local programs go to <http://www.nccourts.org/County/Default.asp>.

violence histories. OFDVI has crafted specific deterrence protocols based on the offender's intimate partner domestic violence arrest history. Domestic violence offenders are quite often involved in other types of criminal activity, including other violent crime, which would make it possible to potentially sanction or "pull levers" on the offenders and driving them to make a rational choice to stop domestic violence behavior.

OFDVI uses a tiered approach to categorize Intimate Partner Domestic Violence (IPDV) offenders and their respective victims using criminal history data. Using this approach, the worst offenders based on IPDV criminal history are classified as either A-, B-, C-, or D-level offenders. A-level offenders (the highest) are prosecuted immediately. B-level offenders have at least two prior IPDV-related arrests and are notified in a face-to-face group meeting. C-level offenders are classified as those offenders who were arrested for their first IPDV-related offense. C-level offenders are subjected to a face-to-face notification from detectives within 48 hours after their arrest. D-level offenders would be those who were not charged with an IPDV offense, but were deemed to be the aggressor in an IPDV call for service where there was not probable cause for arrest.

The Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative challenges traditional systemic responses to intimate partner domestic violence, which have not been consistently effective to deter offenders, by holding offenders of intimate partner domestic violence accountable for their actions through swift, certain, and potentially predictable consequences. OFDVI takes power and control away from the offenders, while empowering law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, community resource providers, community members, and most importantly, victims, to respond to intimate partner domestic violence in a safer and more effective manner.

Barriers and Challenges and Service Gaps:

The HPPD does not have a victim advocate employed by the Police Department. However, VAWA funding provides the department with the resources to contract with Family Service of the Piedmont, Inc., for the services of a victim advocate to work with the HPPD Domestic Violence Detective and provide needed services to domestic violence victims.

If funding was not available, then the HPPD would have to share the Victim Advocate with all of Guilford County to include Greensboro. This would leave a large gap in services for domestic violence victims. All cases of intimate partner domestic violence for which the victim is in need of services are referred by the HPPD to the Victim Advocate. The Victim Advocate gives support to the victims, helps them with housing, accompanies them through legal services, and makes referrals for social and mental health services.

After five years of full implementation, High Point has seen dramatic reductions in the number of homicides resulting from IPV. Injuries to victims, calls for service and arrests have also seen significant reductions, most notably, however is the fact that after notification of offenders, only 16 percent have committed another IPV offense throughout the five-plus years of implementation. This low re-offense rate indicates that what was previously believed about IPV (that the violence could not be prevented and the offenders could not be deterred) is in fact, a myth.

VAWA Funding/Plan

With the funding of Victim Advocate(s), through VAWA, OFDVI can ensure that the victim gets essential needs met to make sure that no further harms are inflicted.

The 2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan Priorities and Approaches are listed in the chart below:

Plan Priorities and Approaches

Objectives	Performance Measures	Data to be Provided by Subrecipients
<p>1) Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance North Carolina's capacity to prevent, solve, and control violent crime against women.</p>	<p>1) The number and types of programs that use a CCR approach in victim services, law enforcement, prosecution and courts to address violence against women.</p>	<p>This information will be provided to OVW through annual progress report forms. Please see http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/vawamei/formstop.htm#dwnfrm] for a sample form.</p>
<p>2) Increase culturally appropriate/population specific, evidenced-based, field tested services to victims/survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.</p>	<p>2) The number of victims receiving requested services; and the number of service providers supported by grant funding.</p>	
<p>3) Increase offender accountability through the courts with certified Batterers Intervention Programs (BIP).</p>	<p>3) The number of BIP programs through the courts and the number of criminal justice officials accessing training for BIP success.</p>	
<p>4) Institutionalize ongoing training on violence against women issues for criminal justice officials and allied professionals.</p>	<p>4) The number of programs that incorporate training into their projects and the number of Criminal Justice agencies that develop policy to respond to the VAWA purpose areas.</p>	
<p>5) Advise on policies and legislation that improve responses to violent crimes against women.</p>	<p>5) The quality of services and the systematic response to violence against women indicative of common understanding, laws and procedures.</p>	

Identified Goals

To develop and strengthen North Carolina’s criminal justice system responses to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. The above mentioned goal and objectives will be accomplished through the quarterly meetings of the DV/SA subcommittee/planning committee and the VAWA Implementation Planning committee. Through committee work and outreach to experts, collaborative partners discuss what is needed to accomplish the objectives of the state plan. By establishing the criteria on which grant applications are reviewed, as well as, the types of programs and the level of service, the planning committees guides the process to meet the goals and objectives of the State Implementation Plan. Currently, the committee is meeting to discuss how to increase the number and program scope of law enforcement and prosecution applications and incorporate training to counter turn-over, the needs of underserved populations and the design and implementation of a statewide data collection system to be implemented by North Carolina domestic violence and sexual assault programs. The data collection system will function as a case management tool and allow programs to maintain and easily access data on service provision. Within the next two (2) years the system will be expanded to include the ability to track outcomes for victims.

The schedule to carry out funding activities follows the grant cycle timeline (**Attachment C**). The planning committee meets quarterly throughout the year to learn of the emerging issues. Priority recommendations and legislative recommendations are made during the summer months to the Crime Victims Services (CVS) committee. The CVS committee then finalizes the recommendations made during the summer meeting, along with the full commission, to prepare for grant writing in the fall and the convening of the legislature. Legislative recommendations are reviewed by the governor and the priorities for grant applications are posted. The application deadline is the last day of January with a 90-day open window for online grant application prior to the deadline. Grant writing sessions are available for new applicants and grant application manuals are available on line through the dedicated website for grant application. The Governor’s Crime Commission begins their review of the applications using a scoring criteria (**Attachment D**) specific to each committee. After the review process is complete and

recommendations for funding are made, the governor sends award letters. The Victim Planners of the North Carolina Crime Commission provide technical assistance to the applicants. Once the process is complete, the actual projects and programs begin on July 1 of each calendar year. In 2016, this approach will change to the federal fiscal year beginning in October. After programs begin, STOP funding provides reimbursements to programs on a monthly basis. Grants under VAWA funded priorities are awarded for up to a (1) year.

Enhance current approaches to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Based on the statistical data and field observation, future programs designed to meet the needs of victims with STOP funding, will encourage a balance of both evidenced-based approaches and promising practices. Allied professionals share that they have often experienced positive change by knowing the people they serve and finding the best approach or combination of approaches tailored to meet the needs of that community. The planning committee understands that researched and evidenced-based approaches may be considered optimum, but, field tested approaches have merit and warrant consideration. This is especially important for rural communities where evidenced-based approaches may be cost prohibitive due to lack of resources.

Utilizing these approaches, victim services professionals have observed increases in survivor reporting and requests for services when survivors have access to appropriate services. These trends are comparatively similar to the evolution of increased reporting in domestic violence due to the increase in appropriate services and outreach. This can also be true for victims of sexual assault. Currently, the planning committee has identified a need for an increase in appropriate services for victims of sexual assault, including increasing the number of sexual assault nurse examiners across the state and the level of forensic medical examinations and interviews available to victims of sexual assault. Although the UCR shows the number of reported rape incidents as relatively unchanging, service providers are seeing an increase in the number of crisis calls and a continued lack of appropriate response throughout the criminal justice system. Current efforts to increase access and improve services for sexual assault survivors include: a collaboration between

NCCASA and NCJA to increase the number of sexual assault trainings for law enforcement.

The Durham County Sheriff's Office has created a specialized sexual assault unit as a result of this collaborative work. The NC Conference of District Attorneys conducts sexual assault trainings for prosecutors and investigators on investigating and prosecuting sexual assaults. Even with this general assessment, the program allocation for sexual assault remains much lower than for domestic violence. North Carolina continues to address this disparity by continuing to apply for the Sexual Assault Service Provider grant funding, working NCCASA to coordinate and collaborate on the distribution of this funding to sexual assault programs across the state.

The Crime Victim Services planning team has the potential to positively impact the criminal justice system with regards to rape and sexual assault as it has responded to domestic violence; through policy, legislative support, community outreach, services and program development. The planning team, in addition to the crime victim's services committee, guides the funding priorities and makes recommendations to North Carolina decision-makers to initiate change. Trend data and the lack of reports has been reported from the field as a need for criminal justice system change, as well as increased funding for training and programs.

Although North Carolina has created positive change for victims of sexual violence through existing programs, such as SANE programs and crisis centers, there is still a need for an improved level of response through the criminal justice system. Since the criminal justice system is considered to be an outward reflection of the larger societal views of sexual violence against women, allied professionals agree that increased training and education for first responders is a critical need. Law enforcement are the "gatekeepers" to the entire criminal justice process and charged with the greatest responsibility of recognizing and responding to women in situations of sexual violence, such as those who are sexually exploited. As law enforcement understand and respond appropriately to sexually assaulted women and receive and implement training on

domestic minor sex trafficking, they become a part of the normative change recognized by local communities.

Sexual violence remains in need of strengthened legislation, greater funding and expanded provision of services and training. Based on past victim reforms, service providers predict that coordinated planning can impact the criminal justice system and service providers toward positive change. As laws are strengthened, funding priorities designated, programs enhanced, outreach, education and training increased, the underreporting of sexual violence can be impacted and perhaps increased.

In the coming grant award cycles, the VAWA Planning committee will continue to promote the coordinated planning and connections between law enforcement, prosecution, and service providers in order to provide a coordinate community response to victims. This will include reaching out to community agencies and increasing the level of services provided to underserved crime victims, including teens, children and youth exposed to violence, rural communities, immigrant populations, tribal populations, elder victims, LGTBQ, and victims with disabilities.

Dating violence was addressed by the planning team and has been presented to the members of the Crime Victim Services Committee as a funding priority. Service providers and allied professionals are reporting an increase in the number of young women being reported to be victimized through sexual assault and other forms of intimate partner violence. The 2017-2018 funding priorities addressed services to young adults as an underserved population.

In recognizing that North Carolina is a state with varied demographics, the Governor's Crime Commission has identified culturally specific groups in need of services and provided funding to address victimization within the cultural context of that community. Specifically, outreach to South Asian women through the South Asian Victims of Domestic Violence UCVS 2015 project with Kiran, Inc., Cherokee women through NC Department of Administration's Building a Support Net in American Indian Communities UCVS 2015 project, and Hispanic women through the Granville Hispanic Services 2016 project with Families Living Violence Free, Inc. have produced much needed services to these cultural groups in the form of direct client services in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Although professionals regard violence against women as a problem that exists across cultural and socioeconomic boundaries, violence can sometimes be most pronounced in rural and economically depressed geographic locations due to a lack of resources. Similar to this common observation, North Carolina also shows higher incidents of violence in the rural and economically depressed parts of the state. Yet some of the highest numbers of domestic violence related homicides are in the more urban, densely populated areas of the state such as Mecklenburg County/Charlotte area, the Guilford County/Greensboro, and the Wake County/Raleigh area. These higher incidents may be tied to a number of explanations: 1) availability of services to meet the need, 2) the need for a better coordinated community response to include prosecution and courts and/or 3) law enforcement's need for assistance with the number of cases they are responding to. Other explanations may be statistical or technical; the incidents are higher because more people live there or how information is shared and used to keep victims safe. These unanswered questions may have been the impetus for the establishment of the DV Fatality Review in Mecklenburg County. Rural discretionary funding through OVW has historically addressed many parts of the state in need of services to battered women and their children. These grants are highly competitive, but available for application by local governments.

In terms of geographic location and demographic information when examining domestic violence incidents across the state for the 2010-2011 year, Wake County served the highest number of clients at the local level (3,720) followed by Randolph County (3,192) and New Hanover County (2,206). These numbers represent a significant increase in all counties. Caucasians comprised 55.5 percent of the total number of clients served and African Americans comprised 25.6 percent of the total number clients served, while Hispanics accounted for 9.6 percent. The demographic composition of the North Carolina population from the 2010 Census is as follows:

U.S. Census Bureau 2011	N.C.	U.S.
Caucasians	68.5%	78.1%
African -Americans	21.5%	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons	1.3%	1.2%
Asian persons	2.2%	5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.2%
Persons reporting two or more races	2.2%	2.3%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	8.4%	16.7%

Previous reports on the demographics of sexual assault in North Carolina indicate that Mecklenburg County served the highest number of clients at the local level in 2010-2011 North Carolina Council for Women statistical report (740) followed by Chatham (694) and Craven (650). White women comprised 59 percent of those served, African American women were 20 percent and Hispanic women were 12 percent. It has been reported by program service providers, through committee discussion, that many ethnic, immigrant and minority groups are reluctant to seek services as the result of cultural taboos, lack of definition and fear of deportation. This can also have an impact on reporting rates. Although African American women are reported by the council to be the second largest group victimized by both sexual violence and domestic violence, historically, they have not been provided culturally specific funding to address violence within the black community. According to the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) in 2012,

recent immigrating women, particularly from Liberia and Nigeria, have specific cultural needs and are a growing population in North Carolina. As well, per the MPI, the immigrant population in North Carolina grew by 67.2 percent (the largest state increase in the U.S.: The U.S. increase was 27.4%) from 2000-2010; 6.7 percent of the immigrants are from Africa; the percentage of African immigrants in North Carolina increased by 138 percent from 2000-2010. GCC intends to focus on the needs of this group, through the partnership with NCCFW and the allied service providers' community.

Homicide Victims/Survivors

The Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates that nearly three women are murdered every day in the U.S. by current or former romantic partners. According to the most recent data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and data from the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence, domestic violence-related homicides were 13% of the overall total homicides in North Carolina in 2015.

When compared to services available for domestic violence and sexual assault victims in our state, which are robust, services to homicide victims/survivors are notably sparse. Like other groups of victim/survivors, homicide victims/survivors require specialized responses crafted to meet them in their particular circumstances to lessen the psychological and practical impacts – that are typically transmitted to others if not transformed by the fostering of hope, resilience, and healing.

Homicide is traumatic, leaving families in crisis and communities shaken, creating a myriad of practical, social, psychological, spiritual needs. Intrafamilial homicide creates an even more unique subset of needs and often complicates availability of services for various parties within the family. After a homicide, victim/survivors suddenly must navigate many daunting and unfamiliar systems and processes while still in a state of deep shock, anger, grief and confusion, leaving them feeling further lost and abandoned. Their engagement with investigations and court processes, while necessary and important, often make their difficulties even worse. In addition, victim/survivors report

that services through many systems are only available if an offender is being adjudicated and/or if they are helpful to the criminal justice process. Therefore, when an offender is not adjudicated and/or when victim/survivors are not helpful to an investigation or prosecution, they are even further underserved.

