

2020 S.T.O.P VAWA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN MEETING

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council





**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AWARENESS MONTH**



Please share your October DV Awareness Events with CJCC so that we can help promote these awareness opportunities!!

Please email your events to Cynthia.Valdez@cjcc.ga.gov or complete the Formstack link provided in the chatbox.

CJCC | How Well Do You Know VAWA



1. Using your phone go to [Kahoot.it](https://kahoot.it) on your web browser.
2. When prompted enter the game pin and then your name



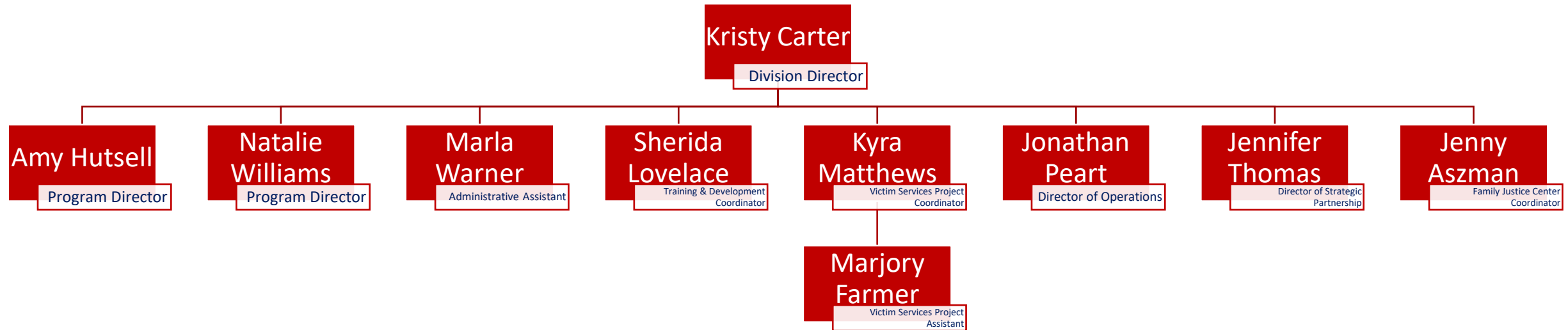
Question and answers will appear on your computer screen- Select the correct answer with your phone

