



**State of Georgia**

**2014-2016  
Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecution (S.T.O.P.)  
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)  
Implementation Plan**

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## ***I. Introduction***

The State of Georgia's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), the State Administering Agency for the S.T.O.P. VAWA and SASP Formula grants and the state's FY 2011 Safe Havens Supervised Visitation Program, is pleased to submit this Implementation Plan for the FY 2014 S.T.O.P. Formula Grant. This plan was approved by the state on March 12, 2014.

CJCC is the state planning and grant-making agency for criminal justice and victims' assistance programs. CJCC's enabling statute (O.C.G.A. § 35-6A-2) ensures its members represent all components of the criminal justice system. CJCC builds knowledge and partnerships among state, local and non-governmental organizations to enhance the effectiveness of Georgia's criminal justice system and to develop and sustain results-driven programs, services and activities.

Given the substantial changes to S.T.O.P. VAWA as a result of the 2013 Reauthorization, CJCC developed a new strategy for developing the 2014-2016 Implementation Plan. At the first planning committee meeting, the agency's staff discussed the changes and new purpose areas with attendees. CJCC adopted a grassroots approach to soliciting stakeholder feedback, which led to rich discussions about victims' needs and the challenges subgrantees face in service delivery and criminal justice system response to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Based on these discussions, the State of Georgia identified three top priorities and nine "medium" priority areas to target in the 2014-2016 Implementation Plan. Separate purpose areas that specifically address the 20% sexual assault set-aside are outlined in section IV(B)5. The subsequent subcommittee meetings resulted in clear, measurable and obtainable goals and objectives based on the priority purpose areas identified.

Because of limited funding and increased demands on criminal justice and nonprofit service agencies, CJCC asked its subgrantees to imagine new partnerships and collaborations to sustain core services, enhance service delivery and maximize resources. The 2014-2016 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan covers goals, strategies and objectives to achieve with S.T.O.P. VAWA funds in FY 2014 through FY 2016. CJCC and the planning committee members will convene at least annually and subcommittees will convene quarterly to sustain ongoing dialogue, produce certain deliverables and develop updates to the plan. These updates will be submitted to the Office on Violence Against Women with the S.T.O.P. applications for FY 2015 and 2016.

## ***II. Description of Planning Process***

To re-launch the planning process, CJCC attended webinars and teleconferences with OVW and ALSO-STAAR that covered the 2013 VAWA Reauthorization and subsequent Implementation Plan changes. CJCC's S.T.O.P. Administrator and Planning and Policy Development Specialist also met with the former Planning and Policy Development Specialist, now CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center Director, to coordinate the steps in the 2014-2016 planning process with that of the 2011-2013 plan. These consultations, in conjunction with the lapse in meetings during 2013, resulted in changes to CJCC's approach to the Implementation Plan development process.

To ensure comprehensive outreach to its stakeholders, CJCC used the contacts in its subgrantee database to develop a list of planning meeting invitees. CJCC combined this contact list with that of the prior Implementation Plan committee members' contact information. Several email blasts were sent to all 2013 and 2012 subgrantees of VAWA and SASP funds. CJCC circulated the details of the meeting to state agency partners and members of its Council, and included notices of the meeting in its January and February Victim Assistance Subgrantee

Newsletter, available to all VOCA, VAWA and SASP recipients as well as to members of the public who sign up for the newsletter listserv.

CJCC conducted additional targeted outreach to the three state-recognized Native American tribes. Per O.C.G.A. 44-12-300 (2010), the State of Georgia recognizes the Georgia Tribe of Eastern Cherokee, the Lower Muscogee Creek Tribe, and the Cherokee of Georgia Tribal Council. None of these tribes are federally recognized. The Planning and Policy Development Specialist made calls and sent follow-up emails to each of the tribes' chiefs, but received no response. The state's domestic violence coalition, Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (GCADV), remarked that they had made numerous attempts to communicate and collaborate with these tribes since their state recognition to no avail. In the coming years, CJCC and GCADV will work together to develop new strategies for communicating with the tribes and to incorporate their needs and concerns in future implementation plans.

On February 24, 2014, CJCC convened a meeting of Implementation Plan Committee members at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center in Forsyth, Georgia. Thirty-seven participants representing twenty-eight agencies and organizations were in attendance at the meeting. Below is a list of agency types represented as outlined in the OVW Implementation Plan Checklist. A complete list of agencies and participants is included in the appendix.

1. State sexual assault coalition
2. State domestic violence coalition
3. Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition – *not applicable*
4. Law enforcement entities
5. Prosecution entities
6. State and local courts
7. Tribal governments (in states with state or federally recognized tribes) – *Federally recognized tribes not applicable; no state-recognized tribal representatives were in attendance*
8. Representatives from underserved populations, including culturally specific populations
9. Victim service providers

10. Population-specific organizations

11. Other

CJCC sent a S.T.O.P. VAWA Purpose Area Assessment Form (see appendix) to all stakeholders to solicit the feedback of those who could not attend the February 24 meeting. This form was also used as a pre-assessment tool for those who could attend the meeting. CJCC asked subgrantees to assess the state's performance under each of the twenty purpose areas. At the meeting, the attendees spent time discussing each purpose area in smaller groups of five to nine people each, who then selected purpose areas as top priorities for the implementation plan. CJCC sent follow-up emails and made calls to those who could not attend to request submission of the forms. CJCC also sent a recap of the meeting and a summary of topics discussed to all invitees.

During the meeting, CJCC staff provided an overview of the implementation plan requirements and changes to VAWA due to the 2013 Reauthorization. CJCC staff then moderated an assessment of the state's performance on the previous thirteen purpose areas and the state-specific goals outlined in the 2011-2013 Implementation Plan. At that point, the participants then held small group discussions to assess the current state of Georgia regarding the twenty 2013 VAWA purpose areas. CJCC staff moderated these discussions and took notes on the group's prioritization of the purpose areas. CJCC staff then presented each group's priority areas to the committee members in attendance.

CJCC also convened five subcommittee meetings from March 3-6, 2014, to further define goals and objectives in the plan. These subcommittees are listed below. A document outlining the subcommittee descriptions and a list of members and attendees is included in the appendix.

- Performance Measures and Evaluation
- Training Initiatives
- Underserved Populations
- Policy Development and Analysis

- Multidisciplinary Teams<sup>1</sup>

The subcommittees discussed other state plans and priorities, the priorities identified in the larger committee meeting and victims' needs across the state. Subcommittee members then produced specific goals and objectives for the 2014-2016 Implementation Plan. Subcommittees will continue to convene on a quarterly basis each year. Additional details on the subcommittees' work products are outlined in section IV(A)1.

To supplement the work of the committees and subcommittees, CJCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) team compiled data on victims served from 2009-2013 for a five-year review of VAWA funding. SAC also produced a report of Uniform Crime Records data to compare to the services provided, and a demographic report of victims served with VAWA and SASP funds. Analyses are found in section III.

Subsequent to the subcommittee meetings, CJCC produced a draft plan for committee members' review. This draft was circulated on March 7. Committee members were given until March 11 to return their comments, which were then incorporated into the plan. CJCC sent the final plan to committee members and stakeholders on March 13, who then submitted documentation of collaboration forms (included in the appendix).

### **Limitations**

CJCC experienced several delays in convening stakeholders since the last planning committee meeting in November of 2012. During 2013, the agency underwent an organizational restructure that impacted the staff and units tasked with producing the Implementation Plan. Staff turnover and re-assignment resulted in a new S.T.O.P. Administrator and Planning and Policy Development Specialist. Despite the lapse in formal committee meetings, CJCC held twelve Regional Forums for all criminal justice system stakeholders in each of the state's ten Judicial

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<sup>1</sup> Was formerly "Coordinated Community Responses and Sexual Assault Response Teams"

Districts. Many S.T.O.P. VAWA and SASP subgrantees attended these forums, and their feedback, which largely echoed the issues discussed at the committee and subcommittee meetings, was also considered throughout the plan development process.

The Implementation Plan committee lacks representation of the state's prosecution and law enforcement VAWA recipients. Only one of the three law enforcement subgrantees sent a representative, and only one representative from a prosecution office attended. The state's Prosecuting Attorney's Council had a representative present. This lack of representation may have skewed the priority areas and subsequent plan heavily towards victim services. No representatives from either of the state's three recognized tribes attended, nor did any staff of correctional or detention centers. CJCC staff considered these limitations in developing the plan and took care to ensure these subgrantees' perceived needs were represented, especially with respect to the required allocations for prosecution and law enforcement projects.

#### **Coordination with FVPSA, VOCA and RPE**

In the state's SFY 2015 budget, Governor Nathan Deal recommended that Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funds be transferred from the Governor's Office on Children and Families (GOCF) to CJCC. Pending the approval of the state legislature, this change will take effect on July 1, 2014. CJCC is already the State Administering Agency for Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds. The transfer of FVPSA funds will further facilitate the alignment of various federal funding streams with state needs and priorities.

GOCF drafted the state's FFY 2014 FVPSA application while participating in the Implementation Plan development process; therefore, most discussions included efforts to coordinate, avoid duplication of services, and prevent supplantation of federal and state funds. If the transfer of FVPSA funds is approved, CJCC will uphold the FFY 2013 and 2014 applications

submitted by GOCF. CJCC will coordinate the state's FVPSA plan with the S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan goals for the FFY 2015 FVPSA application.

VOCA is the state's largest source of victim assistance funds that support direct services. CJCC's priority is to maximize the provision of these core services while encouraging innovative partnerships to ensure victims in all areas of the state have access to assistance. CJCC uses VOCA funds for the following objectives:

- To sustain service provision levels throughout the state;
- To ensure that crime victims across the state have access to advocacy services to ensure their rights under the Georgia Crime Victims Bill of Rights<sup>2</sup> are upheld;
- To ensure all crime victims have access to core services.

While VOCA funds can support most of the services provided by SASP and VAWA-funded victim service providers, they cannot support other activities such as courts, law enforcement or prosecution projects. Therefore CJCC takes these limitations into consideration when allocating funds for each of the three federal funding streams.

CJCC solicited applications for VOCA, VAWA and SASP funds during the 2013 Competitive Application process. CJCC staff, who are trained to recognize and monitor adherence to federal guidelines for the respective funding streams, reviewed over 250 applications and produced funding recommendations to the agency's Council for approval. Staff recommendations included award amounts based on stated need and designated a funding stream for each award in accordance with the proposed projects' allowability under federal guidelines. This process also ensured that Georgia's victims could receive services regardless of geographic location, and that core services were available regardless of victimization type. Additional information on CJCC's grant making process can be found in section C.

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<sup>2</sup> Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. (2011). *Know Your Rights as a Victim: Georgia's Victims' Bill of Rights*. Available at: <http://cjcc.georgia.gov/sites/cjcc.georgia.gov/files/VictimBillOfRights2011.pdf>. Accessed 3.7.14.

The Georgia Department of Public Health currently administers the state’s Rape Prevention Education (RPE) Program through the Georgia Sexual Violence Prevention Program. All nine of the current RPE funding recipients are also current subgrantees through CJCC’s VOCA, VAWA and/or SASP programs. Should CJCC decide to award up to 5% of funds for prevention and education programs, CJCC will request each applicant submit comprehensive financial statements as well as relevant materials and curricula. This information will help CJCC make funding decisions that avoid duplication of services or supplantation of federal and state funds.

The State of Georgia’s 2014-2016 Implementation Plan did not change as a result of its coordination with FVPSA, VOCA and RPE program administrators due to their participation and input during the plan’s development process.

### **III. Needs and Context**

Subgrantees rely on VAWA funds to provide exceptional services and a coordinated criminal justice system response to victims of sexual assault, stalking and domestic and dating violence. Below are statistics from the Muskie School’s state profiles for 2011 and 2012. The State of Georgia’s S.T.O.P. VAWA funding decreased by \$150,297 from 2011 to 2012. During this time, the number of victims served decreased precipitously by 4,830 to 4,433. With an additional decrease of \$194,934 in 2013, the 2012 data suggests that even fewer victims will receive services, providers and responders will receive even less training, and the law enforcement response will continue to decline.

#### **Victim Services**

Below is a table of funding from 2011-2012 with corresponding statistics on victims served.

<b>OVW</b>	<b>VAWA funds</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>Sexual</b>	<b>Stalking<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
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<sup>3</sup> CJCC began collecting stalking data during the 2011 VAWA grant year. 2010 VAWA data reflects responses in the “other” category.

<b>Funding Year</b>		<b>Violence</b>	<b>Assault</b>		
2011	3,866,723	6,392	2,682	189	9,263
2012	3,716,426	2,711	1,610	112	4,433
2013 <sup>4</sup>	3,521,492	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>

In the annual reports submitted to the Muskie School, subgrantees indicated reasons why victims were not served. The top reasons in 2012 included the following:

- Program reached capacity
- Conflict of interest
- Insufficient/lack of culturally appropriate services
- Insufficient/lack of language capacity (including sign language)
- Services inappropriate or inadequate for victims/survivors with mental health issues
- Services inappropriate or inadequate for victims/survivors with substance abuse issues
- Transportation

These reasons highlight the need to at least sustain and ideally increase funding to support victim services. Increased funding would enable service providers to grow their capacity to serve all victims, especially underserved populations or those with unique needs such as victims with co-occurring or pre-existing mental health issues.

### **Training**

Training is an important component of criminal justice system improvement and victim services. In 2011, 18 subgrantees used S.T.O.P. VAWA funds for training and held 413 training events. The most common training topics included domestic violence or dating violence overview, dynamics and services; confidentiality; advocate response; and safety planning for victims and survivors. In 2012, 21 subgrantees used S.T.O.P. VAWA funds for training and held 219 training events. The most common training topics included advocate response; domestic violence

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<sup>4</sup> The 2013 VAWA funds were awarded to subgrantees for projects covering January 1-December 31, 2014.

overview, dynamics and services; safety planning for victims and survivors; confidentiality; and coordinated community response. The table below shows VAWA-funded subgrantees' training outputs from 2011 and 2012.

<b>People trained</b>	<b>2011 Data</b>		<b>2012 Data</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Law enforcement officers	1,433	32.6%	953	27.3%
Multidisciplinary (various disciplines at same training)	1,006	22.9%	563	16.1%
Educators	325	7.4%	338	9.7%
Faith-based organization staff	322	7.3%	208	6%
Social service organization staff	175	4.0%	192	5.5%
Sexual assault nurse examiners/sexual assault forensic examiners	140	3.2%	182	5.2%
Mental health professionals	135	3.1%	155	4.4%
Volunteers	133	3.0%	128	3.7%
Translators/interpreters	113	2.6%	90	2.6%
Victim advocates	110	2.5%	76	2.2%
Advocacy organization staff	73	1.7%	69	2%
Health professionals	59	1.3%	46	1.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,401</b>		<b>3,489</b>	

### Law Enforcement

The State of Georgia funded 9 law enforcement programs in 2011. The table below illustrates the law enforcement response in 2011:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sexual assault</b>	<b>Domestic violence/ dating violence</b>	<b>Stalking</b>	<b>Total activities</b>
Calls for assistance	237	3,014	65	<b>3,316</b>
Incident reports	256	4,755	99	<b>5,110</b>
Cases/incidents investigated	192	4,169	78	<b>4,439</b>
Forensic medical evidence	66			<b>66</b>
Arrests	52	1,542	27	<b>1,621</b>
Dual arrests		1		<b>1</b>
Protection/ex parte/temporary restraining orders served	1	30	3	<b>34</b>
Arrests for violation of bail bond	5	14	1	<b>20</b>
Enforcement of warrants	3	893	15	<b>911</b>
Arrests for violation of protection order	0	23	1	<b>24</b>
Protection orders issued	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	52	1,188	21	<b>1,261</b>
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutor	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>				<b>16,805</b>

In 2012, because of reduced funding, CJCC was only able to fund 7 law enforcement programs.

This decrease in programs funded resulted in a decrease in the law enforcement activities. The

table below shows data on their activities during the grant year:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sexual assault</b>	<b>Domestic violence/ dating violence</b>	<b>Stalking</b>	<b>Total activities</b>
Calls for assistance	113	3,092	102	3,307
Incident reports	120	3,483	102	3,705
Cases/incidents investigated	122	2,520	121	2,763
Forensic medical evidence	66			66
Arrests	66	1,461	55	1,582
Dual arrests		3		3
Protection/ex parte/temporary restraining orders served	0	6	4	10
Arrests for violation of bail bond	4	57	9	70
Enforcement of warrants	66	1,303	48	1,417
Arrests for violation of protection order	1	31	27	59
Protection orders issued	0	0	0	0
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	81	1,635	78	1,794
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutor	0	4	0	4
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>				<b>14,780</b>

### Prosecution

The State of Georgia funded 8 prosecution programs in 2011. The table below illustrates the dispositions of cases in 2011:

<b>Type of case</b>	<b>Total disposed</b>	<b>Total convicted<sup>5</sup></b>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>% of disposed</i>
Domestic violence/dating ordinance	3	2	66.7%
Misdemeanor domestic violence/dating violence	685	447	65.3%
Felony domestic violence/dating violence	453	327	72.2%
Domestic violence/dating violence homicide	13	12	92.3%
Misdemeanor sexual assault	11	9	81.8%
Felony sexual assault	71	61	85.9%
Sexual assault homicide	2	2	100.0%
Stalking ordinance	0	0	0.0%

<sup>5</sup> Includes deferred adjudications

Misdemeanor stalking	25	17	68.0%
Felony stalking	65	43	66.2%
Stalking homicide	0	0	0.0%
Violation of bail	1	1	100.0%
Violation of probation or parole	63	60	95.2%
Violation of protection order	6	4	66.7%
Violation of other court order	16	16	100.0%
Other	0	0	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1414</b>	<b>1001</b>	

In 2012, CJCC funded the same 8 prosecution programs. Unlike victims' services and law enforcement, the prosecution programs fared substantially better than in 2011. The table below shows data on their activities during the grant year:

Type of case	Total disposed	Total convicted <sup>6</sup>	
		Number	% of disposed
Domestic violence/dating ordinance	45	36	80%
Misdemeanor domestic violence/dating violence	770	512	66.5%
Felony domestic violence/dating violence	621	443	71.3%
Domestic violence/dating violence homicide	18	18	100%
Misdemeanor sexual assault	51	30	58.8%
Felony sexual assault	257	109	42.4%
Sexual assault homicide	0	0	0
Stalking ordinance	1	1	100%
Misdemeanor stalking	20	19	95%
Felony stalking	50	31	62%
Stalking homicide	0	0	0.0%
Violation of bail	0	0	0%
Violation of probation or parole	90	86	95.6%
Violation of protection order	5	3	60%
Violation of other court order	5	5	100.0%
Other	0	0	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>1293</b>	

### Courts

While CJCC did not fund a courts' program in 2011<sup>7</sup>, it was able to fund one such program in 2012. Of the protection orders for which VAWA-funded court staff provided assistance, 172 orders were granted for victims of domestic or dating violence, and 62 orders were granted for stalking victims.

<sup>6</sup> Includes deferred adjudications

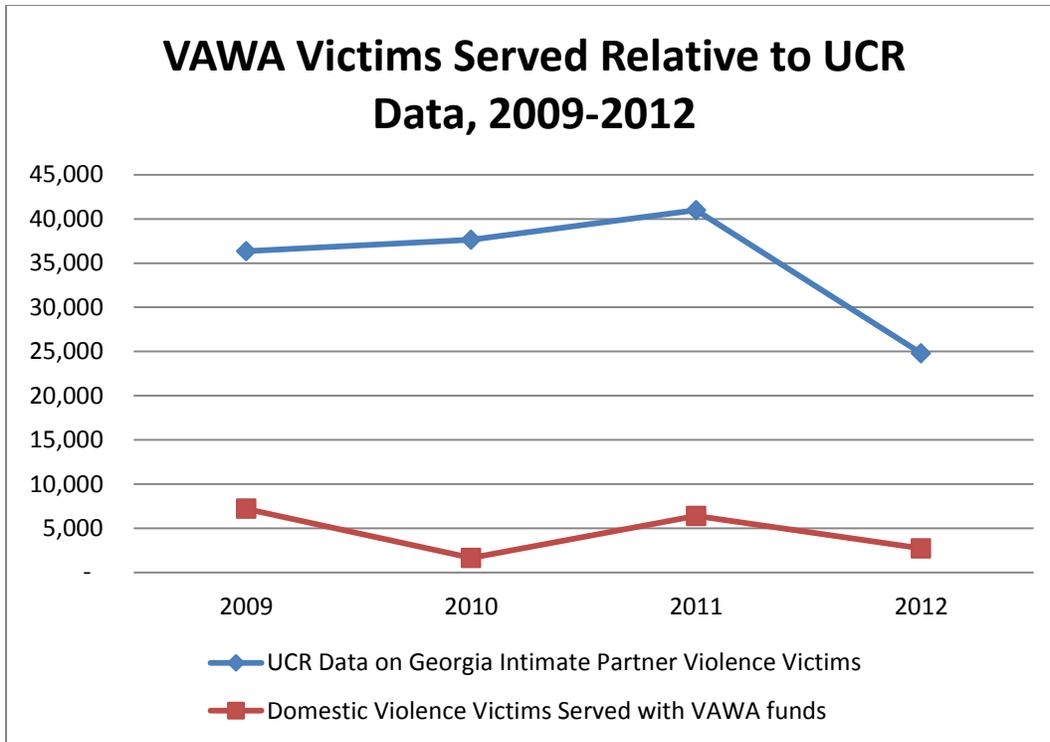
<sup>7</sup> CJCC funded programs that benefitted courts through training

### **Probation and parole**

CJCC was also able to fund a Probation and parole program in 2012. The program monitored 328 new and continuing offenders. Of the offenders monitored, 134 or 40.9% completed probation without violations whereas 194 or 59.1% completed probation with violations. In addition to offender monitoring, probation officers also made 109 contacts with 74 victims as an additional strategy to increase victim safety. Because of reduced funding in 2013, CJCC was unable to fund this important program.

### **Uniform Crime Records Data**

To compare VAWA-funded subgrantees' efforts with the need for services, CJCC also analyzed Uniform Crime Records (UCR) data on Georgia's victimization totals by county for 2009-2012. The abuse types analyzed were fatal injury; permanent physical disability; temporary disability; broken bones; gun or knife wounds; superficial injuries; property damage/theft threats; abusive language, sexual abuse and "other." CJCC isolated the data by relationship of aggressor to victim to narrow it down to aggressors who are present or former spouses, or lives/d in the same household as the victim. CJCC then compared this data to the number of victims that VAWA-funded subgrantees reported serving for domestic violence as the primary victimization.



According to the UCR data, the number of intimate partner victims reported increased between 2009-2011, then decreased at a substantially faster rate from 2011-2012. This data reflects an overall trend in the decline of intimate partner violence since 1993, with some spikes in IPV around 2007 and 2009<sup>8</sup>. At first glance, the decline in UCR data is encouraging and may indicate lower rates of victimization; however, it may also indicate a precipitous decline in the rates of domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement. Furthermore, the rate of decline in victims served by VAWA subgrantees is nowhere near the same rate as the decline shown by UCR data. Subgrantees report that they are almost always at capacity and are increasingly serving victims with more and greater needs, which prolongs their involvement in programs and extends the average length of shelter stays.

#### **State of Georgia demographics and geographical information**

Georgia’s total area is 59,425 square miles, which is carved into 159 counties. Located in

<sup>8</sup> Catalano, Shannan. (2012). *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2010*. U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Available at: <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ipv9310.pdf>. Accessed 3.7.14.

the southeastern United States, Georgia shares borders with Alabama to the west, Florida to the south, Tennessee and North Carolina to the north, and South Carolina to the northeast. Georgia also boasts a southeastern coastline on the Atlantic Ocean. The northernmost areas of the state are part of the Blue Ridge Mountains of the Appalachian mountain range, whereas the central parts of the state are part of the Piedmont foothills. The southern portion of the state is a largely rural coastal plain, notable for its agricultural economy.

Georgia is the eighth most populous state in the country. Per the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 estimate, Georgia has a total population of 9,992,167<sup>9</sup>. This figure represents a 3.1% increase since April 1, 2010. Of the state's total population, 51.1% are female per the 2012 estimate. Georgia has a non-white population that is 15.1% higher than the U.S. as a whole, with 37.2% of Georgians identifying as Black or African American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Asian Pacific Islander, Hispanic/Latino or two or more races.

Georgia is also one of the most poverty-stricken states, with 17.4% of persons living below poverty as compared to 14.9% nationwide<sup>10</sup>. The poverty rate is estimated to be 19.2% of the state's population, a 47.6% increase since 1999<sup>11</sup>. Additionally, 16.9% of households are classified as "food insecure," while 6.5% of all households are classified as "very low food secure." Approximately 16% of Georgians age 25 and older did not complete high school, and another 28.9% have only completed high school<sup>12</sup>. Georgia has a child poverty rate of 27% and a senior poverty rate of 13%. Twenty-one percent (21%) of the state's female population lives in poverty<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. (2014). *State and County QuickFacts: Georgia*. Available at: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/13000.html>. Accessed 2.3.14.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> United States Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service. *State Fact Sheets: Georgia*. Available at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/state-fact-sheets/state-data.aspx?StateFIPS=13&StateName=Georgia#Uw5xWPldWCK>. Accessed 2.26.14.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Spotlight on Poverty and Opportunity. *Georgia State Data*. Available at: <http://www.spotlightonpoverty.org/map->

These statistics on race and poverty highlight the importance of culturally sensitive, population-specific victim services that must be available and accessible to Georgia residents. A map of the percent of total population in poverty by county in 2011 is included in the appendix. The map shows that all but 34 of Georgia’s 159 counties have a poverty rate of 17.9% or higher<sup>14</sup>. Lower poverty rates are clustered around urban centers, although most of Georgia’s urban centers have a poverty rate of 17.9% or above.

**Demographic data on the distribution of underserved populations within the state**

Georgia’s population is majority white (62.8%, 2012); however, a third of residents are African-American (31.2%), close to one tenth (9.2%) are Hispanic, and 3.5% are Asian. Data from 2008-2012 show that 9.7% are foreign born and that 13.1% speak a language other than English at home. Additionally, 74.9% of Georgia’s population is over the age of 18 and 11.5% of Georgians are over the age of 65.

