

# North Carolina VAWA Implementation Plan 2014-2016

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### **Abstract**

The Violence Against Women Act, known as VAWA, is a comprehensive federal legislative package designed to combat violence against women. It was established in 1994 and was reauthorized in 2000, 2005 and 2013. The legislative history of VAWA indicates that Congress sought to remedy the legacy of laws and social norms that serve to justify violence against women. 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. There are many grant solicitations available through OVW to state governments, local governments and direct service providers in local communities. On behalf of the State of North Carolina, the Governor's Crime Commission, has provided this implementation plan to assist those who seek both STOP (Services, Training, Officers & Prosecutors) formula funding and discretionary funding to develop effective programming consistent with the spirit of VAWA, and, to meet the service needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, while improving the response of the criminal justice system. STOP formula funding, through the Governor's Crime Commission, has funded many programs to improve the response of law enforcement, prosecution, courts and direct services for victims across the state. The following plan is intended to guide programs and government entities in the future, to identify the needs and challenges of local governments, and to assist human service providers. Although the social and demographic landscape of North Carolina is ever-changing, women and their children, consistent with national and global trends, remain the most vulnerable populations to violence. The Governor's Crime Commission strives to distribute STOP funding across the state by making the application process accessible to every eligible community. Grant

funds will be awarded through a competitive grant award process that considers need, geography, population data, and the statutorily proscribed purpose areas of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking within law enforcement, prosecution, courts and victim service providers. The planning team advises North Carolina non-profit agencies, state agencies and local governments to reference this plan when submitting an application for discretionary grant funding directly to OVW and when applying to the Governor's Crime Commission to ensure a coordinated community response to end violence against women. Grant applications at both the state and federal level should be in accordance with this plan. The state plan is outlined in the foregoing table of contents.

## **Description of Planning Process**

Gathering information from the local level is a critical part of the planning process. As a broad overview of the planning process, the Governor's Crime Commission utilizes a community-based approach. The planning process is dedicated to assisting communities and local governments develop comprehensive strategies to respond to violence against women crimes in their own communities using VAWA funding. Key stakeholders, such as community decision-makers, local governments, service providers and victims come together through the Crime Victims' Services Committee to identify necessary services, gaps in service delivery and specific issues that women, as victims/survivors, face in their local communities. In this manner, locally elected officials, criminal justice practitioners, allied service providers and a variety of community leaders are engaged and committed to the process. These local communities are called upon, through committee work, to develop and implement action plans that address violence against women and to innovate where services are lacking.

The Committee that develops and implements plans to address violence against women is the Crime Victim's Services' Committee. It is a representative voice of the local community that is brought forth to the larger governing body: the Governor's Crime Commission. As a subcommittee to the Crime Victims' Services Committee, the VAWA planning team (also known as the Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault subcommittee) specializes in planning for the allocation of funding according to the mission of VAWA. The DV/SA subcommittee represents professionals in advocacy, law enforcement, prosecution, courts as well as cultural groups and special communities. Further, these allied professionals; both criminal justice and human service professionals bring

information from their local communities across North Carolina, to the Crime Victim Services Committee, in an effort to coordinate services and also to ensure the accountability of VAWA dollars.

Within the committee context, funding priorities are set based on need and federal statute. As this team expands to represent a diverse and changing North Carolina, often times funding priorities can reflect those changes. New members, such as non-profits and government entities, represent North Carolina's changing cultural climate as well as the changing need for services. The Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) planners help to identify emerging and/or changing cultural groups and committee representation based on information reported from the field and census data. To better understand the changing cultural needs of victims, the team also researches and guides recommendations for legislation and/or policy change as they relate to victims, such as the special needs of certain underserved populations.

Members of the initial VAWA Implementation Team and the complete VAWA Implementation Team are detailed in a chart and are referenced in **Attachment A**. The initial implementation team began preparations of the implementation plan prior to the VAWA reauthorization in 2013. The preparations made served as a foundation for the full implementation team to build upon after VAWA reauthorization. Members of the implementation team met to discuss every aspect of the plan and requirements for the plan. Team members shared expertise from various disciplines and participated in drafting language in the final version of the plan.

Staff to this team consists of three GCC planners; one lead planner and two additional planners, and five crime victims' service grants manager specialists. The

grants manager specialists are the fiscal managers who specialize in assisting non-profits and governmental agencies to reach their goals and objectives while serving victims with accountability and fiscal responsibility. Both planners and grant managers have the support of the Governor's Crime Commission, administrators, as well as support through the larger department: the Department of Public Safety.

Staff from the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) serves on the implementation team and DV/SA subcommittee. DHHS staff reviewed and participated in discussions with GCC in regards to the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education). Beginning with fiscal year 2014 – 2015, the North Carolina Council for Women, under the North Carolina Department of Administration, will be the designated agency for receipt of federal FVPSA grant funding. The Council for Women has an established relationship with GCC. The agencies participate in quarterly funders' roundtable discussions to collaborate on addressing the needs of domestic violence programs in the state while leveraging the available funding sources available to North Carolina.

The VAWA planning team meets quarterly and invites specific nongovernmental organizations (NGO), as well as, government entities to share their successes and challenges of the populations they serve. Presenters are expected to illustrate the specific needs of those populations such as the needs of; persons with disabilities, those in rural North Carolina, those who experience language and cultural barriers to service, tribal populations and age specific groups such as elderly, children and youth victims. Each underserved population demonstrates a unique need outside of mainstream services.

Raising awareness about the challenges victims experience is a first step to creating long-term, meaningful change. Many, who once shared their experiences as practitioners and/or as victims, with the committee, have come to advise the larger committee as permanent members. In addition, some DV/SA members are also North Carolina Crime Commission Members. As mandated in North Carolina General Statute 143B-1100, et. seq., **Attachment B**, the statutes govern the creation, composition and terms of the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission. The governor appoints crime commission members as outlined in the statute (with some serving ex-officio as non-voting members). Crime Commission members serve on both the Crime Victims Services Committee and the DV/SA planning committee or VAWA planning committee.

## **Needs and Context**

### **Demographics**

North Carolina is a geographically large, diverse, and heavily populated state. The US Census estimates that the July 2013 population was 9,848,060; North Carolina became the 10<sup>th</sup> most populous state in 2008 and has remained in this position. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service, North Carolina is 75% urban and 25% rural compared to the national distribution of 84% urban and 16% rural. In 2013, the U.S. Census estimated that the racial makeup of North Carolina was as follows: 71.9% White American, 22% African-American, 2.5% Asian, 1.5% American Indian, and 8.7% Hispanic or Latino (of any race). In 2000, Hispanic/Latinos accounted for only 4.71 percent of the North Carolina population. By 2010 the percentage was 8.39, making the state's rate of Hispanic growth sixth-fastest in the nation. The latest data from the U.S. Census of 2010 and 2011 show that trend is

continuing, with the Hispanic population growing from 8.39 to 8.6 percent from 2010 to 2011.

The 2011 American Community Survey of the U.S. Census, the most recent source of data regarding poverty, reveal that more and more North Carolinians are continuing to struggle financially to meet their basic needs. Here are the numbers:

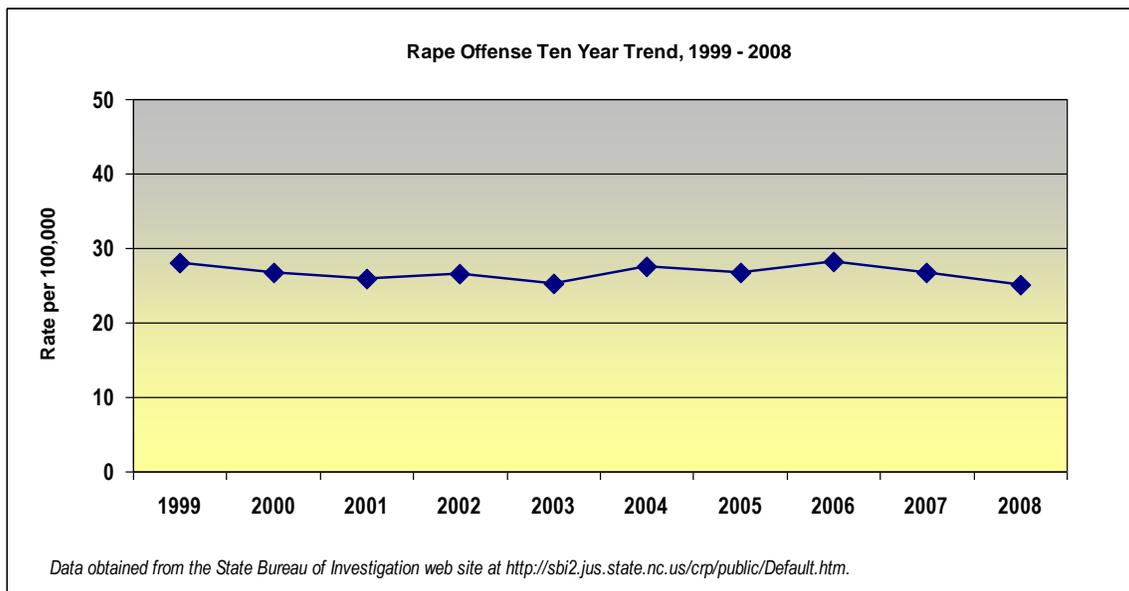
- 17.9% of North Carolinians are in poverty, meaning that in North Carolina more than 1,627,000 people are poor. The federal poverty level for a family of four was \$22,314 in 2011.
- Worse still, 1 in 4 children are poor.
- 13.1% of families receive food stamps.
- Median household income dropped to \$43,326 in 2011.

North Carolina poverty rates are consistently above U.S. rates. 17.9% of North Carolina residents are below the federal poverty level (U.S. rate is 15.9%). Poverty rates for white North Carolinians (13.6%) are close to the U.S. rate (13%); for African Americans, the rate in North Carolina is 28% and U.S. rate is 28.1%, and Hispanic or Latino the North Carolina rate is 34.9% and the U.S. rate is 25.8%. Finally, in North Carolina, 19.2% of women (17.2% U.S.) and 16.4% of men (14.7% U.S.) are below the poverty level. All of these rates have increased substantially since the 2006 American Community Survey according to the 2011 American Community Survey.

### **Prevalence of Rape, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking**

According to the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation's July 2011 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data, the overall rate (per 100,000) of violent crime (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) has decreased 5.2% statewide from 2010. When reviewing the individual incidents of rape, the North Carolina UCR data tells us that there was little change with 1,949 reported rapes in 2010 and 1,942 reported incidents in 2011 (NC DOJ, 2012). In recognizing the limitations of the data, these rates

may not accurately reflect the problem of violence against women. Some of the limitations include: the number of victims who actually reported to police, as well as, how the crime is defined by first responders and the manner in which the crime is documented. Also, it is important to note that the UCR reports the highest offense committed in any given situation that may have involved several violent acts. Trend data shows the rate of rape to be relatively unchanging from 1999 to 2008. Data from 2010 and 2011 show a small decrease in rates of reports, 21.4 per 100,000 and 20.8 per 100,000 respectively.



North Carolina rape crisis centers, and other victim service providers, consistent with national victim-survey data, agree that many rape/sexual assault victims do not report to police (Rennison, 2001). In the FY11/12 reporting period to the North Carolina Council for Women (CFW), sexual assault programs in this state answered 23,002 crisis calls, and helped 13,214, victims of sexual assault through seventy-five rape crisis lines across North Carolina. Of the total number of assaults, 2,949 were child sexual offenses (under 18). Adult rape accounted for 2,912 and date rape accounted for 962 of the

assaults. Many agencies that collect and report victim data in North Carolina assert that women account for 88% of the rape crisis calls. The North Carolina Office of State Budget Management projects North Carolina's population to continue to increase by approximately 17% over the next ten (10) years. Given the increase in population, sex crime report levels that remain unchanging may call into question the availability of adequate services or responses to victims, since increases in population usually show some effect on reporting levels and/or crisis calls.