CJCC | S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Planning Committee

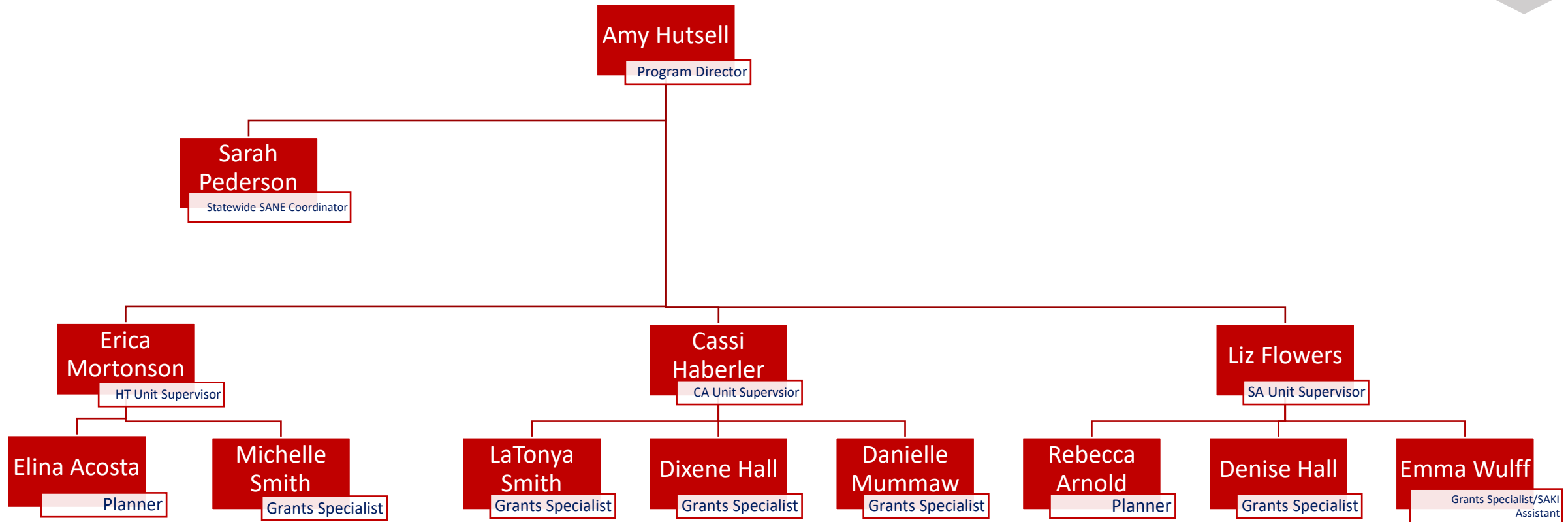


- Jan Christianson- Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Jennifer Bivins- Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault
- Wendy Lipshutz- Jewish Family and Career Services
- Aparna Bhattacharyya- Raksha
- Sharla Jackson- Prosecuting Attorneys Council
- Meisa Pace- Administrative Office of the Courts
- Kimberly Monast- Henry County Sheriffs Dept
- Joey Smith- Henry County Sheriff's Dept
- April Ross- GA Commission On Family Violence
- Belisa Urbina- Ser Familia
- Jessica Nunan- Caminar Latino

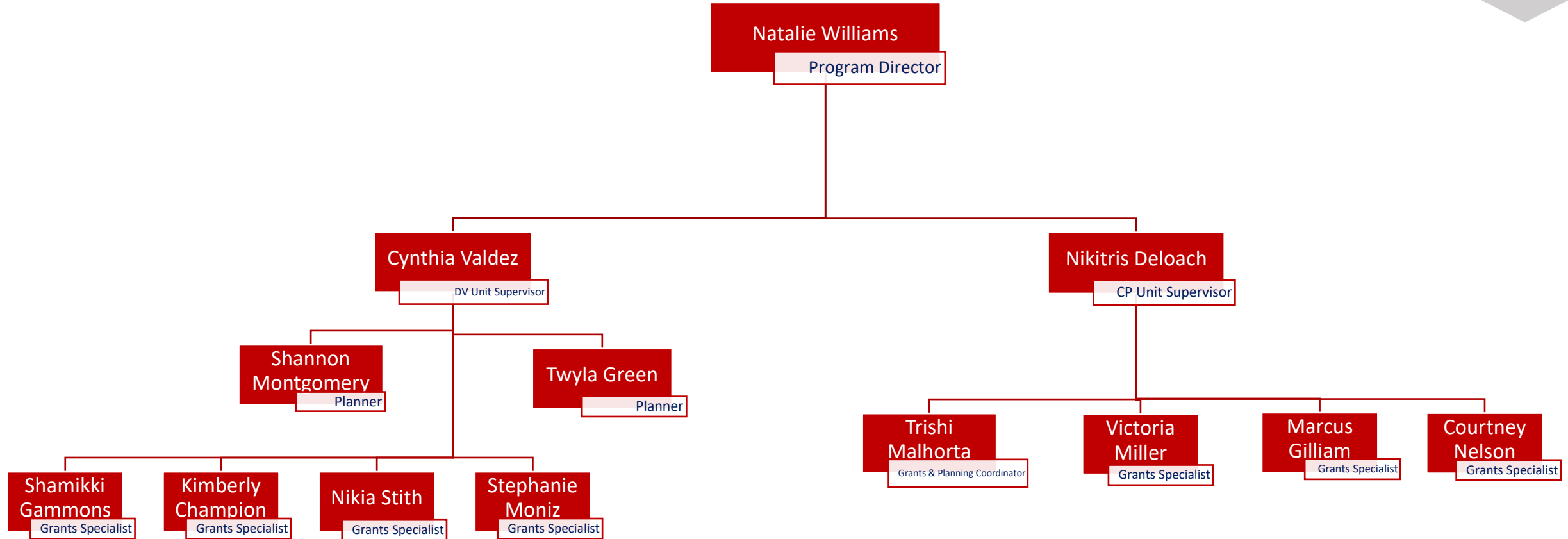
CJCC | CJCC Victim Assistance Division Staff



Human Trafficking, Sexual Assault, Child Abuse Units



Domestic Violence and Community Programs Units



— HOME

ABOUT US

1-866-ENDHTGA

ENDGA HOTLINE

GEORGIA COALITION TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

*Creating and supporting strategic partnerships
to end human trafficking in Georgia.*



FY20 Data for CJCC Grant Funded Victim Service Providers

- 247,926 Victims Served
 - 77,416 Domestic Violence
 - 13,748 Child Sexual Abuse
 - 6,450 Sexual Assault
 - 1,633 Human Trafficking