Below is a table outlining demographics from the state of Georgia based on 2012 census data:

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>2012 US Census Bureau Estimated Population</b>	<b>% Total Population</b>
Total Female	5,066,895	51.1%
Total Speaking Language Other than English in the Home	1,298,950	13.1%
White alone	6,227,026	62.8%
African-American	3,093,681	31.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	49,578	0.5%
Asian	347,048	3.5%
Hispanic	893,184	9.2%
Two or more races	178,482	1.8%
Foreign Born	961,818	9.7%
Individuals with disabilities	1,166,329	12%

[detail.aspx?state=Georgia](#). Accessed 3.4.14.

<sup>14</sup> United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service. (2011). *Percent of total population in poverty, 2011* Available at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/county-level-data-sets/poverty.aspx#.UxXvCvldWck>. Accessed 3.4.14.

Over 18	7,426,819	74.9%
Over 65	1,140,299	11.5%
Rural <sup>15</sup>	1,775,414	17.9%

(n=9,915,646. 2012 US Census Bureau Estimated Georgia Population. 2013 demographic data was not yet available.)

### **Immigrants and foreign-born population**

At the committee meeting, many subgrantees expressed concern for meeting the needs of immigrant victims of violence. Culturally specific and other population specific services tend to be clustered in the metro Atlanta region, but those service providers are stretched thin. Rural victims face significant challenges to accessing services, especially with regard to translators and interpreters.

Below is a table of languages spoken at home by those 5 years of age and older per the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008-2012 American Community Survey<sup>16</sup>:

<b>Language(s) spoken at home</b>	<b>Percent of population age 5 and older</b>
Only English	86.9%
Speak a language other than English	13.1%
Spanish or Creole	7.7%
Other Indo-European languages	2.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	2.1%
Other	.7%

As the table above shows, since the 2011-2013 Implementation Plan was developed, the number of persons reporting they speak a language other than English at home has increased from 12.7% to 13.1%. The continued growth in this population subset indicates a clear need for multi-lingual services and interpreters. In 2013, CJCC awarded \$136,668 in VOCA funds to the Cherokee Family Violence Center, which operates the only Spanish domestic violence crisis hotline in the

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. (2012). *2008-2012 American Community Survey: Language Spoken at Home*. Available at: [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_12\\_5YR\\_S1601](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_S1601). Accessed 3.6.14.

state.<sup>17</sup> Most subgrantees report that language access is an immense barrier to services, especially outside of the metropolitan Atlanta area. Those service providers who have more capacity to accommodate language access often receive referrals from other agencies, which increases the burden on these agencies.

Of the state's 2012 population, 52.5% of the state's total foreign-born population (n = 940,088) was born in Latin America. Another 27.7% was born in Asia and 9.6% born in Europe, with the remainder of the foreign-born population from Africa, North America and Oceania<sup>18</sup>. Of the total foreign-born population, 37.6% (n = 353,192) are naturalized citizens, with the remaining population classified as noncitizens<sup>19</sup>. The needs of this community were addressed by the Underserved Populations Subcommittee and through feedback of population specific service providers, although many other stakeholders provided input from their agencies' perspectives.

### **Race and ethnicity**

While 62.8% of Georgians identified as "white," this figure includes those who identify as white Hispanics. The white Non-Hispanic population in Georgia is 55.1% per the 2012 U.S. Census. To understand the population distribution across the state, CJCC generated maps using the U.S. Census's Data Mapper tool<sup>20</sup>. Counties with Latino or Hispanic populations of 12.3% or more can be found in all areas of the state except central Georgia. These counties include Whitfield, Murray, Gordon, Cobb, Clayton, Gwinnett, Hall and Habersham in the north; and Chattahoochee, Stewart, Colquitt, Echols, Atkinson, Telfair, Long and Evans in the South.

Asian populations are similarly disbursed throughout the southern portion of the state,

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<sup>17</sup> While other crisis lines may contract with an interpreter service, this is the only hotline with a phone number dedicated strictly for Spanish-speaking victims that is staffed by Spanish speakers trained in working with domestic violence victims.

<sup>18</sup> Migration Policy Institute. (2012). *State Immigration Data Profiles: Georgia*. Available at: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/state-profiles/state/demographics/GA>. Accessed 3.4.14.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Available at: <http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/maps/datamapper.html>. Accessed 3.4.14. Unfortunately, the data is from 2010.

with most populations residing near the urban centers of Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and Columbus. American Indians/First Nation populations are sparsely scattered throughout the state, with the highest population (1.1% or above) in Echols, near the Florida/Georgia line. Finally, the state's African-American/Black population is found throughout the state, with populations below 14.8% only found in areas north of metro Atlanta and a few scattered counties across the southern portion of the state (Berrien, Echols, Pierce, Brantley, Bryan and Effingham counties).

Below is a table of victims' racial and ethnicity demographics for those served by VAWA and SASP-funded service providers from October 1, 2012-September 30, 2013<sup>21</sup>.

<b>RACE AND ETHNICITY</b>									
	<b>Victimization</b>	<b>African-American</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>Multi-Racial</b>	<b>Race - Other</b>	<b>Race Unknown</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>VAWA</b>	DV	2,062	166	2,091	501	72	37	1,810	<b>6,739</b>
	SA	310	12	462	64	25	5	730	<b>1,608</b>
	STALK	85	2	117	8	-	2	9	<b>223</b>
<b>SASP</b>	DV	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	<b>3</b>
	SA	50	6	90	11	1	1	19	<b>178</b>
	STALK	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,568</b>	

The table clearly identifies African-Americans as a high-need population. While African-Americans make up approximately one-third of the state's population, they represent almost 50% of the victims served.

<sup>21</sup> CJCC is still in the process of collecting and analyzing fourth quarter VAWA and SAP data covering October 1-December 31, 2013. Therefore the data from the final quarter of 2012 is included to illustrate a years' worth of data.

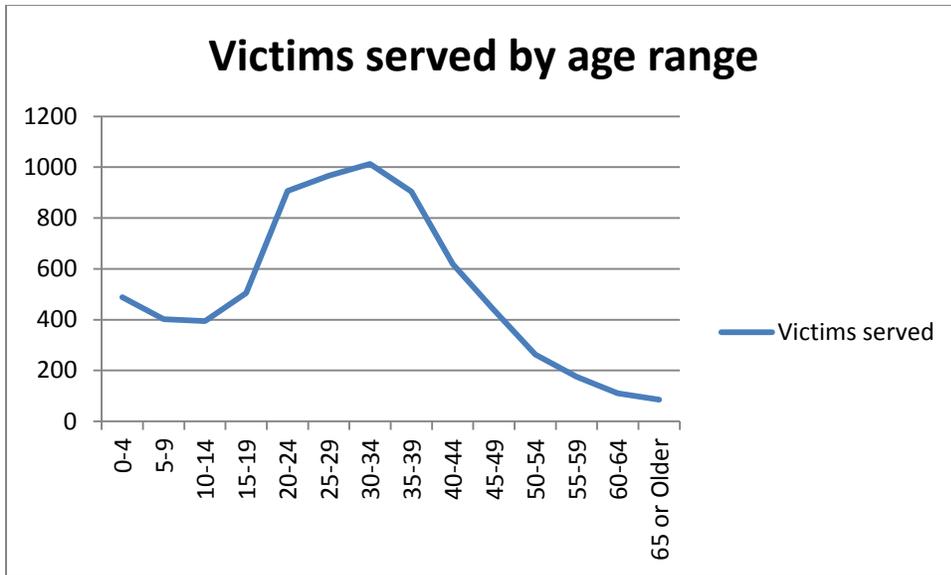
## Age

Below is a table of victims' age demographics for those served by VAWA and SASP-funded service providers from October 1, 2012-September 30, 2013<sup>22</sup>. Age ranges from 0-18 may also reflect child witnesses to domestic violence and/or children sheltered by service providers.

		VAWA			SASP			TOTALS
		DV	SA	STALK	DV	SA	STALK	
<b>AGE OF VICTIMS SERVED</b>	<b>0-4</b>	475	14	0	0	0	0	<b>489</b>
	<b>5-9</b>	370	32	0	0	0	0	<b>402</b>
	<b>10-14</b>	326	66	0	0	3	0	<b>395</b>
	<b>15-19</b>	273	187	12	0	32	1	<b>505</b>
	<b>20-24</b>	680	162	36	2	26	0	<b>906</b>
	<b>25-29</b>	766	143	38	0	20	0	<b>967</b>
	<b>30-34</b>	859	94	34	1	25	0	<b>1,013</b>
	<b>35-39</b>	791	75	26	0	12	0	<b>904</b>
	<b>40-44</b>	536	47	20	0	16	0	<b>619</b>
	<b>45-49</b>	381	36	18	0	4	0	<b>439</b>
	<b>50-54</b>	232	14	5	0	12	0	<b>263</b>
	<b>55-59</b>	153	8	12	0	2	0	<b>175</b>
	<b>60-64</b>	99	6	5	0	1	0	<b>111</b>
	<b>65 or Older</b>	79	3	3	0	0	0	<b>85</b>
	<b>Unknown</b>	719	721	14	0	25	0	<b>1,479</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1</b>		

<sup>22</sup> CJCC is still in the process of collecting and analyzing fourth quarter VAWA and SAP data covering October 1-December 31, 2013. Therefore the data from the final quarter of 2012 is included to illustrate a years' worth of data.

This demographic data suggests that the rate of victimization may increase during teenage years and peaks when victims are in their thirties. Fatality reviews suggest that dating violence is a strong indicator for domestic violence later in life and for a high risk of fatality (see section IV(A)2). Below is a line graph that depicts the data listed in the table above:



Elder abuse is emerging as a large and growing problem in Georgia. Per the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2012 estimate, Georgia has a total population of 9,992,167, of which an estimated 11.5% (n = 1,140,794) are age 65 or older. CJCC also generated an elderly population (65 and older) using the U.S. Census mapping tool. The highest populations of elders (19.1% or more of the total population) are found in Quitman, Clay, Greene, Taliaferro, Fannin, Union, Towns and Rabun counties, all rural areas.

To determine the extent of the problem of elder abuse in Georgia, CJCC analyzed statewide Victim Services Statistical Report (VSSR) data from October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2011<sup>23</sup>. Based on VSSR data, reported cases of elder abuse have increased

<sup>23</sup> Data collected from VOCA, VAWA and SASP subgrantees by CJCC on a quarterly basis each year. 2011 was the most recent year for which data was available from DAS to compare to VSSR data.

steadily between 2000 and 2011. The number of victims of elder abuse served rose from 345 to an alarming 1,582, representing an increase of 358%. Georgia's Department of Aging Services (DAS) provided data on substantiated and investigated cases for the years 2007-2011. Within this five-year time frame, the number of substantiated cases climbed from 1,039 to 1,612, representing a 55% increase in substantiated cases of elder abuse. VSSR data from 2007-2011 illustrates an increase in elder abuse victims served from 910 to 1,582, which reflects a 73.8% increase in victim service provider caseload.

Recently, CJCC applied for OVW's FY14 Enhanced Training and Services to End Abuse in Later Life program to fund efforts to address elder abuse in Chatham County. If awarded, the program's successes will be incorporated into subsequent iterations of the Implementation Plan. CJCC also works with two subgrantees that have prior years' funding from the End Abuse in Later Life program who can advise committee members on best practices.

### **Rural Areas**

Georgia's State Office of Rural Health defines rural counties as those that have a population of less than 35,000 (n = 108), with one county listed as a legislatively designated rural area (Liberty, near Chatham on the Atlantic coast)<sup>24</sup>. For a complete map of rural counties please see the appendix.

Rural victims face distinct challenges such as lack of access to transportation. There are few FVIP programs in these corners of the state, and fewer providers in general, although they tend to cover a much more expansive service area. This increases the travel burden on both victims and providers.

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<sup>24</sup> State Office of Rural Health. (2013). *Georgia's Rural Counties*. Available at: [https://dch.georgia.gov/sites/dch.georgia.gov/files/related\\_files/document/Georgia%27s%20Rural%20Counties-Oct%202013.pdf](https://dch.georgia.gov/sites/dch.georgia.gov/files/related_files/document/Georgia%27s%20Rural%20Counties-Oct%202013.pdf). Accessed 3.4.14.

## LGBTQQIA

A 2010 study conducted by the CDC produced alarming statistics on rates of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) experiences by LGBTQQIA<sup>25</sup> individuals. The findings showed that bisexual women experience shockingly higher rates of rape, sexual violence, IPV and stalking than any other group. For example, 41.6% of bisexual women experiences sexual violence during their lifetimes, whereas 13.1% of lesbians and 17.4% of heterosexual women experienced violence at some point<sup>26</sup>. Further, 1 in 3 bisexual women are victims of stalking at some point in their lives, as compared to 1 in 6 heterosexual women. The table below shows statistics by gender and sexual orientation related to lifetime prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), which includes rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner<sup>27</sup>.

	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Lesbian or Gay</b>	43.8%	26%
<b>Bisexual</b>	61.1%	37.3%
<b>Heterosexual</b>	35%	29%

Another study conducted by National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) took gender identity into account as well as sexual orientation. NCAVP member organizations reported 2,679 reports of IPV in 2012, including 21 homicides. Of these incidents, the report found that people of color were more likely to experience threats, and Black/African-American people were more likely to experience violence. Gay men are more likely to experience injury or require medical care. Finally, transgender people were more likely to experience police violence, and transgender women “face the greatest likelihood of experiencing threats, intimidation,

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<sup>25</sup> The acronym LGBTQQIA, which stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex and Asexual, is used here to describe the full spectrum of non-heterosexual sexual orientations and gender non-conforming people. Other terms such as “LGBT” are used periodically to reflect the terminology used in specific sources cited.

<sup>26</sup> Center for Disease Control National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2010). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation*. Available at: [http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs\\_sofindings.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_sofindings.pdf). Accessed 3.4.14.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

harassment and injury<sup>28</sup>. These findings underscore the impact of IPV on LGBTQ people.

The state of Georgia has an estimated LGBT population of 260,044, with 25% of same-sex couples raising children<sup>29</sup>. According to the Urban Institute, Georgia has the seventh highest population of same-sex households<sup>30</sup>. Georgia has the fifth highest concentration of gay male couples, the ninth highest concentration of same-sex couples with children, and the fourth largest concentration of African-American same-sex couples<sup>31</sup>. Areas with high concentrations of gay couples can be found in the cities of Macon, Albany, Columbus, Atlanta and Decatur<sup>32</sup>. A map of 2010 Census data on same-sex households can be found in the appendix<sup>33</sup>.

According to subgrantees’ data, 77% of the victims served through VAWA and SASP funds are women. Fifteen percent of victims are men, 8% are unknown and .34% are transgender. These statistics illustrate that males and transgendered victims are likely a high-need population less likely to seek services, and the unknown category further suggests a need for better data collection methods. Below is a table of gender demographics for victims served by VAWA and SASP-funded service providers from October 1, 2012-September 30, 2013<sup>34</sup>.

<b>GENDER</b>						
	<b>Victimization</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TRANS</b>	<b>GENDER Unknown</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>VAWA</b>	DV	1,132	5,569	1	29	<b>6,731</b>
	SA					

<sup>28</sup> National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs. (2013). *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and HIV-affected Intimate Partner Violence in 2012*. Available at:

[http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp\\_2012\\_ipvreport.final.pdf](http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_2012_ipvreport.final.pdf). Accessed 3.12.14.

<sup>29</sup> Movement Advancement Project. *State Profile: Georgia*. Available at:

[http://www.lgbtmap.org/equality\\_maps/profile\\_state/11](http://www.lgbtmap.org/equality_maps/profile_state/11). Accessed 3.4.14.

<sup>30</sup> Urban Institute. *Fact Sheet*. Available at: [http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/900695\\_GL\\_FactSheet.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/900695_GL_FactSheet.pdf). Last accessed: 3.4.14.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Williams Institute. (2012). *Georgia state profile*. Available at:

<http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/uncategorized/georgia/>. Accessed 3.4.14.

<sup>34</sup> CJCC is still in the process of collecting and analyzing fourth quarter VAWA and SAP data covering October 1-December 31, 2013. Therefore the data from the final quarter of 2012 is included to illustrate a years’ worth of data.

		85	835	27	661	<b>1,608</b>
	STALK	40	181	2	-	<b>223</b>
<b>SASP</b>	DV	-	3	-	-	<b>3</b>
	SA	18	154	-	6	<b>178</b>
	STALK	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>6,743</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>696</b>	

An alarming 50% of transgender or \*trans people have experienced sexual violence<sup>35</sup>.

Transgender populations can be very hard to define, since there are numerous terms and identities that these terms encompass<sup>36</sup>. Population statistics can be inaccurate and/or incredibly difficult to find, especially since many health care providers, agencies and organizations only collect gender-binary (male or female) data. This invisibility makes it difficult to conduct outreach to this population, making it incredibly difficult to access services<sup>37</sup>. Worse, most service providers are not trained to provide trans-friendly, sensitive resources and services to this victim population. Victim service providers need to consider these barriers and work to make services more accessible, conduct outreach through community leaders within this demographic, and aim to provide trans-sensitive services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

### **Religion**

According to the Pew Forum on Religious and Public Life<sup>38</sup>, 38% of Georgians are members of an evangelical Protestant church. An additional 16% of the population identifies as

<sup>35</sup> FORGE. (2012). *Transgender Rates of Violence*. Available at: <http://forge-forward.org/wp-content/docs/FAQ-10-2012-rates-of-violence.pdf>. Accessed 3.4.14.

<sup>36</sup> FORGE. (2005). *Implications of the 2004-2005 Transgender Sexual Violence Survivor Research*. Available at: <http://forge-forward.org/anti-violence/sexual-violence-research/implications/>. Accessed 3.4.14.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> The Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life. (2008). *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey: Religious Affiliation: Diverse and Dynamic*. Available at: <http://religions.pewforum.org/pdf/report-religious-landscape-study-full.pdf>. Accessed 3.4.14.

members of a mainland Protestant church and another 16% are members of historically Black Protestant churches. Twelve percent identify as Catholic and less than .5% identify as “other Christian.” The state’s population of people unaffiliated with a religion (13%) is on par with the average for all Southern states. Mormons, Jehovah’s Witnesses, and Jewish people make up an additional 1% each. Orthodox, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, and other world religions make up roughly .5% each. Although the state’s population is heavily Christian, there is a clear need to provide services to those who are members of other religions in ways that take their beliefs into account.

### **People with disabilities**

Per the 2012 U.S. Census, 1,166,329 or 12% of Georgians have at least one disability. This represents a substantial proportion of the state’s population that may face substantial barriers to service, depending on the type of disability and service providers’ capacity to accommodate their needs. Additional barriers include perceived or real inaccessibility of services and intersecting identities such as gender identity or immigration status that can further compounded perceived or real inaccessibility.

Accurate statistics on victims’ disability status are among the most difficult data points to collect from subgrantees. Many providers report a reluctance to ask victims unless they have what appears to be clear evidence of a physical disability. Mental health issues are sometimes confounded with developmental disabilities. Additionally, providers who do ask this question during intake report that not all people with a disability identify as such. Therefore a substantial proportion of victims are reported as having an unknown disability status. Below is a table of victim demographics on those identifying as having a disability for victims served by VAWA and SASP-funded service providers from October 1, 2012-September 30, 2013<sup>39</sup>.

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<sup>39</sup> CJCC is still in the process of collecting and analyzing fourth quarter VAWA and SAP data covering October 1-

<b>DISABILITY</b>					
	<b>Victimization</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>Disabled Unknown</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>VAWA</b>	DV	316	2,279	4,136	<b>6,731</b>
	SA	126	699	783	<b>1,608</b>
	STALK	22	166	35	<b>223</b>
<b>SASP</b>	DV	1	2	-	<b>3</b>
	SA	15	115	48	<b>178</b>
	STALK	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>5,002</b>	

#### ***IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches***

At the committee meeting, CJCC asked stakeholders to evaluate the state’s performance for each of the twenty S.T.O.P. VAWA 2013 Purpose Areas. The participants were asked to assess each purpose area from an agency perspective, then convene in small groups to discuss a statewide assessment and rank each purpose area in order of priority (high, medium, low, not applicable or declined to indicate). The rankings were assigned scores of 3, 2, 1 and 0 respectively. The scores assigned by each group were then averaged for each purpose area (mean score 2.19). The standard deviation was calculated to be 0.63. The scores were then classified as “high priority” if they fell within two standard deviations higher than the mean (3.45), medium priority if they were within one standard deviation of the mean (2.82), or low priority if they were less than the mean. Three purpose areas were identified as “high priority” and an additional nine purpose areas were identified as “medium priority.” The remaining eight purpose areas were classified as “low priority.” The ranked purpose areas are indicated below, in order of priority.

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December 31, 2013. Therefore the data from the final quarter of 2012 is included to illustrate a years’ worth of data.

This approach has limitations in its validity, as addressed in the “Limitations” subsection above. Additionally, purpose areas relating specifically to sexual assault were de-prioritized by virtue of the fact that there were fewer sexual assault service providers than domestic violence service providers at the committee meeting. To mitigate this effect, CJCC addressed these priorities separately in section IV(B)5.

#### **High Priorities (all tied)**

9. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.

11. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families<sup>40</sup>.

20. Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.

#### **Medium Priorities**

19. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to 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.

(5, 8, 10, and 14 tied)

5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence.

8. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

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<sup>40</sup> Subgrantees were primarily concerned with sustaining core services. They thought supporting new initiatives was a much lower priority at the moment.

10. Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters.

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.

(1, 4 and 7 tied)

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of 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)).

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

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

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, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims.

#### **Low Priorities**

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

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

18. Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.

13. Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote—

- (A) the development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;
- (B) the implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and
- (C) the development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.

12. Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities—

- (A) developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;
- (B) notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
- (C) referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
- (D) taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.

2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence.

6. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence.

17. Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional or detention settings.

### **Identified Goals**

CJCC determined project goals and objectives in consultation with subcommittee members (see descriptions and membership roster in the appendix). The following goals and objectives were defined in the subcommittee meetings held March 3-6, 2014:

### *Performance Measures and Evaluation Subcommittee*

- Goals
  - Ensure alignment with Governor’s Office of Children and Families (GOCF) and FVPSA funds’ reporting requirements, assuming transfer of funds to CJCC will be approved by the state legislature
  - Ensure alignment with 2013 VAWA reauthorization, e.g. collecting data on stalking and dating violence
  - Ensure timely and clear communication of CJCC’s expectations for subgrantees in regards to data collection and reporting
- Objectives
  - Provide feedback on VSSR and CJSSR<sup>41</sup>
  - Assess utility of OPMs<sup>42</sup>
  - Compile a list of potentially helpful data collection systems and practices not currently used by CJCC
  - Create a logic model to evaluate Implementation Plan goals

### *Underserved Populations*

- Goals
  - Enhance victim safety and access to services for underserved communities
  - Understand the needs, distribution and characteristics of underserved victim populations throughout the state.
  - Building service providers’ capacity to provide culturally sensitive and population specific services
- Objectives
  - 2014 - Compile best practices and protocols that ensure all victims will have access to services
  - Conduct a needs assessment of underserved populations and barriers to service
  - Create a directory of resources and services, including clear direction on how to use the guide to best serve victims
    -
  - Encourage leadership and communication about culturally specific services and cultural competency
    - Create a section on CJCC’s website to serve as a clearinghouse for resources and upcoming trainings
    - Share subgrantees’ work on monthly e-newsletter

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<sup>41</sup> The VSSR, or Victim Services Statistical Report, is a reporting tool that CJCC requires each of its victim services subgrantees to complete on a quarterly basis (January 30, April 30, July 30, and October 30). The VSSR captures outputs on services and victim demographics. The CJSSR, or Criminal Justice System Statistical Report, is a reporting tool that CJCC requires each of its VAWA-funded courts, training, law enforcement, fatality review, CCR, and prosecution subgrantees to complete on a semiannual basis (July 30 and January 30). The CJSSR captures programmatic outputs for each program type. Both the VSSR and CJSSR align with the annual report form that subgrantees complete and submit each January-February that is submitted by CJCC to the Muskie School of Public Service at the University of Southern Maine, although additional data is requested by CJCC to identify statewide needs. Both the VSSR and CJSSR capture outputs by funding stream (i.e., VOCA, VAWA and SASP data are reported separately).

<sup>42</sup> OPMs, or Outcome Performance Measures, are client surveys that CJCC requires each of its subgrantees to provide to clients who substantially complete a program of service, regardless of the funding stream used by the agency to provide the services. The data are reported on a semiannual basis to CJCC each May 30 and November 30.

- 2015 - Develop template protocols for subgrantees
- 2016 - Require subgrantees to submit a plan for serving underserved populations with their application and provide training with VAWA funds
- Ongoing - Collaborate with training subcommittee to ensure coordination of content
- Include population and culturally specific services in the victim assistance subgrantee directory

### *Training Initiatives*

- Goals
  - Increase collaboration on trainings. Ensure inclusion of victims' economic needs, underserved victims' needs, safety, autonomy, and other standards
  - Improve communication regarding where trainings occur
  - Prioritize increased access to trainings
- Objectives
  - Share training materials with CJCC
  - Reach out to colleagues with specific expertise to review content and provide trainings as needed
  - Develop a training calendar that CJCC will host and maintain on its website
  - Establish a listserv for training subgrantees to facilitate communication and collaboration
  - Offer more training opportunities in central and south Georgia and other rural areas
  - Supplement in-person trainings with webinars and recorded trainings when appropriate
  - Increase training provision to certain areas and professions such as judges and court personnel

### *Multidisciplinary Teams*

- Goals
  - Build the capacity of existing services and resources by supporting new and existing multidisciplinary partnerships in the forms of SARTs, Coordinated Community Responses (CCR) and Domestic Violence Task Forces
- Objectives
  - Prioritize the support of existing SARTs and new SARTs. Develop a statewide clearinghouse for tools, training and resources to support SARTs.
  - Assess existence and capacity of other types of MDTs across the state
  - Work towards greater representation of underserved community leaders and non-traditional stakeholders representation such as Department of Children and Family Services (DFCS), faith leaders etc.
  - Where needed, apply objectives from SART goal to Task Forces and CCRs.