The CFW also reports on the relationship of the perpetrator to the rape/sexual assault victim. Many, roughly 79%, knew their perpetrator. The CFW data shows, in 2011/2012, that 37% of the offenders were a relative and 30% an acquaintance. Those who reported the perpetrator as a stranger were the smallest in number (.7%). According to the Health Profile of North Carolinians May 2011 update, published by the Department of Health and Human Services, the number of victims who knew their perpetrator was even higher. Where the relationship to the offender was reported, the majority of clients (92%) reported that the offender was known to them-either a relative, acquaintance, or a boyfriend/girlfriend.

Domestic Violence continues to top the number of crisis calls reported by the North Carolina Council for Women. In FY2012, North Carolina Council for Women, Domestic Violence Commission, reported that domestic violence service provider programs responded to 84,075 crisis calls and provided shelter to 12,297. More than 1,802 others were turned away due to lack of space. In addition, 41,160 individuals were assisted with court and legal issues. Women comprised 85% of the total survivors and men comprised 15%. Children were 45% of the shelter residents. Additionally, the North

Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts notes that there were 33,506 civil protection orders, under Chapter 50B of the North Carolina General Statutes, filed in the 2009-2010 fiscal year.

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 North Carolina); 1 in 3 teens experience some kind of abuse in their romantic relationships (approximately 180,000 teens in North Carolina) 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.** The State of North Carolina ranks 15<sup>th</sup> in the nation (tied with Ohio, Montana, and Pennsylvania) for the percent of persons with a disability, which from most recent data reflects 13.3% of the state's population (U.S. Census, 2011). This provides a prediction indicator that within this underserved population, these individuals will be victimized at twice the rate as those without disabilities and those with cognitive disabilities will have the highest rate of violent crime victimization (DOJ, 2013). 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, 2012).

Nationally, just shy of 923,000 persons with disabilities, 12 years and older, are victims of non-fatal violent crime each year (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2012). In fact, 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) for 2011. 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). More specifically, for females with disabilities, the rate of violence was 53 per 1,000 in 2011, compared to 17 per 1,000 for those without disabilities. The rate of violence 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, 761 persons with disabilities received shelter services in FY 2011-12 (CFW, 2013).

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% of persons with disabilities experience some kind of sexual/physical violence in their lifetime, with over 38% of these victims identifying as having IDD. Other studies estimate that 68-83% of women with IDD have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. Data from the North Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2001) reveals that women with disabilities are 4 times as likely to experience physical/sexual violence as women without disabilities. Re-victimization rates

are also high, with estimates that up to 49% 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% 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 addition to a significant population of persons with disabilities, the State of North Carolina, in 2010, was ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in the nation in the size of population age 60 and over. This represents 18.6% of the state's total population. Of the total number of persons 65 and over, 23% are veterans. For those over age 65, 16.3% had one type of disability and 22.1% had two or more types of disabilities. The North Carolina Division of Aging & Adult Services estimates that growth of this population of persons over age 65 between 2010 and 2013 is expected to increase by 91% . These statistics, coupled with potential victimization through abuse, neglect, and exploitation create a significant underserved population of need for services.

Of the 18.6% of the population that is over 60 years of age, men account for 44.2%; and women account for 55.8%. 10.3% of North Carolinians over 60 are below the federal poverty level. 47.8% of those over 60 spend more than 30% of their income on rent putting them at a high risk for homelessness (U.S. Census, 2011).

Currently, 53 counties had more people over the age of 60 than age 0-17 in the state. In 2031 this number is projected to increase to 86 counties (Reddy, 2013). With this increase in numbers also comes an increase in the 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. In 2009, the Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) surveyed all county Departments of Social Services (DSSs) to ask them about the impact of the increasing number of calls regarding elder abuse. They found that 67% of the county DSSs had seen an increase in the number of first-time APS cases and 51% were seeing increases in the number of repeat APS cases. These increases were coming at a time when 51% of the county DSSs were experiencing reduced funding and another 15% expected a reduction in funding in the next six months. Since 2009, the number of calls has only continued to increase.

**Human trafficking victims.** Research has shown that human trafficking is a rising problem across the United States (Richard, 1999). The North Carolina Coalition Against Human Trafficking (NCCAHT) web site 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 human trafficking in North Carolina is not known at this time. The Polaris Project's National Human Trafficking Resource Center has received 361 calls from North Carolina for information and services through the third quarter of 2012. In 2011, the agency received a total of 326 calls, up from 190 received in 2010<sup>1</sup>. The increase in the number of calls indicates both an increasing awareness and the increasing presence of human trafficking in the state. Because there is no dependable data on the magnitude of trafficking, there is

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

no reliable way to determine how many victims or 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 human trafficking, there is no way to respond to it effectively (Tyldum, 2010). The human 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 (2012) estimates that just fewer than 42,000 individuals moved to North Carolina from a foreign country in 2011. Of the state's total population, seven percent, or about 665,000, of the people living in North Carolina, in 2011 were foreign born. Of those born abroad, roughly 222,000, 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.

According to the Migration Policy Institute (2012), the largest growth in North Carolina over the last decade, in terms of count, has been seen among immigrants born in Latin America (171,564) and Asia (66,764). Of note, while only comprising about six percent of the state's foreign-born population, the number of African-born immigrants has doubled over the last decade with a gain of 20,866 persons.

Immigrant women experience significantly higher rates of both domestic violence and sexual assault (Gonzalez, 2005). According to Orloff, et. al. (2011), it is estimated that lifetime domestic abuse rates for immigrant women in the U.S. ranges between 33 and 50 percent. Furthermore, Latina immigrant women stay with their abuser longer and

have fewer resources leading to more severe physical and emotional consequences of the abuse. Latina immigrant women and girls experience higher rates of sexual assault victimization compared to the national rate (Orloff, et. al., 2011). Orloff, et. al. (1999) also notes that immigrants are more susceptible to violent crime as 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.

On the other hand, a separate study (Wheeler, et. al., 2010) notes the prevalence of nonfatal victimization among immigrants is comparable to that of US-born adults. 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; it appears that earlier intervention is key 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.** In recent years the issue of treating children witnessing domestic violence has drawn a great amount of attention<sup>2</sup>. According to the Futures Without Violence<sup>3</sup> 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

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

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

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. Children exposed to domestic violence are at increased risk of depression, aggressiveness, anxiety, and school performance. Lastly, children exposed to domestic violence are also at risk to repeat their experience in the next generation, either as victims or perpetrators of violence in their own intimate relationships.

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, 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, 2011-2012 statistics gathered from domestic violence shelter and sexual assault programs, reveal that 5,504 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 FY2102, women made up 87% of the total domestic violence and sexual assault survivors and men constituted 13%. Children were 38% of those served by DV and SA programs (CFW, 2013).

North Carolina also recognizes the demographics of children and youth who witness violence. In the most recent full year of data analysis (July 2011-June 2012), there were 134,088 investigated reports of abuse and neglect resulting in 15,384 services needed (Duncan, et. al., 2013).

In addition to these reports, there is an underserved population of children and youth who witness one or multiple episodes of domestic violence which do not result in contact with social services. Again according to the Futures without Violence<sup>4</sup> program, across the United States, 43% of children reside in homes where there are incidents of domestic violence. These children and youth are witnessing violence which later in life may manifest the negative impact in health problems and complex clinical trauma. Two of the seventeen 2011 Office on Violence against Women grants for Children and Youth Exposed to Violence were awarded in North Carolina (Haywood County in rural Western North Carolina and in urban Charlotte, North Carolina) and the focus on this underserved population is present.

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

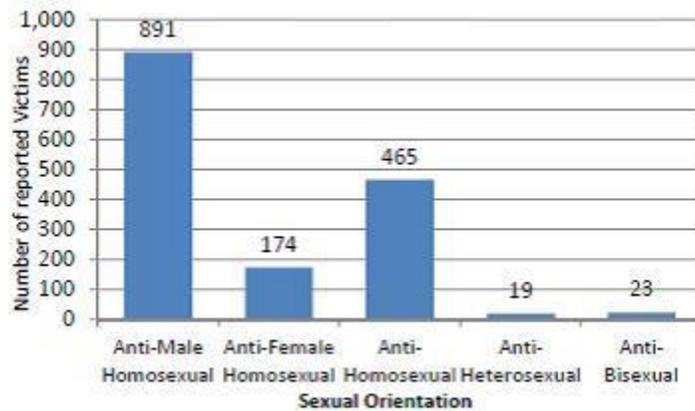
**Teen dating violence.** Approximately 9 percent of high school students in the United States report being hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the 12 months prior to the survey (CDC, 2011). About 1 in 5 women and nearly 1 in 7 men who ever experienced rape, physical 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 (CDC, 2012). Additionally, 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.

**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. In the 2011-2012 school year, 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) school year. This information is what was reported to and by school officials and does not include acts that were not discovered or reported to school officials. Although more frightening, data and statistics indicates the biggest threat(s) to school safety and the school environment is not an active shooter situation, but are bullying, fighting, assaults, and weapon carrying. There is no framework that can precisely identify youth susceptible to committing acts of violence; however, the underlying causes of the violent behaviors listed above are addressable through prevention and intervention programs, and additional target- hardening measures.

**Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning Victims.** The lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning (LGBTQ) population in the United States is estimated at approximately 10,986,991 or 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). It is important to note, 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). The number is impacted by those who choose not to report their sexual orientation. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Hate Crime Statistics, 2011 report, 1,293 incidents were reported nationally, with 1,572 reported victims and 1,522 known offenders. Of the crimes reported, 17 occurred in North Carolina during the reporting period (FBI, 2012). It should be noted that this is only a record of offenses reported

through 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.

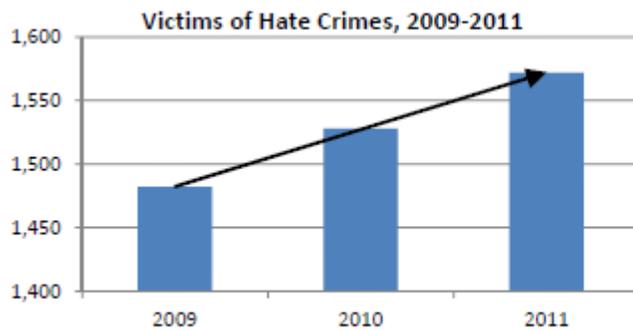


Figure 6. Total Victims of Hate Crimes Based on Sexual Orientation, 2009-2011 (FBI 2012)

**Approaches to Address Intimate Partner Violence**

The North Carolina Council for Women (CFW) reported that local programs presented 8,152 educational and professional trainings to service providers and criminal justice professionals in 2010-2011. This represents a 60% increase from 2008.

To address the prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, the DV/SA planning team has convened allied professionals such as the CFW, to share current statistics and expertise from the field. This team also brings forth issues that have the potential to impact service providers and victims alike through the legislative process.

In 2012, legislative changes enhanced the process of domestic violence and sexual assault remedies to victims and opened the discussion for future enhancements:

***Sale of a Child/Felony Offense* *Session Law 2012-153***

This bill will create the criminal offense of unlawful sale, surrender, or purchase of a child; and to require the North Carolina Conference of District Attorneys to conduct a study to determine what other measures may be needed to stop this type of criminal activity. It will make the acceptance, solicitation, offer, payment or transfer of any compensation, in money, property, or other thing of value, at any time guilty of a Class D felony. If child is that of a parent, guardian, or custody has been sold or attempted to be sold, the child will be considered a dependant, neglected, and abused child and may be placed in the custody of DSS.