When it comes to violence against women and other forms of violence within families, it is worth noting that a study published in the *Journal of Family Violence* in 2003 indicated that when compared with other homicide survivors, survivors of intrafamilial homicides used services significantly less than other victim/survivors after the initial 8-week crisis period and concluded that “the relationship of the perpetrator to the survivor groups, and the amount of time elapsed since the homicide, justify considerable attention when planning services for survivors.” (Horne, C. *Journal of Family Violence* (2003) 18: 75. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022831530134>)

There is currently a strong effort to increase standardized, best practice-based services to homicide victims/survivors in North Carolina, but support to build capacity remains a critical need. For many years, the Governor’s Crime Commission has funded the North Carolina Victim Assistance Network (NCVAN) and plan to support the agencies plans to develop a VAWA Resource Homicide Advocate to work with DV programs in North Carolina. This staff person would be skilled in providing advocacy services to homicide victims specifically and available to those DV programs needing assistance in providing services to surviving loved ones when a domestic violence victim is murdered. □

NCVAN employs staff with years of mental health experience and expertise specific to sudden, traumatic loss. While best practice models are lacking nationally, NCVAN is pioneering in this area, compiling data, networking with researchers and practitioners around the country, and connecting the dots to formulate a best practice based, comprehensive program to serve all homicide survivors regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, socioeconomic status and regardless of whether any given victim/survivor is helpful to the prosecution of a case or even whether an offender has

been identified. This comprehensive, victim-centered, trauma-informed approach is the only way the needs of all co-victims of homicide will be adequately addressed.

Relation to Prior Implementation Plans

The planning committee and allied professionals continue to build on previous implementation plans to improve the standards of operation for shelters and programs based on past experiences and service outcomes. Some examples of increased standards of operation may be specific to the adherence of basic service fundamentals or recognizing the needs of women within the criminal justice system beyond the basic fundamentals.

Another example of increasing the standard of service may be the importance of data sharing within the criminal justice system, to keep victims safe. Building on the past, to improve the response of law enforcement, the planning committee is focused on training, use of current technology, advocacy within law enforcement, the collaboration between the CVS committee and the CJI (Criminal Justice Improvement) committee and the increased coordination of state resources. A re-evaluation of the past plans has allowed the planning committee the ability to have information available to others; to illustrate the need for certain strategies and/or approaches in combating violence against women.

Another major shift in focus for direct services is a specific focus placed on victims with disabilities. Based on past collaboration with The North Carolina Office on Disability and Health, The North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV) and the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, service providers are now required to incorporate the Fundamental Elements of Accessibility into service provision. The Fundamental Elements of Accessibility (FEA) (**Attachment F**) were created to improve the accessibility of domestic violence and sexual assault services. The FEA addresses communication, information, and accessibility of services, the constructed environment, staff training and policies. GCC provided increased funding in 2010 and 2011 to allow shelters to purchase necessary equipment to increase access. Currently all

funding allocated by GCC requires that service providers certify compliance with Elements of Accessibility.

Another recent shift, as well as future focus, is on the victimization of teen girls and their need to access age-appropriate services. Through the request of service providers, who were seeing an increase in adolescent victims of dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or living in homes with domestic violence, a special funding priority was initially made available to focus on teen girls in 2009. Teens often face complex multiple layers of abuse with numerous risk factors. Over the past 3 years GCC has continued to provide funding in this area. This funding particularly focuses on teenage girls who are facing domestic violence and or dating violence. The past year has seen an increased awareness of the needs of teens who are victimized by domestic minor sex trafficking. Committee members will continue to learn about the known risk (such as neglect) and protective (such as the involvement of caring adults) factors. Appropriate evidence based programs will be sought to provide models for increased programming in North Carolina. It was apparent through the number and quality of applications that this should remain an area of focus for future STOP funding. Victim service providers welcomed the recognition that teen girls require specialized services, apart from the adult population, that meet their emotional and developmental needs. Programs in 2009 focused on advocacy, weekly groups and therapy to teen victims. They remain listed in the solicitation request for programs (RFP), under priority D for underserved populations.

Incorporating key findings from local/state assessments and legislation into the new implementation plan. Programs, allied professionals, and most importantly, the victims served by both coalitions, concurrently identify access to legal assistance as one of the primary challenges and one of the most difficult areas of assistance to secure. A comprehensive study found that providing legal assistance is the most effective intervention for victims of domestic violence because it helps them with practical matters, presenting real, long-term alternatives to their relationships (Farmer, et. al., 2003). George Hausen, Executive Director of Legal Aid of North Carolina notes that “Victims have greatly diminished chances of getting the statutorily available ancillary

relief (such as temporary custody, visitation and child support) in a Chapter 50B hearing without a lawyer at their side."

In 2005, the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV) distributed a survey to all the local domestic violence programs in the state regarding legal representation for victims of domestic violence, and 96.7 percent of the respondents indicated that access to legal representation was a barrier in their community. The survey also indicated that:

- a) In domestic violence protective order hearings, 50 percent of the time victims did not have a lawyer present to assist them.
- b) Many victims do not pursue divorce or custody cases because of an inability to pay for an attorney.
- c) Only 38 percent of legal aid programs in the state can take protracted custody cases and only 15.4 percent can take divorce cases.
- d) Most communities, especially rural communities, do not have access to private *pro bono* attorneys.
- e) A majority of communities do not have access to attorneys for non-English speakers.

Legal Aid programs provide important services for victims throughout the state. There is pro bono representation for a small percentage of victims who need help. For the remainder who seek legal help, there is technical assistance through NCCADV and NCCASA and plain-language "translations" of legal information to assist victims who must proceed without legal representation. As the numbers presented above indicate, this leaves a huge gap in services. The need for a comprehensive pro bono program, outreach, training and increased technical assistance far outweighs the current available services.

Many state assessments, researched and lead by the state's coalitions in a collaborative effort with the Governor's Crime Commission, state universities social science communities and state legislators, have resulted through legislative action or promoted legislative action to overcome the challenges faced by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Other statewide efforts and resources that address the issue of violence against women:

DELTA: The North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence was one of 14 state coalitions to receive funding through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to launch the *Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliance* (DELTA) Program. The DELTA project is designed to increase state and local capacity to engage in and support activities that prevent first time perpetration of intimate partner violence. A key component of this work in North Carolina has been the development of a 10-year Plan to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence. The plan lays out a road map on the individual, organizational and institutional levels to prevent intimate partner violence. The plan was developed by the State Steering Committee (SCC). The SCC is composed of key statewide stakeholders including the Governor's Crime Commission. The North Carolina DELTA project works collectively with other DELTA states and the CDC to increase primary prevention of IPV on a national level. This work represents a great step forward in North Carolina's efforts to prevent intimate partner violence. NCCADV continues to collaborate with CDC, other DELTA cooperative agreement applicants, and the CDC-selected evaluation/training contractors to establish mutually agreed upon goals and objectives.

EMPOWER. *Enhancing and Making Programs and Outcomes Work to End Rape* is sister effort to the DELTA project. EMPOWER serves North Carolina through a grant funded to the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The CDC funded four rape prevention and Education States, including North Carolina, for the purpose of building individual and prevention system capacity for sexual violence prevention plans. Individual capacity includes knowledge skills, resources and motivation necessary to implement, evaluate and sustain strategies that are likely to lead to a reduction in the incidence of sexual violence. A sexual violence prevention system is the network of individuals, groups and/or organizations that, through their interaction, have the potential to enhance the primary prevention of sexual violence. Primary prevention is the cornerstone of the EMPOWER program. North Carolina is one of only two states (the other being North

Dakota) that participate in both the DELTA and EMPOWER Projects. Although funding for the EMPOWER project has ended. The work of the project is continuing; the state prevention team continues to meet and share with the NCCADV DELTA project to increase the state's capacity to prevention violence against women.

NCCAHT has worked on the following 3 initiatives:

Responding to an increased interest in trafficking: A general interest in the issue of sex trafficking has increased over the past three to four years. We have been able to address this through quarterly meetings of NCCAHT. We typically have about 30-40 stakeholders attend each meeting which is teleconferenced through the US Attorney's Office at three separate locations (Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte). This has resulted in providing a venue in which interested persons and agencies can come together and collaborate.

Training regarding sex trafficking for professionals in various disciplines: For the past several years, much work has been done to increase awareness among law enforcement officers as they are typically first responders to a possible trafficking tip. This training has largely been achieved through the implementation of a Human Trafficking course designed and implemented by the North Carolina Justice Academy. There is now a four-hour course titled "Human Trafficking" as a departmental topic of choice for current law enforcement officers. In addition, anyone attending Basic Law Enforcement Training will receive a mandatory two-hour block of instruction as they strive towards becoming a sworn law enforcement officer in North Carolina. The North Carolina Justice Academy is also designing and implementing "Human Trafficking Awareness for Telecommunicators" that will be offered to telecommunicators in North Carolina as a departmental topic of choice. Since training has increased for law enforcement offices, it is also necessary to focus our resources on other professionals that are key to the successful investigation and prosecution of traffickers in North Carolina. We are happy to report that the North Carolina Conference of District Attorneys has conducted training for District Attorneys and their staff in February of 2013. They hope to conduct regional sex trafficking trainings for law enforcement and prosecutors in the near future.

Implementation of rapid response teams (RRT) throughout North Carolina: We currently have seven Rapid Response Teams in place or in development throughout the state. RRT's are teams comprised of professional victims' service providers and law enforcement agencies over a multi-county area that coordinate to identify and connect recently liberated trafficking victims to services in the community as quickly and as efficiently as possible with an emphasis on service provision within the first 72 hours after identification. It has been a challenge to ensure quality of service provision across a vast array of young organizations seeking to provide services to victims of trafficking. Recognizing that providing services to victims in a safe and professional manner is of the utmost importance, experienced NCCAHT members have proactively taken steps towards developing recommended practices and facilitating regular ongoing communication between the RRT conveners throughout North Carolina. NCCAHT has worked hard to make certain that RRT placement is geographically dispersed through the state to ensure appropriate and comprehensive victim response.

In 2013, new sex trafficking legislation created a greater awareness of sex trafficking in North Carolina. According to the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA), sex trafficking is a 32 billion industry, where 75 percent of its victims are women and girls. The FBI ranked North Carolina in the top 10 states most likely for sex trafficking to occur because of the major highways, military bases, and agriculture and port cities. NCCASA has assisted over 60 victims of sex trafficking since 2004 through an initial partnership with the United States Attorney's Office. NCCASA has seen many sex trafficking programs begin in North Carolina since 2008, but NCCASA has seen almost as many close the last few months due to lack of standards of care and overall knowledge on how to serve victims of crime. This project takes a collaborative approach that mirrors the Federal Human Trafficking Strategic Action plan to combat all forms of human trafficking (sex, labor & domestic servitude) based on coordination, collaboration, and increasing capacity. This plan brings anti- sex trafficking groups together to improve the community's capacity to identify, enhance, and expand victim services. This plan is based on the train the trainer model, which will allow for an expansion in available networks to provide trainings, identify and provide services to victims, while also reaching vulnerable populations that are targeted by traffickers. NCCASA will also perform a needs-assessment for current service providers to assist organizations with serving sex trafficking survivors within their agency's capacity. This project will use existing multidisciplinary teams to focus on providing victim centered services and expanding sex trafficking victims' access to services while utilizing a trauma-informed approach to care that all victims require.

State Initiatives Using Technology in the Delivery of Victim Services

Unprecedented changes in the use of information technology are reshaping our personal activities, our community and organizational practices, and our social structures. Through technology, we are able to improve the criminal justice system by linking data that all too often, resides in silo systems or does not exist, for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, courts, victim service providers, and victims of crime.

Significant attention has been devoted over time to ensure that crime victims and survivors have opportunities to be active, engaged participants in their cases and in the overall justice process. A victim's right to notification and information (through NCSAVAN; state automated victim information and notification system) on their case has long been termed the "threshold right" from which all other victims' rights flow. The delivery of timely and accurate information both enhances the ability of victims to protect themselves and ensures they are able to fully participate in the criminal justice process, if they so choose. The State of North Carolina envisions the multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional collaboration (CCR) among victim advocacy providers, justice professionals, and others to improve information sharing as an approach that supports safety, justice, and healing for victims.

Significant time, energy and funding have been allocated to design, develop and implement a state wide data collection system to be utilized by domestic violence and sexual assault service providers. This system, which is being adopted in numerous other states, is in the initial implementation stages. Currently 39 programs have either installed or begun the installation of the software. The system will function as both a case management and a statistical tool. Future plans include increasing the system function to include outcomes measurements.

The NC SAVAN program is an integral part of a technology-based, coordinated community response (CCR). The program houses the state's consolidated jail booking information from all 96 county jails. In addition, it is the central place where information about federal and state victim rights, notification options, procedures and processes of the criminal justice system and victim resources are provided. NCSAVAN also provides a single point of shared services for victims anywhere in the state to learn about the status of an offender or the case against an offender, from the point of arrest, and incarceration through the disposition, release, and community supervision. The state's effort to bring together technology, to serve criminal justice professionals and women, as survivors of violence, provides the foundation from which other victim services are improved.

Priority Areas

The Crime Victims Services Committee met in in May 2017 and will continue to meet each summer session to finalize priority recommendations to meet the VAWA goals and objectives for 2017-2018. Much of the committee work surrounded legislative agenda items, recommended additions to the funding priorities and emerging issues for committee consideration. The agenda included items such as: The North Carolina Crime Victims' Rights Act, Core (Basic) Service Outcome Recommendations, Restorative Justice for Victims, Batterers Intervention, Electronic Monitoring of DV offenders and Options for Victims, Underserved Victims and Child Standards in Shelter.

The 2017 funding priorities are outlined in this section as they are viewed by applicants. Funding priorities are typically discussed during the crime victim services committee meeting and consider the current needs and recommendations from the planning team or DV/SA subcommittee. The CVS committee then brings the recommendations forth to the full crime commission to be discussed at the fall (October) meeting. Once the priorities are accepted by the full commission, they are posted for the public via the GCC website. Prospective applicants can then apply for funding accordingly. STOP funds are awarded through several funding priorities. VAWA related priorities focus on enhancing the level of services provided to victims through the courts, prosecution, and law enforcement agencies, as well as addressing the needs of underserved crime victim groups in the state. These funding priorities are anticipated to produce programming that will meet the goals and objectives of STOP funding.