### *Policy Development and Analysis*

- Goals
  - Promote policies that ensure economic independence for victims
  - Develop and implement policies that enhance victim safety and hold offenders accountable
  - Promote policies that increase victims awareness of services
  - Promote policies that enhance accessibility to services

- Align policies with GCFV’s State Plan to End Family Violence, the state’s FVPSA and RFE funding plans, and the Fatality Review Annual Reports
- Objectives
  - Increase victims’ awareness of and accessibility to CVCP, specifically regarding SANE/SAFE payments and free Forensic Medical Exams
  - Implement law making strangulation assault a felony (pending enactment of the bill)
  - Implementation of stalking laws; revise and update harassing communications code to incorporate cyberstalking
  - Increased state funding for sexual assault centers
  - Change definition of rape to align with federal law
  - Protocols to address rape kit backlog
  - Legislative and systems advocacy, training and protocol development to facilitate enforcement of firearms removal for offenders subject to federal firearms prohibition
  - Strategies to increase FVIP compliance
  - Develop strategies to address teen dating violence and working with child witnesses to domestic violence

The following goals were developed by CJCC upon reviewing the committee and subcommittee meeting notes, priorities and objectives:

*CJCC’s Funding Goals*

- Ensure that funding for FY 2014-2016 meets the allocation requirements for Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts, Victim Services, and Underserved populations
- Meet the 20% required set-aside for sexual assault projects
- Ensure that the funding meets the stipulation to award at least 5% of funds *to* courts and not just *for* programs that benefit courts
- Prioritize sustaining extant programs and services to ensure availability of services
- Include Implementation Plan priority purpose areas and subcommittee goals and objectives in RFAs for 2014-2016

*CJCC’s Other Goals*

- Improve communication and coordination with statewide stakeholders such as Governor’s Office of Children and Families, Georgia Commission on Family Violence, Division of Aging Services, Prosecuting Attorney’s Council, Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts and the Health and Human Services Administration; state sexual assault coalition Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault; and state domestic violence coalition Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Coordinate quarterly subcommittee meetings
- Coordinate Implementation Plan Committee meetings annually, at minimum
- Display leadership in regards to cultural sensitivity and access to appropriate, population specific services for underserved victims

## **Reducing domestic violence-related homicides in Georgia**

To develop goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence-related homicides in Georgia, CJCC consulted the recently released the 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Report by the Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project, a VAWA-funded joint effort by GCADV and the Georgia Commission on Family Violence (GCFV). The report is a ten-year prospectus on the circumstances surrounding the 126 domestic violence-related homicides and six near-fatality survivors' cases that were reviewed by the Fatality Review Project in the state between 2004-2013.

The Fatality Review Project has worked with 22 communities across the state of Georgia to assess the circumstances surrounding domestic-violence related homicides. The Project collects data through a media-monitoring service and through agreements with domestic violence shelters across the state. Because of the limitations that arise through this data collection method, the actual number of domestic violence-related deaths is believed to be higher.

The Fatality Review Project partners convene Family Violence Task Forces in participating communities. Multi-disciplinary subcommittees conduct reviews of domestic violence related fatalities in their respective areas. Subcommittee members include but are not limited to victim service providers, law enforcement, prosecution office staff, judges and FVIP staff. Teams request case-specific data through Open Records Requests. Data commonly include 911 calls, transcripts, investigation reports, civil and criminal case files, sex offender registry information, and probation files. Members also conduct interviews to glean information on those who came in contact with the victim including friends and family, medical personnel, service providers, colleagues, places of worship, and legal services, among many others. The members then develop case chronologies which help to assess gaps in services. Finally, the members convene to address the following for each case:

1. Ways to improve the systems involved with victims and perpetrators
2. Systems and agencies involved with the victim and perpetrator
3. Protocols that helped or hindered the victim
4. History of violence between victim and perpetrator
5. What could have been done differently

From there, the teams develop case findings and recommendations. These are aggregated into each annual report.

The Violence Policy Center has collected data on femicides since 1997. Georgia’s lowest ranking was in 2002, when it ranked 17<sup>th</sup> in the nation for the rate of females murdered by males in single victim/single offender incidents. Below is a table comparing femicides to the number of domestic violence-related homicides in Georgia from 2004-2013:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of DV-related deaths<sup>43</sup></b>	<b>Number of Femicides<sup>44</sup></b>	<b>State Ranking in Femicide<sup>45</sup></b>
2004	137	90	7
2005	110	77	13
2006	127	75	14
2007	106	86	15
2008	118	82	10
2009	113	90	6
2010	123	80	10
2011	134	79	12
2012	131	Not available	Not available
2013	116	Not available	Not available

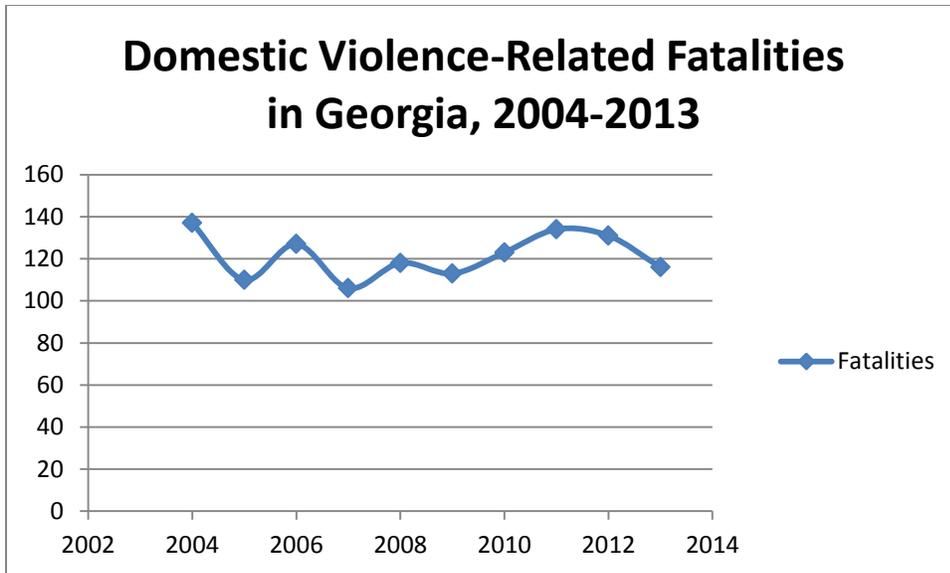
The Fatality Review Reports’ figures are higher because they include data on suicides, murder-suicides, and children killed as a result of domestic violence, whereas the femicide data is only from single victim/single offender incidents. The chart below, generated from the Fatality

<sup>43</sup> Data compiled from Fatality Review Annual Reports for years 2004-2013. Available at: <http://gcadv.org/what-we-do/fatality-review/>. Accessed 3.7.14.

<sup>44</sup> Femicide deaths and state rankings are taken from the Violence Policy Center’s *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of Homicide Data* reports from 2004-2011 (the most current report available).

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

Review Report data in the table above, illustrates the fluctuation in the domestic violence-related fatality rate from 2004-2013:



CJCC respects the work of the Fatality Review Project by incorporating the 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Report's findings and recommendations into the 2014-2016 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan. The ten findings are detailed below:

1. Children are often the silent victims of domestic violence, a fact that can perpetuate the cycle of violence in families and communities. Children were more likely to witness domestic violence than others (18% of cases), and in 45% of the fatalities reviewed, 45% of the parties were sharing minor children.
2. Many relationships ending in homicide started when the victim was in their teens. Fifty-one percent of victims were between the ages of 13-24 when their relationship with their abusers began.
3. Limited financial resources can be the single greatest barrier to leaving an abusive relationship. At the time of their death, 74% of victims were employed, but still felt unable to support themselves or their families outside the abusive relationship.
4. Domestic violence victims and perpetrators often have contact with the criminal legal system, a fact which holds great potential for increasing safety. Unfortunately, homicides still occur when a lack of accountability and coordination among systems leaves victims at risk. In 93 reviewed cases (70.4%), 235 calls were made to law enforcement regarding a domestic violence incident prior to the homicide.
5. In many cases, homicide victims are in contact with the civil courts at the time of their death. Of the 93 reviewed cases, 15% of victims had a TPO in place when they were murdered.

6. The presence of a gun in a domestic violence situation significantly increases the risk of a homicide. In 2013, use of a firearm was the leading cause of death in 72% of all recorded domestic violence fatalities in Georgia.
7. In most cases, domestic violence victims turn to their family, friends, co-workers or members of their faith community who are not prepared with the knowledge and resources to respond most effectively.
8. When a domestic violence victim is leaving an abusive relationship, s/he is at a significantly higher risk for serious injury or death. In almost all reviewed cases, victims were taking steps in the months and weeks prior to the homicide indicating an increased desire to separate from their abusers.
9. An abuser's depression and suicidal thoughts are high risk factors for domestic violence fatalities. In 35% of reviewed cases, the perpetrator attempted or committed suicide.
10. Many victims from marginalized communities face additional barriers to accessing resources and achieving safety.

Below is a broad summary of the recommendations in the 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Report. The complete list of findings and recommendations are included in the appendix.

1. Develop and strengthen partnerships with faith- and community-based organizations, and think creatively about ways to incorporate non-traditional partners into identifying, preventing and intervening in domestic violence situations. This includes involving underserved communities, schools and DFCS on task forces and CCR teams; and coordinating efforts between criminal justice system players and victim service providers.
2. Prioritize trauma-informed care and mental health services. Support mental health screenings and suicide prevention efforts.
3. Increase awareness of services and access to resources, such as Georgia's Crime Victim's Compensation Program (CVCP); develop a statewide program to link survivors of homicide to services and programs, including CVCP; inform victims of resources to establish economic independence; enhance accessibility of legal services, especially for immigrant victims; fully incorporate safety planning into services; and prioritize access for underserved victims.
4. Develop consistent statewide policies for assessing and responding to domestic violence. Specific recommendations include protocols for law enforcement responses and primary aggressor identification; TPO enforcement and firearms removal; developing model policies for providers that enhance safety and access to services, especially for underserved victims; benchbooks to encourage courts to be cognizant of victim safety and offender accountability; and education for prosecutors to file appropriate charges.
5. Encourage prevention activities through modeling behaviors, and incorporating domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking prevention curricula in schools.
6. Allocate resources to specific projects, such as those that treat child victims of homicide, and dedicated dockets, SVUs and other programs that provide criminal justice system support to domestic violence victims.
7. Conduct education and awareness campaigns for a wide variety of audiences including but not limited to teachers, parents, faith leaders, and judges. Provide trainings when able and incorporate assessments into materials. Encourage the development and implementation of protocols on identifying and responding to domestic violence in workplaces, schools and places of worship.

### *Implementation Plan Priority Areas*

CJCC is fully invested in the fatality review project team's efforts to reduce domestic violence-related homicides in the state. Ideally, CJCC would be able to allocate additional funds to both partners in the next three years. The Fatality Review Project Partners assert that the reports contain a substantial amount of data and solid policy recommendations which are ripe for implementation and training. A statewide endeavor of this nature will take time and significant financial support. Barring an increase of funds, CJCC plans to continue funding the fatality review projects spearheaded by GCADV and GCFV as federal funds allow.

### **Priority Areas**

CJCC released a VAWA/SASP Request for Applications (RFA) in May of 2013 to launch the 2013 Competitive Application process. The RFA outlined the eligibility requirements for each program, as well as priority areas for the state as defined by the prior VAWA Implementation Plan and a needs assessment finalized in late 2012. The RFA invited applicants to submit proposals for maintaining core services for victims, addressing the priority areas, and/or Criminal Justice System Improvement (CJSI) projects<sup>46</sup>. In prior years, CJCC included offender accountability programs such as FVIPs/BIPs and probation and parole monitoring; however, due to a reduction in FY2013 VAWA funds, CJCC was unable to fund these projects during the 2013 application cycle.

Below are the priorities for S.T.O.P. VAWA and SASP as outlined in the 2013 RFA:

#### *Priorities identified by the State of Georgia for S.T.O.P. VAWA*

- Updated training, including U-Visas, accessing interpreters, economic security, and helping underserved victims (e.g. 50% of DV homicide victims are African American) in domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases for law enforcement.

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<sup>46</sup> CJSI projects are defined by CJCC as those that meet the allocation requirements for courts, prosecution, law enforcement, training, or some discretionary projects.

- Increased cross training opportunities for victim advocates.
- Policies and enforcement for the removal of firearms from defendants who have been convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors or who are subject to temporary orders of protection (TPOs).
- Increased training opportunities for court personnel, Judges, Prosecutors and probation officers.
- Training and policies to implement bond supervision and monitoring for family violence offenders.
- Compile and share training materials, with the goal of increasing the amount of multi-disciplinary training available (especially between law enforcement and prosecutors).
- Develop new training methods that reach more people and mitigate challenges for rurally based agencies.
- Reduce the threat of sexual assault centers closing.
- Provide services to victims of human trafficking.

*Priorities identified by the State of Georgia for SASP*

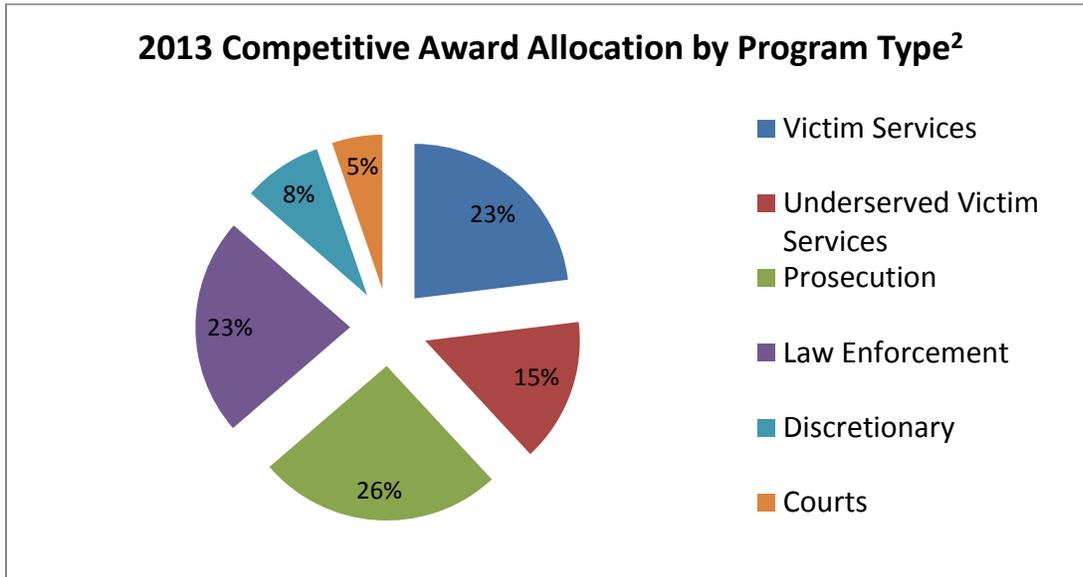
- Creative ways to expand into counties with no sexual assault agencies. This could be accomplished through collaborations with Sheriff's offices to place an advocate there. Quitman, Dade, Atkinson, Schley and Webster are counties that have been highlighted as having a high need. These counties either have high numbers of victims as a proportion of their total population, or low average service provision as compared to the number of victims seeking services.
- Increase SANE/SAFE service availability.

Priorities for the 2014-2016 RFAs will adhere to the 2014-2016 Implementation Plan priority areas, goals and objectives. More specific goals can be found in section IV(A)1 "Description of project goals and objectives."

The State of Georgia does not plan to address the Crystal Judson purpose area. This purpose area was identified as a low priority for the state; of the twenty purpose areas, it was ranked 17<sup>th</sup> in order of importance and critical need.

**Currently funded S.T.O.P. VAWA programs**

CJCC currently funds fifty-nine (59) S.T.O.P. VAWA projects totaling \$3,485,519<sup>47</sup>. A directory of S.T.O.P. VAWA subgrantees can be found in the appendix. Below is a pie chart of the allocations by program type:



Of these 59 projects, twenty-four are victim services programs that include domestic violence shelter and non-shelter programs as well as sexual assault centers. Services include legal advocacy, legal assistance, shelter services, therapy and counseling, criminal justice system advocacy and information and referrals. CJCC requires all victim services programs to affirm adherence to core service definitions established in 2012<sup>48</sup>. Nine of these programs are for underserved populations; three for agencies that are located in rural areas and primarily serve rural victims, and six programs provide culturally sensitive services to refugee, immigrant, Latino, and/or Southeast Asian victims. These nine programs total \$525,995 (39%) of the \$1,334,337 awarded to VAWA Victim Services subgrantees in 2013.

<sup>47</sup> The agency's Council is reviewing five appeals at the time of the plan's submission. These figures are therefore subject to change.

<sup>48</sup> Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. (2012). *Victim Services Programs: Core Service Definitions*. Available at: <http://cjcc.georgia.gov/sites/cjcc.georgia.gov/files/Core%20Services%20by%20Agency%20Type%2011.6.13.pdf>. Accessed 2.26.14.

CJCC also funds thirty-two CJSI projects. Of these projects, fifteen are for prosecution and three are for law enforcement projects that fund Special Victims Units for domestic violence and sexual assault cases. An additional ten projects classified under law enforcement are for training. Finally, four of the projects are for court programs. An additional two subgrants are discretionary awards for the aforementioned Fatality Review Project partners, GCADV and GCFV. Another discretionary award is made to Project Safe, which provides victim services in addition to a CJSI project involving a locally-based fatality review and convening a Coordinated Community Response team.

There are five locally-based law enforcement training subgrants awarded to victim service providers, two of which also incorporate activities to support their local CCRs. These awards supplement statewide training projects, alleviate the burden on statewide trainers, and help forge close partnerships between victim service providers and law enforcement. Georgia Public Safety Training Center (GPSTC) has a subgrant for law enforcement training on domestic violence and sexual assault that is offered at all five of its Regional Academies across the state, including an online stalking course. Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault (GNESA) is awarded a grant to train law enforcement on sexual assault, which supplements GPSTC's trainings and facilitates a victim services collaboration with law enforcement. Gwinnett Sexual Assault Center provides SANE/SAFE training. Tapestri, Inc. and Raksha offer population specific training for law enforcement, courts and prosecutors that addresses barriers faced by refugees, immigrants and those with limited English proficiency, as well as cultural competency. Finally, CJCC funds three law enforcement SVUs in Henry, Athens-Clarke and Oconee counties.

CJCC funds fifteen prosecution projects across the state. These projects fund Special Victims Units dedicated to S.T.O.P. VAWA-eligible cases. The agency also currently funds four court programs. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) provides training and

coordinated community response support to judges and courts personnel across the state. The AOC's project also provides training to other audiences including advocates and law enforcement, among others. Another award was made to GCFV through AOC, which conducts a project to connect law enforcement officers with local domestic violence task forces. The Douglas County Board of Commissioners was awarded a subgrant for an SVU and a lethality assessment project. Finally, GCADV has an award to conduct training for domestic violence advocates and court personnel from a victim services perspective.

In 2014, CJCC plans to use S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to sustain and strengthen existing programs. CJCC will make the appropriate adjustments to ensure at least 5% of funds are awarded *to* courts rather than *for* programs that benefit courts. This will require outreach to potential applicants and coordination with partners such as AOC. VAWA funds will also be used to achieve the following goals developed during the Implementation Plan development process as outlined in section IV(A)1.

Documentation from agencies regarding the need and use for funds, expected results of the funds, and service population demographics is included in the appendix. Representative agencies such as the Prosecuting Attorney's Council, Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts, Georgia Public Safety Training Center, Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault, and Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence each provided letters of documentation. Each of the currently funded law enforcement projects (Henry, Athens-Clarke and Oconee Counties) also submitted letters of documentation.

CJCC plans to continue to allocate funds according to VAWA's allocation requirements. CJCC will work with AOC and its partners to solicit applications from courts to meet the new statutory requirement. Additionally, CJCC will solicit applications that expand current victim

services, prosecution and law enforcement programs to meet the 20% sexual assault set-aside as detailed in section IV(B)5.

If federal funds allow, CJCC will expand the number of subgrantees that support law enforcement and/or prosecution-based SVUs to high-need jurisdictions, especially rural areas. Increased FY 2013 VOCA funding enabled an expansion of victim services during CJCC's 2013 competitive award cycle, but since funds are not allowed to be used for law enforcement, courts and prosecution projects, the cuts in VAWA funding resulted in many of those programs being reduced or sometimes eliminated. Hopefully federal funding will enable CJCC to restore and even expand financial support of these important projects.

#### **Sexual Assault Set-Aside Requirement**

As a result of the 2013 competitive application cycle, CJCC is already close to achieving the 20% sexual assault set-aside but will need to allocate additional funds during the 2014 grant year in order to meet the requirement. Currently, ten organizations are receiving a total of \$560,956 in funds dedicated solely to sexual assault programs. Eight of these subgrantees are victim service providers whereas two are for sexual assault training to law enforcement and SANE/SAFE personnel. Another four agencies are receiving a total of \$121,279 in sexual assault funding for dual domestic violence and sexual assault programs; one of which is a victim service provider, another one that is a law enforcement SVU and two that are prosecution SVUs. This represents a 19% set-aside for programs that meaningfully address sexual assault, and is spread across three of the non-discretionary allocations.

The Implementation Plan development process uncovered several areas of great need related to sexual assault services and criminal justice system coordination in Georgia. The following purpose areas and corresponding goals will be incorporated into the 2014-2016 funding process, in order of prioritization:

8. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

Goals:

- Increase training availability and coordination with domestic violence service providers
- Continue to improve training content to be both based on national models and area needs
- Increase availability in rural and south Georgia
- Work with hospitals and other medical providers to encourage attendance and paid staff time to complete trainings

*(15-18 tied)*

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

Goals:

- Provide support and training to SART teams
- Develop innovative means of encouraging judicial presence and top-down support
- Develop protocols for SART establishment and development

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

Goals:

- Increase training availability
- Develop protocols and implement to ensure consistency

18. Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.

Goals:

- Identify areas with backlogs and rank based on size and need
- Develop protocols and policies for addressing backlogs, starting with highest-need areas
- Include protocols for speeding up results from initial testing

17. Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional or detention settings.

Goals:

- Begin to build a foundation to address this purpose area in future implementation plans, including forging relationships with correctional and detention facilities

It should be noted that all but one of the purpose areas (#8) were identified as “low priorities” by the committee as a whole. This dilution of sexual assault providers’ priorities indicates a need to

better coordinate domestic violence service providers' needs with that of sexual assault service providers. Sexual assault often co-occurs with domestic violence and dating violence, but since it is stigmatized it is more often underreported. This improvement of coordination and alignment of priorities will better serve the needs of all victims. For example, sexual assault was identified as a primary tool of abusers in the 2012 Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Annual Report, but the report also noted that "sexual assault history is almost never documented" in the cases reviewed<sup>49</sup>.

During the 2014-2016 continuation funding years, CJCC will note these priorities in the RFAs and conduct outreach to meet the set-aside requirements. CJCC will coordinate with the state sexual assault coalition and other currently funded programs that meaningfully address sexual assault to conduct aggressive outreach to spread the funds across at least two non-discretionary funding allocations.

### **Grant-making Strategy**

As part of its current grant-making strategy, CJCC considers the service area of each applicant in conjunction with its proposal narrative and budget. One area of special concern is the need to fund rural programs, which tend to serve larger areas. Although these rurally-based service providers often serve fewer victims and have a lower cost of operating, these victims often face more substantial barriers to service such as transportation, and large service areas that require extensive staff and/or client travel puts an additional burden on both the programs' performance and efficacy.

During the application review process, CJCC staff create maps of service areas by program type in order to ensure equitable geographic distribution of VOCA, VAWA and SASP

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<sup>49</sup> Georgia Commission on Family Violence and Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence. (2012). *2012 Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Annual Report*. Available at: <http://gcadv.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Fatality-Review-Project-Annual-Report-2012.pdf>. Last accessed 3.3.14.

funds. This method helps to ensure accessibility of services across the state. The maps included in the appendix illustrate the current distribution of VAWA and SASP funds by program type and funding amount according to the county where the service provider is based<sup>50</sup>. Fortunately, VOCA funding allows for additional subgrants to augment existing services and cover a greater service area than is represented in the maps. However, these funds do not allow for criminal justice awards to prosecution, law enforcement or courts, except for Victim Witness Assistance Programs, which contributes to the existing challenge of spreading funds across the state for those program types.

Subsequent to the agency's absorption of FVPSA and state funds from GOCF (see section II(C)), CJCC will be able to better coordinate equitable funding allocations. GCFV identified rural south Georgia and parts of northeast and central Georgia as high-need areas, a consideration that will also be included in the upcoming RFA priority areas<sup>51</sup>. Additional funds may be awarded based on availability of federal funds and the quality of applications received. Regarding the determination of funding amounts, CJCC examines applicants' budgets in conjunction with the proposal narrative. Special attention is given to needs statements for the service area targeted as well as program activities and projected outputs and outcomes. Staff make award amount recommendations based on projected need and service delivery types, and the allowability of costs in each budget's line items.

In 2013, CJCC held a competitive application process for VOCA, VAWA and SASP subgrants. These subgrantees are currently in their first year of a four year competitive cycle. The continuation process, which will be launched in the summer of 2014, is a noncompetitive application where only subgrantees who currently receive subgrants are eligible to receive

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<sup>50</sup> Please note that the maps do not address service area or population density, nor do they represent the distribution of non-VAWA or SASP funded service providers.

<sup>51</sup> Georgia Commission on Family Violence. (2012). *Georgia State Plan for Ending Family Violence*. Accessible at: <http://issuu.com/gcfv/docs/gcfvstateplan/1?e=7868502/4501413>. Last accessed: 3.3.14.

funding. Subgrantees must demonstrate compliance with programmatic and financial reporting requirements during the previous funding year, and they must submit their continuation application on time to receive the same level of funds as the previous year. Those who are either delinquent with their continuation application or have been delinquent with several financial or programmatic reports may receive a 10% reduction in their award. The continuation application process allows subgrantees to further develop projects they may have started, modify their project scope to serve a new victim demographic or provide different services, and alert CJCC to any technical assistance issues or obstacles they encountered during the previous funding year.