***No In Person Service Required / 50C Orders* *Session Law 2012-19***

This bill will allow a respondent to be served in any manner in accordance with Rule 4(j) of the Rules of Civil Procedure. There are three basic methods used for service of process:

- (1) Actual or personal service on the individual (Think sheriff delivered)
- (2) Substituted service (Think agent, child, or certified first-class mail)
- (3) Publication (Think local news paper, bulletin board in court house)

***Add Grounds/ Parental Rights Termination (Bonnie's Law)* *Session Law 2012-40***

This bill will add an additional basis for the termination of parental rights: the parent was convicted of a sexually related offense under Chapter 14 of the General Statutes that resulted in the conception of the juvenile.

***School Violence Prevention Act* *Session Law 2012-149***

This bill will enact a law that seeks to protect the health and welfare and improve the learning environment of North Carolina students.

- Require the principal who has personal knowledge, a reasonable belief, or actual notice from school personnel to report certain acts to law enforcement and the superintendent. Failure to make report will result in demotion or dismissal.
- State Board of Education shall not require the principal to report to law enforcement acts other than those required to be reported by this subsection.

- Place limitations on probation officer visits at school. Not allowed during school hours without prior authorization by school administrators and even then, only when working as a part of the Division's School Partnership Program.
- Requires local school administrators to develop protocol for coordinating visits with probation officers.
- No local board of education, nor its members, employees, designees, agents, or volunteers shall be liable in civil damages to any person for acting or failing to act to stop an altercation between students unless that act or omission amounts to gross negligence, wanton conduct, or intentional wrongdoing. No school employee shall be reprimanded or dismissed for acting or failing to act to stop or intervene in an altercation between students.
- Require students convicted of cyber-bullying a school employee be transferred to another school within the local district. If no other schools, other class or teacher.
- Prohibit warrants for arrest, orders for arrest, criminal summons, or other criminal process being issued by magistrate against school employee for an act occurring while discharging duty without prior written approval from the district attorney.
- Cyber-bullying of school employee by student; penalty-
  - Unlawful for any student to use a computer or computer network to:
    - With the intent to intimidate or torment a school employee:
      - Build a fake profile or website;
      - Post or encourage others to post on the internet private, personal, or sexual information pertaining to a school employee;
      - Post a real or doctored image of the school employee on the Internet;
      - Access, alter, or erase any computer network, computer data, computer program, or computer software, including breaking into a password-protected account or stealing or otherwise accessing passwords; or
      - Use a computer system for repeated, continuing, or sustained electronic communications, including electronic mail, or other transmissions, to a school employee.
    - Plant any statement, whether true or false, tending to provoke or that actually provokes any third party to stalk or harass a school employee.
    - Copy and disseminate, or cause to be made, data pertaining to school employee to intimidate or torment school employee.
    - Sign up a school employee for a pornographic Internet site.
    - Without authorization of school employee, sign up employee for electronic mailing lists or to receive junk electronic messages resulting in torment or intimidation.
- Class 2 misdemeanor.
- If a person who is the supervisor of a school employee shall by threats, menaces, or in any other manner intimidate or attempt to intimidate the school employee from reporting an assault to a law enforcement agency, the person is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.
- If a person who is the supervisor of a school employee knows the school employee has been the victim of an assault by a student resulting in bodily injury

and fails to report the assault against the school employee, the person is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.

- No school employee, who in the performance of his or her duties, takes actions in good faith to end a fight or altercation between students shall incur any civil or criminal liability as the result of the performance of those actions.

### **Landlord Tenant Law Changes**

### **Session Law 2012-17**

- Stay execution of a judgment against the defendant tenant during the 30-day period for taking an appeal provided for in the N.C. Rules of Appellate procedure if the defendant appellant posts a bond.
- If the defendant fails to make rental payments as provided in the undertaking with five days of the day rent is due, the clerk shall issue a writ of possession and the sheriff shall dispossess the defendant appellant of the premises.
- Increase the value of abandoned personal property which may be left in the custody of the local nonprofit from \$500 to \$750 or less.
- Increase the value of property which may be considered abandoned if left on the property after the writ of possession is executed from \$100 to \$500.
- In an action for ejection, lease may provide the landlord's acceptance of partial rent or partial housing subsidy payment does not waive tenant's breach for which the reentry was reserved, and the landlord's exercise of such a provision is not a violation of the general statutes.
- Security deposit may be used:
  - Damages as the result of the nonfulfillment of the rental period.
  - Cover reasonable fees or commissions paid by the landlord to a licensed real estate broker to re-rent the premises.
  - Any fee permitted by G.S. 42-46.
- Vacation rental agreement may include a cleaning fee, amount agreed to and provided in agreement, reasonably calculated to cover the costs of cleaning.

### **Review DV Program Participation**

### **Session Law 2012-39**

- Provides for review of a domestic violence offender's participation in a court-ordered abuser treatment program.
- Expands tracking of criminal domestic violence cases to include all acts of domestic violence as defined in Chapter 50B.

### **Divorce/DVPO/Child Support Changes**

### **Session Law 2012-20**

- NCCADV opposed the *original version* of the DVPO section (Section 2) of this bill which removed the judge's discretion to order possession of and eviction from a residence in the ex parte order if the order was issued based on the harassment definition of domestic violence and stated that the ex parte order would expire if a hearing was not held within a specific time frame which could leave victims unprotected. NCCADV worked with the Bar Association and the bill sponsor to amend the bill so that the *final version* of the DVPO section removes the previous language and provides that a continuance of a DVPO shall be limited to one extension of no more than 10 days unless all parties consent and that the hearing shall have priority on the court calendar.

Although there are a limited number of batterer intervention programs (BIP) in North Carolina, they have provided more options for women, and women with children, where offenders are amenable to change and opportunity exists to live free from violence. Programs have reported that many women living with abuse will return to the relationship even after leaving. In addition, many women have children with the perpetrator and are in shared custodial relationships. Batterer intervention programs provide another opportunity for safety where women sometimes do not perceive long term alternatives outside of residing with the abuser. The CFW certifies batterer intervention programs utilized by the North Carolina court system to assist batterers. In 2010/2011, the CFW certified ninety-nine programs statewide<sup>5</sup>. 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. Couples counseling or any intervention that requires participation by a victim or that is not designed to hold offenders accountable for their violent behavior with the coercive nature of the criminal justice system cannot be supported by STOP Violence Against Women Dollars (VAWA funding).

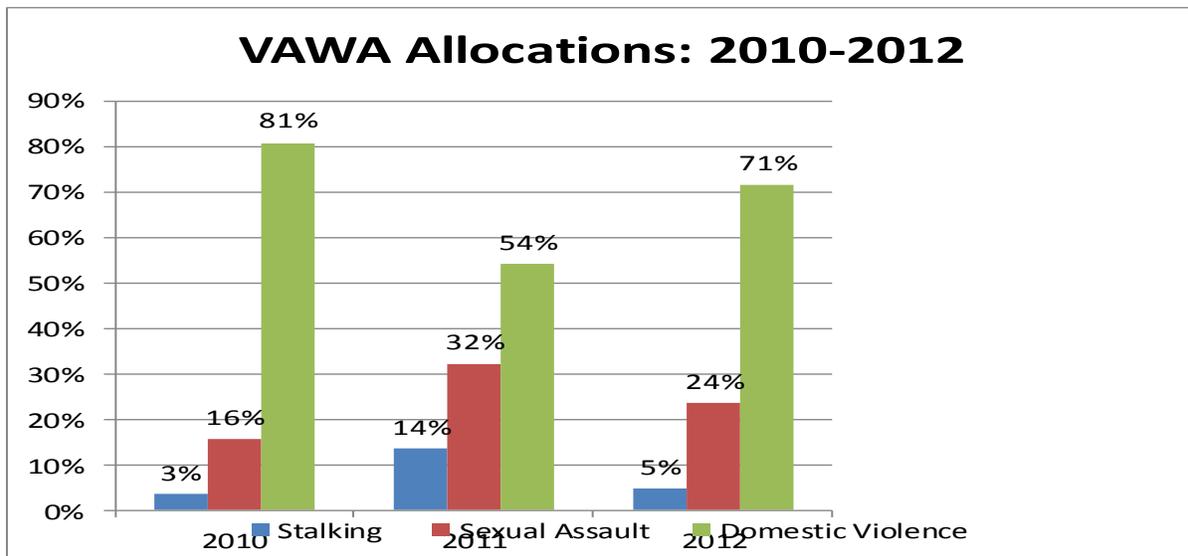
As policy and funding recommendations are made to the larger Crime Victims Services Committee, those same recommendations have the potential to evolve into legislative items to address violent crimes against women statewide. In 2009, a federal mandate required all states to provide victims' of sexual assault access to a forensic

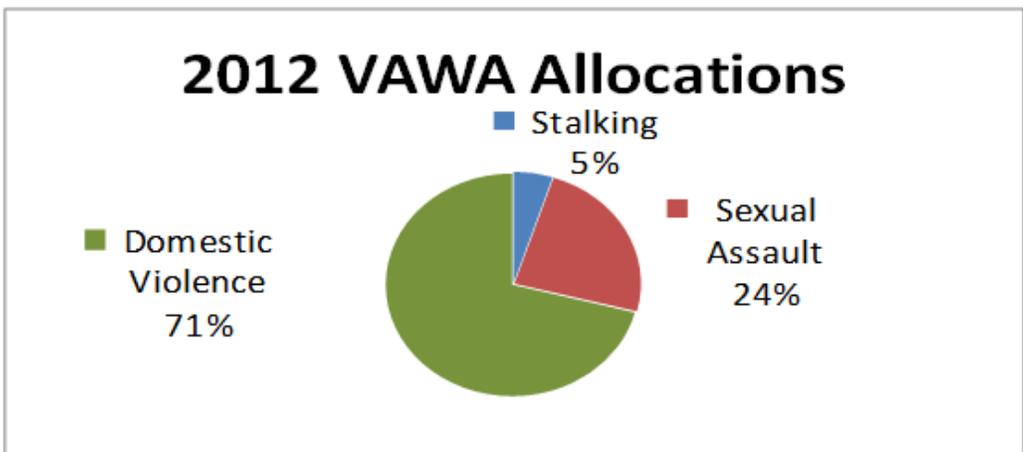
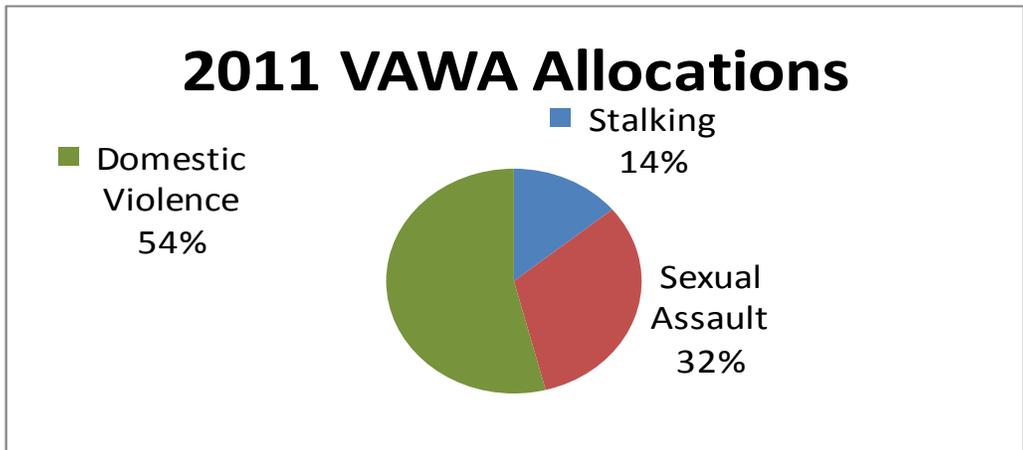
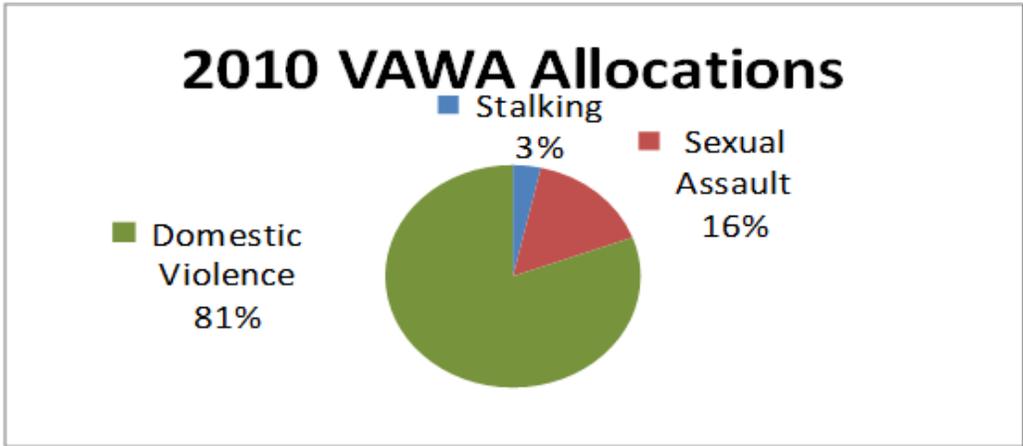
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<sup>5</sup> To view an interactive map and get information about location and contact information regarding batterer intervention programs go to <http://www.councilforwomen.nc.gov/programslist.aspx>. For information about North Carolina court locations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