North Carolina has been funding sexual assault service programs at the newly mandated levels for several years. In the future, the state's solicitation will encourage sexual assault specific programs in the allocations of law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and courts to continue receiving proposals. The Crime Victims' Services Committee will ensure those programs are funded at the mandated levels.

Crystal Judson: Currently, North Carolina does not have any law enforcement, state, tribal, territorial, or local government agency receiving funding under the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program.

Crime Victims' Services Committee 2017 VAWA Funding Priorities

Mission Statement

The mission of the Crime Victims' Services Committee is to advocate for victims by promoting the development of effective programs that improve the response of human service professionals and the criminal justice system to victims of crime across North Carolina.

All proposals submitted under these priorities must include a written agreement demonstrating community partnerships. Training plans should also be attached to indicate how staff will be trained by one or more of the following agencies: NC CADV, NC CASA, NC VAN, CAC NC, NC HTC, NC DHHS, NC Council For Women and Youth Involvement Office, NC Conference of District Attorneys, NC Justice Academy, NCDPS Office of Victims Services, Legal Aid, Office on Violence Against Women, Office for Victims of Crime. If staff members have received training previously, please upload a copy of the certificate or other verification of training.

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM PRIORITIES ARE OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE, REGARDLESS OF THEIR ORDER.

A. Law Enforcement (\$100,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

Restricted to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Sex Trafficking and/or Stalking

Proposals should include Law Enforcement positions as described below:

- Up to two Designated Sworn Law Enforcement Officers

**If Law Enforcement unit already has an in-house Victim Advocate, this position will not be required. Position can be used as in-kind match. Agency will be required to provide verification regarding Advocate's roles and responsibilities.*

B. Prosecutors' Offices (\$110,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

Restricted to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Sex Trafficking and/or Stalking

Proposals may include up to two personnel positions of:

- Victim Witness Legal Assistant
- Prosecutor
- Investigator

C. Court Officials

Restricted to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Sex Trafficking and/or Stalking

The following will be considered under this priority:

- Abuser Treatment Programs (\$50,000 Federal Share maximum per year)
- Training (\$100,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

Proposals for the above (A, B & C) should describe services provided by criminal justice professionals in Law Enforcement, Prosecution and/or Court for any of the following priority areas. In addition, proposals should also focus on the delivery of services to victims with priority to programs that focus on regional or statewide level.

- Developing, training, and/or expanding specialized units or victim assistant programs which target violent crimes against women, such as domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Specialized units must include one dedicated criminal justice professional and can be based in any one or more of the following: Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts.
- Victim Assistants who are placed in law enforcement agencies who serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking and personnel in law enforcement agencies to improve the enforcement of protection orders. These special victim assistants are also known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants.” (A)
- Training to criminal justice system professionals (Judges, Prosecutors, Law Enforcement, Probation Officers, Magistrates, Clerks of Court) on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, which may include professional development of responding officers, strengthening internal policy and procedure and/or strengthening interagency policy and procedure for responding to violence against women and special victim populations to include but not limited to racial minorities. (A, B or C)
- Court sanctioned Abuser Treatment Programs in accordance with North Carolina Administrative Code Title One-Administration Chapter 17-Council on the Status of Women Section .0700-Abuser Treatment Programs. (C)

All proposals under these priorities must include a written agreement demonstrating community partnerships, including:

- Improving and/or developing interagency protocols on effective response. At minimum, collaborative partners must include victim service providers.
- Improving and/or developing an advocacy council or task force to meet regularly to review current services/cases.
- Providing opportunity for professional development and/or Coordinated Community Response (CCR) through training conducted by one of the agencies listed above.

D. Local Area Supervised Visitation Programs

Proposals will be accepted for the development or provision of supervised visitation services. Proposals should focus on the delivery of services to victims at the local area level.

Each grant proposal must:

1. Include a written agreement demonstrating community partnerships *and*
2. Submit certification status regarding the Fundamental Service Elements & Fundamental Elements of Accessibility.

Information on these certifications can be obtained through the following web sites:

- **Fundamental Service Elements and Their Descriptions**
<https://www.ncdps.gov/document/fundamental-service-elements>
- **Fundamental Elements of Accessibility and Their Descriptions**
<http://fpg.unc.edu/sites/fpg.unc.edu/files/resources/curricula/NCODH-FEA-guide.pdf>

Allocations to law enforcement, prosecutors and victim services.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Funding Amounts (1995-2013)

Year	Funds Awarded to North Carolina	Number of Grants Funded
1995	\$426,364.00	11
1996	\$ 2,964,000.00	43
1997	\$ 3,332,000.00	68
1998	\$ 3,447,000.00	60
1999	\$ 3,517,000.00	61
2000	\$ 3,350,000.00	55

2001	\$ 2,803,000.00	36
2002	\$ 3,386,000.00	34
2003	\$ 3,363,000.00	38
2004	\$ 2,974,000.00	21
2005	\$ 3,022,000.00	29
2006	\$ 3,199,568.00	24
2007	\$ 2,816,203.00	24
2008	\$2,984, 679.00	20
2009	\$3,286,934.00	20
2010	\$3,658,374.00	28
2011	\$3,334,627.96	26
2012	\$3,367,153.81	26
2013	\$3,477,783.00	23
2014	\$3,933,568.00	34
2015	\$3,836,305.00	27
2016	\$4,242,783.00	34
2017	\$4,214,431.00	44
Total Funding 1995-2017	\$71,952,094.77	786

Of each year's total award, funding must be distributed as follows:

- 30 percent** Direct victim services: domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking (10% cultural)
- 25 percent** Law enforcement (programs through corrections)
- 25 percent** Prosecution
- 15 percent** Discretionary
- 5 percent** Courts (programs through corrections)

- **See Attachment D1 for Letters of Support from law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and discretionary allocation categories.**

VAWA Funding Summary, 1995 - 2017

- **87 Law Enforcement** agencies have received funding to support the development of domestic violence and/or sexual assault units (40 counties);
- **39 District Attorney's** offices have received funding to support a dedicated domestic violence or sexual assault prosecutor (38 counties) ;
- **100 Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault** service providers have received funding to support core services to victims;
- **Legal Aid Offices** – Pisgah Legal Services, Legal Aid of Northwest, Legal Services of the Southern Piedmont, Legal Services of the Lower Cape Fear, North Central Legal Aid to provide legal representation to domestic violence victims;
- **State Agencies** – North Carolina Council for Women and Youth Advocacy, North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts, North Carolina Department of Public Safety/Division of Corrections, Governor's Crime Commission;
- **Coalitions** – North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence, North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, North Carolina Human Trafficking Commission.

The Violence Against Women Act (STOP) funds are statutorily required to be allocated to victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, court, and discretionary categories. Discretionary programs are special programs in the law enforcement, prosecution, courts or direct service allocations. They may either supplement existing programs or be newly developed programs. The VAWA administrator must continue to develop these program areas within the context of federal guidelines to ensure that the percentages are met.

Since the GCC funding applications are a competitive process, outreach and training is needed to ensure that each allocation shows a wide applicant pool. As the Governor's Crime Commission staff travel throughout North Carolina to provide technical assistance in grant writing, community meetings will be held to obtain input

from citizens and service providers as to their experiences with crimes against women in their community.

The planning staff and planning committee expect to find additional challenges to accessing services in the rural communities of North Carolina. Based on the demographic information provided in the needs statement, although rural communities may be smaller in population size, they can often experience greater poverty and limited resources to confront violence against women. As grant applications are awarded, geography with respect to rural and urban locations, often play a key role in committee discussion and funding decisions after the scoring process is complete.

Examples of types of programs and projects STOP support. Some of the programs funded through GCC include but are not limited to:

- Victim Witness Legal Assistants
- Victim Advocates in Law Enforcement
- Specialized Law Enforcement Units
- Specialized Prosecution
- Specialized Probation
- Specialized Courts
- Specialized Teen Services
- Training initiatives and Tools
- VAWA Resource Prosecutor (statewide)
- Specialized Investigators
- Therapeutic Services
- Transitional Housing
- Shelter services
- Supervised Visitation
- Batterer's Intervention Programs
- Rape Crisis Centers
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners
- Sexual Assault Response Teams
- Coordinated Community Response Teams
- DV/SA Task Forces
- Equipment and contractual services to support these positions
- Technology to support Law Enforcement/Courts

Grant Making Strategy

The following excerpts are from our 2017 VAWA Funding Priorities, which are provided in hardcopy to all awardees at the grant workshops held in September and that are also available on our website:

Page 1.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Crime Victims' Services Committee is to advocate for victims by promoting the development of effective programs that improve the response of human service professionals and the criminal justice system to victims of crime across North Carolina.

All proposals submitted under these priorities must include a written agreement demonstrating community partnerships. Training plans should also be attached to indicate how staff will be trained by one or more of the following agencies: NC CADV, NC CASA, NC VAN, CAC NC, NC HTC, NC DHHS, NC Council For Women and Youth Involvement Office, NC Conference of District Attorneys, NC Justice Academy, NCDPS Office of Victims Services, Legal Aid, Office on Violence Against Women, Office for Victims of Crime. If staff members have received training previously, please upload a copy of the certificate or other verification of training.

Page 2.

All proposals under these priorities must include a written agreement demonstrating community partnerships, including:

- Improving and/or developing interagency protocols on effective response. At minimum, collaborative partners must include victim service providers.
- Improving and/or developing an advocacy council or task force to meet regularly to review current services/cases.
- Providing opportunity for professional development and/or Coordinated Community Response (CCR) through training conducted by one of the agencies listed above.

The process of administering the VAWA funds begins with meetings of the Victims Services Committee and the VAWA Implementation Planning Team throughout the year to identify and discuss the needs and service gaps facing victims of DV, dating violence, SA, and stalking. After these needs and service gaps have been identified, the Team develops program funding and/or legislative strategies to target the identified priorities. Legislative priorities address victimization needs through drafting legislation in the form of bills, system changes, or policies.

The program funding priorities delineate the top issues that the committee or planning team hopes to address during the upcoming year. Each October, the program funding priorities are defined in an announcement of the availability of funds distributed to non-profit victim's services agencies, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, legal services agencies, schools, colleges, universities, and state government agencies across the state. The grant application period opens November 1st. Crime Commission staff will continue to assist applicants in solidifying their proposal ideas and increasing their understanding of the types of programs the commission hopes to support. Staff will also continue to routinely make site visits to first-time applicants to provide technical assistance with grant writing and implementation.

VAWA applicants are provided with technical assistance, such as written and verbal instruction, on how to submit a well-written application. The highest priority is given to proposals from areas of the state with the greatest need and those proposals targeting underserved victims. Every applicant is aware of the priorities of each committee that they are applying to and must submit an application defining the intent of their project as it relates to the priorities. Applicants include scanned copies of letters from their collaborative partners as part of their application in GEMS. After we receive the applications we have a checklist that we use to review them for completeness. Using the checklist, we identify their collaborative partners (who they had been told must include victim service providers). We will change/strengthen this process in order to ensure our sub-grantees will consult with victim service providers by being more specific

in our solicitation process and checklist. We will require our sub-grantees to provide us with a copy of their agency's policies and procedures for protecting victim's personal information as part of the VAWA application process. This will make it easy for GCC to address these issues in our grantee workshops and add this to the checklist that we use to review applications. VAWA grant pre-applications must be received by the Governor's Crime Commission by January 31 of each year.

The Governor's Crime Commission has spent significant time over the past 5 years developing an online grant management and reporting tool known as GEMS (Grant Enterprise Management System). This tool is now functional and all applications and reports are filed by agencies through this portal. This tool has greatly increased GCC efficiency while at the same time has allowed easier access and reduced reporting constraints for programs.

GCC staff reviews the applications before the CVS committee meets to ensure that the project is fundable under VAWA federal guidelines. Every proposal is then forwarded to each Victims Services Committee member for scoring. Reviewers are asked to review and score applications based on project merit not on whether the project is best funded with the funds managed by the Victims Services Committee, VOCA, and VAWA funds. Once the applications are approved, it is staff's role to determine which funding source administered by the Governor's Crime Commission best meets the project definition and goals. For example, an application could be submitted to the Victims Services Committee, yet be more closely tied to the Criminal Justice Improvement Committee. Again, this occurs to maximize funding opportunities to sub-grantees across the state, thus creating a situation where more funding is available to address VAWA-specific goals and program funding priorities.

Every application is individually scored on-line in several categories. The on-line scoring program totals the reviewers score sheets and compiles that information into a spreadsheet that maintains the confidentiality of individual reviewer's scores. Since confidentiality is maintained on individual reviewers' scores it is believed that reviewers

will be more likely to score based on merit and not on peer pressure or other pressures that result in a competitive grant process. Once all scores are submitted on-line, the pre-applications are divided based on score and then scored within each Program Funding Priority. The committee members meet for a day to review the rank and discuss each pre-application. At the end of the review process, the Crime Victims Services Committee recommends the pre-applications selected for funding consideration. The CVS Committee pre-application recommendations are then forwarded to the Executive Committee of the Governor's Crime Commission, the Departmental Secretary, and the Governor for final approval.

CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES COMMITTEE
2017 APPLICATION SCORING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

The following descriptions are provided as a guide to be used while scoring Crime Victim Services pre-applications. The questions provided are examples of questions you may consider when rating the pre-apps on each dimension.

Logic/Clarity of Proposal - 0-10 points

Logic has to do with the internal consistency of the pre-application. There must be a logical connection between the problem statement and the program operation. The project should make sense. The following kinds of questions should be considered:

- Is the need clearly established/demonstrated?
- Is the need specific to the community being served?
- Is the applicant clear about what they intend to do?
- Does the project operation address the problem?
- Is the target population clearly defined?

Data/Evidence of Problem - 0-20 points

The applicant should present information documenting the problem they are hoping to address in the pre-application. The problem described should be specific enough so that it can be addressed in the project operation. It is preferable, but not necessary, that the problem presents statistics and the numbers should document the problem in the area being served. However, there are other kinds of data besides numbers. The following kinds of questions should be considered:

- Has the problem been documented?
- Does the documentation correspond to problems that can be addressed by the project?

Potential Impact - 0-10 points

The impact of the program is influenced by the nature of the problem being addressed, the kind of program being proposed, the number of people or agencies impacted by the program, and the likely effectiveness of the program. The pre-application should address how the project will address the identified problem. The following kinds of questions should be considered:

- Anticipated benefits for victims.
- What kind of impact will the project have on citizens in the respective communities?
- Is there good reason to believe that this kind of program will be effective?
- Does agency have experience providing described services?
- Do personnel, individually or collectively, possess the skill, ability and experience to fulfill the intent and purpose of their id's roles?