Pending the Council's approval, the two subsequent years (2015 and 2016) may also be noncompetitive continuation grant years. If so, a new four-year grant cycle will launch in 2017 with a competitive application process. At CJCC, VAWA and SASP subgrants follow the calendar year; therefore the 2013 VAWA subgrants are for projects conducted between January 1, 2014-December 31, 2014. The first continuation grant year of this funding cycle will start January 1, 2015.

CJCC orchestrates meetings of its subgrantees through application and award workshops as well as its S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan committee and subcommittee meetings. During these meetings, subgrantees have the opportunity to network and share best practices for victim safety, confidentiality and economic independence. In the 2014-2016 RFAs, CJCC will include language requiring all prosecution, law enforcement and courts applicants to produce documentation that they consulted with local victim service providers and/or the state coalitions on how to ensure their programs incorporate the highest standards for victim safety and confidentiality and promote victims' economic independence.

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

The Underserved Populations Subcommittee will work to enhance victim safety and

access to services for underserved communities. Its members will accomplish this goal by identifying underserved victim populations and their needs; identifying barriers to service provision; identifying resources and technical assistance; and building service providers' capacity to provide culturally sensitive and population specific services through tools and training. As stated in section IV(A)1, CJCC will work with the subcommittee to conduct a needs assessment to better understand the distribution of various underserved populations, their needs when seeking services or criminal justice system support as a result of a victimization, and existing gaps in meeting those needs across the state of Georgia.

CJCC will ensure compliance with the requirements for culturally specific community based services by outlining their federal requirements in the 2014 RFA and requesting documentation be provided with each application. CJCC will require the following elements to be included in each application:

- (A) focuses primarily on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
  - (B) has established a specialized culturally specific program that addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
  - (C) has a primary focus on underserved populations (and includes representatives of these populations) and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; *or*
  - (D) obtains expertise, or shows demonstrated capacity to work effectively, on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through collaboration;
- and:**
- (E) is primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups; *and*
  - (F) is providing services tailored to the unique needs of that population.

CJCC will also require 501(c)(3) certificates and information on the organization's outreach and service delivery models from each applicant. The agency will work with the Underserved Subcommittee and partners to conduct outreach to other organizations who may qualify for funding under this allocation.

Currently, 49% of the culturally specific allocation is awarded to projects that serve Latino victims. Another 20% is allocated to Raksha, which primarily serves Asian victims, and the remaining 31% is allocated to Refugee Family Services (RFS), which serves immigrants and

refugees who identify with many different ethnicities. While many funds are allocated to projects that serve Latino victims, this population represents one of the largest minority groups in Georgia (9.2%), second only to African Americans (31.2%). Those who identify as Asian alone represent 3.5% of the population, whereas well over 20% of the culturally specific funds cover projects for this population, considering that it is a primary demographic served by RFS and Raksha.

However, when comparing these allocations to the total amount of VAWA awards, the state of Georgia has room for improvement. Considering the funds relative to the state's ethnic and racial minority populations, only 5% go to the Latino victim services projects, 2% to Raksha, and 3% to RFS. There are currently no projects funded that specifically address the state's African-American population. As the demographic data indicated, almost 50% of victims are African-Americans although they make up roughly a third of the state's population as a whole.

The need to improve service delivery and criminal justice system response for underserved victims was a priority addressed at all the committee and subcommittee meetings. CJCC will include a related priority in the forthcoming RFAs, and will work with the existing subgrantees to support existing services, enhancing collaboration with other stakeholders and expanding services to be more accessible.

CJCC is currently exceeding the 10% set aside for culturally specific populations through six awards for population-specific services. These awards, totaling \$389,884, represent 29% of the total \$1,334,337 in victim services subgrants.

Caminar Latino, Cherokee Family Violence Center and Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Atlanta provide services to domestic violence and sexual assault victims who are members of the Latino community. Raksha provides culturally and linguistically specific counseling, advocacy, support groups for adults and children, and outreach to South Asian

survivors of domestic, dating violence and sexual assault. Refugee Family Services' Refugee Family Violence Prevention Project provides culturally and linguistically appropriate services to refugee and immigrant victims of domestic violence. Clients served primarily come from Southeast and Central Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Finally, International Women's House serves refugee and immigrant women and their children who reside primarily in DeKalb County.

These projects all meet the requirements outlined on page 17 of the 2014 S.T.O.P. VAWA FAQs as organizations that "Qualify for funding if [their] primary mission is to address the needs of racial and ethnic minority groups." Catholic Charities, CFVC and Refugee Family Services have each "developed a special expertise regarding a particular racial or ethnic minority group." CJCC plans to sustain these projects and provide additional funding opportunities if federal funds allow.

## ***E. Conclusion***

The data presented in the State of Georgia's 2014-2016 Implementation Plan indicate a strong correlation between S.T.O.P. VAWA funding and agencies' ability to respond effectively to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The Implementation Plan Committee and subcommittee members have developed realistic goals and objectives based on a consensus of the stakeholders' priorities. In concert with the changes due to the 2013 VAWA Reauthorization, these goals and objectives will aid CJCC in its funding decisions in the coming three years. CJCC plans to prioritize sustained support of core services and programs, while growing its financial support to expand provider capacity and accessibility of services and programs as federal funds allow.

CJCC is grateful for OVW's continued support through the S.T.O.P. VAWA formula grant program. Along with our subgrantees and state partners, we look forward to sustained support and a strong partnership with OVW in the coming three years. While the challenges

remain great, CJCC is committed to developing strategies that enhance programs under its purview to support services and criminal justice system response for all victims in the State of Georgia.

## ***F. Appendixes***

**S.T.O.P. VAWA Purpose Area Assessment Form**

**Implementation Plan Meeting PowerPoint**

**Implementation Plan Committee Members – Meeting Attendance**

**Implementation Plan Subcommittee Descriptions**

**Implementation Plan Subcommittee Members – Meeting Attendance**

**2013 VAWA Recipients Map**

**2013 SASP Recipients Map**

**2013 VAWA Subgrantee Directory**

### **Maps of Georgia’s Population Distributions**

Percent of population age 65 and older

Percent Female

Percent Black or African American

Percent Hispanic or Latino (of any race)

Percent Asian

Percent American Indian and Alaskan Native

Percent Some Other Race

Percent White

Percent total population in poverty

SORH Rural County Map

Same-sex households

**2013 Fatality Review Findings and Recommendations**

**Map of Domestic Violence Deaths in Georgia, 2003-2013**

### **Letters of Support**

Courts

Prosecution

Law Enforcement

Victim Services

**Documentation of Collaboration Forms**



## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL**

104 Marietta Street, NW • Suite 440 • Atlanta, GA • 30303-2743  
404/657-1956 • 877/231-6590 • 404/657-1957 (Fax) • 404/463-7650 (TTY)

### **Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecution (STOP) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Plan Committee Meeting**

#### **Purpose Area Assessment Form**

##### **Instructions**

To complete the 2014-2016 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan, all stakeholders must participate in an assessment of the state's fulfillment of all STOP VAWA Purpose Areas. The 2013 VAWA Reauthorization contains 20 Purpose Areas, including 6 new areas (See Purpose Areas 14-20).

Please use this form to indicate your agency or organization's assessment of each purpose area detailed below. Enter your notes or comments in the text box beneath each purpose area. If you have no comments for a particular purpose area, you may enter "No comment" to show that you participated in the assessment.

Please complete this document, print it and bring to the Implementation Plan Meeting on Monday, February 24, 2014, from 10:00 am – 4:00 pm at GPSTC. Contact Betty Barnard, Planning & Policy Development Specialist with questions at [betty.barnard@cjcc.ga.gov](mailto:betty.barnard@cjcc.ga.gov).

##### **Contact Information**

**Your Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Your Organization or Agency:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Current grant number(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email address:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of 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)).

2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence.

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, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims.

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

5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence.

6. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence.

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

8. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

9. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.

10. Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters.

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

12. Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities—

- (A) developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;
- (B) notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;

- (C) referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
- (D) taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.

13. Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote—

(A) the development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;

(B) the implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and

(C) the development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.

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.

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

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

17. Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional or detention settings.

18. Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.

19. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to 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.

20. Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.



# 2014-2016 S\*T\*O\*P VAWA Implementation Plan Meeting

February 24, 2014

10am-4pm

Georgia Public Safety Training Center

Learning Resource Center

# Welcome & Introductions

- Robert Thornton, Division Director, Criminal Justice Services
- Shontel Wright, Program Director
- Betty Barnard, Planning & Policy Development Specialist
- Dee Thomas, Operations Analyst
- Jonathan Peart, Lead Grants Specialist
- Tonya Jenkins, Grants Specialist
- Ayanna Campbell Williams, Grants Specialist
- Liz Carignan, Auditor/Examiner

# Participant Introductions

- Name
- Agency
- Role in Your Agency's VAWA-Funded Program
- One Colorful Fact About Yourself

# Objectives

- Assess progress on past performance goals
- Current VAWA and SASP allocations
- Review 2013 reauthorization changes
- Compare efforts to revised purpose areas
- Analyze challenges and barriers to service
- Outline needs of underserved populations
- Produce solutions and priorities

# Implementation Plan Overview

- Must cover 2014-2016
- Submit with STOP application, due March 20
- Update in 2015 and 2016
- Next plan will cover 2017-2019

# Implementation Plan Overview

- Document planning committee members and the needs for and uses of funds
- Describe how programs are designed to promote victims' safety, confidentiality and economic independence
- Demographic data
- Underserved populations
- Geographic area and distribution of funds
- Goals for reducing DV homicides

# S\*T\*O\*P Purpose Areas: Overview & Assessment

- Training for law enforcement, judges, court personnel, and prosecutors
  - **Moderate:** Strong on Law Enforcement Training
  - Lacking court/judge and prosecutor training
  - Weak in Sexual Assault and Stalking training
- Develop, train, expand Special Victim Units
  - **Strong:** Represents 30.5% of all FTE's funded
  - Reduced VAWA funding may weaken this area
- Effective police, court & prosecution policy development & implementation
  - **Moderate:** 25/70 funded programs involve some CCR Effort

# S\*T\*O\*P Purpose Areas: Overview & Assessment

- Develop, install or expand data collection to track arrests, TPOs, repeat offenders etc.
  - **Weak:** Have TPO registry, but how are people using it? What are our communication systems?
- Strengthening and developing victim services programs – court advocates, underserved populations
  - **Strong:** Victim services currently 41% of total VAWA allocation
  - **Moderate: Need more court advocates?**
  - **Underserved?**
- Developing and enlarging programs to address stalking
  - **Weak:** Based on grant narratives, only two programs addressed this issue

# S\*T\*O\*P Purpose Areas: Overview & Assessment

- Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts to coordinate law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and others
  - **Moderate:** 25/70 funded programs involve some CCR Effort
- Training for SAFE/SANE providers
  - **Moderate:** 5 programs provide SANE training
- Immigration assistance to VAW victims
  - **Weak:** Programs providing this service are concentrated in the metro area

# S\*T\*O\*P Purpose Areas: Overview & Assessment

- Maintain core services and support innovative practices
  - **Strong:** most core services providers received 5% - 15% increase in 2013 competitive awards
  - **Moderate:** Some awards for new programs - how can we encourage innovation?
- Jessica Gonzalez Victim Assistants – help local police enforce TPO's
  - **Weak:** Has not been a priority
- Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol – for victims of DV committed by law enforcement
  - **Weak:** Has not been a priority
  - Wasn't a stated need for GA – has this changed?

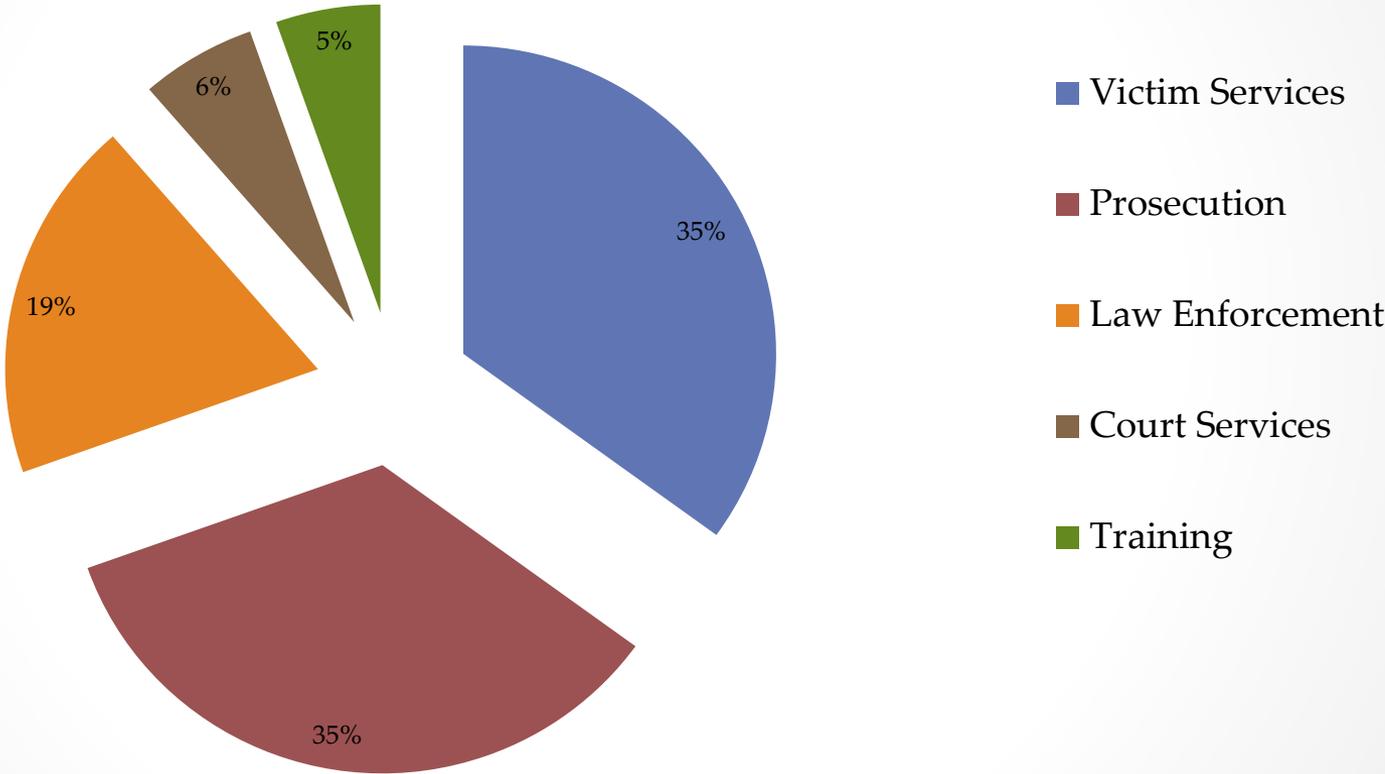
# Assessment of Prior Goals

- The need for accountability and leadership in coordinated community response efforts.
- The need for training and/or a protocol for law enforcement and others about firearms removal from defendants who have been convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors or who are subject to temporary orders of protection (TPO's).
- The need to compile and share training materials, increase the amount of multi-disciplinary training available, and develop a training calendar.

# Assessment of Prior Goals

- The need to identify gaps in service for immigrant communities and/or underserved communities (including elderly, people with disabilities, rural, and LGBTQQI victims) and to strategize about how to reach out to these communities both to increase reporting and criminal justice system response to those victims who do report. Includes overcoming language access issues.
- Continued funding to sustain core services which are stretched thin due to increasing crime victim demand.

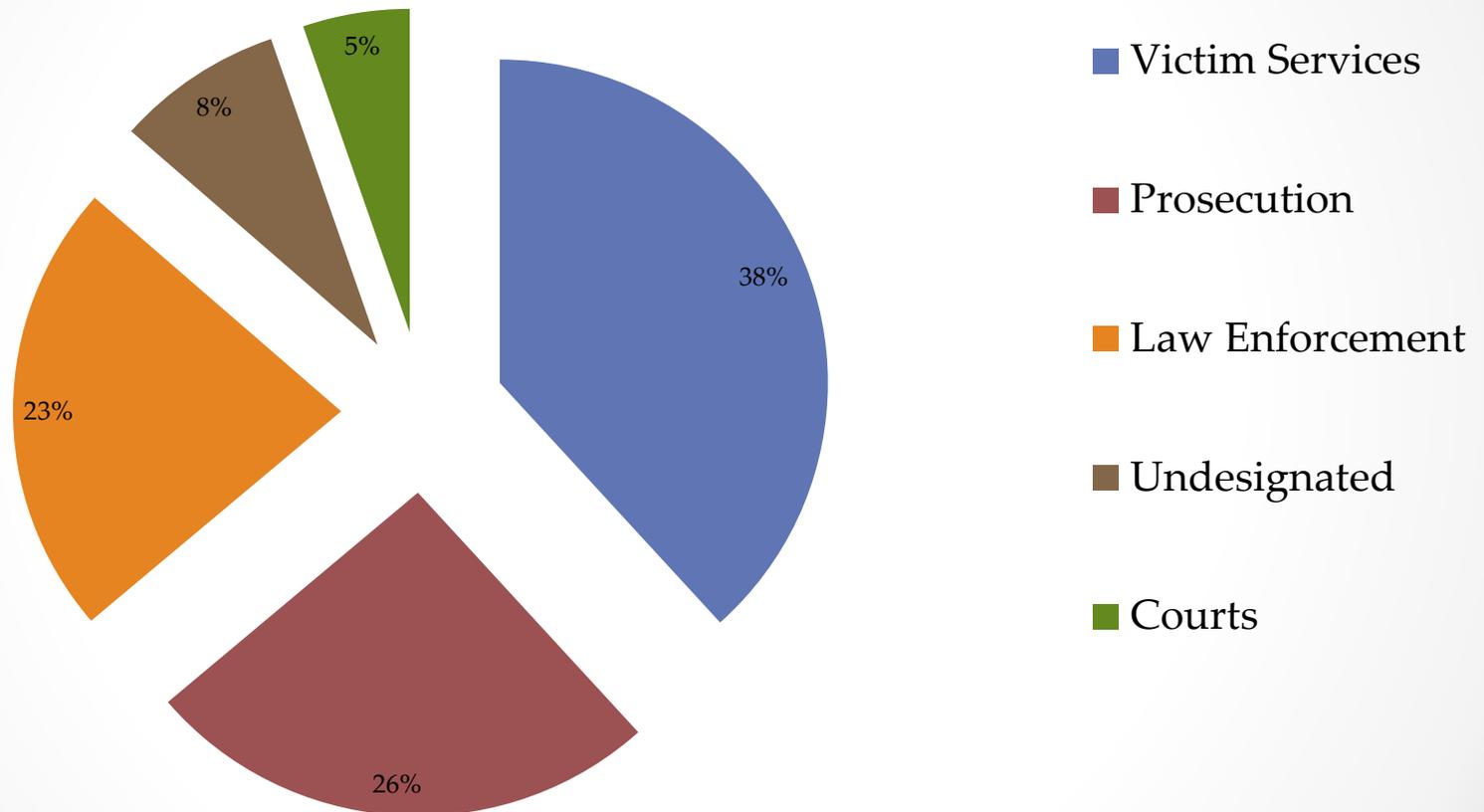
# SFY 2013 VAWA Funding Allocation by Program Type



# 2013 Competitive Awards VAWA and SASP Allocations

- SASP – 5 awards totaling \$264,471
- VAWA – 59 awards totaling \$3,485,519
  - 24 Victim Services
  - 15 Prosecution
  - 13 Law Enforcement
  - 4 Courts
  - 3 Undesignated

# 2013 Competitive Award Allocation by Program Type\*



\*As of 2.11.13 – may change based on appeals decisions

# 2013 Reauthorization Changes

- Definitions
  - CBOs
  - “Culturally specific” and “culturally specific services”
  - Added “intimate partner”
  - Amended “sexual assault”
  - Youth

# Reauthorization, cont.

- “Rape crisis center” changes
  - may not be part of the criminal justice system
  - comparable level of confidentiality
- “Underserved populations” changes
  - religion
  - sexual orientation
  - gender identity

# Reauthorization, cont.

- “Population specific organization” and “population specific services”
- “Personal information” and “personally identifying information” that must be kept confidential

# Reauthorization, cont.

- Victim Service provider
  - Must be nonprofit/nongovernmental or tribal
  - Assists or advocates
  - Documented history of effective work
- Victim service(s)
  - Provided to victims of 4 crimes
  - Includes various forms of direct and indirect services and their means of delivery

# Reauthorization, cont.

- Improves confidentiality provision
  - Minors who receive services w/o parental or guardian consent can authorize release of info w/o their consent
  - Requires grantees and subs to **document compliance** with confidentiality and privacy provisions



# Grant Conditions

- Updates confidentiality and privacy provisions to include modern technology
- Victim services and legal assistance may be provided to trafficking victims who also experience DV/Dating violence/SA/Stalking
- Legal assistance must be provided by lawyers with expertise and training with survivors

# Grant Conditions

- Requires biennial OVW conferral with the field to assess and identify emerging issues
- Adds civil rights provision that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation AND gender identity
  - Exception: if sex-segregation or sex-specific programming is necessary to the essential operation of the program
- Mandates annual audits of grantees by IG
- Requires written approval of TA conferences over \$20,000



# STOP Changes

- Reduces authorization to \$222 million annually from FFY 2014-2018 (was \$225 million)
- Adds dating violence and stalking to DV and SA for all purpose areas and grant requirements
- Allows training on U and T visa certification
- Allows training on evidence-based lethality indicators and homicide prevention
- Expanded list of consultations for state plan

# STOP Changes

- States no longer have to provide match for victim service subgrants
- 20% set-aside for sexual assault and 5% to courts
- States can reallocate set-aside funds if no or insufficient apps are submitted
- Forensic rape exams must be free to victims; bars reimbursement
- No fees can be charged for prosecution or protection orders
- Adds legal assistance to victim assistance purpose area

# STOP Changes – Purpose Areas

- Allows for development and strengthening of policies, protocols, best practices and training for LE agencies and Prosecutors relating to SA cases and treating victims
- Allows for development, expanding or strengthening of programs addressing SA in correctional/detention settings
- Allows for IDing and conducting inventories of backlogs of SA evidence kits AND developing protocols and policies for addressing backlogs

# STOP Changes – Purpose Areas

- Allows for development, expanding or strengthening of programs to provide services and responses to victims whose ability to access services is affected by their sexual orientation or gender ID
- Allows for prevention and educational programming with not more than 5% of the amount allocated to the state
- Permits grantees to develop and promote state or local legislation or model codes to reduce DV/Dating violence/SA/Stalking
- Allows for development, implementation or enhancement of SART and other CCR responses to SA

# OVW Priority Areas

- Comprehensive strategies
- Sensitive to immediate and long-term needs and safety of victims
- Hold offenders accountable
- Forge lasting partnerships
- Look beyond traditional resources
- Seek new partners



# LUNCH

Please Return by **1 pm**



# Small Group Discussions

1-2:45 pm



# Assessment of VAWA Purpose Areas

1. training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of 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))**;
2. developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, **dating violence, stalking**, and domestic violence;
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, including the crimes of sexual assault, **dating violence, stalking**, and domestic violence, **as well as the appropriate treatment of victims**;

# Assessment of VAWA Purpose Areas

4. developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, **classifying**, and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, **dating violence**, **stalking**, and domestic violence;

5. developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services **and legal assistance** programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, **stalking**, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, **dating violence**, **stalking**, and domestic violence;

# Assessment of VAWA Purpose Areas

6. developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, **dating violence**, **stalking**, and domestic violence;

7. supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, **stalking**, and dating violence;

8. training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault;

# Assessment of VAWA Purpose Areas

9. developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, **dating violence, stalking**, or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and ~~disabled~~ individuals *with disabilities*;

10. providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters;

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

# Assessment of VAWA Purpose Areas

12. supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities—

- (A) developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including **the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;**
- (B) notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
- (C) referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
- (D) taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.

# Assessment of VAWA Purpose Areas

13. providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote—

- (A) the development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;
- (B) the implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and
- (C) the development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.

# Assessment of **NEW** VAWA Purpose Areas

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.

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

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

17. Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional or detention settings.

# Assessment of **NEW** VAWA Purpose Areas

18. Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.

19. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to 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.

20. Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.

# Discussion Report-back

3:00-3:30 pm



# Next Steps: Form Sub-committees

- Meet on a quarterly basis (March, June, September, December)
- First meetings: March 4, 5 & 6 at CJCC or via conference call
- Past sub-committees:
  - Training
  - Coordinated Community Response
  - Underserved Populations
  - Performance Measurement and Evaluation
  - Policy Development
- Are there any other issues around which we should form a committee?