medical exam free of charge, regardless of their choice to report the crime to law enforcement. Following this mandate, recommendations were made to the CVS committee and then the full Crime Commission, to designate an Ad Hoc Committee to further explore the need for change and how to meet the mandate and improve the delivery of services. This committee is now meeting on an on-going basis; the committee's current focus is on revisiting the process and ensuring that all victims are provided with appropriate services. Similar to forensic compliance, any issue that may require a legislative change, a policy and/or process change can be created and implemented through a designated Ad Hoc Committee to the Governor's Crime Commission. Both domestic violence and sexual assault have been addressed through these processes and funding priorities outline the types of programs and services needed to address the issues identified through the planning process. The funding allocations reflect the funding priorities for past three years. Although the allocation to sexual assault has increased in the last three years, as stated in the previous plan, it remains a much smaller allocation than that of domestic violence.

The program allocations for 2010, 2011 and 2012 are as follows:





### Plan Priorities and Approaches

<b><i>OBJECTIVE</i></b>	<b><i>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</i></b>	<b><i>DATA GRANTEE PROVIDES</i></b>
<p><b>1)</b> Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance North Carolina’s capacity to prevent, solve, and control violent crime against women</p> <p><b>2)</b> Increase culturally appropriate/ population specific, evidenced-based, field tested services to victims/survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking</p> <p><b>3)</b> Increase offender accountability through the courts with certified Batterers Intervention Programs (BIP)</p> <p><b>4)</b> Institutionalize ongoing training on violence against women issues for criminal justice officials and allied professionals.</p> <p><b>5)</b> Advise on policies and legislation that improve responses to violent crimes against women</p>	<p><b>1)</b> 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><b>2)</b> The number of victims receiving requested services; and the number of service providers supported by grant funding.</p> <p><b>3)</b> The number of BIP programs through the courts and the number of criminal justice officials accessing training for BIP success.</p> <p><b>4)</b> 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><b>5)</b> The quality of services and the systematic response to violence against women indicative of common understanding, laws and procedure.</p>	<p>This information will be provided to OVW through annual progress report forms. Please see <a href="http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/vawamei/formstop.htm#dwnfrm">http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/vawamei/formstop.htm#dwnfrm</a>] for a sample form.</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. 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 committee 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. After programs begin, STOP funding provides reimbursements to programs on a monthly basis. Grants under VAWA funded priorities are awarded for up to two years.

**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.

Considering these approaches to serving victims, professionals have historically witnessed an increase 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. Although the UCR shows the number of reported rape incidents as relatively unchanging, service providers are seeing a much different picture; increased number of crisis calls and a 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 has increased the number of sexual assault training for law enforcement; Durham County is creating a SA unit due to this collaborative work, and a conference of District Attorney's conducted a SA training for prosecutors and investigators on investigating sexual assaults by know assailants. Even with this general assessment, the program allocation for sexual assault remains much lower than for domestic violence. One way that North Carolina is addressing this disparity is through the continued application for Sexual Assault Services funding and through collaboration with NCCASA.

Currently, the Governor's Crime Commission's, through the VAWA Administrator, is assisting NCCASA with data to compare the number of prosecutions for sex crimes across the state. This may help to highlight the need for training of first responders to a system wide response. Perhaps through additional training, possible

barriers such as cultural taboos and victim blaming can be countered by an increase in education and professionalism.

The 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, through planning, has impacted positive change for victims of sexual violence through existing programs, such as SANE programs and crisis centers, there is still a need for increased criminal justice system response. Since the criminal justice system is considered to be an outward reflection of the larger societal views of sexual violence against women, it is agreed by allied professionals that increased training and education to first responders is a key strategy. 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.

In 2008 and 2009, North Carolina developed a clear process for the collection and storage of DNA evidence through the Ad Hoc Committee to the Governor's Crime Commission on Forensic Compliance. This has shown significant improvement for both anonymous victims (unknown to law enforcement) and reporting victims of rape and sexual assault who receive treatment from SANE nurses in hospitals and safe centers across North Carolina. 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 2014-2016 time cycle, the committee will focus on enhancing and improving coordinated planning and connections between law enforcement, prosecution, and service providers. These efforts will include increasing outreach, particularly to population specific groups. This includes traditionally underserved groups such as 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 brought forth to the Crime Victim Services Committee. 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 2014-2016 funding priorities will address services to young adults as an underserved population.

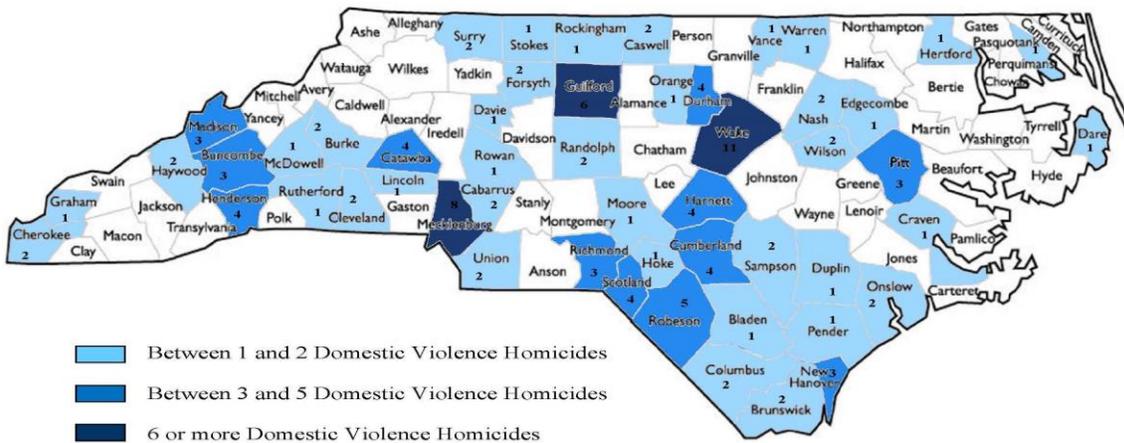
Stalking was addressed in Senate Bill 617: Stalking Law Conforming Changes.

This bill made conforming changes to North Carolina general statutes related to the enactment of the stalking law signed into law in 2009.

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, Cherokee women, and Hispanic women 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.

**Incorporating demographics into the new implementation plan.**

**2012 Domestic Violence Homicides by County**



NC Department of Justice 2013 Report on Domestic Related Homicides Occurring in 2012.

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 DV related homicides are in the more urban, densely populated

areas of the state such as Mecklenburg/Charlotte area and Guilford/Greensboro area as well as Raleigh in Wake County. 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. Whites comprised 55.5% of the total number of clients served and Blacks comprised 25.6% of the total number clients served, while Hispanics accounted for 9.6%. The demographic composition of North Carolina is as follows:

U.S. Census Bureau 2011	NC	U.S.
White persons, percent	72.1%	78.1%
Black persons, percent	22%	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent,	1.5%	1.2%
Asian persons, percent	12.3%	5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent	0.1%	0.2%

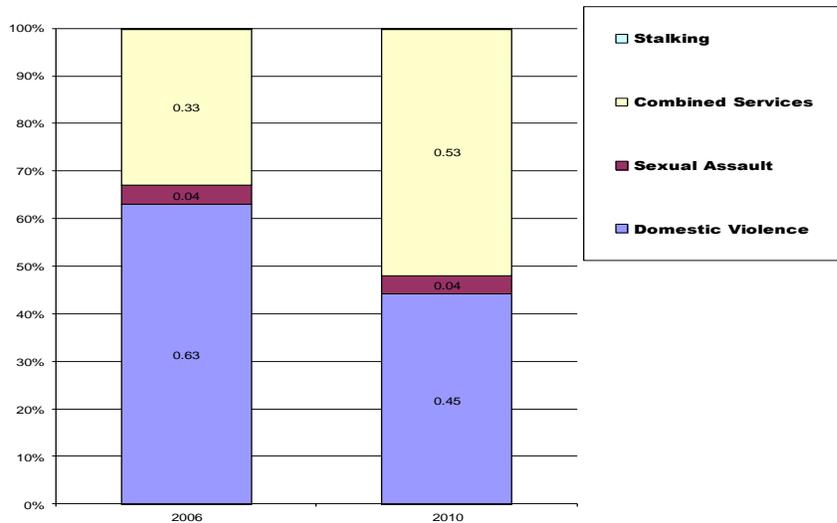
Persons reporting two or more races, percent	1.9%	2.3%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent	8.6%	16.7%
White persons not Hispanic, percent	65%	63.4%

When describing the past demographics of sexual assault in North Carolina, 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% of those served, African American women were 20% and Hispanic women were 12%. 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 black 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% (the largest state increase in the U.S.: the U.S. increase was 27.4%) from 2000-2010; 6.7% of the immigrants are from Africa; the percentage of African immigrants in North Carolina increased by 138% from 2000-2010. This is an area that GCC and the allied service providers' community intend to focus on the needs of this group.

**Relation to Prior Implementation Plans**

The Governor’s Crime Commission strives to build on the prior plan while remaining within federal guidelines. By expanding allowable program areas that are in agreement with VAWA and with committee input, literature review and research, the applicant pool can grow to include more innovative approaches to address violence against women. By revisiting prior implementation plans, GCC planners can learn and analyze how well the plan represented the interests and needs of victims, allied professionals, and local governments in terms of access to services and availability to victims. As each subsequent implementation plan is created, the planning team will strive to include a representative sample of state service providers and government officials who have expertise in trends shown through committee input, literature and research.

**Philosophical shifts from the prior implementation plan.**



The above chart was incorporated to illustrate what was anticipated for the distribution of funding in 2010. According to a prior plan, the planning team projected that the distribution of funding needed to reflect an increase from the domestic violence allocation alone to the “combined services” allocation (as illustrated below) This was

thought to meet the need for increased funding to sexual assault victims where both crimes of DV and SA were co-occurring at the time of victimization. It was also theorized that by increasing funding to agencies that serve both domestic violence and sexual assault victims, through combined services, that more sexual assault victims could be reached.