Implementation Schedule/Timeline of Activities – 0-10 points

Project implementation schedule should outline phases of project work, and involvement of stakeholders, in order to accomplish the stated project goals and objectives. In essence, it should provide a blueprint for achieving goals of project. Information provided should describe project initiatives as sequence of events over time to progress the project from beginning to final implementation. Schedule should include information that would allow applicant to monitor and assess ongoing activities.

Program Goals and Objectives - (0-20 points)

This category should reflect whether or not the applicant has provided goals and objectives that relate directly to the problem they have defined and the project operation described. Project goals and objectives should be short and long term descriptions of what the agency hopes to accomplish in the life of the grant. Goals and objectives should be realistic or achievable and easily measured.

- Do the goals and objectives directly relate to the needs identified in the description of the problem?
- Are the Objectives specific statements that indicate in measurable terms, what the proposed project will accomplish?

Community Collaboration – (0-20 points)

The applicant demonstrates collaboration with other service providers like victim service agencies, law enforcement, prosecution, etc.

- Does the proposal clearly state how agency will collaborate with other agencies to improve the overall response to victims?
- What is the nature of collaborative relationship and what are the results that relationship is expected to achieve in carrying out the project?

Evaluation– (0-10 points)

This category should describe how the project plans to collect and analyze data to determine success of goals and objectives and determine the effectiveness of services.

- How will effectiveness of proposal be measured?
- How will the impact of the proposal be measured?
- Will measure “outcomes” and not just measure “outputs” (numbers) be included?
- Does proposal describe how it will systematically document and provide data regarding services provided and activities carried out and the number of individuals, groups and/or target population receiving the services or benefiting from program activities?
- Does proposal show how it will document individual and system changes occurring as a result of the project?

TOTAL - (0-100 points)

The online scoring form will add each field’s score for individual grants and place total score in this column.

COMMENTS SECTION:

Describe any components in the pre-application that you have questions or concerns about or any items that you think will cause problems with the grant if approved. Likewise, if there are any features you think are exemplary, please make a note of that also.

We strongly encourage you to use this section to document items that you feel need to be considered in the grant review process!

Prospective sub-recipients are notified as to whether their application was selected for recommendation and requests for additional information in late March. Notification of approval for recommendation is accompanied by a “special conditions” letter drafted by GCC staff. This special conditions letter details federal funding requirements and recommendations for programmatic and/or budgetary changes to ensure that sub-grant proposals are within the scope of the federal funding source as well as state guidelines.

Completed applications are due in May based on receipt of modifications and upon arrival they are reviewed again by GCC staff to ensure corrections were completed and the final grant is ready for funding.

In late summer, the staff of the Commission holds a series of Grant Award Workshops across the state prior to project implementation to inform sub recipients of their grant award responsibilities. The effective period of performance for all GCC grants is October 1 through September 30. The time-line for the STOP grant making process can be found in the attachments (**Attachment C**).

Based on need, additional grants may be awarded as an ‘off-cycle’ grant. Occasionally an urgent need occurs in a community and applications are considered that were not submitted during the regular grant application period. Funding requests are reviewed by the Governor’s Crime Commission Planning and Grants Management staff. Those requests approved by the planning and management staff are forwarded to the Executive Director of the Governor’s Crime Commission for approval to submit a full application for project consideration. Once a full application is received, GCC staff review it for allowable costs and activities. The application is then forwarded for approval by the Executive Director of the Commission and the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety.

The VAWA Implementation Planning Team strives to continue to improve the process by which the VAWA/STOP Formula Grant funds are administered. VAWA Implementation Plans undergo continued evaluation to ensure that they are fair in process and method by which VAWA funds are managed and distributed.

Methods used for solicitation and review of proposals. Each year, the Governor's Crime Commission brings the grant application process to the local community through area workshops and webinars. These workshops and webinars are held in the fall to provide non-profits and local governments an opportunity to interact with the planning staff, as well as, the grant management specialists. The Public Affairs Office forwards a press release to newspapers that span the state. As a recent response to travel and budget difficulties, the grant writing workshop was recorded by The Department of Public Safety's Information Technology Division and posted on GCC's website. This will be a tremendous service to those are unable to attend, but, are interested in submitting a strong application. All documents can be retrieved from the Governor's Crime Control website www.ncdps.gov/gcc.

Timeline for STOP grant cycle. The Governor's Crime Commission typically awards grants for one or two years of funding in one year increments depending on interest and funds available. Sub recipients should confirm their award amount and years of funding by thoroughly reviewing their grant award. **See Attachment C.**

Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

Underserved victims as defined by VAWA. As defined in VAWA 2005, the set-aside may address “underserved populations”, which include “populations underserved because of geographic location, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status or age and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General.”⁶

As part of the state’s outreach efforts, The North Carolina Governor’s Crime Commission has a specific funding priority, set forth in the state’s solicitation, for programs that target underserved victim populations. It is posted on the GCC website and describes the populations outlined by VAWA. In addition, The DV/SA planning team continually works to gather information from programs that help to identify underserved populations; their characteristics, location and needs. New underserved populations are continually being recognized. Teen victims have been discussed by the committee to have unique programmatic requirements. Since services provided to adult victims of domestic violence do not meet the developmental needs of teen victims, a more specialized approach is required. Further, more frequent reports of runaway teens and homeless teen girls, have given rise to discussion beyond dating violence to sexual exploitation such as sexual violence associated with gang recruitment and prostitution.

Underserved based on geography and the availability of resources. One of the strengths of the Governor’s Crime Commission is the close working relationship it shares with The Coalitions; both NCCADV and NCCASA, and the North Carolina Council for Women through the North Carolina Department of Administration. The CFW is a women’s advocacy agency with the North Carolina Department of Administration that a) Administers state DV/SA funding, b) Monitors county DV/SA programs, and c) educates law makers, advocates and the public on women’s issues. Sharing program information with Council for Women, in conjunction with GCC grants managers, and other members of the team, assists in determining populations being served, size of

⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 13925(a)(33)

populations, location, and the availability and accessibility of services as it relates to the equitable distribution of funds. This can only be successfully attained through communication with CFW regional directors, funded by the state, the coalitions, who have a state-wide perspective, as well as, communication with GCC grants management specialists. Census data, as well as, university data also provides a starting point to explore the additional needs of the local community; both urban and rural.

Further, the Crime Victim's Services Committee (grant review committee to the crime commission) recognizes that VAWA funded programs require more input and guidance from the planners regarding geography and demographic information of underserved populations. One area in particular, is the cultural and linguistically specific allocation of Victim Services. Through committee work, planners play a vital role in assisting commissioners, by providing information on what services are needed, where services have been successfully implemented, past awards, information on population to be served and so on. This information is critical to the Crime Commission while engaged in the decision-making process. Having an over-arching view of the state helps them to consider equitable distribution across many jurisdictions.

Utilizing census data is another way to identify population densities as well as the geographic location of various cultural groups in North Carolina. Another way to recognize and respond to the need for specific services is from information provided through The North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault; NCCASA and the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence; NCCADV. As these two agencies provide the majority of training to local programs, in turn, those same programs also identify the needs of the local community in the form of requests for training and ways to leverage services to increase capacity. Often times, training needs are communicated to the coalitions to reflect the needs of the local community and shifts in the demographics of those communities.

Another means of identifying cultural groups, to ensure the equitable distribution of funds, is by examining global economies and global violence and the effect it can have on local people; who they are and how they earn a living. Extreme poverty and cultural norms abroad have increased the need for the investigation of and services for sexually exploited women (internationally trafficked) and battered immigrant women. Global economies affect the movement of different groups of people to and from various parts of North Carolina. Another current example of underserved populations, focused on by the planning team, is victims in need of trauma-informed mental health services. In general, planning with coalition members and community members, bring community needs forth to share with the whole team.

Underserved based on population specific (LGBTQ). As a result of the requirement to have representation on behalf of population specific groups, the implementation plan workgroup received enlightening information about Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning populations in North Carolina. Individuals who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) are marginalized in American society and face discrimination at multiple levels. Societal discrimination can and does often lead to personal and institutional biases against LGBTQ individuals that can compromise service delivery and equal access to healthcare. LGBTQ individuals experience sexual (SV) and intimate partner violence (IPV) at rates that are, in many cases, higher than the general population. For instance, according to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey conducting in 2010 by the CDC, nearly half of all bisexual-identified women have experienced rape at some point in their lives compared with approximately 1 in 5 heterosexual women and over 50 percent of transgender individuals have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives, and in nearly 1/3 of intimate partner violence incidents reported to police by LGBTQ individuals, the police arrested the survivor instead of the perpetrator (NCAVP, 2013). These statistics speak to both the higher levels of violence experienced by LGBTQ people and the inability of service providers to appropriately meet the needs of LGBTQ people. Additionally, individuals who are both LGBTQ-identified AND part of another marginalized group experience violence at much higher levels. Decades of research has

shown that discrimination against LGBTQ people is often compounded by other identities and experiences of an individual, such as ability, race, and socioeconomic status. For instance, among LGBT survivors of intimate partner violence, 62 percent are people of color (NCAVP, 2013).

When LGBTQ survivors of sexual violence or intimate partner seek assistance, they are often confronted with barriers to service provision due to factors ranging from providers feeling ill-equipped to work with LGBTQ clients to overt homophobia and transphobia within service delivery settings. Further, when LGBTQ people experience discrimination, it often prevents them from accessing services in the future due to the perception that other experiences will be equally discriminatory.

Research conducted in 2010 by the National Center for Victims of Crime and the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs found that LGBTQ-inclusive and affirming victim services were lacking in almost every measurable area. Agencies surveyed expressed a strong need and interest in receiving culturally-specific training and technical assistance to enhance their service provision to LGBTQ survivors. Most respondents reported that their agencies did not outreach to LGBT victims, lacked culturally-competent staff, and were under resourced to remedy the gap in services (NCVC & NCAVP, 2010). Service providers report time and again a lack of cultural competence and a deep desire to remedy the situation through increased culturally-specific training and technical assistance.

Having recognized the impact that violence coupled with inadequate service provision has on LGBTQ communities, the Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) included specific LGBT provisions in the reauthorized Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). LGBT inclusion in VAWA is in large part due to years of continuous work by LGBT and allied organizations that brought to light the particular challenges LGBT communities face related to sexual and intimate partner violence. VAWA includes LGBT people by 1) naming LGBT people as underserved populations in need of specific attention to address the unique issues faced by survivors of IPV, SV, and

stalking; 2) prohibiting VAWA grantees from discriminating against survivors of violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity when providing services; and 3) establishing a specific purpose area to address LGBT violence at the state level according to the *Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Guidelines* of the Office on Violence Against Women.

There are approximately 322,000 LGBT individuals living in North Carolina. That is equivalent to the total populations of greater Asheville, Wilmington, Greenville, and Chapel Hill combined. There is an urgent and compelling need for strengthening and adding to the preexisting infrastructure of sexual and intimate partner violence prevention and response in North Carolina. North Carolina is positioned to proactively meet the VAWA guidelines. By enhancing an intentional system for training and technical assistance related to LGBTQ individuals, GCC can ensure that all of its grantees have the resources they need to meet the unique needs of these populations. Similar to the national model that provides additional funding for two organizations (The Northwest Network in Washington State and the NYC Anti-Violence Project in New York) to act as national technical assistance and training providers to all OVW grantees, North Carolina could adopt a model that names a specific organization the LGBT technical assistance provider for all GCC grantees. This streamlined process would ensure that all GCC grantees receive the most up-to-date, culturally competent training and technical assistance in keeping with national guidelines and the most recent evidence in the field (see Appendix G for section citations).

Tribal consultation & outreach for American Indian population. In 2014, the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) consulted with the American Indian tribal population of this state in the implementation of this plan. The GCC invited the executive director of the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs to present at its meeting in April, 2014. The North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs is governed by N.C.G.S. 143B-404 and includes representatives from the eight (8) tribes of North Carolina, one (1) of which is federally recognized, being the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation. The other seven (7) are the Coharie Tribe, Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe, Lumbee Tribe of

North Carolina, Meherrin Indian Tribe, Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation, Sappony and the Waccamaw Siouan Tribe, which are recognized by the State of North Carolina. In addition to the presentation by the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs, the VAWA administrator from the Governor's Crime Commission attended the quarterly meeting of the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs on September 5, 2014. Pursuant to that meeting, the VAWA administrator invited members from the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs as well as individual tribal representatives to an in-depth question and answer session via conference call. The intent of this session was to fully explain our state's implementation plan for VAWA and potential funding available to combat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, as well as to invite input, through questions, comments, concerns, and ideas for future program development, from representatives of the American Indian population in North Carolina. These methods, in addition to a welcomed, on-going relationship with our state's American Indian population, and the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs, are part the State of North Carolina's effort to comply with the tribal consultation requirement of VAWA.

The DV SA committee will continue to examine underserved specific population groups in North Carolina and in engage in discussions to better serve those victims.

Barriers to Implementation

Some barriers to implementation were determined by the planning committee to be the state of the local economy, training, infrastructure to manage funds, collaboration and increase in population and need for services.

The top need for domestic violence service and sexual assault providers is training. Agency staff members need training and support to remain current on the issues and emerging best practices in the provision of assistance to survivors. Access to current research and best practices on domestic violence and sexual assault through training and technical assistance can reduce staff burn-out; improve project performance and impact

project sustainability. There are approximately 1,000 paid staff members and thousands of volunteers working in programs in North Carolina.

Each year NCCADV conducts a survey of its membership to determine the top training needs from the program perspective. The 2012 survey revealed that sex trafficking, working with victims with mental illness and disabilities, and advanced advocacy training were some of the most pressing training needs.

In order to achieve independence and stability, survivors and their children encounter and seek assistance from a wide range of professionals and community members. Lawyers, healthcare providers, teachers, faith community leaders, human service providers and neighbors are all affected by domestic violence and are often asked to provide assistance. All of these individuals need information, referral sources and training to provide care and support to survivors.

The top need for domestic violence service programs is additional funding. One of the greatest challenges facing all nonprofits is funding. This challenge is particularly daunting in the current climate. Foundations face decreased values in their portfolios; corporations face unprecedented downturns, and government funding is decreased or suspended. These challenges will continue to increase over the next 2-4 years until the economy begins to recover. Domestic violence programs are especially vulnerable as there is a direct correlation between difficult economic times and an increase in the need for the services that they provide. Research has shown that domestic violence programs form a critical safety net for survivors and that this safety net becomes even more crucial during times of economic hardship.