# Next Steps

- VAWA Implementation Plan is **due March 20**
- Draft plan will be circulated by March 7 for comments
- Will need letters from some current grantees and representative organizations
  - Cover current use of funds
  - Address proposed use of funds for 2014-2016
  - Betty will circulate template
- Will need documentation of collaboration forms

# Wrap-Up

- Thank you for attending! We appreciate your input and feedback.
- For questions or comments, call or email:

Betty Barnard

Planning & Policy Development Specialist

[Betty.Barnard@cjcc.ga.gov](mailto:Betty.Barnard@cjcc.ga.gov)

404.654.5691

Agency/Organization	Title/Position	First Name	Last Name	E-mail Address	Phone Number	Signature
Satilia Advocacy Services/ Mayo Clinic Health System	Director of Satilia Advocacy Services	Terry	Anderson	Anderson.Terry@mayo.edu	912-285-7355	
GNESA	Prevention Director	Mosi	Bayo	mbayo@gnesa.org	404-815-5261	
Governor's Office for Children and Families	Administrator, Family Violence Division	Dahlia	Bell Brown	dahlia.bell@children.ga.gov	404-656-5164	
Raksha, Inc	Executive Director	Aparna	Bhattacharyya	director@raksha.org	404-876-0670	
GNESA	President/CEO	Jennifer	Bivins	jbivins@gnesa.org	404-815-5261	
International Women's House	Executive Director	Anna	Biau	anna@internationalwomenshouse.org	770-413-5557	
Atlanta Victim Assistance, Inc	Deputy Director	Abeni	Bloodworth	abloodworth@atlantaga.gov	404-588-4740	
Crisis Line & Safe House of Central Georgia Rape Response	Legal Advocate	Jamie	Bormann	jbormann@cl-sh.org	478-745-9292	
Gwinnett Sexual Assault & Children's Advocacy Center	Executive Director	Jeanne	Burffington	jeanne@raperesponse.com	678-313-9915	
Atlanta Victim Assistance, Inc.	CEO/ Executive Director	Ann	Burdges	aburdges@gsac-cac.org	770-497-9122	
Governor's Office for Children and Families	Court Manager	Juanita	Burgest	jburgest@atlantaga.gov	404-588-4740	
Harmony House Child Advocacy Center, Inc.	Family Violence Grants Specialist	Kristy	Carter	kristy.carter@children.ga.gov	404-656-5188	
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Volunteer/Outreach Coordinator	Wendy	Chitwood	hncacprograms@bellsouth.net	706-245-8700	
Georgia Mountain Women's Center, Inc.	Executive Director	Jan	Christiansen	jchristiansen@gcadv.org	404-209-0280	
Rape Crisis and Sexual Assault Services/University Health Services, Inc.	Executive Director	suzanne	dow	circleofhope@windstream.net	706-776-3406	
Gwinnett Sexual Assault H & Children's Advocacy Center	Director	Anne	Ealick Henry	aealickhenry@uh.org	706-774-2731	

Asst. Director Kate Bobb KBobb@gsac-cac.org 770-497-9122 Ann Ealick Henry

GNESA

12 agencies

Anderson - Ealick Henry

Agency/Organization	Title/Position	First Name	Last Name	E-mail Address	Phone Number	Signature
Ruth's Cottage	Legal Advocate	Divayna	Esquivel	legaladvocate02@rcpchl.net	229-387-9697	
Crisp County Board of Commissioners/Cordele	VMAP Coordinator	Celaneese	Floyd	cfloyd@pacga.org	229-426-5156	
Judicial Circuit DA's Office	Zone Manager	Paula	Galliard	pgalliard@atantaga.gov	404-588-4740	
Atlanta Victim Assistance, Inc.						
Battered Women's Shelter Inedba The Haven	Executive Director	Michelle	Girtman	mgirtman@valdostahaven.org	229-244-3176	
Union County Sheriff's Office	Support Systems Manager / CICC Board Member	Melanie	Harris	mharris@unioncountysoga.org	706-439-6066	
Georgia Legal Services Program	Attorney	Sally	Haskins	shaskins@glsp.org	706-649-7493	
Georgia Public Safety Training Center	Assistant Director	Keith E.	Howard	khoward@gpstc.org	478-993-4416	
Tapestri, Inc.	Executive Director	Vanisa	Karic	vanisa@tapestri.org	404-299-2185	
Hospitality House	Assistant Director	Malinda	Kogerma	hmalinda@gmail.com	706-235-4881	
Family Crisis Center of Walker, Dade, Cattoosa & Chattooga Counties, Inc.	Director	Kristy	Lawson	klawson@fcwdcc.org	706-375-7180	
Family Crisis Center of Walker, Dade, Cattoosa & Chattooga Counties, Inc.	Director	Kristy	Lawson	klawson@fcwdcc.org	706-375-7180	
Jewish Family & Career Services	Shalom Bayit (Peace in the Home) Program Director	Wendy	Lipshutz	wlpshutz@jfc-atlanta.org	770-677-9322	
Georgia Commission on Family Violence	Executive Director	Greg	Loughlin	greg.loughlin@gaoc.us	404-463-6230	
Halcyon Home for Battered Women, Inc.	Executive Director	Chris	Marsh	halcyon@rose.net	229-226-6682	
DeKalb Rape Crisis Center	Executive Director	Phyllis W	Miller	phyllis@dekalbrapecrisiscenter.org	404-377-1429	

3 copies

Agency/Organization	Title/Position	First Name	Last Name	E-mail Address	Phone Number	Signature
<u>Auth's Cottage</u>	Legal Advocate	Divayna	Esquivel	legaladvocate02@rcpch.net	229-387-9697	
<u>Crisp County Board of Commissioners/Cordele</u>	WVAP Coordinator	Celanese	Floyd	cfloyd@pacga.org	229-426-5156	
Judicial Circuit DA's Office	Zone Manager	Paula	Galliard	pgalliard@atantataga.gov	404-588-4740	
Atlanta Victim Assistance, Inc.						
Battered Women's Shelter Inc dba The Haven	Executive Director	Michelle	Girtman	mgirtman@valdostahaven.org	229-244-3176	
	Support Systems Manager / CICC Board Member					
Union County Sheriff's Office		Melanie	Harris	mharris@unioncountysoga.org	706-439-6066	
Georgia Legal Services Program	Attorney	Sally	Haskins	shaskins@gisp.org	706-649-7493	
Georgia Public Safety Training Center	Assistant Director	Keith E.	Howard	khoward@gpsc.org	478-993-4416	
Tapestri, Inc.	Executive Director	Vanisa	Karic	vanisa@tapestri.org	404-299-2185	
<u>Hospitality House</u>	Assistant Director	Malinda	Kogerma	hmaldinda@gmail.com	706-235-4881	
Family Crisis Center of Walker, Dade, Catooosa & Chattooga Counties, Inc.	Director	Kristy	Lawson	klawson@fcwdcc.org	706-375-7180	
Family Crisis Center of Walker, Dade, Catooosa & Chattooga Counties, Inc.	Director	Kristy	Lawson	kawson@fcwdcc.org	706-375-7180	
<u>Jewish Family &amp; Career Services</u>	Shalom Bayit (Peace in the Home) Program Director	Wendy	Lipshutz	wplshutz@jfs-atlanta.org	770-677-9322	
Georgia Commission on Family Violence	Executive Director	Greg	Loughlin	greg.loughlin@gaaoc.us	404-463-6230	
Halcyon Home for Battered Women, Inc.	Executive Director	Chris	Marsh	halcyon@rose.net	229-226-6682	
<u>DeKalb Rape Crisis Center</u>	Executive Director	Phyllis W	Miller	phyllis@dekabrapecrisiscenter.org	404-377-1429	

5 copies

Wendy  
 Miller  
 Jan 25

Esquivel - Miller

Agency/Organization	Title/Position	First Name	Last Name	E-mail Address	Phone Number	Signature
Henry County Police Department/Henry County Board of Commissioners	Research & Development Specialist	Kimberly	Monast	kmonast@co.henry.ga.us	770-288-8133	
Tapestri, Inc.	Legal Advocate	Yamile	Morales	yamile@tapestri.org	404-299-2185	
Atlanta Victim Assistance, Inc.	Director	Brenda	Muhammad	binuhammad@atlantaga.gov	404-588-4740	
GPSTC	Public Safety Training Instructor	Kelli	Owen	kowen@gpstc.org	478-993-4474	
Crisis Line & Safe House	Shelter Director	Suzanne	Palmer	SPalmer@cl-sh.org	478-738 9800	
Division of Aging Services/DHS	Program Administrator of Adult Protective Services	Barbara	Pastirik	bapastirik@dhr.state.ga.us	404 675 3421	
Prosecuting Attorneys' Council	Victims Services	Carla	Rieffel	crieffel@pacga.org	404-969-4024	
Cherokee Family Violence Center	Executive Director	Meg	Rogers	meg@cfc.org	770 479 1804	
AOC	Project Coordinator	Stacey	Seldon	stacey.seldon@gaaoc.us	404-463-0043	
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Director of Public Policy	Allison	Smith-Burk	asmith@gcadv.org	404-272-4500	
Safe Haven Transitional Inc.	Case Manager	Joan	Starks	johann1908@gmail.com	404-241-8740	
Administrative Office of the Courts	Program Manager	Lateefah	Thomas	lateefah.thomas@gaaoc.us	404-463-1906	
Georgia Commission on Family Violence	Program Manager	Jennifer	Thomas	jennifer.thomas@gaaoc.us	404-463-1662	
AOC	Accountability Courts Manager	Lateefah	Thomas	stacey.seldon@gaaoc.us	404-463-0043	
Forsyth County Sheriff's Office	Victim Advocate	Jean	Unterreiner	jaunterreiner@forsythco.com	678-455-8538	
Partnership Against Domestic Violence	President & CEO	Daphne	Walker	Daphne.Walker@padv.org	404-870-9761	
Safe Haven Transitional Inc.	Executive Director	Mary	Winfrey	vmwinfrey@yahoo.com	404-241-8740	

Georgia Coalition Against DV Director Training Christy Shewalter chshewalter@gcadv.org

6 agencies

Monast - Winfrey



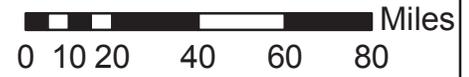
## 2014-2016 VAWA Implementation Plan Subcommittee Descriptions

- **Training:** The Training Initiatives Subcommittee will work to ensure that trainings on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking are widely accessible, are developed in collaboration with other training subgrantees, and are clearly communicated to current and potential stakeholder audiences across the state of Georgia.
- **Performance and Evaluation:** The Performance Measurement and Evaluation Subcommittee has three main purposes. First, to use programmatic data to help subgrantees and their agencies improve their work. Second, to help CJCC create or revise reporting tools using models from other states or agencies. Third, to assess the progress made on the goals and priorities as outlined in the Implementation Plan.
- **Multidisciplinary Teams:** The Multidisciplinary Team Subcommittee will build the capacity of existing services and resources by providing templates and model protocols that support new and existing multidisciplinary partnerships.
- **Underserved Communities:** The Underserved Populations Subcommittee works to enhance victim safety and access to services for underserved communities. Its members accomplish this goal by identifying underserved victim populations and their needs; identifying barriers to service provision; identifying resources and technical assistance; and building service providers' capacity to provide culturally sensitive and population specific services through tools and training.
- **Policy and Protocols (formulary called Legislative):** The Policy Development and Analysis Subcommittee will serve as a hub for sharing information regarding legislation or regulations that may impact victims; and as a leader for the State of Georgia in creating legislation, policies and protocols and model responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

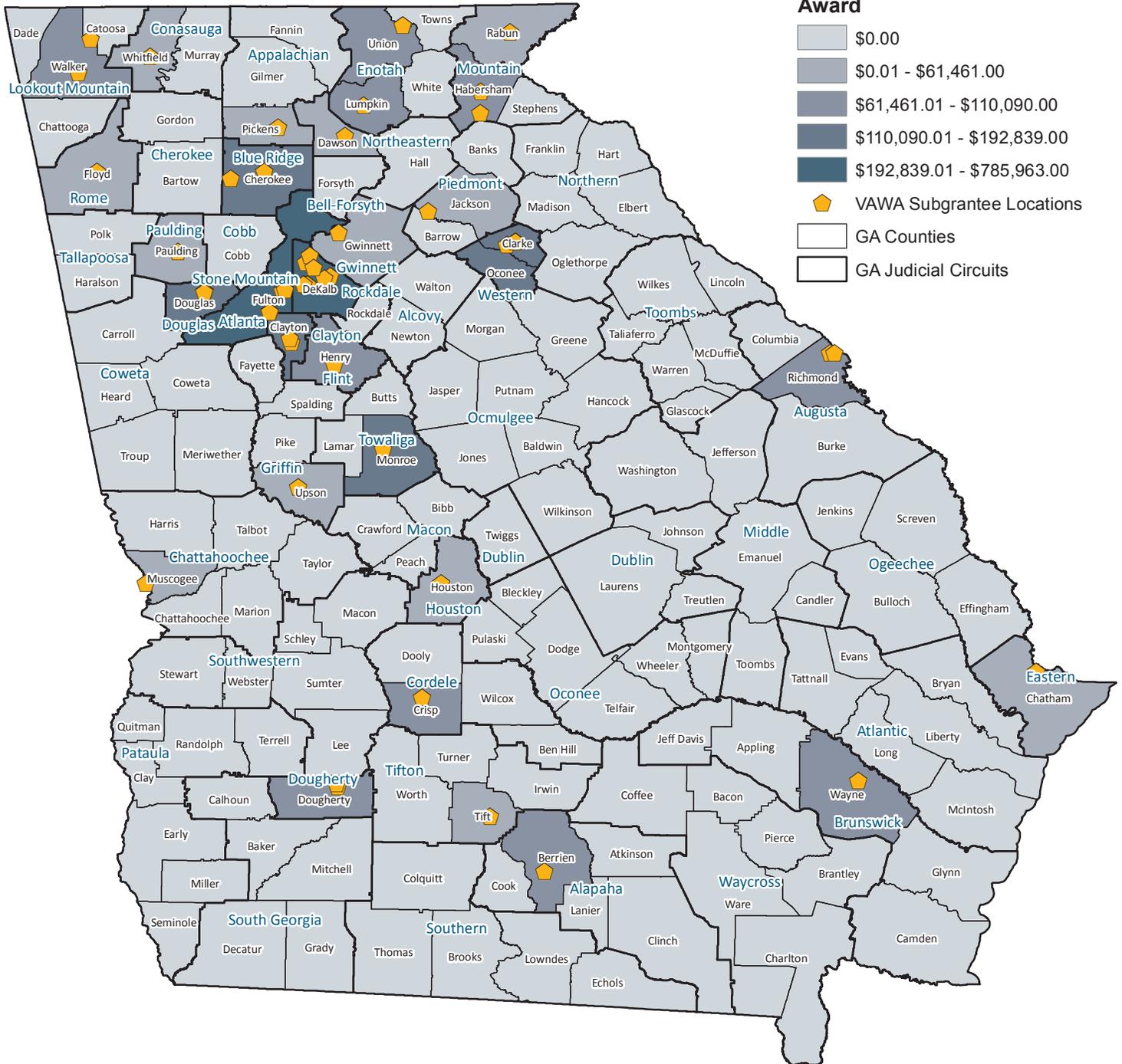
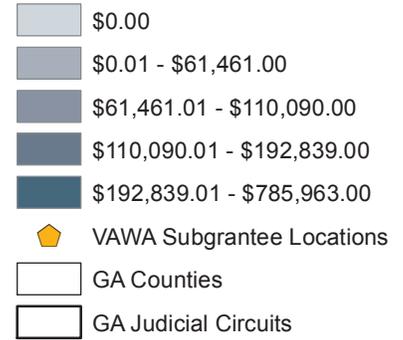
State of Georgia  
2014-2016 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan  
Subcommittee Members

Agency/Organization	Title/Position	First Name	Last Name	E-mail Address	Subcommittee	Attended Meeting?
Raksha, Inc	Executive Director	Aparna	Bhattacharyya	director@raksha.org	Training	3.6.13
GNESA	President/CEO	Jennifer	Bivins	jbivins@gnesa.org	Training	3.6.13
Gwinnett Sexual Assault & Children's Advocacy Center	CEO/ Executive Director	Ann	Burdges	aburdges@gsac-cac.org	Training	no
Harmony House Child Advocacy Center, Inc.	Volunteer/Outreach Coordinator	Wendy	Chitwood	hhcacprograms@bellsouth.net	Training	3.6.13
Harmony House Child Advocacy Center, Inc.	Executive Director	Laurie	Whitworth	harmonyhousecac@bellsouth.net	Training	3.6.13
Georgia Mountain Women's Center, Inc.	Executive Director	suzanne	dow	circleofhope@windstream.net	Training	3.6.13
Battered Women's Shelter Inc dba The Haven	Executive Director	Michelle	Girtman	mgirtman@valdostahaven.org	Training	3.6.13
Crisis Line & Safe House	Shelter Director	Suzanne	Palmer	SPalmer@cl-sh.org	Training	3.6.13
GAAOC	program manager	Jennifer	Thomas	jennifer.thomas@gaaoc.us	Training	no
Prosecuting Attorneys' Council	Victims Services Coordinator	Carla	Rieffel	crieffel@pacga.org	Training	3.6.13
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Director of Training and Membership	Christy	Showalter	CShowalter@gcadv.org	Training	no
GPSTC	Instructor	Kelli	Owen	kowen@gpstc.org	Training	3.6.13
Halcyon Home	Executive Director	Chris	Marsh	halcyon@rose.net	Training	no
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Director of Public Policy	Allison	Smith-Burk	asmith@gcadv.org	Training	3.6.13
Prosecuting Attorneys' Council	Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Res	Sharla	Jackson	sdjackson@pacga.org	Training	3.6.13
GCADV	Community Resource Coordinator	Shenna	Morris	sjohnson@gcadv.org	Evaluation	3.3.14
Crisis Line and Safe House	Legal Advocate	Jamie	Bormann	jbormann@cl-sh.org	Evaluation	3.3.14
Governor's Office for Children and Families	Administrator, Family Violence Division	Dahlia	Bell Brown	dahlia.bell@children.ga.gov	Evaluation	3.3.14
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Director of Public Policy	Allison	Smith-Burk	asmith@gcadv.org	Policy	3.5.14
GSAC-CAC	Assistant Director	Kate	Bobb	kbobb@gsac-cac.org	Policy	3.5.14
GNESA	President/CEO	Jennifer	Bivins	jbivins@gnesa.org	Policy	no
Governor's Office for Children and Families	Administrator, Family Violence Division	Dahlia	Bell Brown	dahlia.bell@children.ga.gov	Policy	3.5.14
GCFV	FVIP Compliance Coordinator	La Donna	Varnier	LaDonna.Varnier@gaaoc.us	Policy	3.5.14
GCADV	Community Resource Coordinator	Shenna	Morris	sjohnson@gcadv.org	Policy	3.5.14
GCFV	Fatality Review Project Review Coordinator	Jenny	Aszman	jenny.aszman@gaaoc.us	Policy	3.5.14
Rape Crisis and Sexual Assault Services/University Health Services	Director	Anne	Ealick Henry	aealickhenry@uh.org	MDT	3.6.14
Battered Women's Shelter Inc dba The Haven	Executive Director	Michelle	Girtman	mgirtman@valdostahaven.org	MDT	3.6.14
Harmony House Child Advocacy Center, Inc.	Volunteer/Outreach Coordinator	Wendy	Chitwood	hhcacprograms@bellsouth.net	MDT	no
Henry County Police Department/Henry County Board of Commissioners	Research & Development Specialist	Kimberly	Monast	kmonast@co.henry.ga.us	MDT	3.6.14
GCADV	Fatality Review Project Coordinator	Taylor	Tabb	ttabb@gcadv.org	MDT	no
GCADV	Community Resource Coordinator	Shenna	Morris	sjohnson@gcadv.org	MDT	3.6.14
Harmony House Child Advocacy Center, Inc.	Executive Director	Laurie	Whitworth	harmonyhousecac@bellsouth.net	MDT	3.6.14
GNESA	Prevention Coordinator	Mosi	Bayo	mbayo@gnesa.org	MDT	3.6.14
GNESA	President/CEO	Jennifer	Bivins	jbivins@gnesa.org	MDT	3.6.14
Henry County Police Department/Henry County Board of Commissioners	Research & Development Specialist	Kimberly	Monast	kmonast@co.henry.ga.us	Underserved	3.4.14
Georgia Commission on Family Violence	Program Manager	Jennifer	Thomas	jennifer.thomas@gaaoc.us	Underserved	
Jewish Family & Career Services	Shalom Bayit (Peace in the Home) Program	Wendy	Lipshutz	wlpshutz@jfccs-atlanta.org	Underserved	3.4.14
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Director of Public Policy	Allison	Smith-Burk	asmith@gcadv.org	Underserved	3.4.14
Rape Crisis and Sexual Assault Services/University Health Services	Director	Anne	Ealick Henry	aealickhenry@uh.org	Underserved	3.4.14
Raksha, Inc	Executive Director	Aparna	Bhattacharyya	director@raksha.org	Underserved	3.4.14
Ruth's Cottage	Legal Advocate	Divayna	Esquivel	legaladvocate02@rcpch.net	Underserved	3.4.14
Safe Haven Transitional Inc.	Executive Director	Mary	Winfrey	vmwinfrey@yahoo.com	Underserved	3.4.14
Crisis Line and Safe House	Legal Advocate	Jamie	Bormann	jbormann@cl-sh.org	Underserved	3.4.14
GNESA	President/CEO	Jennifer	Bivins	jbivins@gnesa.org	Underserved	3.4.14
GNESA	Prevention Coordinator	Mosi	Bayo	mbayo@gnesa.org	Underserved	3.4.14
Caminar Latino	Executive Director	Jessica	Nunan	'jnnunan@caminarlatino.org'	Underserved	3.4.14
GCFV	FVIP Compliance Coordinator	La Donna	Varnier	LaDonna.Varnier@gaaoc.us	Underserved	3.4.14
GAAOC	Project Coordinator	Stacey	Seldon	'stacey.seldon@gaaoc.us'	Underserved	3.4.14
GCADV	Community Resource Coordinator	Shenna	Morris	sjohnson@gcadv.org	Underserved	3.4.14

# 2013 VAWA Competitive Awards Amount by Recipient Agency Locations



## VAWA Competitive Grant Amount Award



This map was created using the VAWA Competitive Grant data contained by Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Map created by Ren Hafner, Operations Analyst, at the Statistical Analysis Center at the CJCC. Map date March 3, 2014. For questions or concerns please contact Ren.Hafner@cjcc.ga.gov.





## State of Georgia

### 2013 S.T.O.P. VAWA Subgrantee Directory

**Prepared by:**

Shontel Wright, **S.T.O.P. Administrator**

Betty Barnard, **Planning & Policy Development Specialist, Victim Assistance Unit**

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

104 Marietta Street, Suite 440

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

(404) 657-1965 phone

(404) 657-1957 fax

**S.T.O.P. Formula Grant Award:** 2013-WF-AX-0013

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### **Administrative Office of the Courts**

244 Washington St Suite 300  
Atlanta, GA 30334

**County:** Fulton

**Award amount:** \$67,118

**Project Title:** DV Court and Training Curriculum

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Administrative Office of the Courts**

244 Washington St Suite 300  
Atlanta, GA 30334

**County:** Fulton

**Award amount:** \$25,000

**Project Title:** Connecting Community Resources with Law Enforcement

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Atlanta Victim Assistance, Inc.**

150 Garnett Street, 3rd Floor  
Atlanta, GA 30303

**County:** Fulton

**Award amount:** \$91,495

**Project Title:** Law Enforcement Advocate Program

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs; Victim Witness Assistance Program (Law Enforcement or Prosecution)

### **Berrien County Board of Commissioners**

201 North Davis Street, Room 128  
Nashville, GA 31639

**County:** Berrien

**Award amount:** \$70,000

**Project Title:** Alapaha Circuit D.A.'s VAWA Unit

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Caminar Latino, Inc.**

PO Box 48623  
Doraville, GA 30362-1623

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$39,531

**Project Title:** Providing Culturally Appropriate DV Services for Latinas and their families

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs

## **Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Atlanta, Inc.**

680 West Peachtree Street, NW  
Atlanta, GA 30308-1984

**County:** Fulton

**Award amount:** \$76,222

**Project Title:** VAWA Project 2014

**Core services provided:** Legal Services Provider

## **Cherokee County Board of Commissioners**

1130 Bluffs Parkway  
Canton, GA 30114-5632

**County:** Cherokee

**Award amount:** \$70,000

**Project Title:** Violence Against Women Prosecution Team

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Cherokee Family Violence Center**

P.O. Box 489  
Canton, GA 30169-0489

**County:** Cherokee

**Award amount:** \$44,843

**Project Title:** Multicultural Advocacy Program

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs

## **Clayton County Board of Commissioners**

112 Smith Street  
Jonesboro, GA 30236

**County:** Clayton

**Award amount:** \$70,000

**Project Title:** Clayton County District Attorney's Office Criminal Justice Systems Improvements

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Crisp County Board of Commissioners**

210 S. 7th St.  
Cordele, GA 31015-4217

**County:** Crisp

**Award amount:** \$70,000

**Project Title:** DA's Office STOP VAWA Prosecution Unit

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Dawson County Board of Commissioners**

25 Justice Way

Dawsonville, GA 30534-3431

**County:** Dawson

**Award amount:** \$39,589

**Project Title:** S.T.O.P. VAWA-Domestic Violence Investigator

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **DeKalb County Board of Commissioners**

1300 Commerce Drive

Decatur, GA 30030-3222

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$50,786

**Project Title:** Domestic Violence Prosecution and Training

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **DeKalb County Government**

1300 Commerce Drive

Decatur, GA 30030-3222

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$50,000

**Project Title:** Domestic Violence / Sexual Assault Unit

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **DeKalb Rape Crisis Center**

204 Church Street

Decatur, GA 30030-3328

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$25,000

**Project Title:** Bilingual Victim Services

**Core services provided:** Sexual Assault Program

## **Dougherty County Board of Commissioners**

P. O. Box 1827

Albany, GA 31702

**County:** Dougherty

**Award amount:** \$50,000

**Project Title:** Dougherty County District Attorney STOP VAWA Program

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Douglas County Board of Commissioners**

8700 Hospital Drive

Douglasville, GA 30134-2286

**County:** Douglas

**Award amount:** \$53,849

**Project Title:** Douglas County Domestic Violence Unit

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Douglas County Task Force on Family Violence, Inc.**

P.O. Box 362

Douglasville, GA 30133-3301

**County:** Douglas

**Award amount:** \$83,499

**Project Title:** DV-ALERT

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs; Sexual Assault Program

### **F.A.I.T.H. in Rabun County, Inc.**

PO Box 1964

Clayton, GA 30525-0050

**County:** Rabun

**Award amount:** \$28,323

**Project Title:** FAITH's Sexual Assault Program

**Core services provided:** Sexual Assault Program

### **Family Crisis Center of Walker, Dade, Catoosa & Chattooga Counties, Inc.**

P.O. Box 252

LaFayette, GA 30728

**County:** Walker

**Award amount:** \$36,861

**Project Title:** Victim Services

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs

### **Four Points, Inc.**

P.O. Box 1212

Lafayette, GA 30728-1212

**County:** Walker

**Award amount:** \$25,000

**Project Title:** Domestic Violence Task Force Team Coordinator

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs

## **Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

114 New Street Suite B

Decatur, GA 30030

**County:** Dekalb

**Award amount:** \$37,500

**Project Title:** GCADV Domestic Violence Advocate Training Grant

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

114 New Street Suite B

Decatur, GA 30030

**County:** Dekalb

**Award amount:** \$177,561

**Project Title:** Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Georgia Commission on Family Violence**

244 Washington Street

Atlanta, GA 30334-9052

**County:** Fulton

**Award amount:** \$60,032

**Project Title:** Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Georgia Legal Services Program, Inc.**

P.O. Box 176

Columbus, GA 31902-0176

**County:** Fulton

**Award amount:** \$28,249

**Project Title:** Domestic Violence Project (VAWA)

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Georgia Mountain Women's Center, Inc.**

PO Box 833

Cornelia, GA 30531+5340

**County:** Habersham

**Award amount:** \$23,100

**Project Title:** Improved System Response for Victims of Domestic Violence

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault, Inc.**

817 West Peachtree Street, Suite 200

Atlanta, GA 30308-1971

**County:** Fulton

**Award amount:** \$120,137

**Project Title:** Training grant for LE, SANE/SAFEs, Prosecutors

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Georgia Public Safety Training Center**

1000 Indian Springs Drive

Forsyth, GA 31029

**County:** Monroe

**Award amount:** \$138,990

**Project Title:** STOP VAWA Grant Program

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Grady Health System Rape Crisis Center**

80 Jesse Hill Jr Dr SE

Atlanta, GA 30303-6049

**County:** Fulton

**Award amount:** \$69,122

**Project Title:** Victim Services

**Core services provided:** Sexual Assault Program

### **Gwinnett Sexual Assault Center, Inc.**

PO Box 1329

Duluth, GA 30096-0024

**County:** Gwinnett

**Award amount:** \$61,461

**Project Title:** Sexual assault training

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Habersham County**

555 Monroe Street, Unit 20

Clarksville, GA 30523+7815

**County:** Habersham

**Award amount:** \$58,272

**Project Title:** Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Special Victims Unit

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## Henry County Board of Commissioners

140 Henry Parkway

McDonough, GA 30253-6696

**County:** Henry

**Award amount:** \$70,000

**Project Title:** Henry STOP VAWA Alliance

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## Houston County Board of Commissioners

201 North Perry Parkway

Perry, GA 31069

**County:** Houston

**Award amount:** \$50,000

**Project Title:** Prosecution

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## International Women's House, Inc.