However, currently, although professionals do recognize that sexual assault can occur within a domestic violence context, or the reverse, they also recognize that there are differences in the treatment approach for DV and SA victims. Although both DV and SA service professionals require training to make appropriate referrals to one another, reports from the field indicate that victims of sexual assault may be better served by those who specialize exclusively in sexual assault services and domestic violence victims with programs that provide domestic violence services. Given these reports from the field, the implementation planning team will begin to explore the social context in which these crimes occur. The Crime Victims Services Committee may gather more information with regards to the effectiveness of programs providing combined services to domestic violence and sexual assault victims to make future funding recommendations to the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission.

Further, victims have shared their experiences of receiving shelter or support services with service providers regarding the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they received. Based on shelter program outcomes, victims have reported what services they consider to be basic to their survival such as shelter services. Through focus groups of women in shelter, stakeholders have now learned that women may need additional

services. For example, many women are accompanied by their children who also display signs of trauma and in need of services.

The planning committee and allied professionals intend to build on the plan from previous years by increasing 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% of the respondents indicated that access to legal representation was a barrier in their community. The survey also indicated that:

- a) In protection order hearings, victims had no attorney 50% of the time.
- b) Many victims do not pursue divorce or custody cases because of an inability to pay for an attorney.
- c) Only 38% of legal aid programs in the state can take protracted custody cases and only 15.4% 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 pro se<sup>6</sup>. 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.

The North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence also supported and provided technical guidance in the legislation found below: House Bill 115 which amends the domestic violence protective order statutes in response to the Supreme Court of North Carolina’s decision in *State v. Byrd*, 363 N.C. 214 (May 1, 2009). This legislation provides that a “valid protective order” includes an “emergency” and “ex parte” order entered under Chapter 50B of the North Carolina General Statutes. NCCADV specifically assisted the legislative subcommittee working on the bill to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the North Carolina Council for Women and The Domestic Violence Commission. HB115 also supports the adoption of an automated statewide domestic violence protective order notification system. The Administrative Office of the Courts, in consultation with the Governor’s Crime Commission and the North Carolina Attorney General’s Office, will identify information in available databases relating to civil domestic violence protective orders, criminal no contact order

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<sup>6</sup> Representing one-self in a court proceeding; without the assistance of an attorney

conditions, and post arrest conditions of release. They will also determine the financial impact for implementing a system which would interface with the North Carolina Statewide Automated Victim Assistance Notification System. A report was made to the Joint Legislative Committee on Domestic Violence on February 1, 2010 (see section title “other statewide efforts”). These recent assessments and proceeding legislative changes can potentially impact the funding priorities for STOP dollars as a result of changing needs. The planning committee recognizes these changes. Recent Legislation continues in this section below.

### **Key victims/domestic violence budget highlights and legislation in 2012.**

#### ***State funding sessions law 2012-142.***

- **General Appropriation:** There are NO cuts to the domestic violence fund for distribution to local programs; state funding is maintained at \$4,619,298.
- **Marriage License Fees:** Marriage license fees are maintained at \$30/license to be allocated to the Domestic Violence Center Fund.
- **Divorce Fees:** Divorce fees are maintained at \$20/fee to be allocated to the Domestic Violence Center Fund.

***TANF funding sessions law 2012-142.*** TANF funding in the amount of \$2.2 million is eliminated for domestic violence services to WorkFirst participants due to significant cuts in the federal TANF block grant. \$375,000 in continued funding of the Social Services Block Grant for the FY 14-15 (SL 2013-360) fiscal year shall be allocated to the Division of Social Services to support community services provided by Children's Advocacy Centers for children who are victims of child abuse and \$197,112 to Division of Public Health for services to rape victims as part of the Preventive Health Services Block Grant.

*Additional recently passed legislation.*

**Sex Trafficking/ Sex Offender Registration Sessions Law 2013-33**

This bill added the offense of human trafficking to the list of criminal convictions that require registration under the sex offender and public protection registration program.

This bill was **passed and become state law effective December 1, 2013. (Sponsored by Sen. Goolsby).**

**Transfer Evidence Warehouse to DPS Sessions Law 2012-83**

This bill would transfer responsibility for the evidence warehouse operated by the Law Enforcement Support Services Division of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety to the office of external affairs in the department of public safety. Also adds the provision of central storage and management of evidence to the duties of the Department of Public Safety. Recommended by the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety. This bill has passed the House and has been **referred to the Committee on Judiciary I of the Senate. (Sponsored by Reps. Randleman, Boles).**

**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.

In 2008, the Governor's Crime Commission supported a grant application submitted to The Bureau of Justice Assistance by the Pitt County Sheriff's Office and NCCASA, to build upon a grassroots effort to combat the crime of Human Trafficking in North

Carolina. The effort that began as RIPPLE (Recognition, Identification, Protection, Prosecution, Liberation and Empowerment) became the North Carolina Coalition Against Human Trafficking (NCCAHT) in 2010. The GCC continues to assist with data-collection and statewide networking to assist in the reduction of sexually exploited women; adolescent girls and domestic women who are trafficked within the context of marriage, as well as, battered immigrant women. NCCAHT has worked on the following 3 initiatives:

***Responding to an increased interest in trafficking:*** A general interest in the issue of human 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 human 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 human 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 human trafficking legislation created a greater awareness of human trafficking in North Carolina. According to the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA), human trafficking is a 32 billion industry, where 75 % of its victims are women and girls. The FBI ranked North Carolina in the top 10 states most likely for human trafficking to occur because of the major highways, military bases, and agriculture and port cities. NCCASA has assisted over 60 victims of human trafficking since 2004 through an initial partnership with the United States Attorney's Office. NCCASA has seen many human 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-human 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 human trafficking survivors within their agency's capacity. This project will use existing multidisciplinary teams to focus on providing victim centered services and expanding human trafficking victims' access to services while utilizing a trauma-informed approach to care that all victims require.

In addition to needs assessments, the Governor's Crime Commission Criminal Justice Analysis Center surveyed 393 sheriff's offices and police departments across North Carolina. Responses were received from 121 agencies for an overall response rate of 30.1 percent. Survey questions concentrated on the occurrence of human trafficking in each jurisdiction, protocols, investigations training and support services. Of those agencies responding, 24.8 percent were sheriff's offices and 75.2 percent were police departments. Responses were geographically dispersed across the state and represented 54 counties out of the 100 counties.

Based on the agencies that responded, 36.4% indicated that trafficking was nonexistent. Due to the limited number of respondents and human trafficking training being formally implement in 2011, future surveys are warranted and necessary to ascertain law enforcement response. The North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts provided arrest data specifically related to state statutes addressing human trafficking. The data indicated that for the years 2008-2012, 86 charges related to state statutes covering human trafficking were processed; an average of 21.5 charges for each of the four years (AOC, 2012). The charges included human trafficking, sexual servitude and involuntary servitude of both child and adult victims. The majority of the reported cases involved children and this is expected to change dramatically with the passage of new legislation in 2013. Sessions Law 368, known as the Safe Harbor Law, has changed

how minor victims are encountered in the criminal justice system. Safe Harbor also included the establishment a human trafficking commission. It is expected to have a great impact on law enforcement's understanding of human trafficking, their available training and their encounters with victims. It is should also be noted further assessments and surveys are currently being administered specifically for law enforcement regarding their perspectives on investigative practices.

*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.

In early 2008, the State was saddened with the unfortunate deaths of two university students. This much publicized event brought to the forefront the number of disparate data sources and lack of integration across North Carolina's Criminal Justice Continuum. In response to these events and in alignment with the BEACON Data Integration Strategic Plan, the North Carolina General Assembly directed the Office of the North Carolina State Controller to develop and implement a Criminal Justice Data Integration Pilot Program in Wake County. This pilot project's goal is to provide criminal justice professionals with access to timely, complete, and accurate information for enhanced decision making. The pilot's objective is to provide integrated up-to-date criminal information in a centralized location via a secure connection for use by State and local government.

In response to this directive, CJLEADS, Criminal Justice Law Enforcement Automated Data Services, has been developed. CJLEADS integrates disparate criminal justice data into meaningful information which can be employed when making informed decisions related to the health and safety of citizens. In June 2010, the first generation of CJLEADS was brought on line. It included the integration of offender based information

associated with North Carolina criminal processes, court records, jail bookings, prison incarcerations and community correction periods of supervision.

Primary statewide deployment activities were completed on schedule by June, 2012. The CJLEADS Business Operations team continues to on-board agencies and train users throughout the state, and provides 24x7 help desk support for all CJLEADS users and agency administrators. Feedback from organizations using CJLEADS continues to be extremely positive.

Continuous improvement of the CJLEADS application ensures that CJLEADS provides law enforcement and the courts with a comprehensive, robust tool that helps reduce crime, prosecute offenders and keep North Carolina safe. As CJLEADS works with the courts, corrections and law enforcement personnel throughout the state, we find that technology and activity associated with public safety, criminal investigations, and other law enforcement activities is constantly changing.

The NC SAVAN program, as an integral part of this technology-based, coordinated community response (CCR), 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 during the summer of 2012 and will meet each summer session thereafter, to finalize priority recommendations to meet the VAWA goals and objectives for 2014-2016. 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 2013 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 are C, D and E. VOCA related priorities A and B and in certain cases, D and E.

These funding priorities are anticipated to produce programming that will meet the goals and objectives of STOP funding.

In regards to the Crystal Judson Purpose Area, the Office of Violence Against Women has introduced the Crystal Judson Purpose Area for inclusion within grant offerings. The expectation of grantees that obtain funding through this purpose area is that they will establish a specialized protocol for officer involved domestic violence. Currently, the State of North Carolina does not have a model policy or uniform training protocol; however several county, state and local police agencies have established their own policies and protocol for officer involved domestic violence.

Four police agencies in North Carolina are using The National Prevention Toolkit on Officer-Involved Domestic violence created by Florida State University. This toolkit is available online and is a comprehensive set of training modules that allow members of the law enforcement community to meaningfully and confidentially participate in an interactive training session regarding the issue of domestic violence committed by their fellow officers. For those agencies that utilize this toolkit, the feedback has been extremely positive.

Accordingly, for purposes of inclusion within the North Carolina VAWA Implementation Plan for 2014-2016, it is recommended that North Carolina adopt a model policy on officer involved domestic violence, and put forth the National Toolkit as an appropriate training unit on officer-involved domestic violence for application statewide.

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.

### **2013 Crime victims' services committee program 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 crime victims.*

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

##### **A. SEXUAL ASSAULT / DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES \*ONE YEAR ONLY\***

*\*Eligible Agencies will be identified and notified of eligibility status.*

Proposals should include a plan of action to provide core crisis intervention services to sexual assault and/or domestic violence victims, including:

- Counseling services
- Crisis line operation
- Shelter services
- Client outreach services
- Therapy
- Court advocacy services
- Information and referral services

#### **PROPOSALS MUST:**

- Submit certification status regarding the Fundamental Service Elements & Fundamental Elements of Accessibility.
- Fundamental Service Elements and Their Descriptions  
<http://www.ncgccd.org/planning/victims/servfun.pdf>
- Fundamental Elements of Accessibility and Their Descriptions  
<http://www.fpg.unc.edu/~ncodh/fea.cfm>
- Include a written agreement demonstrating community partnerships.

##### **B. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICES \*ONE YEAR ONLY\***

*\*Eligible Agencies will be identified and notified of eligibility status.*

Proposals should describe services provided by an accredited Child Advocacy Center (CAC) or by a provisional CAC who is developing child advocacy services, but who is not yet accredited, and has a signed interagency agreement with the District Attorney's office, Department of Social Services & Law Enforcement (at minimum).