The top needs for domestic violence victims are more resources, including affordable housing, legal representation, and transportation. A lack of training is a barrier because the criminal justice system must work together in order to have a coordinated community response. Each discipline must have a basic understanding of the other in order to recognize the many needs of victims. GCC is working to provide training

opportunities free of charge to programs and local governments as well as fostering ongoing relationships between sub recipients through MOU's.

Staff turnover and infrastructure of local governments can often pose a challenge to managing federal funding. Reports and accurate record keeping require consistent staff and staff that can lean on local governments to assist with training and resources to manage federal funding.

Another barrier may be where a community does not fully coordinate with other service providers and local governments in the leveraging of services and resources. In this situation, GCC can act as a mediator to assist in linking programs and services.

In addition to employing VAWA funds to address strategies and goals, the planning staff of the Crime Commission, coordinate the use of Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds, Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Byrne) funds, state funds administered through the CFW, the Department of Health and Human Services, United Way funds, and whenever possible, private funding. While some of these alternative funding sources are limited, it is important to recognize and take advantage of every resource available to assist victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Success of grant-funded activities will be evaluated a number of ways. One way is to review expenditures with the grant manager/community development specialists, who are on-site at the Governor's Crime Commission. Working together with grant managers can reveal if programs are reaching their goals and objectives, serving intended populations and following their own proscribed time-line. Another way is to evaluate through on-site visits, reviewing cost reports for appropriate reimbursements, examining annual progress reports, and considering community responses to services, as well as, victim responses after services rendered; such as exit interviews. Periodic requests for

survivor accounts of response and services (with confidentiality in mind) can lend a snapshot into the daily activities of programs.

Another way that programs can determine if they met their overall goal(s) and clients were served is by making program assessment tools available. In 2007, a survey was submitted to the state's domestic violence and sexual assault programs by the School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill. The survey conducted focus groups with former clients of domestic violence and sexual assault agencies to obtain their perceptions on the types of information domestic violence and sexual assault service providers should gather to 1) better understand clients' needs and goals; and 2) assess clients' progress, and in meeting needs and achieving their desired program outcomes.

As a result of these focus groups, UNC faculty developed and drafted instruments for use by domestic violence and sexual assault service providers to assess incoming clients' needs and goals, and to assess clients' progress toward meeting their needs and achieving their goals. During 2011, faculty at UNC-Chapel Hill, with input from survivors, local program staff members, NCCADV and NCCASA, finalized an outcome measurement tool. This tool addresses safety and health outcomes for survivors who work with local programs. Work is now being conducted to assess the capacity of programs to implement these tools in a manner that is standard across the state and is fully respectful of the needs and confidentiality of survivors. These tools will be implemented in 2014. Next steps include training for program staff to increase capacity and advocacy skills. Once the outcomes are standardized and capacity at local programs to implement has increased, the statewide data collection system will be modified to include these measures. The instruments and findings of this project will help providers with strategies to both assess the many needs and goals of their clients, as well as examine the impact of the services that their agencies provide.

Conclusion

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides critical funding to the State of North Carolina to support victim service programs and agencies to assist women who are victims of violent crime. It is also referred to as STOP/Violence Against Women. The funding is available to programs and government entities who serve victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The funding provides for positions and activities that improve the response of law enforcement, prosecution, courts and service providers for a coordinated approach against violence. This funding is available to local communities through a competitive grant process and awarded by the Governor of North Carolina through the Governor's Crime Commission. The Governor's Crime Commission serves as the State Administering Agency for North Carolina and is tasked with the responsibility of awarding and administering VAWA funds according to federal laws, state laws, policies and guidelines. The VAWA Administrator is primarily responsible for the state's compliance with the act, the appropriate allocation of the funds, technical assistance needed to local programs and all federal reporting. The administrator responds as the state's point of contact for the Office on Violence Women regarding STOP funding and can support local programs with discretionary grant needs through local governments.

VAWA planning involves a collaborative process to determine the needs of victims and developing funding priorities to allocate funds equitably and effectively. CVS team members work with service professionals to assist in guiding the decision

making process of the commission based on current needs, trends, legislation, effects of local policy, local assessments, research and literature review, and key findings. The North Carolina Crime Commission reviews and approves all funding priorities and makes grant recommendations to the governor based on information submitted within the application and from the expertise that exists within the crime commission itself and the disciplines they represent from across the state.

The primary purpose of STOP funding in North Carolina is to develop and strengthen the response of the state's criminal justice system to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. To reach this goal, program development must involve ways to strengthen the coordinated community response to victims through technology and partnerships, an increase in culturally appropriate, evidenced based/field tested services, and an increased focus on offender accountability through Batterer Intervention Programs, and by finding ways to sustain training on emerging violence against women issues with education that is conducive to both professionalism and successful program outcomes. Finally, to reach the goal of this plan, the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission will act as an advisory body to the governor on issues regarding violence against women.

In order for programs to demonstrate success and continued funding, barriers to program implementation are addressed on an ongoing basis. Agencies that have encountered barriers are encouraged to share their problems with the VAWA administrator and/or their grants management specialist. To ensure continued funding to

the state of North Carolina, barriers, specific to internal processes; such as administrative barriers or compliance issues, should be addressed by requesting technical assistance from the Office on Violence Against Women. Grant monitoring and process evaluations are an important part of preventing and addressing barriers to implementation.

The Violence Against Women Act places special emphasis on underserved populations in consideration that these are often the most vulnerable populations. This plan is intended to be inclusive of underserved populations and recognizes that additional outreach is often needed in identifying new populations. The planning committee invites those serving victims to continue to share information in this outreach.

In closing, this plan has been created as an informational tool to assist those who receive VAWA (STOP Violence Against Women Act funding), as well as, discretionary funding provided directly to local government entities across North Carolina. It is updated every three years and can be amended as needed.

Administrator's Report

The major concern during the implementation plan process was identifying tribal representation for the implementation team. After a review, the Executive Director of the NC Council on Indian Affairs has been asked to serve as a member of the VAWA Implementation Planning Team and Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault/Child Abuse Subcommittee. Based on the number of indigenous state-recognized tribes, we are

continuing our search for an additional tribal representative with expertise in victim's services to participate on the subcommittee.

A recommendation has been made to educate law enforcement, court officials and service providers on the tribal population. Education is needed to appropriately respond to the cultural and historical factors of working with the tribal population as a victim or offender. The family composition and cultural responses of tribal families also impact how receptive a victim may be to receive assistance, especially assistance from agencies outside the tribal unit. In addition, service providers require adequate training to learn how to navigate tribal government's policies and procedures for protective orders.

Notably, there seemed to be a common thread throughout the planning sessions for the need of more training to those that serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. North Carolina has created a comprehensive implementation plan. Participants of the implementation plan workgroup engaged in discussions, shared from varying perspectives of victim services and made great contributions to the implementation plan. All concerns have been incorporated into the plan.

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Attachment A: Members of the VAWA Implementation Planning Team

2017-2020 NC Governors' Crime Commission VAWA Implementation Planning Team Members

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Attachment B:

N.C. Governor's Crime Commission: Statutes and Membership

Part 6. Division of Administration.

Subpart A. Governor's Crime Commission.

§ 143B-1100. Governor's Crime Commission – creation; composition; terms; meetings, etc.

(a) There is hereby created the Governor's Crime Commission of the Department of Public Safety. The Commission shall consist of 37 voting members and five nonvoting members. The composition of the Commission shall be as follows:

(1) The voting members shall be:

- a. The Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina (or the Chief Justice's designee), the Attorney General, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Public Safety (or the Secretary's designee), and the Superintendent of Public Instruction;
- b. A judge of superior court, a judge of district court specializing in juvenile matters, a chief district court judge, a clerk of superior court, and a district attorney;
- c. A defense attorney, three sheriffs (one of whom shall be from a "high crime area"), three police executives (one of whom shall be from a "high crime area"), eight citizens (two with knowledge of juvenile delinquency and the public school system, two of whom shall be under the age of 21 at the time of their appointment, one advocate for victims of all crimes, one representative from a domestic violence or sexual assault program, one representative of a "private juvenile delinquency program," and one in the discretion of the Governor), three county commissioners or county officials, and three mayors or municipal officials;
- d. Four public members.

(2) The nonvoting members shall be the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, the Deputy Director of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety who is responsible for Intervention/Prevention programs, the Deputy Director of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety who is responsible for Youth Development programs, the Section Chief of the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and the Section Chief of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction.

(b) The membership of the Commission shall be selected as follows:

- (1) The following members shall serve by virtue of their office: the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Secretary of the Department of Health

- and Human Services, the Secretary of Public Safety, the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, the Section Chief of the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction, the Section Chief of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction, the Deputy Director who is responsible for Intervention/Prevention of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the Deputy Director who is responsible for Youth Development of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Should the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court choose not to serve, his alternate shall be selected by the Governor from a list submitted by the Chief Justice which list must contain no less than three nominees from the membership of the Supreme Court.
- (2) The following members shall be appointed by the Governor: the district attorney, the defense attorney, the three sheriffs, the three police executives, the eight citizens, the three county commissioners or county officials, the three mayors or municipal officials.
 - (3) The following members shall be appointed by the Governor from a list submitted by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which list shall contain no less than three nominees for each position and which list must be submitted within 30 days after the occurrence of any vacancy in the judicial membership: the judge of superior court, the clerk of superior court, the judge of district court specializing in juvenile matters, and the chief district court judge.
 - (4) Two public members provided by sub-subdivision (a)(1) d. of this section shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and two public members provided by sub-subdivision (a)(1) d. of this section shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
 - (5) The Governor may serve as chairman, designating a vice-chairman to serve at his pleasure, or he may designate a chairman and vice-chairman both of whom shall serve at his pleasure.
- (c) The initial members of the Commission shall be those appointed under subsection (b) above, which appointments shall be made by March 1, 1977. The terms of the present members of the Governor's Commission on Law and Order shall expire on February 28, 1977. Effective March 1, 1977, the Governor shall appoint members, other than those serving by virtue of their office, to serve staggered terms; seven shall be appointed for one-year terms, seven for two-year terms, and seven for three-year terms. At the end of their respective terms of office their successors shall be appointed for terms of three years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The public members appointed pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of this section shall serve two-year terms effective March 1, of each odd-numbered year. Any Commission member no longer serving in the office from which the member qualified for appointment shall be disqualified from serving on the Commission. Any appointment to fill a vacancy on the Commission created by the resignation, dismissal, death, disability, or disqualification of a member shall be for the balance of the unexpired term.
- (d) The Governor shall have the power to remove any member from the Commission for misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance.
- (e) The Commission shall meet quarterly and at other times at the call of the chairman or upon written request of at least eight of the members. A majority of the voting members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(f) The Commission shall be treated as a board for purposes of Chapter 138A of the General Statutes. (1965, c. 663; 1977, c. 11, s. 1; 1981, c. 467, ss. 1-5; 1981 (Reg. Sess., 1982), c. 1189, s. 4; 1991, c. 739, s. 32; 1997-443, s. 11A.118(a); 1998-170, s. 3; 1998-202, s. 4(aa); 1999-423, s. 11; 2000-137, s. 4(ee); 2001-95, s. 6; 2001-487, s. 47(g); 2007-454, s. 1; 2010-169, s. 11; 2011-145, ss. 19.1(g), (i)-(l), (x); 2012-83, s. 54; 2013-410, s. 13; 2015-9, ss. 2.3(a), (b); 2015-264, ss. 79(a), (b).)

Attachment C: Grant Cycle Timeline and Scoring Criteria

The Governor's Crime Commission Grant-Making Process

Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
GCC sends out Announcement of Availability of Funds	March: Committees review and score grant applications and make funding recommendations to the Governor's Crime Commission at large.	May: Full applications due.	September: Mandatory Grant Award Workshops and Grant Writing Workshops held.
November 1: On-line pre-application available		Full applications reviewed by GCC staff.	
Pre-applications due by January 31st. All signature pages must also be submitted at time of application.	GCC staff review pre-applications for allowable costs and activities.	Grantees must make any necessary changes to grant application.	Fall: GCC Committees begin discussion on creation of program priorities and legislative agenda for next program year.
	Late March/Early April: Notification of Funding Recommendations sent to all applicants.	September: Grant Award Letters and Special Conditions sent out to grantees.	Committees finalize program priorities and legislative agenda items.
	April: Applications solicited from approved pre-applications. Approval letters sent with 'special conditions' detailing necessary changes for the grantee to make full application.	Grantee must sign and return grant award letter and special conditions to GCC.	October 1: Grant period of performance begins.

North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission
CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES COMMITTEE
2017 APPLICATION SCORING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

The following descriptions are provided as a guide to be used while scoring Crime Victim Services pre-applications. The questions provided are examples of questions you may consider when rating the pre-apps on each dimension.

Logic/Clarity of Proposal - 0-10 points

Logic has to do with the internal consistency of the pre-application. There must be a logical connection between the problem statement and the program operation. The project should make sense. The following kinds of questions should be considered:

- Is the need clearly established/demonstrated?
- Is the need specific to the community being served?
- Is the applicant clear about what they intend to do?
- Does the project operation address the problem?
- Is the target population clearly defined?

Data/Evidence of Problem - 0-20 points

The applicant should present information documenting the problem they are hoping to address in the pre-application. The problem described should be specific enough so that it can be addressed in the project operation. It is preferable, but not necessary, that the problem presents statistics and the numbers should document the problem in the area being served. However, there are other kinds of data besides numbers. The following kinds of questions should be considered:

- Has the problem been documented?
- Does the documentation correspond to problems that can be addressed by the project?

Potential Impact - 0-10 points

The impact of the program is influenced by the nature of the problem being addressed, the kind of program being proposed, the number of people or agencies impacted by the program, and the likely effectiveness of the program. The pre-application should address how the project will address the identified problem. The following kinds of questions should be considered:

- Anticipated benefits for victims.
- What kind of impact will the project have on citizens in the respective communities?
- Is there good reason to believe that this kind of program will be effective?
- Does agency have experience providing described services?
- Do personnel, individually or collectively, possess the skill, ability and experience to fulfill the intent and purpose of their id's roles?

Implementation Schedule/Timeline of Activities – 0-10 points

Project implementation schedule should outline phases of project work, and involvement of stakeholders, in order to accomplish the stated project goals and objectives. In essence, it should provide a blueprint for achieving goals of project. Information provided should describe project initiatives as sequence of events over time to progress the project from beginning to final implementation. Schedule should include information that would allow applicant to monitor and assess ongoing activities.