PO Box 1327

Decatur, GA 30031-1327

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$60,065

**Project Title:** VAWA-Victims Services

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs

## Lily Pad SANE Center Inc.

P.O. Box 70938

Albany, GA 31708

**County:** Dougherty

**Award amount:** \$50,425

**Project Title:** The Bob Boren Sexual Assault Center

**Core services provided:** Sexual Assault Program

## NOA's Ark Inc.

PO Box 685

Dahlonega, GA 30533-3197

**County:** Lumpkin

**Award amount:** \$86,990

**Project Title:** Dual Program DV Shelter/Legal Services

**Core services provided:** Legal Services Provider

## **Oconee County Board of Commissioners**

Office of the District Attorney, P.O. Box 1226  
Athens, GA 30603-1226

**County:** Oconee

**Award amount:** \$70,000

**Project Title:** Special Victims Unit - Investigations - Western Judicial Circuit

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Oconee County Board of Commissioners**

Office of the District Attorney, P.O. Box 1226  
Athens, GA 30603-1226

**County:** Oconee

**Award amount:** \$70,000

**Project Title:** Special Victims Unit, Western Judicial Circuit

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Partnership Against Domestic Violence**

P.O. Box 170225  
Atlanta, GA 30317-0225

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$89,250

**Project Title:** PADV's Legal Advocacy Program

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs; Legal Services Provider

## **Paulding County Board of Commissioners**

280 Constitution Blvd Room 2072  
Dallas, GA 30132+4615

**County:** Paulding

**Award amount:** \$50,000

**Project Title:** Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Pickens County Board of Commissioners**

1266 East Church Street  
Jasper, GA 30143

**County:** Pickens

**Award amount:** \$40,835

**Project Title:** Prosecution

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Piedmont Rape Crisis Center<sup>1</sup>**

1865 West Broad Street, Suite 6  
Athens, GA 30606

**County:** Jackson

**Award amount:** \$25,000

**Project Title:** Victim Services

**Core services provided:** Sexual Assault Program

## **Project Safe Inc.**

P.O. Box 7532  
Athens, GA 30604

**County:** Clarke

**Award amount:** \$50,141

**Project Title:** Individual & Systems Level Coordinated Response

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs

## **Raksha, Inc**

P.O. Box 12337  
Atlanta, GA 30355-2337

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$66,921

**Project Title:** Himmatt - Courage to End Violence

**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs

## **Raksha, Inc**

P.O. Box 12337  
Atlanta, GA 30355-2337

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$25,000

**Project Title:** Training and Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement and South Asian cultural and faith Leaders

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

## **Refugee Family Services**

5561-H Memorial Drive  
Stone Mountain, GA 30083

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$102,302

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<sup>1</sup> Awarded to Community Connection of Northeast Georgia. Piedmont Rape Crisis Center is located in Hochston, GA.

**Project Title:** Refugee Family Violence Prevention Project  
**Core services provided:** Domestic Violence Programs

### **SafeHomes of Augusta**

Post Office Box 3187  
Augusta, GA 30914-3187  
**County:** Richmond  
**Award amount:** \$23,586  
**Project Title:** Criminal Justice Improvement/Law Enforcement Training  
**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Sexual Assault Center of NWGA**

PO Box 928  
Rome, GA 30162-0928  
**County:** Floyd  
**Award amount:** \$32,893  
**Project Title:** Direct Victim Services  
**Core services provided:** Counseling Services; Legal Services Provider; Sexual Assault Program

### **Southern Crescent Sexual Assault Center Inc.**

P.O. Box 1788  
Jonesboro, GA 30237-1788  
**County:** Clayton  
**Award amount:** \$71,427  
**Project Title:** SCSAC Victim Services  
**Core services provided:** Sexual Assault Program

### **Support in Abusive Family Emergencies, Inc.**

P.O. Box 11  
Blairsville, GA 30514-0011  
**County:** Union  
**Award amount:** \$25,000  
**Project Title:** S.A.F.E. Sexual Assault Program  
**Core services provided:** Sexual Assault Program

### **Support in Abusive Family Emergencies, Inc.**

P.O. Box 11  
Blairsville, GA 30514-0011  
**County:** Union  
**Award amount:** \$35,000

**Project Title:** S.A.F.E. Community Response  
**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Tapestri, Inc.**

PMB 362, 3939 Lavista Rd. Ste.E.  
Tucker, GA 30084

**County:** DeKalb

**Award amount:** \$55,994

**Project Title:** Court Services to Immigrant Survivors

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **The Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County**

301 College Avenue  
Athens, GA 30601

**County:** Clarke

**Award amount:** \$70,000

**Project Title:** Community Safety and Accountability Prosecution Team

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **The Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County (for Athens-Clarke County Police)**

301 College Avenue  
Athens, GA 30601

**County:** Clarke

**Award amount:** \$70,000

**Project Title:** Support for Detectives & Clerk

**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Tifton Judicial Circuit Shelter, Inc. dba Ruth's Cottage**

PO Box 2727  
Tifton, GA 31793

**County:** Tift

**Award amount:** \$55,389

**Project Title:** Victim Services

**Core services provided:** Legal Services Provider

### **Union Mission, Inc.**

120 Fahm Street  
Savannah, GA 31401

**County:** Chatham  
**Award amount:** \$43,362  
**Project Title:** Women's Empowerment & Domestic Violence Counseling Program  
**Core services provided:** Counseling Services; Domestic Violence Programs

### **University Health Services, Inc.**

1350 Walton Way  
Augusta, GA 30901-2629  
**County:** Richmond  
**Award amount:** \$77,168  
**Project Title:** Comprehensive core services to victims involving sexual violence crimes against women.  
**Core services provided:** Sexual Assault Program

### **Upson County Board of Commissioners**

P.O. Box 871  
Thomaston, GA 30286-0011  
**County:** Upson  
**Award amount:** \$50,000  
**Project Title:** S.T.O.P. VAWA Prosecution Program  
**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Wayne County Board of Commissioners**

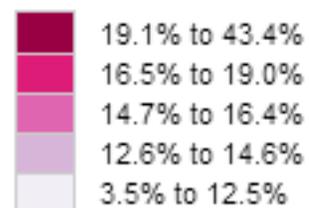
PO Box 270  
Jesup, GA 31598  
**County:** Wayne  
**Award amount:** \$70,000  
**Project Title:** VAWA Prosecution Unit  
**Core services provided:** Not applicable

### **Whitfield County Board of Commissioners**

P.O. Box 248  
Dalton, GA 30722-0248  
**County:** Whitfield  
**Award amount:** \$57,231  
**Project Title:** CJSI-VAWA PROSECUTION  
**Core services provided:** Not applicable

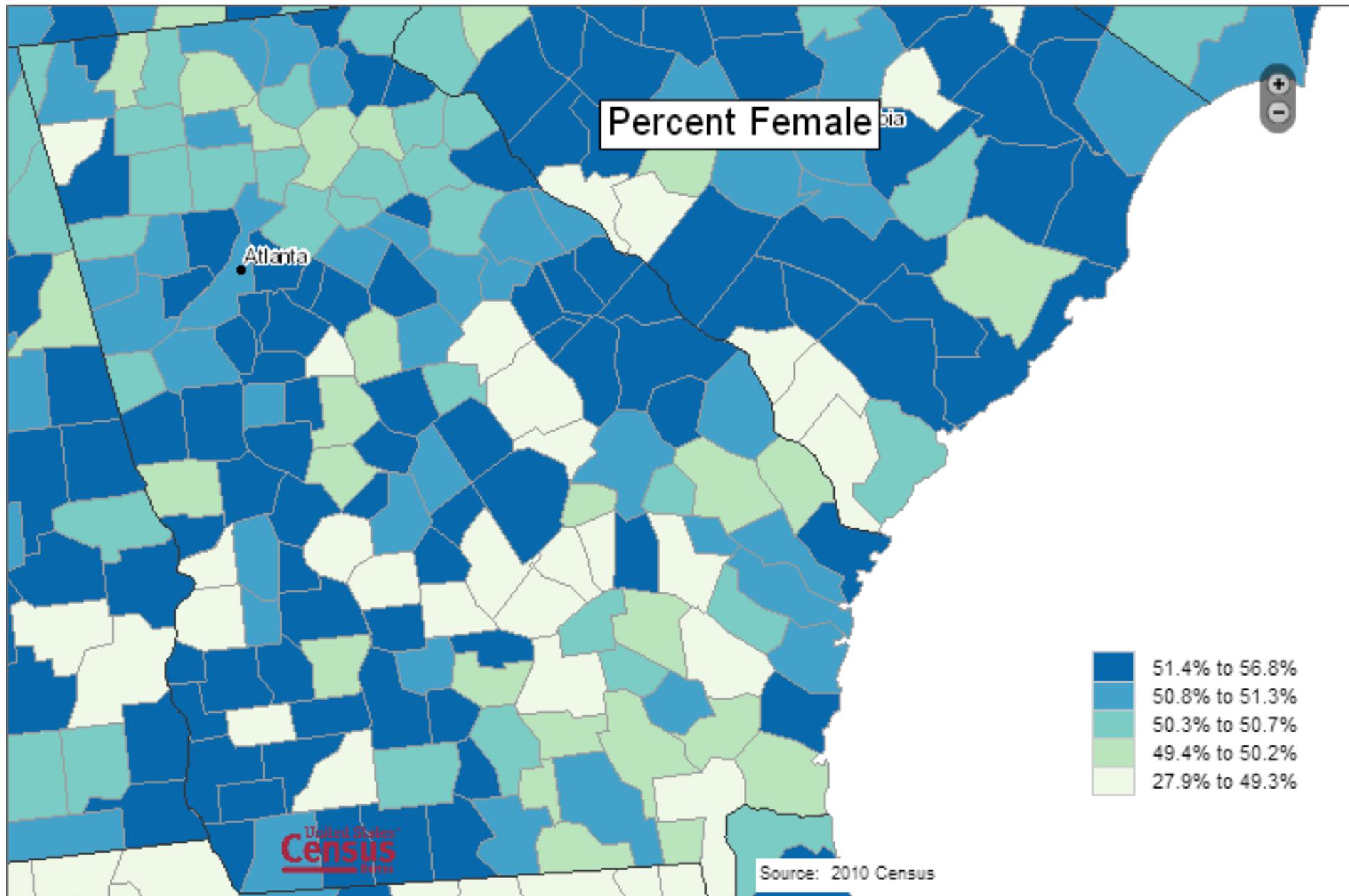
# Percent 65 years and over

Atlanta



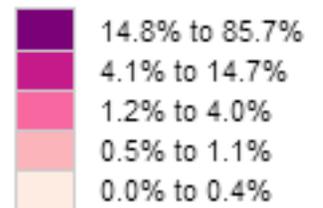
United States  
**Census**  
BUREAU

Source: 2010 Census



# Percent Black or African American

Atlanta

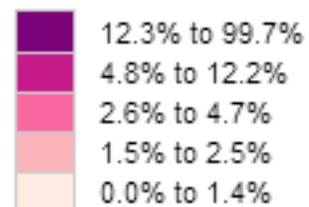


United States  
**Census**  
2010

Source: 2010 Census

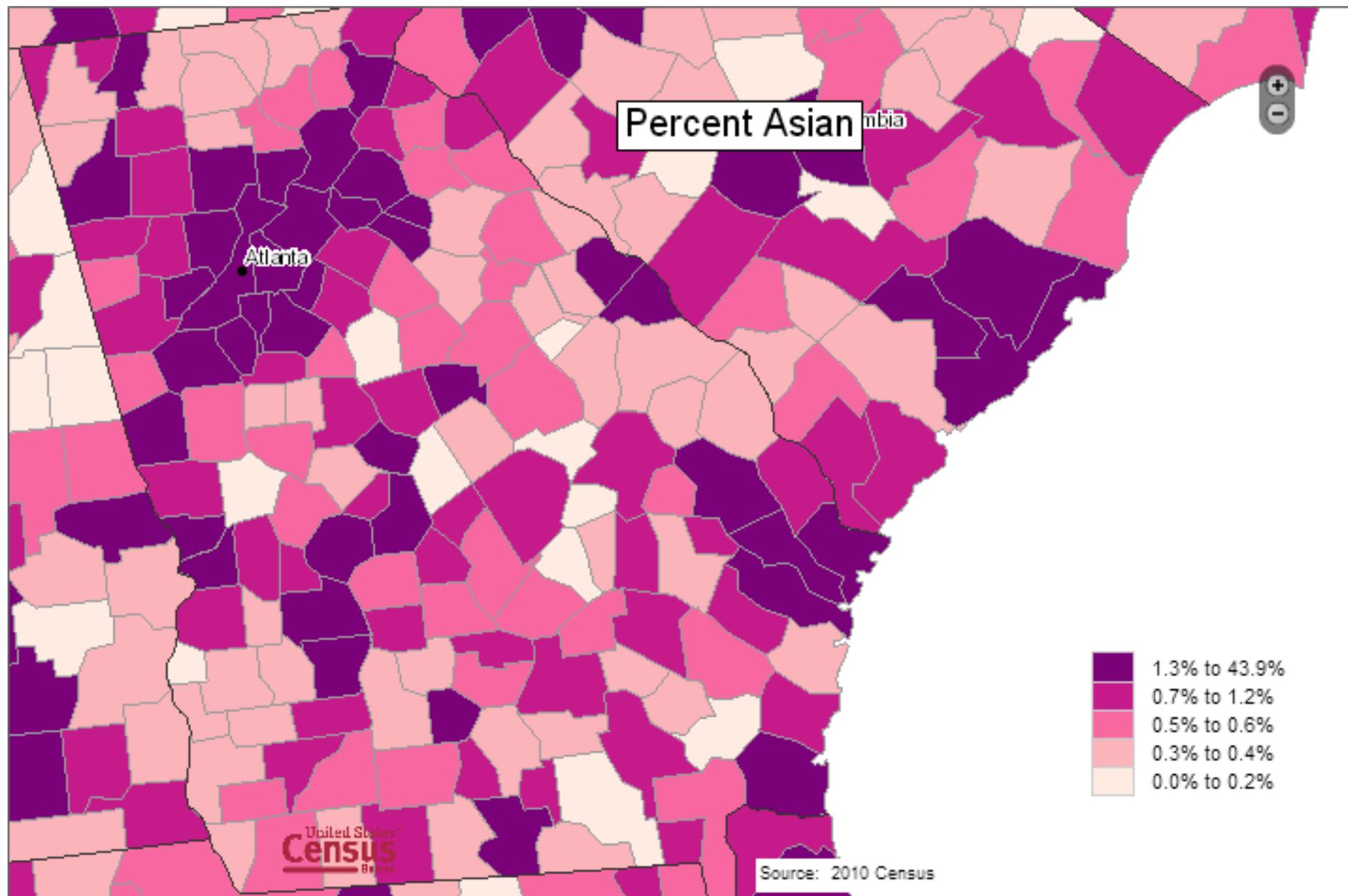
Percent Hispanic or Latino (of any race)

Atlanta



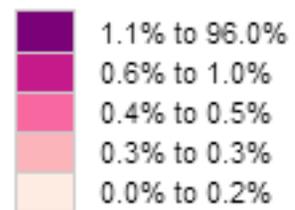
United States  
Census  
BUREAU

Source: 2010 Census



# Percent American Indian and Alaska Native

Atlanta

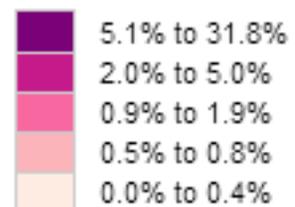


United States  
**Census**  
BUREAU

Source: 2010 Census

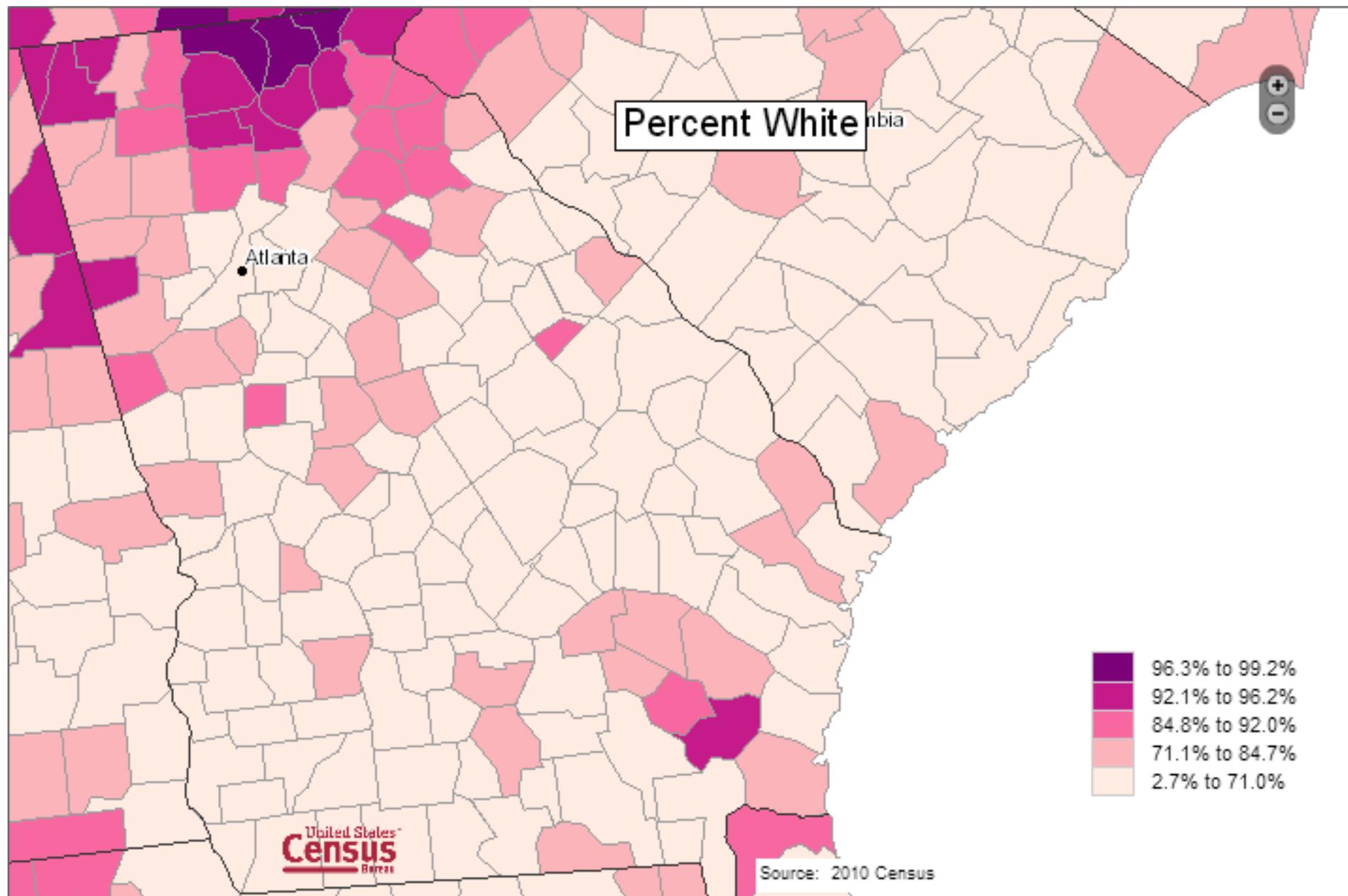
# Percent Some Other Race

Atlanta

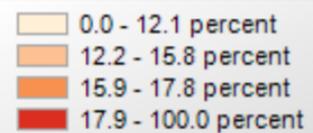
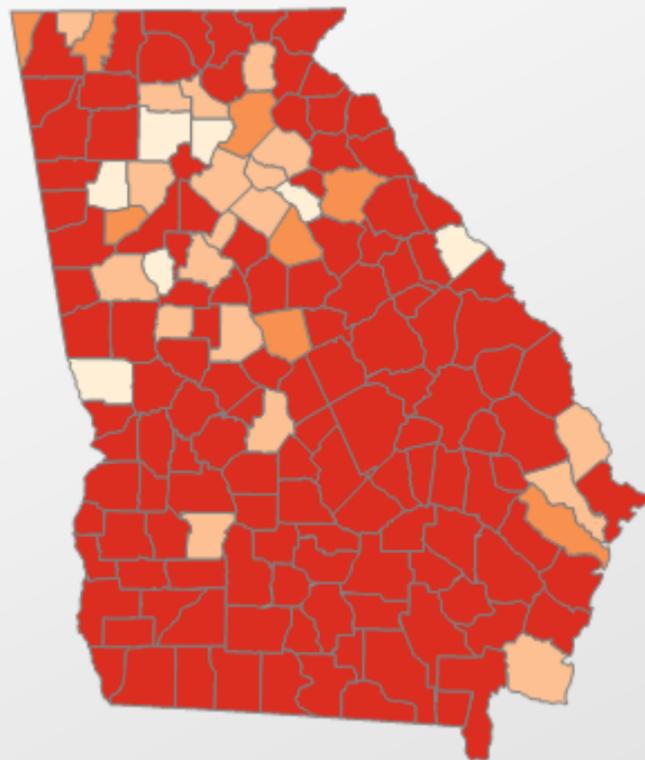