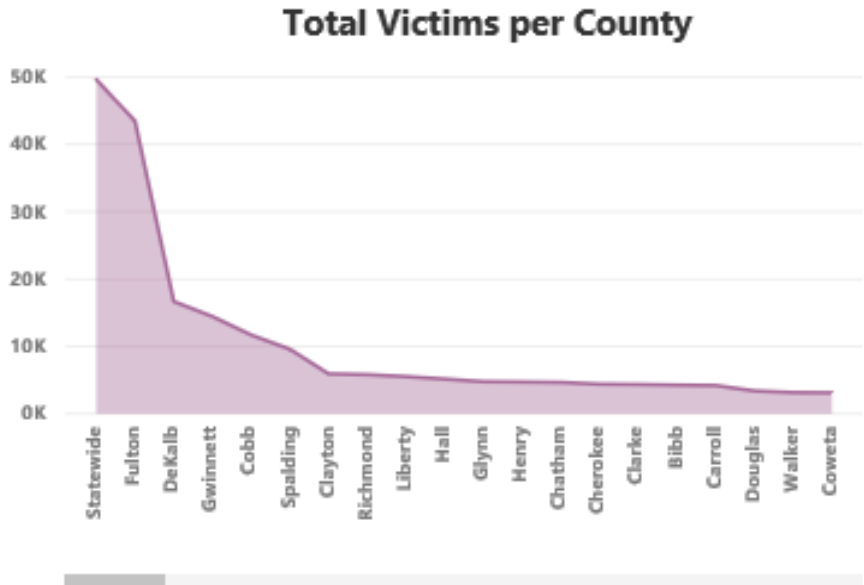
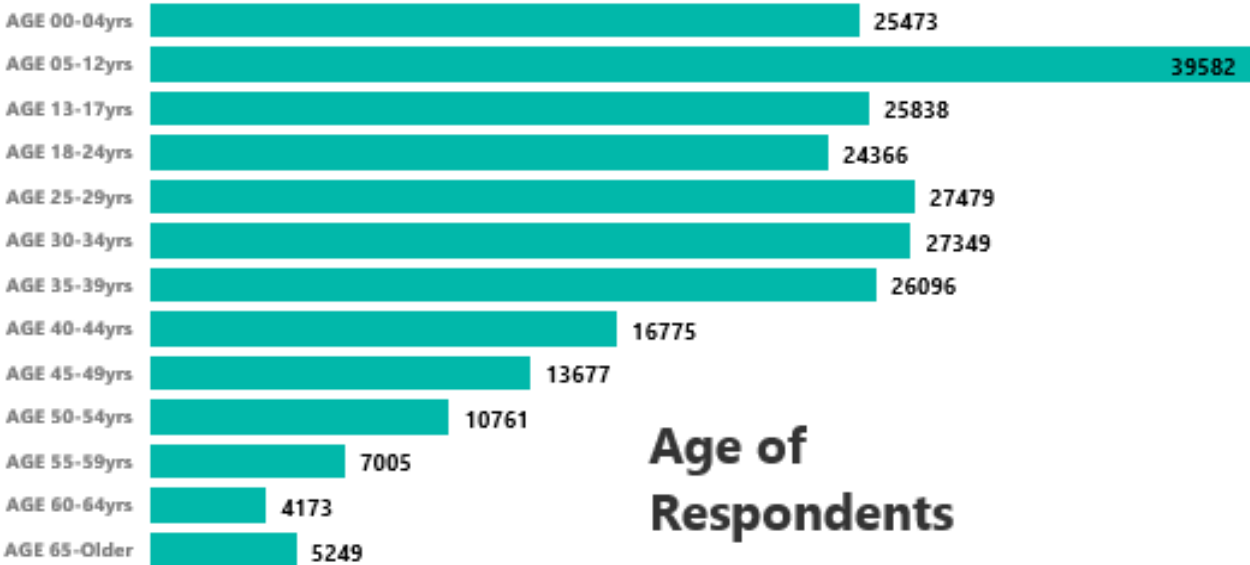
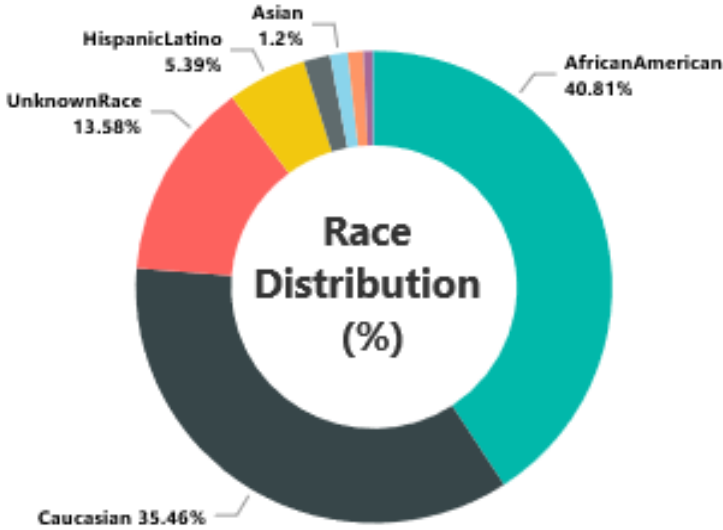
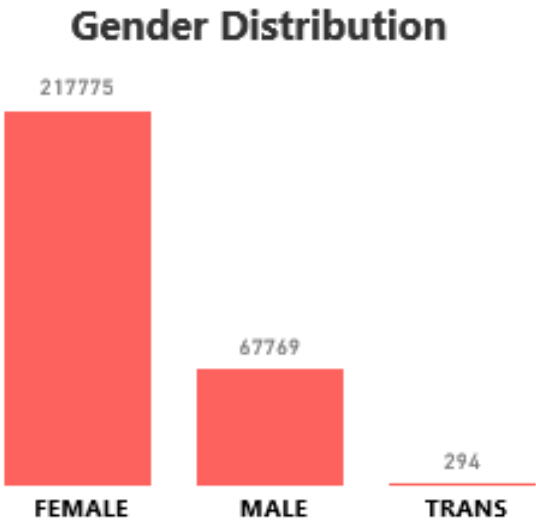
FY20 Data for CJCC Grant Funded Victim Service Providers