Program Goals and Objectives - (0-20 points)

This category should reflect whether or not the applicant has provided goals and objectives that relate directly to the problem they have defined and the project operation described. Project goals and objectives should be short and long term descriptions of what the agency hopes to accomplish in the life of the grant. Goals and objectives should be realistic or achievable and easily measured.

- Do the goals and objectives directly relate to the needs identified in the description of the problem?
- Are the Objectives specific statements that indicate in measurable terms, what the proposed project will accomplish?

Community Collaboration – (0-20 points)

The applicant demonstrates collaboration with other service providers like victim service agencies, law enforcement, prosecution, etc.

- Does the proposal clearly state how agency will collaborate with other agencies to improve the overall response to victims?
- What is the nature of collaborative relationship and what are the results that relationship is expected to achieve in carrying out the project?

Evaluation– (0-10 points)

This category should describe how the project plans to collect and analyze data to determine success of goals and objectives and determine the effectiveness of services.

- How will effectiveness of proposal be measured?
- How will the impact of the proposal be measured?
- Will measure “outcomes” and not just measure “outputs” (numbers) be included?
- Does proposal describe how it will systematically document and provide data regarding services provided and activities carried out and the number of individuals, groups and/or target population receiving the services or benefiting from program activities?
- Does proposal show how it will document individual and system changes occurring as a result of the project?

TOTAL - (0-100 points)

The online scoring form will add each field’s score for individual grants and place total score in this column.

COMMENTS SECTION:

Describe any components in the pre-application that you have questions or concerns about or any items that you think will cause problems with the grant if approved. Likewise, if there are any features you think are exemplary, please make a note of that also.

We strongly encourage you to use this section to document items that you feel need to be considered in the grant review process!

Attachment D:

- Documentations of Collaborations

- Letters of Support
 - ✓ Prosecution
 - ✓ Law Enforcement
 - ✓ Court
 - ✓ Victim Services
 - ✓ Others

Conference of District Attorneys
N O R T H C A R O L I N A

Peg Dorer
Director

October 11, 2017

P.O. Box 3159
Cary, NC 27519

919.890.1500
919.890.1931

Ms. Latonya Eaddy
U.S. Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE Suite 10W.100
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Ms. Eaddy,

The North Carolina Conference of District Attorneys is uniquely positioned to impact violent crimes against women, as they are responsible for the training and support for prosecutors and criminal justice partners across North Carolina. The Conference of District Attorneys provides all of the state's prosecutors with the continuing legal education requirements and is able to consistently provide up-to-date information and practical guidance for the prosecution of these cases. A Violence Against Women Resource Prosecutor (VAWRP) is positioned within the Conference in order to promote cooperative efforts among law enforcement, prosecution and allied professionals. The VAWRP provides training, technical assistance and other resources to law enforcement, prosecutors and allied professionals to ensure that all understand and support the needs for successful investigation and prosecution, promoting a coordinated community approach and thereby benefiting the victims. The VAWRP also serves as special prosecutor in violence against women cases at the request of the elected district attorney. Providing a resource prosecutor to support and develop consensus on best practices in this field will allow prosecutors, law enforcement and allied professionals across the state to optimize their resources and effectively hold these offenders accountable.

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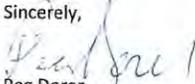
Andrew Murray

Mike Miller

Domestic violence involves complex personal relationships that can result in intimidation and threats of escalating violence, which in turn lead to uncooperative witnesses. Sexual assault crimes are often deceptively coercive, difficult to prove and medically complex. Human trafficking crimes offer a whole new litany of barriers to prosecution, from the identification of victims to the ever-evolving laws. But we know that successful prosecution can save lives. In order to combat North Carolina's epidemic of violence against women, our State needs prosecutors, law enforcement and allied professionals who are trained in the unique aspects and requirements of these crimes and are prepared to hold offenders accountable and assist these victims. Without accountability of offenders, our communities are no longer safe.

This funding is essential to the prosecutors and law enforcement agents of North Carolina, as well as to its citizens and communities. Without it, the state's prosecution efforts would suffer and victims of intimate, violent crime would not get the justice they deserve. Thank you for your continued support of our efforts on this front.

Sincerely,


Peg Dorer
Director



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

JUDGE MARION WARREN
DIRECTOR

PO BOX 2448, RALEIGH, NC 27602
O 919-890-1391
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MARION.R.WARREN@NCCOURTS.ORG

October 9, 2017

Ms. Latonya Eaddy
U.S. Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE Suite 10W.100
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Ms. Eaddy:

The state of North Carolina has historically been a recipient of VAWA funding from the Office on Violence Against Women which has been used for a vast array of programs that combat violence against women statewide. More specifically, the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (NCAOC) has been identified as a sub grantee of VAWA funding by the Governor's Crime Commission since 2009. The NCAOC serves as the administrative arm for the judicial branch, and in his capacity hires personnel that provide essential services to these communities.

With VAWA funding, the NCAOC created a domestic violence specialist that provides technical assistance and training for all members of the domestic violence community, such as districts courts, clerks, law enforcement and advocates statewide. The domestic violence specialist also serves as a liaison between the state university system and the judicial community for the purpose of providing outcome measurement and evaluation for new and innovative domestic violence programs instituted and operated by the district courts, law enforcement, and advocacy communities. The specialist position also plays a critical coordination role in the ongoing expansion efforts of North Carolina's domestic violence eFiling project.

VAWA funding also provides critical resources for the domestic violence specialist to maintain, improve and supplement the North Carolina Domestic Violence Best Practices Guide for District Court Judges. This document serves as an essential resource for the effective and efficient litigation of domestic violence matters both civilly and criminally.

Finally, the use of VAWA funding allows the domestic violence specialist to present, on the state and federal level, outcomes for some of the innovative domestic violence programs currently operating in North Carolina, such as the Domestic Violence Custody Court and the Electronic Protective Order System. These programs have shown incredible promise in breaking the cycle of violence, and improving victim safety and simply could not successfully operate without the support of VAWA funding resourced by the domestic violence specialist.



With new VAWA funding the N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts can continue to sustain the domestic violence specialist position. The domestic violence specialist serves the entire state which is comprised of people of varying age, abilities, races, ethnicities, and language backgrounds. This position would provide ongoing training to court employees to implement best practices to better facilitate a unified, efficient, and effective management of cases. Equally important, the position would support the roll out of domestic violence eFiling to more counties. This is an opportunity to give the public an additional form of remote access to the courts through a video interface from domestic violence service agencies. Counties that will be added are likely to include both rural and urban settings which will have populations of varying size and demographics.

When working to address issues as significant as interpersonal violence, continuing the VAWA funding stream is more important than ever. Without funds from OVW, it is unclear whether the work of the domestic violence specialist could continue, and it would be the loss of a critical resource touchstone for North Carolina's justice system.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Marion R. Warren". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Marion R. Warren
Director

KENNETH J. SHULTZ
Chief of Police



PHONE (336) 887-7970
FAX (336) 887-7949
TDD (336) 883-8517

High Point Police Department

September 13, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

The High Point Police Department (HPPD) writes this letter in support of the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission, Victims' Service Division, for their support of the High Point Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative (OFDVI).

Through VAWA funding the HPPD can maintain contract services with Family Service of the Piedmont to provide services of one full-time and one part-time victim advocate. The victim advocates are vital to our overall OFDVI program and serve as critical members of our Task Force.

The High Point Police Department has a rich history in focused deterrence policing to address chronic offending in areas of violent crime, drug markets, gang violence and now domestic violence. OFDVI brings together a group consisting of the Police Department, service providers, Guilford County District Attorney's Office, NC Probation and Parole, Family Service of the Piedmont, and our citizen's group, High Point Community Against Violence. The group meets bi-weekly to discuss gaps and barriers in holding the offender accountable and keeping domestic violence victims safer from further harm.

The HPPD refers all victims of domestic violence to services of the victim advocates who support the victim by offering services to include medical, mental, housing, shelter services, hotline for help and support, financial aid counseling, and safety planning. The victim advocate accompanies victims to all court proceedings, helps file protective orders, and accompanies them for doctor visits. Without the support of the victim advocates, the HPPD would not be able to support the victims and insure their safety. VAWA funding has provided us the critical funding necessary to staff the two victim advocates positions.

With the OFDVI group working together to address domestic violence, the Community of High Point has experienced a reduction in recidivism of offenders, victims are safer and the overall strategy has proven to be effective in deterring further incidents of domestic violence. Through our work, we hope to go far towards breaking the repetitive cycle of domestic violence.

Sincerely,

Chief Kenneth J. Shultz

High Point Police Department (NC)

1009 Leonard Avenue • High Point, North Carolina 27260
www.highpointnc.gov/police

October 10, 2017

Ms. Latonya Eaddy
U.S. Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE Suite 10W.100
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Ms. Eaddy:

I am writing on behalf of Triangle Family Services (TFS) whose mission is “building a stronger community by strengthening the family.” TFS empowers families in crisis to manage financial, housing, mental health, and family violence issues so that their children may grow up in a safe, stable, and nurturing environment.

Founded in 1937 on the belief that the family is the heart of the community, we have fulfilled our mission through quality programs focused on financial stability, family safety, and mental health. Compassionate and credentialed professionals provide a variety of mental health, domestic violence, homelessness prevention, and financial wellness programs to families seeking treatment, counseling, and education. TFS helps more than 5,000 families annually through direct services and provides resource and referral services to nearly 6,000 additional households.

Since 1990, TFS’ DOSE (Developing Opportunities for a Safe Environment) program has been serving the Triangle community with the mission of “Fostering healthy behaviors and relationships through education and support.” VAWA funding administered by the Governor’s Crime Commission has been critical to our success in serving the community through our 26-week court-mandated batterer intervention program. As one of the oldest and largest domestic violence (DV) offender education programs in North Carolina, our DOSE program employs trained facilitators who lead groups of up to 16 men (or women) in weekly sessions that address issues such as power and control, communication, and the effects of DV on children. VAWA funds provide essential support for our agency’s capacity to administer this program, to stay abreast of innovative practices and to engage in outreach with community partners. We believe that we can only end the cycle of domestic violence by including abuser treatment in our community’s coordinated response to this issue. Our program challenges behaviors and beliefs that support or condone violence; it also supports the individuals in our programs who are often times themselves victims of domestic violence or other childhood trauma.

Our Family Safety programs offer critical services that meet the needs of the Triangle community and prevent countless acts of violence. Services are offered by English/Spanish bilingual case managers and facilitators; during evening and weekend hours; and on a sliding scale basis to accommodate financial hardship. Last year, our DOSE client population was comprised of 97% male participants; 41%

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RALEIGH, NC 27606
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919-233-6738 FAX



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Alice Lutz
Chief Executive Officer

80 YEARS OF BUILDING A STRONGER COMMUNITY BY STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY

3937 WESTERN BLVD, RALEIGH, NC 27606 • TFSNC.ORG • (919) 821-0790 • INFO@TFSNC.ORG

African American; 34% Caucasian; 21% Hispanic/Latino; 93% between the ages of 19-50; and 91% reported an income of <\$35,000.

Recidivism rates among TFS' batterer's intervention graduates are strikingly lower than national averages. Through locally-tracked data, we are able to monitor re-offense rates in our community and consistently find that fewer than 10% of DOSE graduates experience new domestic violence charges. This high success rate benefits the safety and stability of these men and their families and -- by extension -- the health of our community. Last year 392 program graduates were diverted from incarceration, translating into more than \$12MM in local savings. DOSE groups specifically focus on concepts of offender accountability and responsibility, while also acknowledging their broader needs through case management and the provision of appropriate resources. We work closely with local shelters and women's advocacy groups to ensure a coordinated and collaborative effort that prioritizes the safety of victims and the stability of affected families.

As an 80 year old human service institution, we know what is needed and what yields results. We continually incorporate best practices and research-tested strategies to administer our programs in an effective and impactful manner.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide information on our critical community programs. We at TFS are extremely proud of the success of our agency and the positive impact it has on our entire community for generations. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions regarding our programs or Triangle Family Services in general. I can be reached at alutz@tfsnc.org or 919-821-0790 x107.

Sincerely,



Alice Lutz, CFRE
CEO

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919-821-0790
919-233-6738 FAX



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Alice Lutz
Chief Executive Officer

80 YEARS OF BUILDING A STRONGER COMMUNITY BY STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY

3937 WESTERN BLVD, RALEIGH, NC 27606 • TFSNC.ORG • (919) 821-0790 • INFO@TFSNC.ORG

2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan

70



North Carolina
Department of Administration
Council for Women & Youth Involvement

Machelle Sanders
Secretary

Mary Williams-Stover
Interim Executive Director

June 27, 2017

LaTonya Eaddy
Office of Justice Programs
United States Department of Justice
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Ms. Eaddy:

The North Carolina Council for Women & Youth Involvement (NCCFW/YI) is an advocacy agency within the NC Department of Administration. Our mission is to advise the Governor and state agencies on key issues impacting women and families. NCCFW/YI administers state funds for domestic violence and sexual assault services in 100 counties of N.C. Our four Region Directors provide the necessary technical assistance, training and information to assist domestic violence and rape crisis center professionals.

NCCFW/YI participates on the Governor's Crime Commission's (GCC) Crime Victim Services Committee, which is responsible for determining the most effective methods of equitable distribution of Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funds across North Carolina. Our role is to provide feedback regarding victim services needs and expectations. We monitor and respond to specific challenges facing Executive Directors and Boards of Directors in achieving their roles.

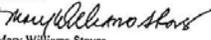
Our agency is the only agency to compile and publish county level domestic violence and sexual assault client service statistics in N.C. The data we gather semi-annually and publish the results of on our website informs legislators, advocates, and community partners, as well as members of the domestic violence/sexual assault subcommittee of GCC Crime Victim Services Committee.

VAWA funds are essential to the work of the domestic violence and sexual assault agencies in North Carolina, as the funds allow agencies to provide direct services for victims. In Fiscal Year 2015-2016, our domestic violence and sexual assault agencies received a combined 122,621 calls on their crisis lines, as well as provided services to 59,382 victims. VAWA funds help make it possible for agencies to serve the increasing number of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault throughout the State of North Carolina.

The partnership NCCFW/YI has with the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) allows us to jointly support agencies through funding, technical assistance, planning, and programming that seeks to increase advocacy and decrease crimes against women and other victims. The VAWA funding is critical to North Carolina and its efforts to collaborate in serving victims across N.C.