Proposals may include costs to cover direct services personnel for the following services:

- Advocacy
- Mental Health

- Child Medical Evaluation

ALL PROPOSALS UNDER THIS PRIORITY MUST INCLUDE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT DEMONSTRATING COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS.

### C. LAW ENFORCEMENT / PROSECUTORS' OFFICES /COURT OFFICIALS

#### **C1. Law Enforcement** (\$100,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

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

Proposals should include Law Enforcement and a Victim Advocate position as described below:

- Up to two Designated Sworn Law Enforcement Officers - AND
- Victim Advocate who is placed in law enforcement agency and serves as liaison between victims and personnel in law enforcement agencies.

*\*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.*

#### **C2. Prosecutors' Offices** (\$105,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

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

Proposals may include up to two personnel positions of:

- Victim Witness Legal Assistant
- Prosecutor
- Investigator

#### **C3. Court Officials**

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

The following will be considered under this priority:

- Court Sanctioned, Evidenced-Based, Batterers Intervention Programs (\$50,000 Federal Share maximum per year)
- Training (\$100,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

Proposals for the above (C1, C2 & C3) should describe services provided by criminal justice professionals in Law Enforcement, Prosecution and/or Court for any of the following priority areas:

- Developing, training, or expanding specialized units or victim assistant programs that 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. **(C1, C2 or C3)**
- Victim Assistants who are placed in law enforcement agencies who serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and 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." **(C1)**

- 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. **(C1, C2 or C3)**
- Court sanctioned, evidenced-based Batterers Intervention Programs. **(C3)**

Applications must come from programs approved by The North Carolina Council for women per G.S. 15A-1343(b1)(9a); 50B-3(a)(12);143B-394.16

Programs must utilize an evidenced-based model as outlined in The North Carolina Intervention Program Guide to Achieving Recommended Practices.

**ALL PROPOSALS UNDER THIS PRIORITY MUST INCLUDE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT DEMONSTRATING COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS. PROPOSALS MUST ALSO INCLUDE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

- 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 Office on Violence Against Women, Office for Victims of Crime, North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence, North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, North Carolina Victim Assistance Network, Department of Health and Human Services, North Carolina Justice Academy and/or North Carolina Statewide Automated Victim Assistance and Notification (NC SAVAN).

**D. UNDERSERVED CRIME VICTIMS SERVICES** (\$70,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

Underserved populations may be distinguished by the crime type or by demographic characterizations. These populations may have been overlooked in the past, may not have adequate services readily available and/or may require special consideration/services. Proposals should describe services provided to any of the victim population(s) listed below:

- Elderly Victims
- Crime Victims with Disabilities
- Human Trafficking Victims
- Immigrant Crime Victims
- Child Trafficking Victims
- Gang Victims
- Children Who Witness Family Violence/Domestic Violence
- Teen Dating Violence
- Adolescents (School/Campus)
- Youth Victims of Bullying and Cyber-bullying
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Questioning Victims

Secondary Victims and/or Survivors of Homicide

Proposals may include costs to cover direct services personnel in the form of advocacy and/or licensed therapist. Proposals may also include things needed to support direct services personnel; such as, but not limited to: training, travel, equipment and outreach materials.

**ALL PROPOSALS UNDER THIS PRIORITY MUST INCLUDE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT DEMONSTRATING COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS.**

**E. OTHER VICTIM SERVICES** (\$100,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

Proposals will be considered for provision of direct services related to any of the following:

- Specialized Mental Health Services
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) services
- Supervised Visitation
- Statewide Training and Technical Assistance
- Victims' Compensation Personnel

**ALL PROPOSALS UNDER THIS PRIORITY MUST INCLUDE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT DEMONSTRATING COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS.**

**F. LEGAL SERVICES**

Proposals will be considered for any of the following:

- Statewide Legal Services that provide pro bono legal assistance (\$600,000 Federal Share maximum per year)
- Local and/or Regional Legal Service that provide pro bono legal assistance (\$150,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

**ALL PROPOSALS UNDER THIS PRIORITY MUST INCLUDE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT DEMONSTRATING COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS.**

**G. AUTOMATED VICTIM NOTIFICATION SERVICES** (\$750,000 Federal Share maximum per year)

Proposals will be considered for technology-based statewide automated victim notification services designed specifically to provide offender custody status information to victims of crime. Services shall provide offender information and notification through interfaces with county jails and the Division of Adult Correction (including inmates, probationers and parolees). Proposal should provide both incoming and outgoing call service 24/7 with multiple language capability and operator assistance available.

**ALL PROPOSALS UNDER THIS PRIORITY MUST INCLUDE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT DEMONSTRATING COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS.**

**Allocations to law enforcement, prosecutors and victim services.**

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>\$ Awarded to North Carolina</b>	<b>Number of Grants Funded</b>
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
<b>ALL YEARS</b>	<b>\$55,725,007.77</b>	<b>647</b>

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

- 30%** Direct victim services; DV, SA, dating violence and stalking
- 25%** Law enforcement (programs through corrections)
- 25%** Prosecution
- 15%** Discretionary
- 5%** Courts (programs through corrections)

### **VAWA Funding Summary**

- **79 Law Enforcement** agencies have received funding to support the development of domestic violence and/or sexual assault units (40 counties);
- **31 District Attorney's** offices have received funding to support a dedicated domestic violence or sexual assault prosecutor (38 counties) ;
- **88 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** – Council for Women/DV Commission, Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Correction, Governor's Crime Commission;
- **Coalitions** – North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence, North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

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 GCC is 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 process of administering the VAWA funds begins with meetings of the Victims Services Committee (which serves as the implementation plan 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 victims services agencies, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, legal services agencies, schools, colleges, universities, and state government agencies across the state. In 2012, the grant application strategy was changed to address technological increases and time and financial constraints. To accommodate these issues, the Governor's Crime Commission developed a webinar to replace the regional grant writing workshops. The webinars contain the same information that was formerly presented in the workshops. Agency staff can now view these from within their organizations and return to the webinar to answer any lingering questions that occur while the application is being completed. The grant application period opens November 1<sup>st</sup>. 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 makes 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. 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.

### **Scoring criteria used to evaluate all pre-applications.**

The following descriptions are provided as a guide for you when scoring GCC/CSV 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** - 0-15 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 for Positive Impact** - 0-20 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?

**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** – (0-15 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– (0-20 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 components in the pre-app that you have questions/concerns about or that you find exemplary or problematic. **STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO USE THIS FEATURE!**

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 on April 30 and upon arrival they are reviewed again by GCC staff to ensure corrections were completed and the final grant is ready for funding.

In early June, 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. Most grants begin on July 1 and end June 30. A timeline for the STOP grant making process can be found in the attachments (**Attachment C**).

The award of “off-cycle” sub-grants are also based on identified need. Generally, unfunded applications submitted during the regular grant cycle are considered first for off-cycle funds, however, occasionally an urgent need occurs in a community and applications are considered that did not come in under the regular grant cycle. 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.

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](http://www.ncdps.gov/gcc).

**Timeline for STOP grant cycle.** The Governor's Crime Commission typically awards grants for two years of funding in one year increments. Sub recipients must request their second year of funding by April 30<sup>th</sup> during the first year of funding. Sub recipients should confirm their award amount and years of funding by thoroughly reviewing their grant award. The North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission grant cycle is from July 1<sup>st</sup> through June 30<sup>th</sup>. **See Attachment C**

### **Addressing the Needs of Underserved**

**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."<sup>7</sup>

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

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<sup>7</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 13925(a)(33)

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 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 Queer 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% 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% are people of color (NCAVP, 2013).

When LGBTQ survivors of SV or IPV 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 well 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 should 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.

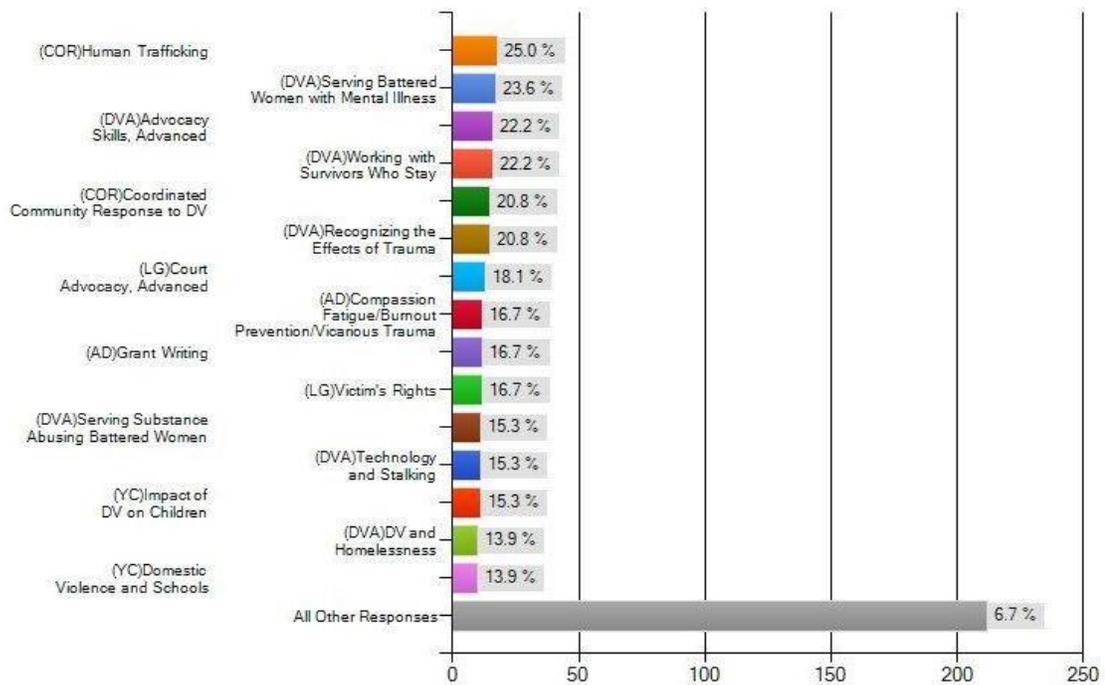
### **Barriers to Implementation**

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 Human Trafficking, Working with women with mental illnesses and advanced advocacy training were the top 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 non profits 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.

One 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 Federal Funding to the state of North Carolina to serve women who are victims of violent crime. It is also referred to as STOP violence against women funding and 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 is entrusted to administer the federal 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.

Planning for VAWA funds through the establishment of funding priorities requires regular updates from field professionals that guide the decision making process of the commission based on; current needs, trends, legislation, the effect of local policy, local assessments, research and literature review and key findings. The North Carolina Crime Commission sets funding priorities and makes grant recommendations to the governor based, not only on the information mentioned above, but also, from the

expertise that exists within the crime commission itself and the disciplines they represent from across the state.

The goal for the use of STOP funding is to develop and strengthen North Carolina's criminal justice system responses to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. To reach this goal, program development should involve ways to strengthen a coordinated community response through technology and partnerships, through an increase in culturally appropriate, evidenced based/field tested services, with an increase focus on offender accountability through Batterer Intervention Programs, and also, by finding ways to sustain ongoing 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 should be addressed on an ongoing basis. Program barriers can be shared with the VAWA administrator and/or 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. A representative for the Eastern Band of the Cherokee was identified after the implementation plan team had met. The representative has reviewed and offered feedback on the draft implementation plan. Further, this representative has been appointed as one of the newest members of the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission. Finally, in October 2014, GCC initiated engagements with the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs and subsequently offered a conference call to discuss implementation; see p. 74 for full detail.