- 25,592 Victims sheltered
- 10,382 Victims Provided TPO Assistance
- 60,915 Therapy Sessions
- 4,728 Victims Provided Transitional Housing

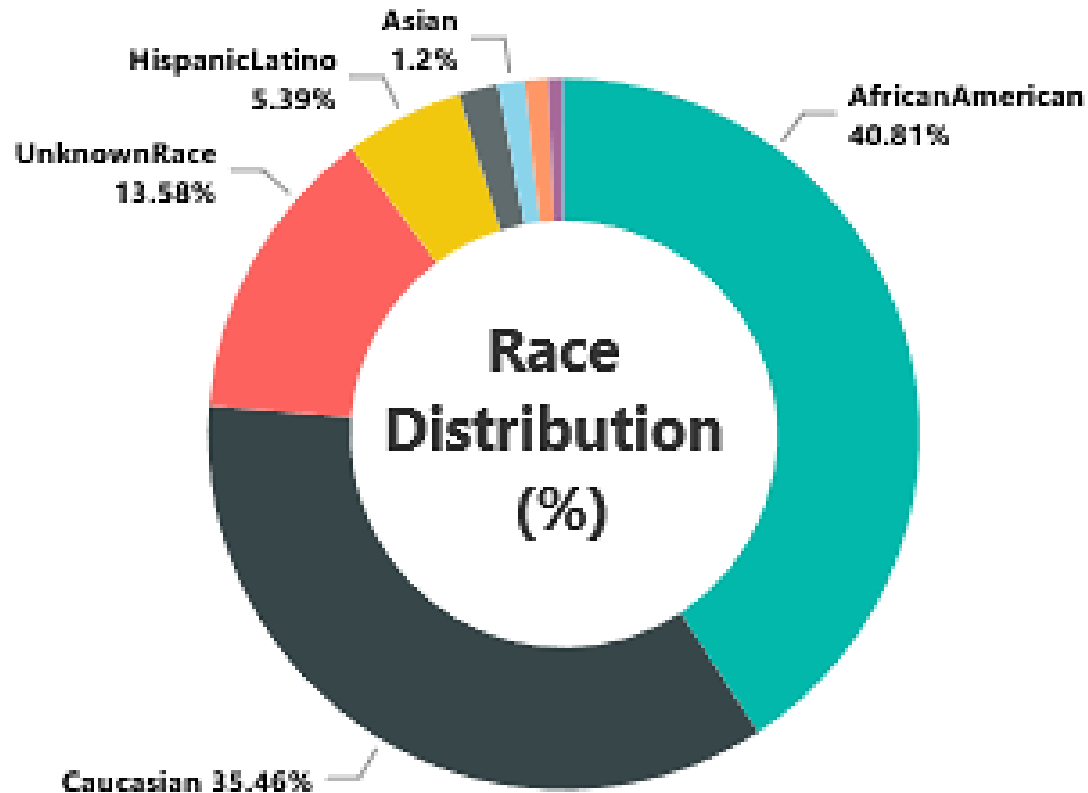
2017-2019 VSSR Overview

Agencies