I can be reached at 919-715-9437 or maryw.stover@doa.nc.gov

Sincerely,


Mary Williams-Stover
Interim-Executive Director

State of North Carolina | Council for Women & Youth Involvement
116 West Jones Street, Suite C-102 | 1320 Mail Service | Raleigh, NC 27603
919.733.2455 T

[Return to Table of Contents]

[\[Return to Table of Contents\]](#)



September 21, 2017

LaTonya Eaddy
Office of Justice Programs
United States Department of Justice
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Ms. Eaddy :

North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA) provides training, information, referrals and policy updates to local rape crisis centers. As a State Coalition, NCCASA is the only agency to offer a statewide focal point on sexual assault. Our agency has developed an intensive and thorough training program to address sexual assault. It is available at the request of individual agencies as well as through our yearly training schedule. NCCASA works diligently with Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) on NC's Implementation Plan for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funding, we make every effort to be inclusive in our planning to ensure the most effective and efficient use for collaboration in NC.

NCCASA provides technical assistance, support, research and information for rape crisis centers, sexual assault nurse examiners, law enforcement, over 40 colleges and universities and other allied professionals on sexual violence and other related topics. NCCASA trains professionals on the importance of a sensitive, comprehensive victim centered approach throughout NCCASA's training institute. NC currently has approximately 75 rape crisis centers providing services to 100 counties.

The number of service providers and community based collaborations alone is a reason for NC to receive VAWA funding. NCCASA has provided in depth training and technical assistance to 15 rape crisis centers on building a solid foundation for community support of sexual assault survivors. This funding could increase the number of counties working toward building culturally relevant community support that is inclusive of cultural specific organizations.

NCCASA participates on the domestic violence/sexual assault subcommittee of the GCC Crime Victims Services committee. Our role is to ensure feedback regarding sexual assault priorities and issues from NC rape crisis centers are presented to this committee. NCCASA's ongoing commitment is to represent the sexual assault community in the development of the state's VAWA implementation plan. NCCASA continues to bridge partnerships to increase the inclusion of communities of colors. NCCASA works with a myriad of partners who provide nontraditional services to victims of violence through a culturally relevant lens.

811 Spring Forest Road, Suite 900 Raleigh, NC. 27609
Phone: (919)871-1015 Fax: (919)871-5895 nccasa@nccasa.org



The state plan would support NCCASA priority of building capacity of rape crisis centers to provide or support services for marginalized communities. Through our focus groups of interviews with advocates we plan to work specifically in developing the community capacity for victims of communities of color, specifically African American and Latino, victims with disabilities and victims who identify as LGBTQ+. Funding to support the work in these specific communities would support the work of building a social justice framework for service equity in NC.

VAWA funds are a critical financial support for North Carolina. VAWA funds are invaluable in supporting direct services for victims, individual case advocacy for underserved victims, new services, improvement of existing services and building capacity to provide access to services of victims who identify with marginalized communities. As a result of these funds, more victims receive support services needed to end the cycle of violence. The importance and impact of VAWA funding can be demonstrated through collaborative efforts established in North Carolina with Legal Aid, Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission, NC Victim Assistance Network, NC Human Trafficking Commission and the NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence. I believe these collaborative efforts aid victims and survivors of sexual assault in obtaining the support, information and services that are crucial to future safety and independence.

NCCASA as well as our membership has benefited from VAWA since the inception 1996. We continue to make a statewide impact because of this funding. Our efforts include a statewide biennial conference, a statewide training institute, statewide technical assistance, informational website, and list serv. I can be reached at (919) 871-1015 or monika@nccasa.org if I can be of additional assistance.

Regards,

Monika Johnson Hostler, MPA
Executive Director

811 Spring Forest Road, Suite 900 Raleigh, NC 27609
Phone: (919)871-1015 Fax: (919)871-5895 nccasa@nccasa.org

June 23, 2017
Governor's Crime Commission
1201 Front St
Raleigh, NC

To Whom it May Concern:

This letter documents the significant collaboration between the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV) and the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) to provide support, training, and technical assistance to the ninety-plus domestic violence service provider agencies in North Carolina. Both organizations collaborate on priorities for VAWA and VOCA funding, as well as the specific needs of state agencies.

As you are aware, the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence is a statewide non-profit membership organization that serves local domestic violence service providers across the state. We serve on GCC's Crime Victim Services Taskforce that is in part designed to discuss the needs of domestic violence victims and service providers. Through this working relationship, we are able to collectively, and more efficiently, meet the needs of these groups

There is strong support and collaboration among our 2 organizations to ensure that domestic violence survivors and their children are able to receive safety and support to achieve self-sufficiency and violence-free lives. Most specifically in North Carolina, there is a need to support agencies who are serving those who do not speak English, with bilingual or bicultural services. I would like to see a significant portion of VAWA funding go towards providing bicultural advocates to domestic violence service agencies, or to provide more resources that represent the non-English-speaking populations. By having this, more people can not only access, but understand roles, responsibilities, safety plan, next planned steps, and their legal rights. In North Carolina, the Latinx population is most in need of these services, as well as the Asian population.

As a representative of NCCADV, I commit to the support and partnership to collaborate with GCC in the determination of VAWA funds, and to working together to continually improve services and safety for domestic violence survivors in North Carolina.

Best Regards,

Dana W. Mangum, MA
Executive Director
North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence



Kiran, Inc.
1012 Oberlin Rd., Raleigh NC
919-831-4203 (O)
919-839-6203 (F)

To
Governors Crime Commission
1201 Front Street
Raleigh, NC 27609

Subject: Letter of support for GCC VAWA implementation plan

To whom it may concern,

The Kiran team has reviewed the VAWA Implementation Plan and have been provided the opportunity to provide feedback on the plan. Kiran gives its full support to the plan and the Governor's Crime Commission's efforts to better serve victims of crime through VAWA funding. We are honored to be involved in the planning and implementation of this initiative.

Sincerely

Sangeetha Menon
Executive Director
email: sangeetha@kiraninc.org
August 30th, 2017



Durham Crisis Response Center

Domestic *& Sexual Violence* Services

September 30, 2017

Ms. LaTonya Eaddy
Office of Justice Programs
United States Department of Justice
800 K Street, NW,
Suite 920
Washington, Dc
20530

Dear Ms. Eaddy:

It is my pleasure to provide this letter of support on behalf of the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission's (GCC) application to serve as the implementing agency for VAWA funding in our state. Our agency, Durham Crisis Response Center (DCRC) has had a collaborative relationship with GCC for many of years, as grantor vs. grantee. I have also had the privilege to be appointed by the governor to serve on the Commission as a representative of crime victims' issues. Durham, North Carolina sits in the heart of the state with two major universities, NC Central

University, a historically black university and Duke University. The University of NC at Chapel Hill is less than 10 miles away in the neighboring Orange County. Home to a population of 267,587, where 54% of the population is people of color. Durham is considered primarily an urban community, although pockets for the county are considered rural.

The VAWA funding has been especially important to our community, as we have been able to establish a collaborative program with our local District Attorney's Office (DA) to meet the needs of victims within that office. We began by sharing our data about the gap in prosecution of sexual assault cases and suggested that the DA's office could benefit from a specialized investigator for cases involving rape and sexual violence. The idea was met with enthusiasm and support and we crafted the parameters for the position. We were also able to use the funds to enhance direct services by hiring a victim advocate and a Coordinator for the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), both part-time positions,

to ensure continued collaboration and macro-engagement for all entities. After two successful years, we were able to broaden the scope of the project to include cases of domestic violence, stalking and dating violence. The SART Coordinator was able to develop case review protocols and organize specialized trainings and workshops for the community. As a result of her work the SART expanded to develop a team that addressed similar issues for teens. The Investigator has been instrumental in helping to solidify cases for trial or pleas.

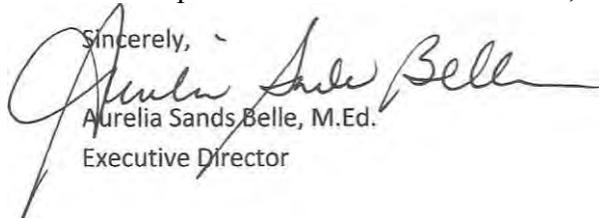
206 North Dillard Street • Durham, NC 27701-3404 • Administrative: 919403-9425 Fax 919490-9726
Crisis Lines: English 919-403-6562 • Spanish 919-519-3735 www.durhamcrisisresponse.org

"Our mission is to work with the community to end domestic and sexual violence through advocacy, education, prevention and support"

The achievements through this grant have been groundbreaking. Without the support of VAWA we would not have achieved the level of success. Because Durham has such a high volume of college students, the ability to adequately meet their needs has been very important. VAWA funds have enabled us to achieve this work and to see that our partners have access to very important training and information.

Durham Crisis Response Center greatly appreciates the opportunity to partner with the North Carolina's Governor's Crime Commission to ensure that victims of all forms of Intimate Partner Violence receive the help and support they so desperately need and deserve.

If I can provide additional information, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Aurelia Sands Belle, M.Ed.
Executive Director

cc: VaRonica A. Martin-Bullock
Caroline Valand, Executive Director

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

Instructions: This form can be used for states to provide "documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process." Each member of the committee should be given a copy of the form to return to the state for inclusion in the plan. The state should attach the forms to the final implementation plan: one that has all necessary approvals from the committee and the state.

If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: North Carolina
 Administering Agency: NC Governor's Crime Commission
 Collaborating Agency: NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence
 Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): State DV Coalition
 Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 7/23/2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

- Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
 If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call
- Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population (s) you were representing? Yes No
- Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No
- Did you review the draft plan? Yes No
- Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No
- Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

**STOP Formula Program Implementation Plan Planning
Individual Participation Checklist**

The Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) requires the state create and submit a checklist for each participant in order to document individual participation. Check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator, North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission. The checklist will be submitted with the state implementation plan.

I was informed of all meeting dates and locations.

Dates of meetings I attended in person or via conference call:

8/18/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting

11/29/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting

5/31/2017: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting

Dates of meetings I was unable to attend: _

Unfortunately, I was not able to attend these meetings.

I was provided drafts of the implementation plan to review.

I submitted comments / input on the draft.

I received a copy of the final plan

I received the STOP state administrator's summary of major concerns.

Do you have major concerns regarding the final plan? No / Yes (circle one). If so, please summarize your concern in the space below: _____ No concerns

Each participant should check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator.

Sandra L. Martin

Signature

Sandra L. Martin

Print Name

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Agency

[Return to Table of Contents]

**STOP Formula Program Implementation Plan
Planning Meetings**

Individual Participation Checklist

The Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) requires the state create and submit a checklist for each participant in order to document individual participation. Check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator, North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission. The checklist will be submitted with the state implementation plan.

I was informed of all meeting dates and locations.
Dates of meetings I attended in person or via conference call:
8/18/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting
11/29/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting
5/31/2017: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting
Dates of meetings I was unable to attend:

I was provided drafts of the implementation plan to review.

I submitted comments / input on the draft.

I received a copy of the final plan

I received the STOP state administrator's summary of major concerns.

Do you have major concerns regarding the final plan? No / Yes (circle one). If so, please summarize your concern in the space below:

Each participant should check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator.

Mary Williams-Stover
Signature

Mary Williams-Stover
Print Name

NC Council for Women & Youth Involvement
Agency

[Return to Table of Contents]

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

Instructions: This form can be used for states to provide "documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process." Each member of the committee should be given a copy of the form to return to the state for inclusion in the plan. The state should attach the forms to the final implementation plan: one that has all necessary approvals from the committee and the state.

If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: North Carolina
 Administering Agency: High Point Police Department
 Collaborating Agency: Family Service of the Piedmont
 Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): Victim Service Provider Guilford County
 Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 8-23-17

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

- Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
- If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call
- Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population (s) you were representing? Yes No
- Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No
- Did you review the draft plan? Yes No
- Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No
- Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

Instructions: This form can be used for states to provide "documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process." Each member of the committee should be given a copy of the form to return to the state for inclusion in the plan. The state should attach the forms to the final implementation plan: one that has all necessary approvals from the committee and the state.

If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: North Carolina

Administering Agency: GCC

Collaborating Agency: Kiran, Inc

Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): Victim Service Provider

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 8/23/17

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the state's final plan prior to submission to OVW? Yes No

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

If no, please explain _____

[Signature], Kiran Inc.
Signature

Dated: 10/4/2017

*culturally/population
Specific*

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

Instructions: This form can be used for states to provide "documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process." Each member of the committee should be given a copy of the form to return to the state for inclusion in the plan. The state should attach the forms to the final implementation plan: one that has all necessary approvals from the committee and the state.

If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: NC
Administering Agency: Governor's Crime Commission
Collaborating Agency: NC Dept. of Human ^{Health} Services
Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): State Government
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 8/23/17

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

- Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call
- Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population (s) you were representing? Yes No
- Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No
- Did you review the draft plan? Yes No
- Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No
- Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the state's final plan prior to submission to OVW? Yes No

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

If no, please explain _____

Signature _____

Dated: 10/4/17

pop spec

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Instructions: This form can be used for states to provide "documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process." Each member of the committee should be given a copy of the form to return to the state for inclusion in the plan. The state should attach the forms to the final implementation plan: one that has all necessary approvals from the committee and the state.

If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: North Carolina
Administering Agency: NC Governor's Crime Commission
Collaborating Agency: NC Council for Women & Youth Involvement
Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): State agency/women's advocacy org.
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 8/18/16, 11/29/16, 5/31/17, 8/23/17

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

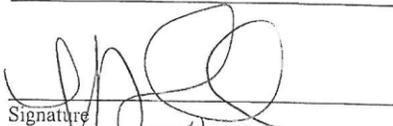
Did you receive a copy of the state's final plan prior to submission to OVW?

Yes No

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

Yes No

If no, please explain


Signature

Dated: 10/5/17

culturally specific

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

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If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: North Carolina
Administering Agency: NC Governor's Crime Commission
Collaborating Agency: Families Living Violence Free
Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.):

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 8.23.17

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

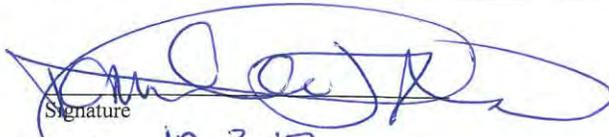
Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the state's final plan prior to submission to OVW? Yes No Not yet

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

If no, please explain _____



Signature

Dated: 10.3.17

Culturally Specific

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

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If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: North Carolina

Administering Agency: NC Gov. Crime Commission

Collaborating Agency: Families Living Violence Free

Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): Victim Service Provider

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 8/23/17

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the state's final plan prior to submission to OVW? Yes No *Not yet*

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

If no, please explain _____

Kim Stenberg

Signature

Dated: *10/3/17*

DV Coalition
(page 2 of 2)

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

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State/Territory: North Carolina
Administering Agency: NC Governor's Crime Commission
Collaborating Agency: NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): State DV Coalition
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 7/23/2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

- Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call
- Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population (s) you were representing? Yes No
- Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No
- Did you review the draft plan? Yes No
- Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No
- Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

DV Coalition
(page 1 of 2)

2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan

75

**STOP Formula Program Implementation Plan
Planning Meetings**

Individual Participation Checklist

The Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) requires the state create and submit a checklist for each participant in order to document individual participation. Check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator, North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission. The checklist will be submitted with the state implementation plan.