United States  
**Census**  
2010

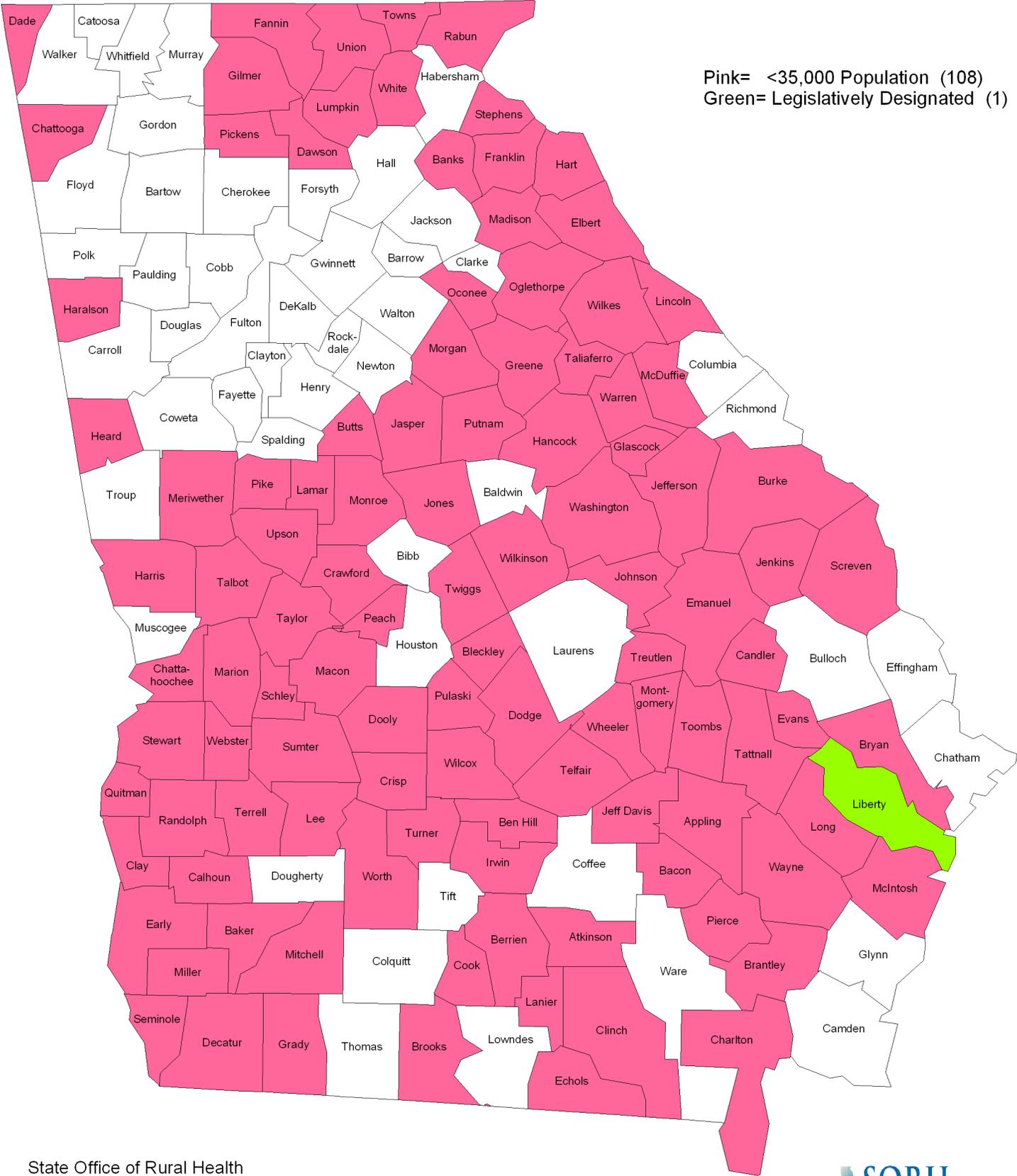
Source: 2010 Census



Percent of total population in poverty, 2011: Georgia

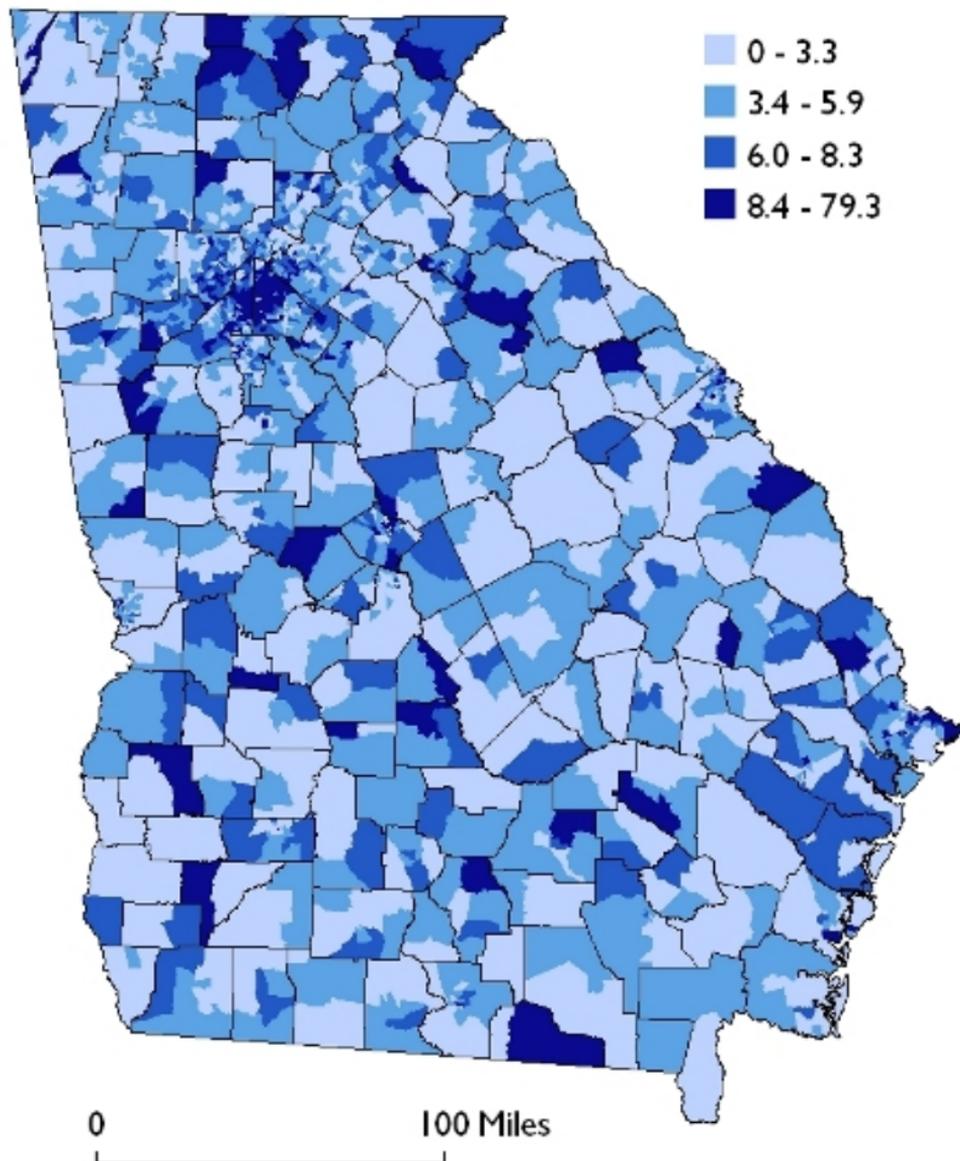


# Georgia's Rural Counties



State Office of Rural Health  
 502 South 7th Street  
 Cordele, GA 31015  
 Ph: 229-401-3090  
 August 2008





# 2012 Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Annual Report

## Finding #1: Children Exposed to Domestic Violence

Children are often the silent victims of domestic violence, a fact which can perpetuate the cycle of violence in families and communities.

### Recommendations:

#### Family Violence Task Forces and Domestic Violence Programs-

- Evaluate the community resources available to families who have lost a loved one to homicide and the process for making families aware of them. Specifically, assess how families are connected to helping agencies when a murder-suicide occurs, including the Georgia Crime Victims Compensation Program.
- Develop relationships with and build capacity of local school boards, teachers, faith agencies with youth groups, after-school program, camp counselors, coaches and teen parent program staff to provide resources and programs on children witnessing abuse at home.
- Coordinate efforts and build rapport between law enforcement and service providers to serve children exposed to domestic violence.

#### The Division of Family and Children Services and New Caregivers-

- Prioritize the emotional and mental health of surviving children following the homicide. All surviving children should receive professional counseling with therapists who specialize in grief and trauma.
- Regularly update DFCS Child Abuse Protocol in collaboration with domestic violence advocates.

#### Prosecution-based Advocates and Law Enforcement Agencies-

- Implement partnerships so that prosecution-based advocates are notified when there is a domestic violence murder-suicide in your community. Reach out to family members to provide them with information on the Georgia Crime Victims Compensation Program and other services available to them.
- Partner with Child Advocacy Centers to provide forensic interviewing to greatly reduce the level of trauma experienced by children during interviews.

#### Statewide-

- Develop a statewide outreach program to link homicide survivors to the many services they will need: financial services, the Georgia Crime Victims Compensation Program, advocacy and case management, grief counseling, parenting support, etc.
- Develop a specific project to respond to children who are present at or witness a domestic violence homicide or who lose one or both parents to domestic violence homicide.

- Dedicate resources to effectively serve children exposed to domestic violence.
- Develop a statewide policy for law enforcement response to children at the scene of domestic violence incidents.

### Finding #2: Teen Dating Violence

Many relationships ending in homicide started when the victim was in their teens.

#### Recommendations:

##### Schools and School Boards-

- Partner with the local domestic violence program to incorporate nationally recognized teen dating violence curricula into school programming. Three suggested curricula include Safe Dates, Love Is Not Abuse, and The Fourth "R".
- Partner with a local domestic violence program to educate teachers, administrators, counselors, and health care providers on domestic violence, dating violence, and the warning signs of abuse
- Develop and implement policies and protocols for responding to domestic and dating violence among students, families, and staff.
- Provide adequate funding to ensure at least one part-time social worker is available at each school.
- Provide parents and guardians with information on teen dating violence warning signs and resources for help.

##### Domestic Violence Programs-

- Develop relationships with and build capacity of local school boards, teachers, faith agencies with youth groups, after-school programs, camp counselors, coaches, and teen parent program staff to provide resources and programs on healthy dating relationships.

##### Juvenile Courts and Statewide-

- Develop creative, non-criminal, community-based solutions for teens who use violence and for teen victims.
- Regularly assess teens for dating violence and link them with helping resources.
- All adults in Georgia should model and positively reinforce mutual respect, equality, good communication, and healthy relationships for teens.

##### Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Georgia Commission on Family Violence-

- Partner with the Department of Education to integrate teen dating violence information into existing bullying and health curriculum, and school climate initiatives as suggested in the 2012 GCFV Georgia State Plan to End Family Violence.

### Finding #3: Economic Abuse

Limited financial resources can be the single greatest barrier to leaving an abusive relationship.

#### Recommendations:

##### Prosecutors and Law Enforcement Agencies-

- Work with a local domestic violence program to connect victims with the economic support they need in order to keep them from having to return to their abuser for financial support. Learn how economic stability is connected to a victim's ability to stay away from the abuser and how economic stability makes for a more cooperative witness.
- Review materials and incorporate the recommendations and tools from the Guides to Safety and Economic Security provided by WOW.

##### Funders-

- Improve access to the Georgia Crime Victims Compensation Program.
- Support and replicate innovative local programs involving domestic violence advocates, landlords, and housing authorities collaborating to create permanent affordable housing specifically for domestic violence programs.

##### Funders and Domestic Violence Programs-

- Increase emphasis on services and strategies supporting long-term economic stability and wellbeing beyond temporary emergency funds.

##### Domestic Violence Programs-

- Offer training to local landlords, property managers, and housing authorities about domestic violence and relevant state and federal laws protecting domestic violence victims' housing rights.
- Learn about new and existing VAWA housing protections, which now include Low Income Housing Tax Credit properties, and work with local public housing authorities, local HUD Continuums of Care, and landlords to help them understand their obligations under VAWA.
- Learn about and advocate for victims to obtain the full range of services and exemptions for domestic violence victims in economic assistance programs.

##### Employers-

- Develop policies to help employees who are domestic violence victims safely maintain their employment.

##### Georgia State Legislature and Employers-

- Bolster wages and support the creation of new jobs for the unemployed and underemployed in Georgia.
- Adequately fund programs supporting working parents, including subsidized childcare and transportation.

#### Banks and Lending Institutions-

- Work with domestic violence advocates to develop programs offering opportunities for victims to rebuild their credit.

#### Finding #4: The Role of the Criminal Legal System

Domestic violence victims and perpetrators often have contact with the criminal legal system, a fact which holds great potential for increasing safety.

Unfortunately, homicides still occur when lack of accountability and coordination among systems leaves victims at increased risk.

#### Recommendations:

##### Prosecutors-

- Make appropriate charging decisions based on what the law requires. If a felony charge is authorized by law, do not undercharge, particularly in recidivist family violence battery cases and in cases involving the use of a deadly weapon. Carefully review history of law enforcement calls and TPO filings.
- Avoid minimizing the seriousness of a case where no injuries are apparent, where the victim has sought out the warrant, or where the case originates as a lower-level charge.
- Consider victims' opinions on disposition, but avoid general policies that automatically dismiss cases upon victim request.
- Approach pleading down family violence charges with caution and careful consideration of the victim's safety, perpetrator's accountability, and evidence.
- Approach pre-trial diversion for domestic violence cases with caution and careful consideration of the victim's safety and perpetrator's accountability.
- Attend training on domestic violence dynamics, risk indicators, evidence-based prosecution, and appropriate and ethical charging decisions.
- Evaluate all domestic violence cases – regardless of charge classification – for victim safety and include any risk factors in recommendations to the court.
- Use evidence-based prosecution techniques to increase the ability to move forward with a case, even when a victim recants, minimizes, or otherwise does not participate.
- Work collaboratively with community-based victim advocates to hold offenders accountable and increase victim safety.
- Develop specialized units to handle domestic violence cases in jurisdictions where there is a substantial caseload. For communities that are not able to aggressively prosecute all domestic violence cases, strategies must be implemented to prioritize high-risk cases in a manner that does not rely solely on the level of injury to the victim.
- Recommend sentences including FVIP when required by law.
- Consider expedited bond and probation revocations in cases where the perpetrator re-offends.

#### Prosecutors, Courts, and Domestic Violence Programs-

- Collaborate to establish best practice guidelines for courts considering whether or not to rescind No Contact Orders in criminal domestic violence cases.
- Form a collaborative group to assist with information sharing, cross training, and transitioning of cases through the legal system.

#### Judges-

- Attend training on the dynamics of domestic violence and high-risk indicators.
- Carefully consider the private, repetitive, and escalating nature of domestic violence when setting bond and bond conditions, rendering sentences, and imposing post-sentencing sanctions. Look for risk indicators in every case, including those appearing at first glance to be lower-level violence.
- Pursuant to the statute, order domestic violence offenders to certified FVIPs, recognizing the expertise of these programs and the benefit of program regulation. Schedule compliance hearings or similar monitoring mechanisms when ordering FVIP.
- Hold frequent post-sentencing reviews and impose meaningful and timely consequences for domestic violence offenders who do not comply with sentences and sanctions.
- Ensure access to the defendant's prior criminal history when setting bond. Bond amounts and conditions should reflect the serious nature of the crime committed and the potential risk a perpetrator poses to a victim.
- Develop and use a variety of sentencing options for abusers, including FVIP programs, timely court review, jail time, work release, electronic home monitoring, and intensive probation.
- Consider ordering No Contact as a condition of bond versus No Violent Contact based on the victim's safety and wishes.

#### Finding #5: Civil Protective Orders and the Court

In many cases, homicide victims are in contact with the civil courts at the time of their death.

#### Recommendations:

##### Domestic Violence Programs-

- Provide an adequate number of legal advocates to assist victims who wish to file a TPO and conduct survivor-centered safety planning and risk assessment with them.
- Establish a relationship with the local legal services/legal aid office to refer victims to a lawyer for the 12-month hearing.
- Approach the local bar association about providing private attorneys continuing education training on domestic violence and TPOs.

#### Judges and Courts-

- See recommendations on firearms .
- Never require or suggest the victim file for divorce or combine a divorce with a TPO.
- Consider as paramount the safety concerns of the domestic violence victim and children when deciding custody.
- When presiding over TPO cases, consider all economic relief that is available under the Family Violence Act including child support, temporary housing, and car possession.
- In accordance with O.C.G.A.15-6-77(e)(4) and Title VI, ensure qualified interpreters are available for TPO hearings. Develop a list of contract interpreters who are well-trained in domestic violence.
- Ensure all victims of domestic violence seeking relief from the courts under the Family Violence Act have access to community-based advocates to complete a survivor-centered safety plan.
- Set timely compliance hearings for TPO respondents. Refer to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges' "Checklist to Promote Perpetrator Accountability in Dependency Cases Involving Domestic Violence", available at [www.ncjfcj.org](http://www.ncjfcj.org).

#### Law Enforcement Agencies-

- Provide training to all officers on where victims can obtain a TPO and on procedures and safety considerations to know when serving and enforcing them.
- Ensure officers are aware of the breadth of local domestic violence resources.
- Prioritize service and enforcement of TPOs.
- Ensure all officers know that any sworn officer can serve a TPO.

#### Finding #6: Firearms and Domestic Violence Fatalities

The presence of a gun in a domestic violence situation significantly increases the risk of homicide.

#### Recommendations:

##### Judges-

- Provide domestic violence offenders with notice of federal firearms prohibitions upon issuance of a protective order and at the time of sentencing in criminal cases.
- Ensure protective order forms include language explicitly requiring the removal of firearms and ammunition from the perpetrator.
- Routinely order the removal of firearms and ammunition from respondents when issuing a TPO.
- Set compliance hearings to ensure respondents in TPO cases have surrendered firearms and ammunition.

- In TPO cases where weapons are seized, notify offenders of the process for retrieving them upon expiration of the order. In protective order proceedings, sign the provision confirming the case meets federal firearm prohibition requirements.
- When determining bond, take into account a perpetrator's possession of firearms and consider ordering surrender of weapons and ammunition as a condition of release. Set compliance hearings to ensure perpetrators have surrendered firearms and ammunition.

#### Courts, Prosecutors, Probation Departments, and Law Enforcement Agencies-

- Develop countywide protocols to establish how each agency will cooperate to restrict access to firearms by domestic violence offenders and protective order respondents.
- Prioritize removing firearms from abusers who have made homicidal or suicidal threats.

#### Law Enforcement Agencies-

- If a TPO prohibits the possession of a firearm and a respondent is found in possession of a firearm, arrest on either an aggravated stalking charge, if it qualifies, or a violation of a Family Violence Order. Seize the weapon and notify the U.S. Attorney's Office.
- If an officer finds a perpetrator to be in possession of a weapon after being convicted of a qualifying misdemeanor family violence offense, seize the weapon and notify the U.S. Attorney's Office.

#### Courts-

- Routinely provide TPO petitioners with a Petition for Surrender of a Weapon, and establish procedures to ensure orders are forwarded to law enforcement.
- Ensure criminal judgments are entered into the Georgia Crime Information Center and that protective orders are entered into the Georgia Protective Order Registry.

#### Domestic Violence Programs-

- Routinely ask victims about abusers' access to firearms and help victims understand the court's ability to restrict access to firearms.
- Consider the additional risks associated with firearms when safety planning with victims.

#### Georgia State Legislature-

- Align state firearm forfeiture laws with federal law to clarify law enforcement's authority to remove weapons and establish penalties for the possession of firearms by TPO respondents and those convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors.

#### Prosecutors and Probation Departments-

- Collaborate to initiate contempt of court proceedings upon an offender's refusal or failure to surrender firearms and ammunition.

#### Probation Departments-

- Ensure firearms restrictions and surrender are specifically incorporated into the terms of probation and enforced.
- File a petition to revoke probation when an offender refuses or fails to surrender firearms or ammunition, or is found with a firearm or ammunition in his possession.
- Collaborate with prosecutors to initiate contempt of court proceedings upon an offender's refusal or failure to surrender firearms and ammunition.

#### Private Attorneys-

- Inform clients about the possibility of filing a contempt action if the abuser fails to surrender firearms and ammunition as ordered in a TPO.
- Request for judges to specifically address the respondent's possession or use of firearms or ammunition and ask judges to set compliance hearings to follow up with any order they issue concerning firearms.

#### Law Abiding Firearm Owners-

- Secure all weapons so only you can gain access to them.
- Support efforts to limit access to firearms for domestic violence offenders and protective order respondents.

### Finding #7: Family, Friends and Faith Community

In most cases, domestic violence victims turn to their family, friends, co-workers, or members of their faith community who aren't prepared with the knowledge and resources to respond most effectively.

#### Recommendations:

##### Domestic Violence Advocates and Family Violence Task Forces-

- Include messages in public education and outreach efforts directed to family members and friends. Incorporate tips for how to support a victim, where to call for help, and recognizing signs of escalating danger.
- When speaking with family members, friends, and other supporters of a domestic violence victim, either on the crisis line or in a community outreach setting, assist them in the following ways: help them identify their own risks and safety plan accordingly, provide information about appropriate ways to support the victim, and help them link the victim to appropriate resources.
- When it is safe to do so, help survivors rebuild connections with their support system. Evaluate programmatic policies and practices that may hamper the victim's ability to stay connected or reconnect with these key supporters, especially when she is utilizing shelter services.

- Partner with the Chamber of Commerce to sponsor Domestic Violence in the Workplace Trainings for employers. Request the Domestic Violence in the Workplace Toolkit available from GCADV.
- Provide domestic violence training to faith leaders and engage them in the work to end domestic violence. See the Safe Sacred Space Curriculum available for download at [www.gcfv.org](http://www.gcfv.org).

#### Faith leaders-

- First, get to know your community's domestic violence advocates and create a resource referral network.
- Then, let congregants know it is safe to discuss domestic violence-related issues by providing information through sermons, newsletter articles/bulletins, and in premarital counseling.
- Work with domestic violence advocates to train staff about domestic violence and make an organizational plan for responding to abuse within congregations, prioritizing victim safety, and abuser accountability.

#### Employers-

- Develop a relationship with your local domestic violence program.
- Conduct regular, mandatory domestic violence training for managers, supervisors, HR professionals, and Employee Assistance Programs.
- Routinely offer information to employees about domestic violence community resources via company newsletters, intranet sites, and lunch-and-learns.
- In collaboration with experts, develop a plan for addressing domestic violence that makes sense for your company. This plan may include the development of a model domestic violence in the workplace policy. Model policies can be found here: [www.workplacesrespond.org](http://www.workplacesrespond.org).

#### Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Georgia Commission on Family Violence-

- Implement the Public Awareness Campaign initiative as suggested in the GCFV 2012 State Plan for Ending Family Violence.

#### Finding #8: Detachment, Separation, and the Risk of Leaving

When a domestic violence victim is leaving an abusive relationship, she is at a significantly higher risk for serious injury or death – even before she takes obvious actions to leave.

#### Recommendations:

##### Domestic Violence Programs-

- Offer comprehensive, survivor-centered safety planning strategies to all victims and their friends and families who contact your program. Engage in safety planning every time you talk with a victim.

- When conducting risk assessment and safety planning, think broadly in terms of separation.
- When conducting community education and outreach activities, articulate a clear message about what your program does that can be easily understood by anyone in the community.
- Evaluate how agency policies and practices may prevent victims from reaching out or create barriers to them receiving the services they need when they do reach out.
- Evaluate the use of the word “shelter” and how it does not accurately convey the full range of services provided.
- Include messages in public education and outreach efforts directed to family members and friends and incorporate tips for how to support a victim, where to call for help, and recognizing signs of escalating danger.

Judges, Law Enforcement Agencies, Courts, All Service Providers, and Community Members-

- Familiarize yourself with your local domestic violence programs, including how to reach them and what services they provide.
- Refer all domestic violence victims you come into contact with to the local domestic violence program for confidential safety planning and risk assessment.

#### Finding #9: The Suicide-Homicide Connection

An abuser’s depression and suicidal thoughts are high risk factors for domestic violence homicide.

Recommendations:

Mental Health, Health Care, and Domestic Violence Programs-

- Collaborate to develop model screening tools for mental health and health care providers to routinely assess depressed and suicidal men for abusive and dangerous behaviors, and protocols for referrals, treatment, and disclosure to family members.

Substance Abuse Treatment Providers-

- Routinely screen participants for domestic violence. Refer abusers to certified FVIPs and victims to domestic violence programs.

Domestic Violence Programs-

- When working with victims and their support systems, actively screen for indicators of depression and suicide in perpetrators. Talk with them about how these factors may impact their safety and conduct safety planning accordingly.

#### Law Enforcement Agencies and 911 Dispatchers-

- Routinely ask about depression and suicidal ideation of domestic violence perpetrators to increase officer and victim safety.

#### Family Violence Intervention Programs-

- Review and follow the FVIP Suicide Protocol available through the Georgia Commission on Family Violence

### Finding #10: Barriers to Accessing Services

Many victims from marginalized communities face additional barriers to accessing resources and achieving safety.

#### Recommendations:

##### Law Enforcement Agencies, Prosecutors, and Courts-

- Develop a language access plan ensuring Title VI is being followed and language services are provided for all Limited English Proficient (LEP) persons during 911 calls, initial law enforcement response, follow-up investigations, prosecution-based preparations and decisions, court proceedings, court- and prosecutor-based victim advocacy services, and in written materials (outreach letters, TPOs).
- For adequate translation, use “I Speak” booklets to help identify which languages the victim and perpetrator speak. Screen to make certain victims can read their own language and make sure that materials are written for a lower reading level. Have a backup plan for when victims are unable to read their language.
- Provide ongoing culturally specific training and information to all staff addressing the intersection of domestic violence and marginalized and underserved communities.
- Develop policies for handling cases where it is later believed a victim of domestic violence was arrested for a domestic violence-related crime. Engage domestic violence advocates to assist with this.
- Ensure safety planning is available to all victims at every point of contact.
- Collaborate with faith-based cultural leaders to ensure they know how to connect survivors to safe options and resources.
- Ensure proper primary aggressor assessment identification and charges for all family violence crimes.
- Provide resources to and refer all victims, not just victims of physical violence, to local domestic violence programs.

##### Family Violence Intervention Programs-

- Implement FVIP curriculum specific for women’s use of violence.
- Work with your local Family Violence Task Force to address the issue and reduce the number of domestic violence victims being sent to FVIP programs.

#### Culturally Specific and LGBTQ Community Organizations-

- Build mutually beneficial relationships and partnerships with the local domestic violence program. Engage in cross training and build relationships with one another. Collaborate when advocating for victims of domestic violence from marginalized communities.

#### Domestic Violence Programs-

- Build mutually beneficial relationships and partnerships with culturally specific and LGBTQ community organizations. Engage in cross training and build relationships with one another. Collaborate when advocating for victims of domestic violence from marginalized communities.
- Examine agency policies and practices that may prevent members of underserved populations from accessing your services.
- Examine agency policies and practices that may prevent a culture of acceptance and equality for staff and victims from marginalized communities. For example, ensure agency benefits are inclusive for LGBTQ employees and their partners.
- Include culturally specific and LGBTQ-specific materials and resources in community outreach presentations and events, including teen dating violence.
- Ensure photos and language on agency literature and websites are reflective of all victims of domestic violence, including LGBTQ relationships. Ensure information is accessible to limited English communities or communities with low literacy levels.
- Consult census data and collaborate with local centers and schools to identify all of the languages spoken in your community. Make sure services and brochures are available in your community in all needed languages.
- Learn about immigration relief available to survivors and educate immigrant survivors about their rights (including immigration relief for survivors), the U.S. court system, and available services. Support their connections to their cultural community and ensure their safety plan includes safety planning around immigration status and potential deportation.
- Be aware of culturally relevant forms of violence impacting teens, e.g. forced marriages, honor killings/honor violence, and views on pre-marital sex or rape.
- Ensure accessibility of services to victims with criminal histories, particularly when they have been identified as perpetrators or are being prosecuted.

#### Family Violence Task Forces-

- Formally assess the barriers to interpreters being provided as required by law and develop plans to bring the community into compliance.
- Distribute domestic violence brochures at vocational schools and in ESL/ESOL classes. Organizations such as Caminar Latino, Tapestri, Raksha, and Refugee Family Services should be consulted to provide training to task forces about assessing community needs and initiating relevant outreach to multi-cultural communities.