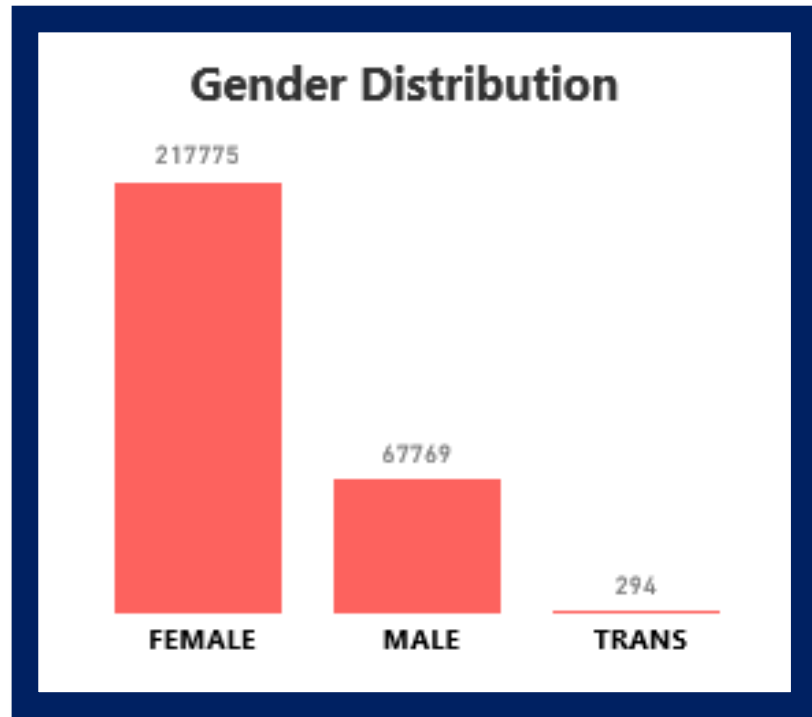
All



CJCC | FFY17-FFY20 VSSR Data

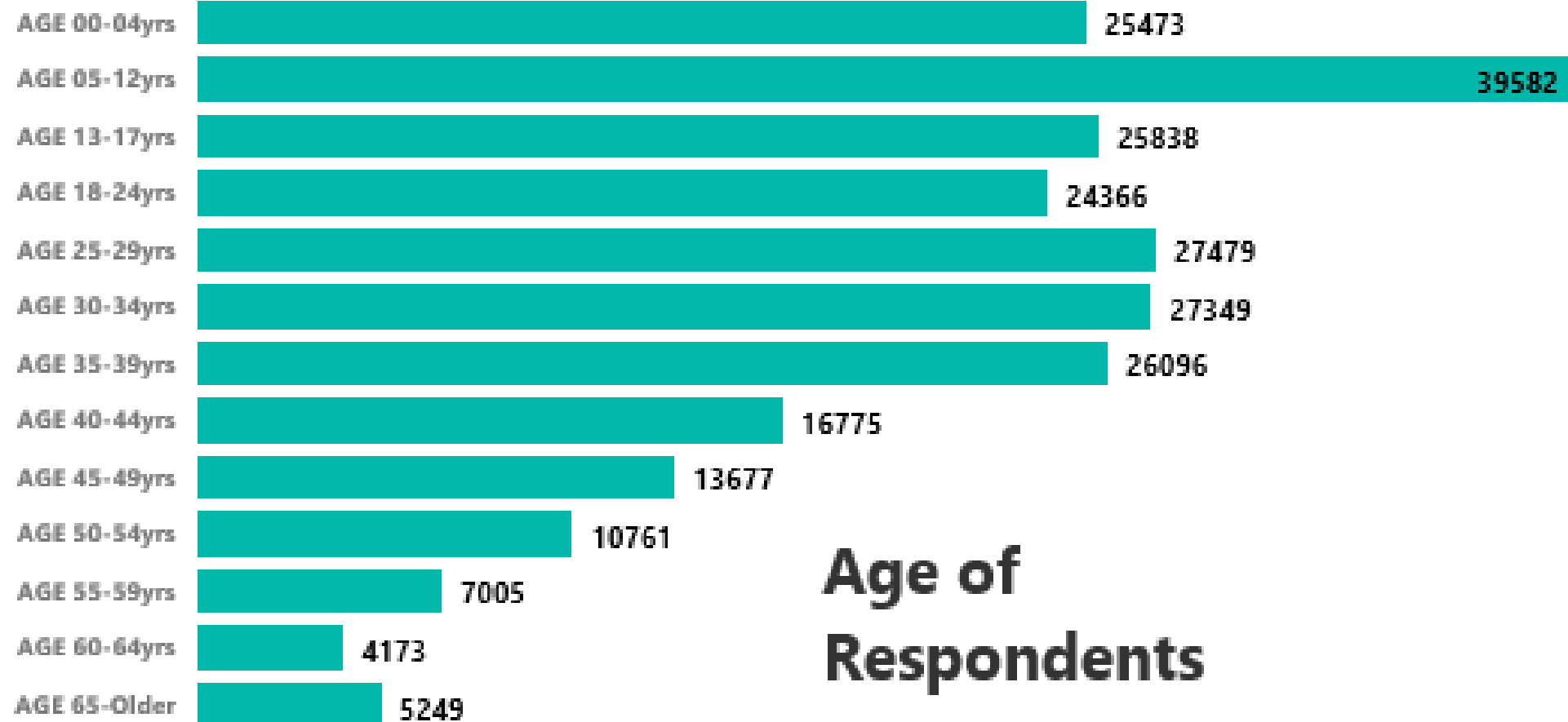


- African American 40.81%
- Caucasian 35.46%
- Unknown Race 13.58%
- Hispanic Latino 5.39%