I was informed of all meeting dates and locations.
Dates of meetings I attended in person or via conference call:
8/18/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting
11/29/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting
5/31/2017: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting
Dates of meetings I was unable to attend:

- I was provided drafts of the implementation plan to review.
- I submitted comments / input on the draft.
- I received a copy of the final plan
- I received the STOP state administrator's summary of major concerns.

Do you have major concerns regarding the final plan? No / Yes (circle one). If so, please summarize your concern in the space below:
I would have benefited from hearing + taking part in a discussion of the plan with stakeholders from several sectors.

Each participant should check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator.

DW Margun
Signature
Dana W. Margun
Print Name
NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Agency

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[\[Return to Table of Contents\]](#)

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Instructions: This form can be used for states to provide "documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process." Each member of the committee should be given a copy of the form to return to the state for inclusion in the plan. The state should attach the forms to the final implementation plan: one that has all necessary approvals from the committee and the state.

If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: NC
Administering Agency: NC DPS- Governor's Crime Commission
Collaborating Agency: NC Council for Women & Youth Involvement
Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): State DV/SA Administrator / Women's advocate
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 8/13/16, 11/29/16, 5/31/17

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the state's final plan prior to submission to OVW? Yes No

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

If no, please explain _____

Mary Williams-Stewart
Signature

Dated: 10-4-17

Law Enforcement

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

Instructions: This form can be used for states to provide "documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process." Each member of the committee should be given a copy of the form to return to the state for inclusion in the plan. The state should attach the forms to the final implementation plan: one that has all necessary approvals from the committee and the state.

If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: *North Carolina*
Administering Agency: *High Point Police Dept.*
Collaborating Agency: *Family Service of the Piedmont, Inc.*
Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): *Law Enforcement, Victim Services*
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): *8/23/17*

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

- Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
- If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call
- Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population (s) you were representing? Yes No
- Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No
- Did you review the draft plan? Yes No
- Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No
- Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

State DV/SA

**STOP Formula Program Implementation Plan
Planning Meetings**

Individual Participation Checklist

The Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) requires the state create and submit a checklist for each participant in order to document individual participation. Check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator, North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission. The checklist will be submitted with the state implementation plan.

I was informed of all meeting dates and locations.
Dates of meetings I attended in person or via conference call:
8/18/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting
11/29/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting
5/31/2017: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting
Dates of meetings I was unable to attend:

- I was provided drafts of the implementation plan to review.
- I submitted comments / input on the draft.
- I received a copy of the final plan
- I received the STOP state administrator's summary of major concerns.

Do you have major concerns regarding the final plan? No / Yes (circle one). If so, please summarize your concern in the space below:

Each participant should check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator.

Mary Williams-Stover
Signature

Mary Williams-Stover
Print Name

NC Council for Women & Youth Involvement
Agency

[Return to Table of Contents]

population specific

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

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If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: North Carolina
Administering Agency: High Point Police Department
Collaborating Agency: Family Service of the Piedmont
Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): Victim Service Provider Guilford County
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 8-23-17

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

- Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call
- Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population (s) you were representing? Yes No
- Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No
- Did you review the draft plan? Yes No
- Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No
- Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Instructions: This form can be used for states to provide "documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process." Each member of the committee should be given a copy of the form to return to the state for inclusion in the plan. The state should attach the forms to the final implementation plan: one that has all necessary approvals from the committee and the state.

If a state chooses not to use this form the state is still required to provide this type of information to OVW on its collaboration process during the implementation process. Please refer to the STOP FAQ Documentation of Collaboration for further guidance.

State/Territory: NC

Administering Agency: Governor's Crime Commission

Collaborating Agency: NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Category of collaborating agency (e.g., victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.): Statewide Coalition CSA (advocacy, victim services)

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 8/23/17

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

University

**STOP Formula Implementation Plan Planning Meetings
Individual Participation Checklist**

The Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) requires the state create and submit a checklist for each participant in order to document individual participation. Check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator, North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission. The checklist will be submitted with the state implementation plan.

I was informed of all meeting dates and locations.

Dates of meetings I attended in person or via conference call:

8/18/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting

11/29/2016: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting

5/31/2017: DV/SA Subcommittee/VAWA Implementation Planning Meeting

Dates of meetings I was unable to attend:

XXX I was provided drafts of the implementation plan to review.

XXX I submitted comments / input on the draft.

XXX I received a copy of the final plan

I received the STOP state administrator's summary of major concerns.

Do you have major concerns regarding the final plan? No / Yes (circle one). If so, please summarize your concern in the space below: **No concerns.**

Each participant should check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to VaRonica Martin-Bullock, VAWA Administrator.

Rebecca J. Macy

Signature

Rebecca J. Macy

Print Name

School of Social Work, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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Returned!
Documentation
of Collaboration

Sign-In Sheet—
VAWA Implementation Planning Team
August 23, 2017
10:00am – 12:00pm
Please Print

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Shay Harger	Family Service of the Piedmont	shay.harger@spcares.org
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Margaret Holmes

Attachment E: Fundamental Elements of Accessibility

<http://www.ncdps.gov/document/fundamental-elements-accessibility>

GOVERNOR’S CRIME COMMISSION

FUNDAMENTAL SERVICE ELEMENTS

The Fundamental Service Elements (FSEs) are the minimum standards to which all domestic violence and sexual assault programs shall adhere in order to provide quality services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. In order to be eligible for Basic Services Funding from the Governor’s Crime Commission, programs should be in compliance with all FSEs – OR should use funding to bring themselves into compliance. All programs are encouraged to continually evaluate and improve their services. The North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV) Best Practices Manual, North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA) Protocol for Assisting Sexual Assault Victims, NCCASA’s Introduction to Sexual Assault Victim Advocacy for Professional Advocates in North Carolina, Consensus Practices in the Provision of Services to Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, and the Guide to Achieving the Fundamental Elements of Accessibility reflect service delivery practices that programs should strive to provide. In order to provide the best services possible for victims, programs are also encouraged to use NCCADV, NCCASA, for training and technical assistance. The NC Council for Women (CFW) provides technical assistance and training relative to the CFW state appropriated grant funding.

Overall Criteria

Programs shall ensure that all survivors are served with respect, dignity and compassion. Empowering¹ survivors and promoting survivor safety shall be the primary focus of all program services. By NC General Statute, programs shall offer a hotline, transportation services, community education programs, daytime services, and call forwarding during the night¹. Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) formula funding do not support community education services. However, community outreach, where the purpose is to identify victims, is allowable.

¹ NC G.S. §50B-9(2), NC G.S. §143B-394.21(a) (2)

² Consensus Practices in the Provision of Services to Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, A Reference for North Carolina Service Providers. Rebecca J. Macy and Dania M. Ermentrout, September 2012

Governor's Crime Commission supported research² shows that there are six (6) core domestic violence and sexual assault services, which are vital for helping victims:

1. 24-hour crisis telephone lines
2. Court and legal advocacyⁱⁱ
3. Medical and emergency room advocacy
4. Counseling
5. Support Group
6. Shelter

Programs shall strive to provide the most effective services possible to persons from diverse populationsⁱⁱⁱ, varied cultures, abilities, and backgrounds. Cultural competence is the process of responding respectfully and effectively to all people of diverse populations. When a program lacks specific skill, knowledge or experience with a particular population, the premise of non-judgment will guide services; and clients shall also be offered the closest possible appropriate referral for culturally-specific services. Programs shall provide services in the language appropriate, including sign language, to the victim, which may involve the use of interpreters. Staff shall be trained in how to interact with sign language interpreters serving people with disabilities. Services cannot be denied based on a client's immigration status³, mental or physical disability⁴, age⁵, gender identity or expression, race, creed, sexual and/or religious orientation or national origin⁶.^{iv}

Confidentiality is imperative for effective victim assistance. Victim service providers must ensure confidentiality to build and maintain trust of victims. Victim service providers should not share information concerning the identity of the victim (i.e., keep the victim's identity confidential). Therefore, it is essential that victim service providers

³ Fact Sheet: Access to HHS-Funded Services for Immigrant Survivors for Domestic Violence, Dep't of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 2001

⁴ Americans with Disabilities Act

⁵ Fair Housing Act

⁶ Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act

understand and abide by Federal and State laws⁷ related to persons accessing services and have written policies in place that govern the storage and maintaining of records, the disclosing of information, including the duty to report⁸ to various entities, and exceptions to confidentiality. In addition, victims shall be informed of the program's confidentiality policy. Board members, volunteers, subcontractors, grantors, and staff shall sign a confidentiality statement affirming that they will keep all information about persons accessing services confidential.

Fees

Programs shall provide emergency services, such as crisis intervention, shelter, court advocacy and hotline, free of charge. Disability related assistance or accommodations shall be provided free of charge.⁹ In compliance with Governor's Crime Commission Federal Funding, programs are prohibited from charging for funded services.

Community Outreach

Programs shall provide culturally competent outreach to the community regarding domestic violence and/or sexual assault, including the distribution of appropriate written materials.

Training

Programs shall adequately train all staff and volunteers appropriate to their role in the agency. This may be determined by the level of contact staff and volunteers have with persons accessing services. Programs that offer both domestic violence and sexual assault services shall cross train program services staff/volunteers to enable them to respond to an emergency situation regarding either issue. Program services staff/volunteers in domestic violence programs shall be trained on sexual abuse and assault. Program services staff/volunteers in sexual assault programs shall be trained in domestic violence.

⁷ NC G.S. 8-53.12, VAWA Section 3, 42 USC §13925(b)(2)(2008)

⁸ The Duty to Report Abuse & Violence in North Carolina, Legal Program, Center for Child and Family Health

⁹ Guide to Achieving the Fundamental Elements of Accessibility

Direct Services

Programs shall assure access and provide advocacy to all services to both sheltered and non-sheltered victims with disability, if needed, and when appropriate, their children.

• A Hotline

Programs shall have a confidential, 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week, 365-days-a-year hotline, answered live by an individual trained to handle the call. Hotline services must include information regarding the issue, local resources, support, and crisis intervention.

Trained program services staff^v and volunteers must be available 24 hours to provide immediate response to crisis calls within one hour, maximum. It is required that trained program services staff/volunteers answer the hotline during business hours (e.g. weekdays during an 8-hour work day) and recommended that trained program services staff/volunteers answer the hotline at other times. However, if no other option is available during other hours, e.g. weekends and after hours, programs may use an answering service. The person answering the phone must clearly identify themselves as a representative of the victim service provider. Answering service workers shall be provided with information regarding how to respond to the call. Greetings that leave a question in the caller's mind as to whom they have reached, such as "211" or "911", generally, are not acceptable. However, if a victim service provider determines that a system such as "211" best serves the community, approval of this practice may be requested with written justification.¹⁰ Programs shall provide services to persons with limited English proficiency and to persons with disabilities. Resources for providing these services include the Language Line (-1-877-886-3885) and Relay NC.¹¹ Program

¹⁰ General Guidance: A System Response to Answering a Crisis Line During Non-Business Hours

¹¹ Guide to Achieving the Fundamental Elements of Accessibility

services staff/volunteers must be trained to use systems for victims who have hearing or speech impairments and persons with limited English proficiency.

- **Transportation**

Programs shall provide or network with local resources, such as law enforcement, to develop and implement a plan for emergency transportation of victims and, when appropriate, their children.

- **Advocacy/Support**

Programs shall provide individual advocacy, support services, and information and referral, which shall include information on the dynamics of domestic violence and/or sexual assault, safety planning, legal options, medical options and program and community resources. Community resource referrals shall include physical health, mental health, and substance abuse treatment as necessary. Community physical health, mental health and substance abuse resource referrals shall be made to providers who offer trauma-informed services whenever possible and available. Clinical counseling shall be provided by credentialed program staff or by making an appropriate referral. For victims with children, community resource referrals may include Early Intervention (Children's Developmental Services Agencies and Child Service Coordination Programs), Department of Social Services/Child Welfare, Local Management Entities, Child Advocacy Centers, Child & Family Support Teams/Schools and Child Care Resource and Referrals when possible and available.

- **Court Advocacy**

Court advocacy is provided to improve the safety of survivors and their family members, help hold perpetrators responsible for the violence, and help assure that the justice system responds properly and with sensitivity to survivors.¹² Programs shall provide or assure

the availability of services¹³ including information about the reporting of crimes and the functions of the civil and criminal justice systems; support, including accompaniment to criminal and/or civil proceedings; referrals for legal representation; assistance with filing victim compensation claims¹⁴, when requested and assistance with obtaining and understanding forms for protective orders, when requested.

• **Support Groups**

Support groups provide victims with an avenue to share experiences, offer mutual support and receive education and information in a non-judgmental environment. Programs shall provide or coordinate support group services. In order to provide the fullest access to supportive services as possible, programs shall schedule support groups, whether open or closed, and advertise the groups widely within the community. At a maximum, persons shall not be asked to wait longer than 12 weeks to enroll in a support group. Programs shall have trained facilitators who can address a range of issues, including sexual abuse, childhood sexual abuse, and domestic violence to lead support groups. For best practice suggestions concerning the provision of support group services, especially in rural and/or under-resourced areas, contact NCCADV or NCCASA. NCCASA has an assistive listening system, to loan to any agency providing a support group that includes someone with hearing loss.

• **Medical Advocacy–Sexual Assault Programs**

Sexual assault programs shall provide in-person support and information to sexual assault victims at medical facilities when requested. Medical advocacy for victims includes, assisting in understanding options and making informed decisions about medical care, including forensic exams; information and resources regarding victim's rights and options regarding follow-up services. Programs shall be available within a reasonable amount of time following an assault or for follow-up exams. If a program does not have a hospital within the county it serves or if victims are usually taken to an out-of-county.

¹²North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence Best Practices Manual

¹³US DOJ Civil Rights Division, August 16, 2010 Letter to Chief Justices/State Court Administrators

¹⁴Victims of Crime Act requirement