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  
Team

2012 NC Governor's Crime Commission VAWA Implementation Plan Committee  
Members

**Maria Fryer**

Planner

Governor's Crime Commission

**Misty Brown**

Lead Planner

Governor's Crime Commission

**Judy Chaet**

Operations Director

North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence

**Beth Froehling**

Executive Director

North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence

**Monika Johnson Hostler**

Executive Director

North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault

**Sandra Martin, Ph.D.**

Associate Dean for Research, Gillings School of Global Public Health

Professor, Maternal and Child Health

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Kiricka Yarbough-Smith**

NC Coalition Against Human Trafficking

2013/2014 NC Governor's Crime Commission VAWA Implementation Plan Committee  
Members

<b>IP Concentration area</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Prosecution Offices	Amber Barwick	Conference of DA's
Victim Service Providers	Angelica Wind	Our Voice, Inc.
Victim Service Providers	Aurelia Sands Belle	Durham Crisis Response Center
Underserved Populations/Culturally Specific (Latino)	Cecilia Saloni	El Pueblo
Law Enforcement Entities	Crystal Sharpe-O'Neal	Graham Police Department
Law Enforcement Entities	Darrell Price	Charlotte-Meck Police Dept.
Other (State Administering Agency for VAWA Funding)	Garrietta Proutey	DPS - GCC
Other (Sexual Assault/Rape Prevention)	Glorina Stallworth	DHHS
The state domestic violence coalition	Judy Chaet	NC Coalition Against DV
Other (State Administering Agency for VAWA Funding)	Maria Fryer	DPS - GCC
The state sexual assault coalition	Monika Johnson Hostler	NC Coalition Against SA
Population Specific Organization	Nancy Hagan	
Underserved Populations/Culturally Specific (South-Asian)	Promita Majumdar	Kiran, Inc.
The state sexual assault coalition	Robin Colbert	NC Coalition Against SA

Other (Higher Education/Research)	Sandra Martin	UNC
state and local courts	Stephanie Satkowiak	NC Conference of Clerks of Superior Court
Population Specific Organization (People with Disabilities)	Sue Fowler	30th Judicial District Alliance
Other (Legal Aid)	TeAndra Miller	Legal Aid of NC
Population Specific Organization (LGBTQ)	Jen Przewoznik	NCCASA
Tribal Governments	Iva Key	Ernestine Walkingstick Shelter
Victim Service Providers	Linda Rudolph	Safe Space, Inc.
The state domestic violence coalition	Dana Mangum	NCCADV

**Attachment B:**  
NC Crime Commission: Statutes and  
Membership

**§ 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 36 voting members and six 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. Two members of the North Carolina House of Representatives and two members of the North Carolina Senate.

(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) The two members of the House of Representatives provided by subdivision (a)(1)d. of this section shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the two members of the Senate provided by subdivision (a)(1)d. of this section shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. These members shall perform the advisory review of the State plan for the General Assembly as permitted by section 206 of the Crime Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-503).

(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 Commission members from the House and Senate shall serve two-year terms effective March 1, of each odd-numbered year; and they shall not be disqualified from Commission membership because of failure to seek or attain reelection to the General Assembly, but resignation or removal from office as a member of the General Assembly shall constitute resignation or removal from the Commission. Any other Commission member no longer serving in the office from which he qualified for appointment shall be disqualified from membership 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, s. 19.1(g), (i)-(l), (x); 2012-83, s. 54.) G.S. 143B-1101

**§ 143B-1101. Governor's Crime Commission – powers and duties.**

(a) The Governor's Crime Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) To serve, along with its adjunct committees, as the chief advisory board to the Governor and to the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety on matters pertaining to the criminal justice system.

(2) To recommend a comprehensive statewide plan for the improvement of criminal justice throughout the State which is consistent with and serves to foster the following established goals of the criminal justice system:

- a. To reduce crime,
- b. To protect individual rights,
- c. To achieve justice,
- d. To increase efficiency in the criminal justice system,
- e. To promote public safety,
- f. To provide for the administration of a fair and humane system which offers reasonable opportunities for adjudicated offenders to develop progressively responsible behavior, and
- g. To increase professional skills of criminal justice officers.

(3) To advise State and local law-enforcement agencies in improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice;

(4) To make studies and recommendations for the improvement of law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice;

(5) To encourage public support and respect for the criminal justice system in North Carolina;

(6) To seek ways to continue to make North Carolina a safe and secure State for its citizens;

(7) To recommend objectives and priorities for the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State;

(8) To recommend recipients of grants for use in pursuing its objectives, under such conditions as are deemed to be necessary;

(9) To serve as a coordinating committee and forum for discussion of recommendations from its adjunct committees formed pursuant to G.S. 143B-1102; and

(10) To serve as the primary channel through which local law-enforcement departments and citizens can lend their advice, and state their needs, to the Department of Public Safety.

(b) The Governor's Crime Commission shall review the level of gang activity throughout the State and assess the progress and accomplishments of the State, and of local governments, in preventing the proliferation of gangs and addressing the needs of juveniles who have been identified as being associated with gang activity.

The Governor's Crime Commission shall develop recommendations concerning the establishment of priorities and needed improvements with respect to gang prevention to the General Assembly on or before March 1 of each year.

(c) All directives of the Governor's Crime Commission shall be administered by the Director, Crime Control Division of the Department of Public Safety. (1975, c. 663; 1977, c. 11, s. 2; 1979, c. 107, s. 11; 1981, c. 931, s. 3; 1981 (Reg. Sess., 1982), c. 1191, s. 15; 2008-56, s.7; 2008-187, s. 44.5(b); 2011-145, s. 19.1(g), (x), (xx).) G.S. 143B-1102

**§ 143B-1102. Adjunct committees of the Governor's Crime Commission – creation; purpose; powers and duties.**

(a) There are hereby created by way of extension and not limitation, the following adjunct committees of the Governor's Crime Commission: the Judicial Planning Committee, the Juvenile Justice Planning Committee, the Law Enforcement Planning Committee, the Corrections Planning Committee, and the Juvenile Code Revision Committee.

(b) The composition of the adjunct committees shall be as designated by the Governor by executive order, except for the Judicial Planning Committee, the composition of which shall be designated by the Supreme Court. The Governor's appointees shall serve two-year terms beginning March 1, of each odd-numbered year, and members of the Judicial Planning Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Supreme Court.

(c) The adjunct committees created herein shall report directly to the Governor's Crime Commission and shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) The Law Enforcement Planning Committee shall advise the Governor's Crime Commission on all matters which are referred to it relevant to law enforcement, including detention; shall participate in the development of the law-enforcement component of the State's comprehensive plan; shall consider and recommend priorities for the improvement of law-enforcement services; and shall offer technical assistance to State and local agencies in the planning and implementation of programs contemplated by the comprehensive plan for the improvement of law-enforcement services.

The Law Enforcement Planning Committee shall maintain contact with the National Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, assist the National Commission in the furtherance of its efforts, adapt the work of the National Commission by an analysis of law-enforcement agencies in North Carolina, develop standards for the accreditation of law-enforcement agencies in North Carolina, make these standards available to those law-enforcement agencies which desire to participate voluntarily in the accreditation program, and assist participants to achieve voluntary compliance with the standards.

(2) The Judicial Planning Committee (which shall be appointed by the Supreme Court) shall establish court improvement priorities, define court improvement programs and projects, and develop an annual judicial plan in accordance with the Crime Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-503); shall advise the Governor's Crime Commission on all matters which are referred to it relevant to the courts; shall consider and recommend priorities for the improvement of judicial services; and shall offer technical assistance to State agencies in the planning and implementation of programs contemplated by the comprehensive plan for the improvement of judicial services.

(3) The Corrections Planning Committee shall advise the Governor's Crime Commission on all matters which are referred to it relevant to corrections; shall participate in the development of the adult corrections component of the State's comprehensive plan; shall consider and recommend priorities for the improvement of correction services; and shall offer technical assistance to State agencies in the planning and implementation of programs contemplated by the comprehensive plan for the improvement of corrections.

(4) The Juvenile Justice Planning Committee shall advise the Governor's Crime Commission on all matters which are referred to it relevant to juvenile justice; shall participate in the development of the juvenile justice component of the State's comprehensive plan; shall consider and recommend priorities for the improvement of juvenile justice services; and shall offer technical assistance to State and local agencies in the planning and implementation of programs contemplated by the comprehensive plan for the improvement of juvenile justice.

(5) The Juvenile Code Revision Committee shall study problems relating to young people who come within the juvenile jurisdiction of the district court as defined by Article 23 of

Chapter 7A of the General Statutes and develop a legislative plan which will best serve the needs of young people and protect the interests of the State; shall study the existing laws, services, agencies and commissions and recommend whether they should be continued, amended, abolished or merged; and shall take steps to insure that all agencies, organizations, and private citizens in the State of North Carolina have an opportunity to lend advice and suggestions to the development of a revised juvenile code. If practical, the Committee shall submit a preliminary report to the General Assembly prior to its adjournment in 1977. It shall make a full and complete report to the General Assembly by March 1, 1979. This adjunct committee shall terminate on February 28, 1979.

(d) The Governor shall have the power to remove any member of any adjunct committee from the Committee for misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance. Each Committee shall meet at the call of the chairman or upon written request of one third of its membership. A majority of a committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(e) The actions and recommendations of each adjunct committee shall be subject to the final approval of the Governor's Crime Commission. (1975, c. 663; 1977, c. 11, s. 3; 1981, c. 605, s. 1; 1983 (Reg. Sess., 1984), c. 995, s. 8; 2011-145, s. 19.1(x).) G.S. 143B-1103

**§ 143B-1103. Additional duties of the Grants Management Section.**

(a) Repealed by Session Laws 2011-145, s. 19.1(ww), effective January 1, 2012.

(b) The Grants Management Section shall administer the State Law Enforcement Assistance Program and such additional related programs as may be established by or assigned to the Section. It shall serve as the single State planning agency for purposes of the Crime Control Act of 1976 (Public Laws 94-503). Administrative responsibilities shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