- Female 217,775
- Male 67,769
- Transgender 294

CJCC | FFY17-FFY20 VSSR Data

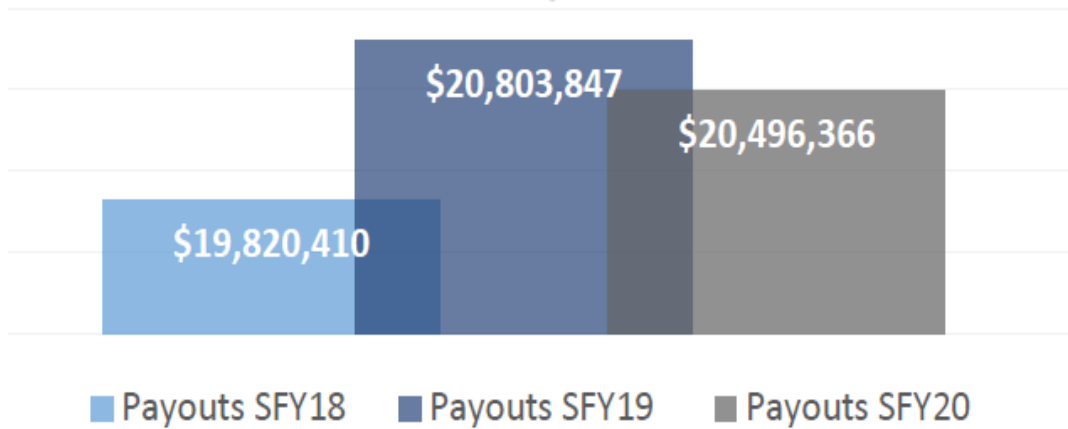


**Age of
Respondents**

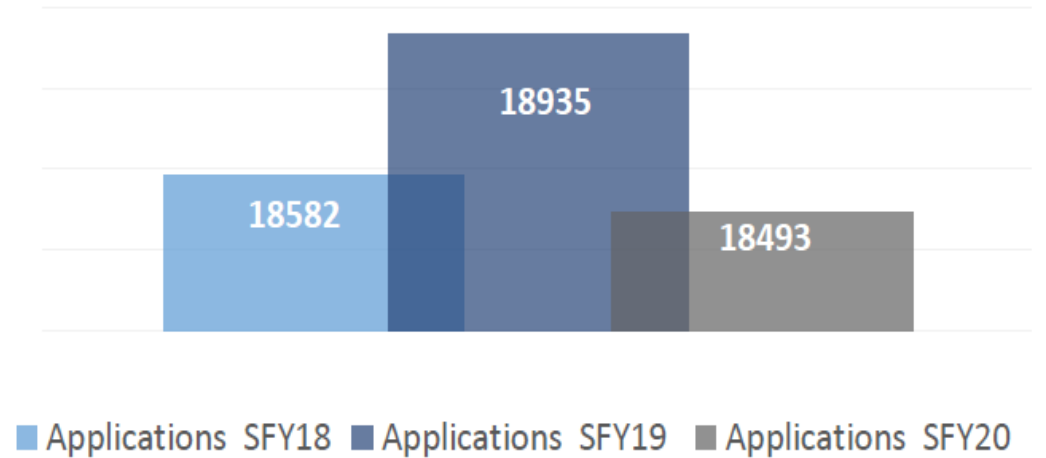
CJCC | Crime Victims Compensation FY18 – FY20 Data



Claim Payouts



Applications Received



CJCC | STOP VAWA Priority Assessment



- Distributed in August 2020 via email to VAWA recipients
- 34 Respondents
- Ranked 20 VAWA Purpose Areas as High, Medium, Low Priorities in Georgia
- Provided Supporting Comments
- **3 High** Priorities: Highest tallied votes in the high category | 19-24 votes
- **8 Medium** Priorities: Highest tallied votes in medium and high categories | 24-31 votes
- **8 Low** Priorities: Highest tallied votes in the low category | 13-29 votes

CJCC | High Priority Area (1)



1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women (sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence) including the use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (U) and (T) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

“This is a significant issue in our state. Officers are often a victims' first and last impression of the system...if it does not go well, they may never reach out for assistance again. They serve not only to provide immediate assistance to victims and for accountability to perpetrators, but also as an underutilized bridge to supportive services. There is also a gap in knowledge of even basic family violence-related best practices in some areas of the bench, prosecution, and court staff-- even when they have been in the field for many years.”