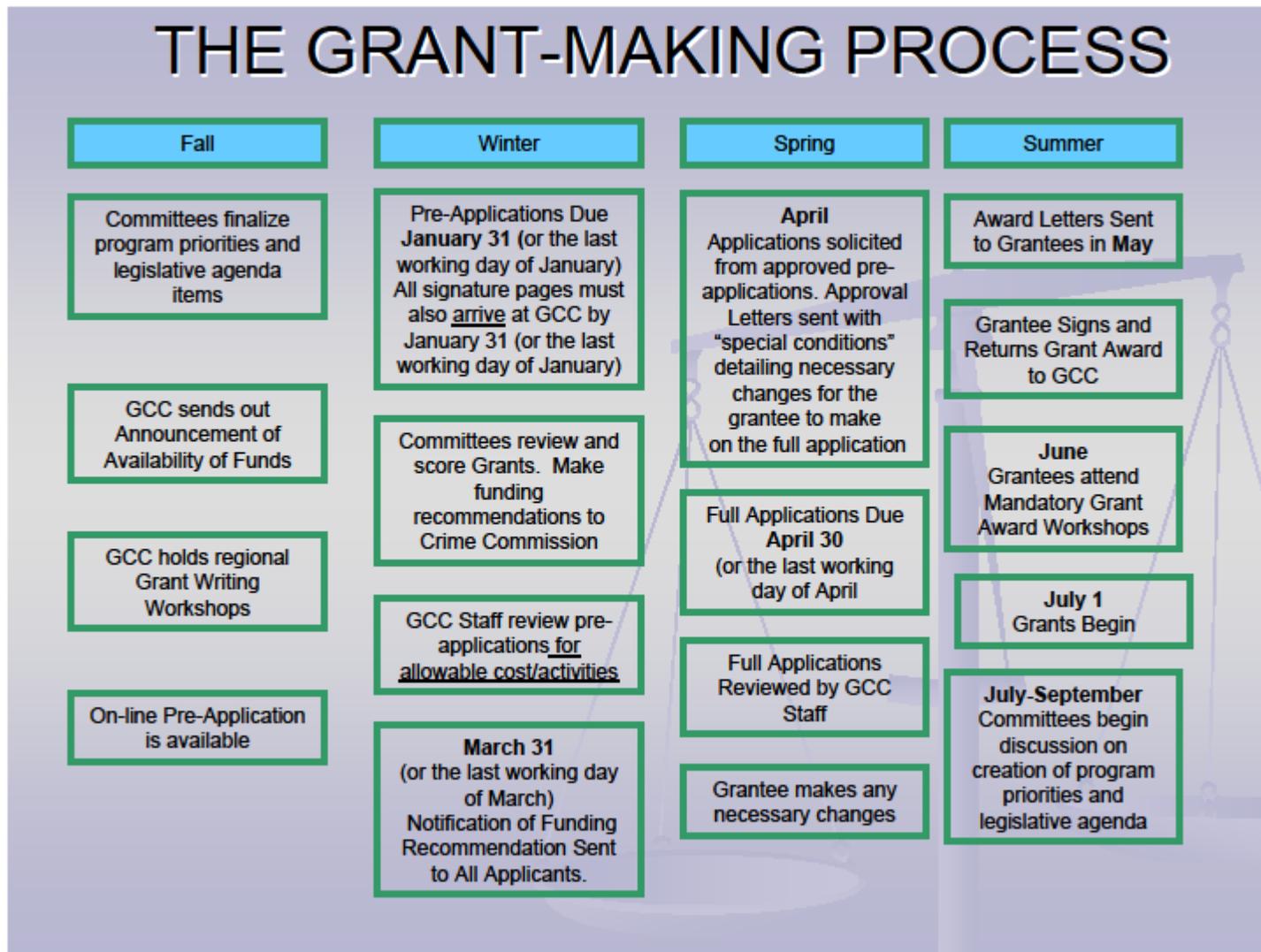
- (1) Compiling data, establishing needs and setting priorities for funding and policy recommendations for the Governor's Crime Commission;
- (2) Preparing and revising statewide plans for adoption by the Governor's Crime Commission which are designed to improve the administration of criminal justice and to reduce crime in North Carolina;
- (3) Advising State and local interests of opportunities for securing federal assistance for crime reduction and for improving criminal justice administration and planning within the State of North Carolina;
- (4) Stimulating and seeking financial support from federal, State, and local government and private sources for programs and projects which implement adopted criminal justice administration improvement and crime reduction plans;
- (5) Assisting State agencies and units of general local government and combinations thereof in the preparation and processing of applications for financial aid to support improved criminal justice administration, planning and crime reduction;
- (6) Encouraging and assisting coordination at the federal, State, and local government levels in the preparation and implementation of criminal justice administration improvements and crime reduction plans;
- (7) Applying for, receiving, disbursing, and auditing the use of funds received for the program from any public and private agencies and instrumentalities for criminal justice administration, planning, and crime reduction purposes;
- (8) Entering into, monitoring, and evaluating the results of contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the discharge of its assigned responsibilities;
- (9) Providing technical assistance to State and local law-enforcement agencies in developing programs for improvement of the law-enforcement and criminal justice system; and
- (10) Taking such other actions as may be deemed necessary or appropriate to carry out its assigned duties and responsibilities.

(c) Repealed by Session Laws 2011-145, s. 19.1(ww), effective January 1, 2012. (1977, c. 11, s. 4; 2011-145, s. 19.1(x), (ww).)

## DV/SA Committee Membership List

Glorina Stallworth	NC Dept. of Health and Human Services	Glorina.stallworth@dhhs.nc.gov
Luke smith	El Futuro	
Robin Colbert	NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault	robin@nccasa.org
Cathy Purvis	North Carolina Child Advocacy Centers	cpurvis@northstate.net
Beth Briggs	NC Council for Women	www.doa.nc.gov
Susan Taylor	NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence	staylor@nccadv.org
Beth Froehling	NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence	broehling@nccadv.org
Lin Rudolph	Safe Space, Inc.	lrudolph@ncsafespace.org
Crystal Sharpe O'Neal	Alamance Co Sheriffs Office	
Monika Johnson-Hostler	NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault	monika@nccasa.org
Bernetta Thigpen	NC Council for Women	
John Guard	Pitt County Sheriff's Dept.	
Kristin O'Connor	NC Dept. of Social Services	Kristin.oconnor@dhhs.nc.gov
Ritu Kaur	Kiran	Ritup.kaur@gmail.com
Mary Williams Stover	NC Council for Women	Maryw.stover@doa.nc.gov
Natalie Mabon	The Halt program- Johnston Co BIP	nataliejm@embarquemail.com
Janice Carmichael	Victims' Services	Janice.Carmichael@ncdps.gov
Rebecca Macy	UNC Chapel Hill	rjmacy@email.unc.edu
Rob Powell	NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault	rob@nccasa.org
Sandy Martin	UNC Chapel Hill	Sandra_martin@unc.edu
Margaret Henderson	UNC School of Government	Margaret@sog.unc.edu
Maria Fryer	GCC	Maria.fryer@ncdps.gov
Misty Brown	GCC	Misty.brown@ncdps.gov
Kim Williams	GCC	Kim.williams@ncdps.gov
SSG Kristian S. Hall (SARC)	North Carolina National Guard	<a href="mailto:kristian.hall@us.army.mil">kristian.hall@us.army.mil</a>

**Attachment C:**  
Grant Cycle Timeline  
&  
Scoring Criteria



## North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission

**CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES  
PRE-APP SCORING FORM GUIDELINES**

The following descriptions are provided as a guide for you when scoring GCC/CVS 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:

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

**Data/Evidence of Problem (0-15 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:

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

**Potential for Positive Impact (0-20 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:

- o Anticipated benefits for victims.
- o What kind of impact will the project have on citizens in the respective communities?
- o Is there good reason to believe that this kind of program will be effective?
- o Does agency have experience providing described services?

- o Do personnel, individually or collectively, possess the skill, ability and experience to fulfill the intent and purpose of their id's roles?

**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.

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

**Community Collaboration (0-15 points)**

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

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

**Evaluation (0-20 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.

- o How will effectiveness of proposal be measured?
- o How will the impact of the proposal be measured?
- o Will measure "outcomes" and not just measure "outputs" (numbers) be included?
- o 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?
- o 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 components in the pre-app that you have questions/concerns about or that you find exemplary or problematic. **STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO USE THIS FEATURE!**

# **Attachment D:** Letters of Support



123 W. Main Street, Suite 700  
Durham, NC 27701

919.956.9124  
888.232.9124  
FAX: 919.682.1449

February 11, 2014

Kim Galvan  
Office of Justice Programs  
Office on Violence Against Women  
800K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Ms. Galvan,

The members of the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic violence (NCCADV) represent a range of communities and are a statewide grassroots alliance of battered women's advocates and supporters. NCCADV was founded in 1981 and provides training and technical assistance to 92 domestic violence programs serving the 100 counties of North Carolina. The mission of NCCADV is to create social change through the elimination of the institutional, cultural, and individual oppressions that contribute to domestic violence. The purpose of NCCADV is to strengthen the network of people working to end domestic violence in NC.

NCCADV has maintained an active role within the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission to ensure that the voice of survivors is always a part of all considerations. Over the past several years the NCCADV has worked closely with the GCC to fund innovative and effective programs to implement in North Carolina's diverse communities.

As a part of NCCADV's participation with the GCC, NCCADV staff members sit on a subcommittee to assist in writing the North Carolina VAWA Implementation Plan. It was an honor to assist GCC in establishing a viable and far reaching plan to serve survivors of violence in all of our communities. Additionally, NCCADV staff members participate on the DV/SA subcommittee to assist GCC in assessing services across the state. VAWA funds provide a critical backbone in supporting funding for direct services, advocacy and to expand services to underserved populations. We deeply appreciate the continuing support of OVW.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Best Regards,



Dana Mangum  
Interim Executive Director



8 March 2012

Kim Galvan  
Office on Violence Against Women  
United States Department of Justice  
145 N Street, N.E., Suite 10<sup>th</sup> W  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Ms. Galvan;

I am the Executive Director of the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA). NCCASA provides training, information, referrals and policy updates to local rape crisis centers. NCCASA remains the only agency to offer a statewide focal point on sexual assault. Our project has developed an intensive and thorough training program to address sexual assault. It has traditionally been available at the request of individual agencies as well as through our yearly training schedule. NCCASA has worked diligently with Governor's Crime Commission on our Implementation Plan for VAWA, we are making every effort to be inclusive in our planning to ensure the most effective and efficient use funding 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 also continues to train professionals on the importance of a sensitive, comprehensive victim centered approach throughout training institute. Last year a result of this funding NCCASA was able to provide over 30 statewide trainings and multiple trainings on specific to the request of sexual assault providers and allied professionals.

NCCASA participates on the domestic violence/sexual assault subcommittee of the Crime Victims Services committee. Our role is to ensure feedback regarding sexual assault priorities and issues from our 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. Our staff have also been actively engaged with the Crime Commission to identify an work with communities of color agencies providing sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking services.

Violence Against Women funds are an important financial support for North Carolina. VAWA funds are used to support direct services for victims, individual case advocacy for underserved victims, new services, and improvement of existing services and to expand services to the underserved. 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 Carolina Legal Services, NC Office on Disabilities and Health, Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission, NC Victim Assistance Network, and the NC

811 Spring Forest Road, Suite 900  
Raleigh, NC 27609  
919-871-1015 (phone)  
919-871-5895 (fax)



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 critical to future safety and independence.

NCCASA as well as our membership has benefited from VAWA since the inception of this office in 1996. Although the funding is not designed nor is it sufficient for the many victims and numerous agencies that work to provided services, it continues to make services and training available to NC's victims of sexual violence. We continue to make a statewide impact because of this funding. Our efforts include a statewide conference, a training institute, informational website and list serv.

I can be reached at (919) 871-1015 or [monika@nccasa.org](mailto:monika@nccasa.org) if I can be of additional assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Monika Johnson Hostler". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Monika Johnson Hostler  
Executive Director

# **Attachment E:** Implementation Plan Checklists

### STOP Formula Program Implementation Plan Planning

#### Individual Participation Checklist

The Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) requires the state create and submit to OVW a checklist for each participant that documents individual participation. Check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to Daniel Wright, 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:

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Dates of meetings for which I was unable to attend:

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- 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:

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Each participant should check the appropriate categories on the checklist, sign the form, and return it to Daniel Wright, who will attach the checklists to the plan when submitting the plan to OVW.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Agency

## **STOP Formula Program Implementation Plan Planning**

### VAWA Administrator Checklist of Participation

- Roster of Participants
  - For in person meetings: use and retain a sign-in sheet with name, title, organization, phone number, email address, and signature
  - For phone or online meetings: attendees should “sign-in” by emailing or faxing that they are on the call and administrators should retain these emails and/or faxes
  
- Minutes and/or recordings of meetings
  
- Checklist for each member’s participation
  
- Documentation regarding the tracking of document review that occurred outside the context of a meeting.
  - Record of who the draft implementation plan was sent to.
  - Record of how it was sent (for example by email versus mail)
  - Record of who responded to participation/input requests
  
- Summary of major concerns that are raised during the development process and how they are addressed, or why they are not addressed. This should be sent to the planning committee along with any draft implementation plan and with the final plan.

Only the checklists will need to be sent to OVW with the implementation plans. The remaining documentation described above should be kept on file.

# **Attachment F:** Fundamental Elements of Accessibility