“Making training readily available AND accessible should be a priority as the courts are where the groundwork for accountability takes place. This feels true for all areas of VAWA, but stalking seems to be an emerging area which requires additional attention, and due to the fact that many dating relationships are not included in Georgia's family violence statute, additional training is needed to address how to hold abusers accountable and keep victims of dating violence safe.”



2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, court personnel, and prosecutors to specifically target violent crimes against women (sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence).

“A coordinated response to family violence, similar to the High Point DV Initiative, would be welcomed.”

“This is an area that will forever need attention. The more professionals in the field can collaborate with one another and create policies/protocols, the more effective the system will be. As a result, victims receive better treatment, have more access to services, and have a better experience as they navigate the entire process.”



5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening 1) victim services programs, 2) legal assistance programs, 3) services to underserved populations, 4) the provision of specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and 5) the reporting and reduction of attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women (sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence).

“We would love to see strengthening of all the above, particularly in court rooms where judges often will not allow advocates into the hearings.”

“The need for access to legal assistance/courtroom advocates as it relates to protective orders seems to be increasing. We often find that victims have very little understanding of the system and as the number of cases continue to grow, best practice would be able to match that growth with additional and/or expansion of victim services programs, legal assistance, and courtroom advocates.”



3. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women (sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence) as well as the appropriate treatment of victims.

“We would love to see consistent policies and protocols across the state, especially in metro Atlanta where crimes against women are increasing but each jurisdiction seems to handle the outcomes differently.”

“This is an area that will forever need attention. The more professionals in the field are able to collaborate with one another and create policies/protocols, the more effective the system will be. As a result, victims receive better treatment, have more access to services, and have a better experience as they navigate the entire process.”

CJCC | Medium Priority Area (2)



4. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems (including computerized systems) which link police, prosecutors, and courts for the purpose of identifying, classifying, and tracking 1) arrests, 2) protection orders, 3) violations of protection orders, 4) prosecutions, and 5) convictions for violent crimes against women (sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence).

“For so long, data collection has been siloed and we are just now building the capabilities to learn more about this problem in Georgia. We need to make sure our systems speak to each other and develop a flow of information that makes sense. If we know how many calls come in about FVA, we should know what the outcome of those calls were. We should then be able to find out what happened to those cases during prosecution. And those outcomes from court should be known -- did the offender go on probation? FVIP? prison? home to be with the family? We do not know the answer to too many of these things -- this is some of the most boring, but most necessary work we could be investing our energy into right now.”

“A data base for use in our community that would contain all family violence orders: TPOs, bond conditions, sentence/probation conditions, other no contact orders from family and juvenile courts would be a huge asset for those working with victims of domestic violence and stalking.”

CJCC | Medium Priority Area (3)



7. Supporting formal and informal statewide multidisciplinary efforts, that are not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies to violent crimes against women (sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence).

“Yes, especially in addressing community-based solutions to address non-traditional partnership to reach underserved communities and folks who don't trust the criminal justice system.”

“Any support where we coordinate the response between agencies should be a high priority. No one department or agency to victims throughout the life of a case. It takes all agencies working together. Unfortunately, a lot of agencies that don't see the value in victim serving organizations. Supporting these multidisciplinary efforts begins with training and encouraging relationships between agencies at the state and local level.”

“If we have a strong coordinated community response (CCR) on this issue, many of the other issues fall into place more easily...I think we should...assess the health of CCRs, and...diversify our reach into the state, possibly creating someone to address issues/build capacities in rural Georgia.”



11. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families.

“There remains a huge need to help victims and their families access basic services and overcome barriers to their safety and healing. Victim service organizations are overwhelmed with requests for services, particularly helping survivors navigate economic and housing barriers. There's definitely a need for more innovative services that "meet survivors where they're at" and [consider] the multiple layers of trauma and barriers they bring with them as opposed to traditional approaches to services that require survivors to come to us or offer limited or inflexible services.”

“As long as we are looking at new and alternative ways to do this work for communities who legitimately fear law enforcement and criminal justice system. Addressing housing and economic empowerment needs of underserved survivors, [especially] Trans survivors, immigrants, individuals with disabilities.”



14. Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

"This is at the core of improving our responses and outcomes."

"More of a priority on the local level as it relates to the effective response and what is needed for successful prosecutions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases."

"We believe that such legislation is critical to helping reduce the instances of violence against women. Although lobbying seems to be prohibited, it would be wonderful if each agency had someone on their staff who has the political acumen to meet with legislators to educate them on the importance of such legislation."

"As long as it is looking at addressing race, underserved communities and addressing gaps in LGBTQ and immigrants face in accessing safety and justice."



15. Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams and other coordinated community responses to sexual assault.

“As the sexual assault center in our service area, it is a high priority to continue to develop, implement, and enhance the current sexual assault response teams and other coordinated community responses to sexual assault. We continue to do this by providing community education in local businesses, law enforcement, collaborative partners, and housing authorities. This is a continual process that is done on a monthly and sometimes by-monthly basis in different areas of each rural county.”

“We do have a SART in our community that is active and effective. It is important to maintain the level of funding in the agencies that participate in the SART. Without the personnel to preform the services of a SART, our community would suffer greatly.”



16. Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims.

“This is a high priority for our sexual assault center. We do annual training for most of our law enforcement agencies which includes trauma-informed approaches; trauma and the brain; appropriate treatment of victims and how our agency may assist victims.”

“Multidisciplinary training at each level of law enforcement for prosecutors, magistrates, judges, and police officers regarding best practices and trends in domestic violence is a high priority. We anticipate increasing the overall knowledge and efficacy of those involved because we believe those who are better trained and educated will perform optimally.”

CJCC | Medium Priority Area (8)



19. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects that provide services and responses to male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18, United States Code.

“Educating all parties [who] serve [LGBTQQI] victims [to have] a better understanding of the community dynamic will allow these victims the comfort and confidence to come forward. Education and sensitivity training for law enforcement and the court is extremely necessary in order to better serve this victims community.”

“I would love to see someone in a technical assistance role be able to develop capacities of programs to meet this goal, and to end some unwarranted criticism that our field is ignoring the diversity of our victims.”

“We currently have one male victim in shelter who is gay and was beaten by his partner. He called several agencies for help and was told they don't serve male victims. We need to do better for our LGBTQ community.”

“Victims who identify as [LGBT]...face many barriers when trying to access services and help from traditional systems. Outreach to these communities is also limited [or] non-existent. More focused work is need[ed] to improve services, outreach and awareness to these victims.”

CJCC | CJCC Survivor Advisory Council



The Georgia Survivor Advisory Council will advise and assist the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council on matters related to victims of crime, including but not limited to education and awareness initiatives, grant-funding priorities, training efforts, and policy recommendations.

Its purpose is to ensure that these state efforts are victim-centered, effective, and responsive to the needs of diverse victims.

The goal of the Georgia Survivor Advisory Council is to provide an ongoing dialogue between survivors and the state, discussing gaps in services and the need for additional assistance, while supporting those who have experienced trauma.

Members will share their unique thoughts and experiences to impact positive change in Georgia communities.

CJCC | CJCC Survivor Advisory Council Member



Ryn Hammontree



CONNECTING THE DOTS: RECOGNIZING AND RESPONDING TO STALKING

**STALKING RESOURCE CENTER
NATIONAL CENTER FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME**

1. Using your phone go to [Kahoot.it](https://kahoot.it) on your web browser.
2. When prompted enter the game pin and then your name



Question and answers will appear on your computer screen- Select the correct answer with your phone

CJCC | 2020 S.T.O.P VAWA RFA Overview



- Released September 30, 2020
- Due November 2nd 5:00PM
- Initial Award January 1, 2021 December 31, 2021
- Awarded agencies will be eligible annually for continued funding at the amount awarded through 12-31-23
- Required: Project Narrative
 - Budget Narrative
 - Detailed Budget Worksheet
 - Supporting Documentation for Budgeted Items
 - Organizational Chart
 - If Applicable- Risk Assessment

CJCC | 2020 S.T.O.P VAWA RFA Overview



VAWA Allocations Will Be Awarded Based on the Following

Agency Type	% of Total Allocation
Law Enforcement	25%
Prosecution	25%
Courts	5%
Victim Services	At Least 30%

- Per the 2013 VAWA Reauthorization, CJCC must award at least 30% for victim services of which at least 10% must be distributed to culturally specific community-based organization.
- VAWA allocations for Sexual Assault will be no less than 20% of the amount granted for programs and or projects in two or more allocations (LE, Prosecution, Courts, Victim Services).



Priorities Identified by the State

1. Strengthen Interdisciplinary Collaboration
2. Reduce Domestic Violence Homicides
3. Create or Expand Specialized Court Services
4. Increase Access to Services for Underserved & Marginalized Communities
5. Expand Innovative Services & Opportunities

CJCC | SASP RFA Overview



- Released September 30, 2020
- Due November 2nd 5:00PM
- Initial Award January 1, 2021 December 31, 2021
- Awarded agencies will be eligible annually for continued funding at the amount awarded through 12-31-23
- Required: Application
 - Budget Narrative
 - Detailed Budget Worksheet
 - Supporting Documentation for Budgeted Items
 - Organizational Chart
 - If Applicable- Risk Assessment



Priorities Areas

1. Underserved Populations
2. Innovative Support Services

CJCC | Questions





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