- Develop partnerships to meet interpretation and translation needs. This could be with businesses employing refugees and immigrants or with local universities or hospitals.
- Conduct outreach and provide presentations to ESL Teachers and classes.
- Invite LGBTQ-specific agencies and groups to participate in the task force. For example, contact the local chapter of Parents, Families, and Friends of Lesbians and Gays ([www.pflag.org](http://www.pflag.org)).

#### Employers-

- Provide culturally relevant domestic violence awareness training to managers, supervisors, and employees.
- Provide multi-language and other culturally relevant domestic violence brochures in HR offices and in common areas.

#### The Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project and Fatality Review Teams-

- Increase engagement with marginalized and underserved communities, and continue to include members of these communities on review teams, in making decisions about which cases to review, as reviewers, and as participants on all levels.





## Judicial Council of Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts

**Chief Justice Hugh P. Thompson**  
*Chair*

**Marla S. Moore**  
*Director*

March 19, 2014

Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
U.S. Department of Justice  
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director Hanson:

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is pleased to submit this letter in support of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's 2014-2016 STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Plan. Our staff and Council provide subject-matter expertise on policy, court innovation, legislation, and court administration to all classes of courts and also furnishes a full range of information technology, budget, and financial services to the judicial branch.

On behalf of the judges and courts in the state of Georgia, we can attest to the need for VAWA funds. This important funding source helps to establish judicial education and court programs that enable crucial criminal justice system responses to domestic violence. VAWA funds also augment state and federal funds through other grant programs that sustain domestic violence shelter and non-shelter programs.

The mandated 5% of Georgia's VAWA allocation will be used to augment and sustain training programs made possible through the work of staff at the AOC. It is my sincere belief that the increased allocation made to our courts through the AOC will greatly enhance the judicial response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

It is our belief that the remaining allocation will be used to execute the objectives outlined in the attached Implementation Plan. Enacting these objectives will create a stronger criminal justice system response and build the capacity of service providers to meet victims' needs. This coordinated effort will result in offender accountability and better services for victims, including improved economic security, safety and autonomy. VAWA funds will benefit the entire State of Georgia. Below you will find tables with the demographic characteristics of the population to be served including age, disability, race, ethnicity, and language background.

Demographic	2012 US Census Bureau Estimated Population	% Total Population
Total Female	5,066,895	51.1%
Total Speaking Language Other than English in the Home	1,298,950	13.1%
White alone	6,227,026	62.8%
African-American	3,093,681	31.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	49,578	0.5%
Asian	347,048	3.5%
Hispanic	893,184	9.2%
Individuals with disabilities	1,166,329	12%
Two or more races	178,482	1.8%
Foreign Born	961,818	9.7%
Over 18	7,426,819	74.9%
Over 65	1,140,299	11.5%
Rural[1]	1,775,414	17.9%

(n=9,915,646 2012 US Census Bureau Estimated Georgia Population. Demographic data was not yet available for 2013 at the type the plan was developed.)

Below is a table of languages spoken at home by those 5 years of age and older per the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008-2012 American Community Survey:

Language(s) spoken at home	Percent of population age 5 and older
Only English	86.9%
Speak a language other than English	13.1%
Spanish or Creole	7.7%
Other Indo-European languages	2.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	2.1%
Other	.7%

The AOC is grateful for the Office on Violence Against Women's continued support of the state of Georgia's work through the STOP VAWA formula grant program. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have additional questions or concerns.

Respectfully submitted,



Marla S. Moore

# Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia



**CHARLES A. SPAHOS**  
Executive Director

March 13, 2014

**DENISE FACHINI**  
Chair  
District Attorney  
Cordele Judicial Circuit

Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
U.S. Department of Justice  
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

**STEPHANIE WOODARD**  
Vice Chair  
Solicitor-General  
Hall County

**DANNY PORTER**  
Secretary  
District Attorney  
Gwinnett Judicial Circuit

Dear Director Hanson:

**SHERRY BOSTON**  
Solicitor-General  
DeKalb County

The Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia is pleased to submit this letter in support of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's 2014-2016 S.T.O.P VAWA Implementation Plan.

**FREDRIC D. BRIGHT**  
District Attorney  
Ocmulgee Judicial Circuit

Family violence and sexual assault prosecutions are different from any other prosecutions in that they require specialized prosecutorial teams capable of meeting the unique challenge of balancing aggressive prosecution of offenders with the unique needs of family violence and sexual assault victims. Trained and experienced prosecutors, investigators, and victim advocates form such teams because of their understanding of the dynamics of power and control used by perpetrators, and their ability to balance the state's interest in public safety with the challenges facing individual domestic violence and sexual assault victims. Without these specialized units, prosecutors are often unable to address these challenges through all phases of the prosecution, which in turn reduces victim safety and offender accountability.

**J. DAVID MILLER**  
District Attorney  
Southern Judicial Circuit

**TASHA MOSLEY**  
Solicitor-General  
Clayton County

**LEIGH PATTERSON**  
District Attorney  
Rome Judicial Circuit

Recipients of funds under the proposed S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan will use these funds to maintain specialized prosecutorial teams currently working in existing domestic violence/sexual assault units, and to facilitate the creation of new specialized units in prosecutorial offices where they have not been previously available. The continued support or addition of such teams will greatly assist prosecutors to efficiently and effectively pursue crimes against women, hold offenders accountable and provide needed services to victims. Additionally, recipients of S.T.O.P. VAWA awards for prosecution units will coordinate with the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Prosecutor in order to conduct at least two domestic violence and sexual assault trainings within their local jurisdiction each year.

**BRIAN RICKMAN**  
District Attorney  
Mountain Judicial Circuit

As a result of the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds provided for domestic violence and sexual assault units, the Council expects the agencies it serves to experience an overall reduction in domestic violence homicides and serious injuries, resulting in safer homes

March 13, 2014

Page 2

and better quality of life for Georgia citizens. In addition, the Council expects the funds to help Georgia prosecutors achieve the specific goals generated through the Implementation Plan development process, including sustaining the availability of victims' services by sustaining existing VAWA programs, providing VAWA-supported prosecutorial teams to previously unserved or underserved jurisdictions, and improving communication and coordination between Georgia stakeholders interested in prevention and prosecution of domestic violence and sexual assault (including, but not limited to, the Governor's Office for Children and Families; the Georgia Commission on Family Violence; the Division of Aging Services; the Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts; the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council; the Federal Health and Human Services Administration; the Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault; and the Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence).

S.T.O.P. VAWA funds provided to support domestic violence and sexual assault units benefit the entire state of Georgia. According to the data provided by the 2012 US Census Bureau, an estimated 51.1% of Georgia's population is female. Individuals over the age of 65 make up approximately 11.5% of Georgia's population, while 74.9% of the population is over the age of 18. Persons reporting some type of disability comprise approximately 12% of Georgia's population. In addition, approximately 13.1% of the population speaks a language other than English in the home; the largest two non-English speaking groups are Hispanic (9.2% of the population) and Asian (3.5 % of the population). Only one-half of one percent of Georgians are Native Americans. The adverse effects of domestic violence and sexual assault impact each one of these population groups, and therefore each benefits from funding provided through S.T.O.P. VAWA.

Based upon each of the foregoing factors, the Council is pleased to express its support for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's 2014-2016 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles A. Spahos  
Executive Director  
Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia



March 14, 2014

Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
U.S. Department of Justice  
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director Hanson:

The Athens-Clarke County Police Department (Athens, Georgia) is pleased to submit this letter in support of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's 2014-2016 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan.

I would like to take the opportunity to elaborate upon the manner in which VAWA funds allocated to the State of Georgia have allowed for an increased level of services to victims of sexual assault in Athens-Clarke County, as well as to elaborate upon the unique manner in which Athens-Clarke County seeks to address such concerns via the Family Protection Center (FPC) concept. The FPC allows our community to professionally and respectfully service adult and pediatric victims of sensitive crimes which we believe are significant incubators of violent crime.

#### The Family Protection Center

The Family Protection Center (FPC) arose from a need for a centralized facility to address domestic violence and/or sexual assault victim concerns. The community responded by providing funding for the Family Protection Center to address such concerns as it allows victims (both adults and juveniles) of domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or child abuse to go to a single facility (i.e., 8,389 square feet) to take care of their physical examinations, law enforcement follow-ups, and intervention services. Towards the end of establishing an approachable environment for victims, it is of note that the facility encompasses a former residence – a component that allows for a comfortable, non-institutional setting in which stressors are reduced through the approachable, friendly and victim-centered setting. While the facility is located within the ACCPD Police Headquarters Campus – allowing for a secure setting – the facility is physically separated from the greater operations of the department as to ensure that suspects are never permitted to enter within the Family Protection Center, further establishing the facility as a safe haven to address victim concerns.



STOP VAWA funding has provided for partial funding for up to four (4) domestic violence investigators and a records technician, which has greatly strengthened the community response to such crimes. In fact, the Family Protection Center offers support for many of the other jurisdictions in northeast Georgia. Over the years, the Family Protection Center has assisted with sexual assault examinations and counseling services for such varied agencies as the counties of Banks, Barrow, Elbert, Walton and Oconee and the cities of Commerce, Auburn, Winder and Jefferson – to name but a few of the users; truly establishing the center as a regional service site and serving as a model for operations in the region.

As for the responsibilities of grant-funded positions, investigators assigned to the ACCPD Domestic Violence Unit located at the FPC, are responsible for follow-up investigations on all domestic violence-related reports, to include misdemeanor, and felony cases. Members of the Sex Crimes Unit, co-located at the FPC, have similar responsibilities and are tasked with cases involving both adults and children. These cases include rapes, attempted rapes, child molestation, child abuse, stalking, peeping tom, and indecent exposures.

Demographic Factors and Case Loads

Current factors weigh greatly upon the investigations of the Domestic Violence Unit. Our population in Athens-Clarke County has increased from 101,489 in 2000 to an estimated population of 120,266 in 2012 (US Census Bureau). The University of Georgia also shapes the population of the jurisdiction during the academic year due to the approximately 34,000 students attending the university. In addition, Athens-Clarke County serves as the regional hospitality district for the greater part of northeast Georgia, which results in significant influx of visitors. Such factors contribute to the number of domestic violence and sexual assaults cases reported each year.

Specifically, if one reviews the number of Family Violence Incidents reported one is able to see the manner in which cases cleared by arrest/exceptionally cleared has increased from 2009 to 2013, a time period in which the Athens-Clarke County has been a recipient of STOP VAWA grant funding:

**Family Violence Incidents Reported**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Total Incident Count</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>2207</b>	<b>2105</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>2085</b>	<b>382</b>
Cleared by Arrest	705	944	964	1011	925	165
Exceptionally Cleared	219	482	459	491	535	67
Unfounded	65	129	84	48	56	9
Abeyance	618	652	598	600	569	141

\* As of 03/12/2014

As for other demographic factors, it is also noteworthy that in 2012, while the percentage of persons below poverty level (2007-2011) in the state of Georgia was 16.5%, in Athens-Clarke County such accounted for 34.6% of the population. So too does the community demonstrate a population density much greater than the state's average of 168.4 persons per square mile as in 2010 Athens' density was estimated at 979.1 persons per square mile. Thus, Athens-Clarke County must contend with relatively high density, a transient potential as with students moving in/out of the jurisdiction, poverty, youth (estimated median age of 25.8), and the general issues associated with an expanding population as it seeks to reduce the presence of crime and fear of crime in its service delivery.

To this end, the Domestic Violence Investigators have shown consistent dedication towards the reduction of crime and the fear of crime within Athens-Clarke County. In calendar year 2012, Domestic Violence Investigators funded by VAWA initiatives allowed for the investigation of over 1005 cases, of which over 500 were closed by arrest. Yet, such was not a trend indicative of only 2012. In 2011, a total of 1341 VAWA purpose area-related cases were received by the Domestic Violence Unit. When one factors in that in 2012 the Sexual Assault Unit fielded another 96 cases which entailed VAWA purpose –area aspects, one is able to appreciate the need to maintain, and even increase the number of available investigators as to meet operational and service delivery needs.

It is also contended that the efforts of the VAWA funded investigators have significantly reduced the number of domestic murders within this jurisdiction. During calendar years 2010-2013, Athens-Clarke County, as a high poverty urban center, experienced a total of 18 murders. That number is significantly below the per capita national average and largely influenced by the VAWA funded investigators. In accordance with the gravity, number, and importance of such domestic violence investigations, the ACCPD shall continue as an established practice to assign all sworn personnel on limited duty status with appreciable investigative skills to assist in such VAWA purpose area initiatives.

### Community Partnerships

The Domestic Violence Unit routinely collaborates with both governmental and non-profit agencies in our community, including: Project Safe, Inc.; the Clarke-Oconee Domestic Violence Task Force; the Western Circuit District Attorney's Office; the Clarke County Solicitor General's Office; the Athens-Clarke County Probation Department; The Cottage Sexual Assault Center of Northeast Georgia; the Georgia Department of Corrections Probation Division; the Clarke County Treatment and Accountability Court (Mental Health Court); Prevent Child Abuse Athens; the University of Georgia Police Department; the Western Judicial Circuit Multi-Disciplinary Team; the State of Georgia Board of Pardons and Parole; The Clarke County School District; and the Georgia Division of Human Resources' Adult Protection Services.

As for victims services, The Athens-Clarke County Police Department has a written policy specifying that officers provide victims with information on crime victims' rights, referrals to appropriate service agencies and providers, and referrals to Victim Advocates within the

Solicitor General's Office or the District Attorney's Office. Supervisors and detectives within the Domestic Violence Unit also routinely review cases and make referrals for services as appropriate.

Impacts

It is perceivable, absent the ability to allow for the continued funding and operation of the additional investigators, caseload among remaining detectives would increase appreciably. This would likely lead to a backlog of cases and could lead to less available investigative time, in general, for all Domestic Violence Cases, as well as a reduction in quality of services. A decrease in available case time may in turn, make prosecution more difficult. So too would the department's ability to keep current with active constraining conditions of bond imposed on offenders be hindered.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Joseph H. Lumpkin, Sr." The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Joseph H. Lumpkin, Sr.  
Chief of Police  
Athens-Clarke County Police Department

JHL/jw/kp

# *HENRY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT*



*108 S. Zack Hinton Pkwy. • McDonough, Georgia 30253  
Phone (770) 288-8200 • Fax (770) 288-8400*



**Keith Nichols**  
**Chief of Police**

Office on Violence Against Women  
Attn: STOP Unit  
800K Street NW, Ste 920  
Washington, DC 20530

March 13, 2014

To Whom It May Concern:

I am pleased to write this letter of support for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council as a current law enforcement sub grantee under the S.T.O.P Violence Against Women (VAWA) Program. The Henry County STOP VAWA Alliance has been fortunate to be awarded funding for our initiatives for a new four year cycle. Without these funds our stakeholder group could not continue to promote dedicated safety initiatives for women victims, offender accountability, and support mechanisms for our non-profit partners.

The Henry STOP VAWA Alliance presents one of the most successful **Coordinated Community Response initiatives (CCR)** in the state for VAWA programs, comprised of elected officials, Senior Superior and State court judges, District Attorney and Solicitor, law enforcement, and victim advocates and direct services personnel. During the grant period from 2010 to 2013, the Henry County VAWA Alliance collectively:

- **Provided Service to 1840 victims** of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Dating Violence.
- **Requested 829 and secured 540 Temporary Protective Orders** for female victims ages 12 and older.
- **Provided 40-hour training to 156** out of 229 (68% out of a goal of 75%) **agency officers** over 4 years, as well as **52 regional officers** from surrounding agencies, for a **total of 8320 hours of Law Enforcement Training**.
- **Provided a 3-session classroom and range course of Women's Self Defense classes** from January 2010- December 2013 **for 545 Henry County females** age 18 and older.
- **Provided LEP-Spanish dedicated victim advocates and/or a bi-lingual liaison** for this under-served population.
- **Provided over 100 Law Enforcement Roll Call Trainings**
- All Stakeholders participate in the Henry County Judicial Circuit **Domestic Violence Task Force** in addition to their contributions under the VAWA Alliance. The Solicitor's Office victim coordinator currently chairs this task force.

*The following activities either did not occur at all, or were very limited before the Henry County VAWA Alliance was formed under the first year of STOP VAWA Grant Funding from CJC.*

### **Judicial Stakeholder Support**

*Direct participation of Senior Superior Court Judge Arch McGarity and Senior State Court Judge Ben Studdard*

- Each **provided** classroom **training** to LE and Victim Advocates for **6-8 sessions**.
- Both Judges **attended the National Judicial Institute's "Enhancing Judicial Skills in Domestic Violence Cases,"** a senior-level course offered to Judges and lead Prosecutors.
- **Attended quarterly stakeholder meetings** as docket allowed, sent designee to all others---100% participation.
- **Attended CJCC Quarterly Implementation Planning meetings.** Cited in these meetings for collaborative contributions and Coordinated Community Response.
- Superior Court offered use of Law Clerk to break down adjudications of cases of **Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Dating Violence offenders.**

### **Prosecutorial Stakeholder Support**

*Direct participation of District Attorneys Tommy Floyd (retired) and Jim Wright, and Solicitors General Chuck Spahos (now with PAC) and Trea Pipkin*

- Together provided classroom **training** to LE and Victim Advocates for **8-12 sessions**.
- **Attended EVERY quarterly stakeholder meeting** (100% direct participation).
- **Provided LEP-Spanish victim advocate coordinators** out of each of their offices.
- Direct participation in hiring boards for liaison candidates housed at the PD.

### **Law Enforcement Stakeholder Support**

- **Formed Special Victims Unit** on January 25, 2010 dedicated to the STOP VAWA initiatives to enhance services for female victims age 12 and older. Spelled out details in policy (9/24/2010).
- **Enhanced existing Criminal Investigations Policy** to include specifics on Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Dating Violence (11/19/2012) and protocols for Forensic Exams (5/31/2013).
- **Provided a 3-session classroom and range course of Women's Self Defense classes** from January 2010- December 2013 **for 545 Henry County females** age 18 and older.
- **Provided 40-hour training to 156** out of 229 (68% out of a goal of 75%) **agency officers** over 4 years, as well as **52 regional officers** from surrounding agencies, for a **total of 8320 hours of Law Enforcement Training in the areas of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Dating Violence.**
- **Provided over 100 Roll Call Trainings** on these subjects: Mandated Family Violence Response, Primary Aggressor Identification, Victim Services and Law Enforcement, Family Violence Incident Reporting, Family Violence Protection Orders, Stalking, Update on law change to OCGA 16-5-95 Violation of a Family Violence Order,
- **Provided protocol training to E-911 Dispatchers.**
- SVU detectives and liaison **attended 8 in- and out-of-state trainings in 4 years.**

### **Non-Profit Stakeholder Support**

- Together **provided** classroom **training** to LE officers for **8-12 sessions**.
- **Provided individual and Open House Tours of their facilities** and sit-down **case reviews** with their advocates.

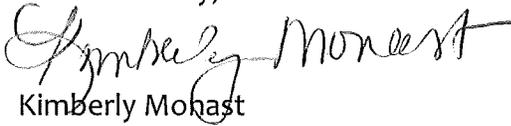
- **Included all Stakeholders in their fundraising initiatives** to highlight the Coordinated Community Response to potential donors.
- Referred victims to PD/Courts who did not initially file a police report so that LE and prosecutors could **help determine risk assessments**.
- Victim advocates **attended 8 in- and out- of state trainings in 4 years**.
- Executive Director participation in hiring boards for liaison candidates.

The county's budget has been cut for 6 straight years (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014). S.T.O.P Violence Against Women (VAWA) funding is directly responsible for detective salaries of our Special Victims Unit, and training for our prosecutors, judges, victim advocates, and police officers. Our current service population includes all female victims aged 12 and over with particular emphasis on resources for LEP-Spanish-speaking victims.

With the help of continued grant funding, our Senior Services stakeholder partner will formulate an Elder Abuse Curriculum Development course for all of the other stakeholders to address barriers to service for victims of violence against women. Year 1 will have the Senior Services Consultant working with the Agency on Aging at the Atlanta Regional Commission to develop a curriculum related to officer response in cases involving elder abuse, i.e. why elders are slow to report abuse, or not at all/and what prevents them from seeking services. The Senior Services consultant will also work with HCPD in determining vital intra-agency protocol for managing senior abuse victims' cases. Year 2 will be the implementation of a 2-hour Elder Abuse class based on the development of this curriculum.

There are many more examples of the reach and influence that this funding has had in our community. We encourage OVW to continue to support Georgia's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council with funding the S.T.O.P Violence Against Women (VAWA) Program.

Most sincerely,



Kimberly Mohast

Research & Development Specialist

Project Director

Henry STOP VAWA Alliance

*In conjunction with the Henry County Police Department and Henry County Board of Commissioners*

# GPSTC

GEORGIA PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING CENTER

**NATHAN DEAL**  
Governor

**TIMOTHY BEARDEN**  
Director

March 10, 2014

Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
U.S. Department of Justice  
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director Hanson:

The Georgia Public Safety Training Center is pleased to submit this letter in support of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's 2014-2016 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan.

1. The Georgia Public Safety Training Center (GPSTC) and the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) have long recognized the need for a consistent statewide response by law enforcement agencies to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.
2. In accordance with the mandate set forth in Title 35 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A. 35-1-10), GPSTC proposes to provide the following training courses:
  - a. Ten (10) Law Enforcement Officers Response to Domestic Violence courses to be held at GPSTC in Forsyth.
  - b. Nine (9) Law Enforcement Officers Response to Domestic Violence courses to be held at GPSTC's regional academies throughout the state.
  - c. Four (4) Sexual Assault Investigations courses to be held at GPSTC in Forsyth.
3. As a result of the aforementioned training, GPSTC expects the following results:
  - a. Improved officer response to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault;
  - b. Improved investigative skills for officers;
  - c. Increased utilization of domestic violence and sexual assault resources by agencies;
  - d. Enhanced offender accountability.



*Proudly serving those who serve*

MAIN CAMPUS 1000 Indian Springs Drive, Forsyth, GA 31029-8836 PHONE (478) 993-4000 FAX (478) 993-4407

[www.gpstc.org](http://www.gpstc.org)

4. The state's population data is included in the table below. Also, the entire state will ultimately benefit from this project being supported by VAWA grant funds.

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>2012 US Census Bureau Estimated Population</b>	<b>% Total Population</b>
Total Female	5,066,895	51.1%
Total Speaking Language Other than English in the Home	1,298,950	13.1%
White alone	6,227,026	62.8%
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Foreign Born	961,818	9.7%
Over 18	7,426,819	74.9%
Over 65	1,140,299	11.5%
Rural[1]	1,775,414	17.9%

<b>Language(s) spoken at home</b>	<b>Percent of population age 5 and older</b>
Only English	86.9%
Speak a language other than English	13.1%
Spanish or Creole	7.7%
Other Indo-European languages	2.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	2.1%
Other	.7%

Respectfully submitted,



Tim Bearden, Director  
Georgia Public Safety Training Center



114 New Street, Suite B  
Decatur, GA 30030  
p 404.209.0280  
f 404.766.3800  
[www.gcadv.org](http://www.gcadv.org)

March 11, 2014

Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
U.S. Department of Justice  
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director Hanson:

The Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (GCADV) is pleased to submit this letter in support of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's 2014-2016 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan. GCADV is the state's coalition for domestic violence service providers. GCADV brings together member agencies, allied organizations and supportive individuals who are committed to ending domestic violence. Guided by the voices of survivors, we work to create social change by addressing the root causes of this violence. GCADV leads advocacy efforts for responsive public policy and fosters quality, comprehensive prevention and intervention services throughout the state.

On behalf of domestic violence service providers in the state of Georgia, GCADV can attest to the need for VAWA funds. This important funding source helps to establish prosecution, courts and law enforcement programs that enable crucial criminal justice system responses to domestic violence. VAWA funds also augment state and federal funds through the VOCA and FVPSA grant programs that sustain domestic violence shelter and non-shelter programs. Without VAWA funds, many of the organizations we serve would close their doors, leaving thousands of victims without services.

VAWA funds will be used to sustain domestic violence shelter and non-shelter programs across the state. In addition to Special Victims Units in prosecution and law enforcement agencies, VAWA funds are also used to support Coordinated Community Responses and trainings for advocates, community and faith leaders, and criminal justice system stakeholders. Additionally, GCADV provides training and partners with the Georgia Commission on Family Violence to produce the state's annual Fatality Review Report. This project produces findings and recommendations that identify gaps and potential solutions in the systemic response to domestic violence and intimate partner violence that can be implemented both at the state and local levels.

GCADV anticipates that VAWA funds from 2014-2016 will be used to carry out the objectives outlined in the Implementation Plan. Enacting these objectives will create a stronger criminal justice system response and build the capacity of service providers to meet victims' needs, while

*24-Hour Statewide Hotline - 1.800.33.HAVEN (1.800.334.2836) V/TTY*

improving coordination among the various agencies and organizations that work to stop domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault in Georgia. This will result in offender accountability and better services for victims, including improved economic security, safety and autonomy.

VAWA funds will benefit the entire State of Georgia. Below you will find tables with the demographic characteristics of the population to be served including age, disability, race, ethnicity, and language background.

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>2012 US Census Bureau Estimated Population</b>	<b>% Total Population</b>
Total Female	5,066,895	51.1%
Total Speaking Language Other than English in the Home	1,298,950	13.1%
White alone	6,227,026	62.8%
African-American	3,093,681	31.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	49,578	0.5%
Asian	347,048	3.5%
Hispanic	893,184	9.2%
Individuals with disabilities	1,166,329	12%
Two or more races	178,482	1.8%
Foreign Born	961,818	9.7%
Over 18	7,426,819	74.9%
Over 65	1,140,299	11.5%
Rural[1]	1,775,414	17.9%

(n=9,915,646 2012 US Census Bureau Estimated Georgia Population. Demographic data was not yet available for 2013 at the time the plan was developed.)

Below is a table of languages spoken at home by those 5 years of age and older per the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008-2012 American Community Survey:

<b>Language(s) spoken at home</b>	<b>Percent of population age 5 and older</b>
Only English	86.9%
Speak a language other than English	13.1%
Spanish or Creole	7.7%
Other Indo-European languages	2.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	2.1%
Other	.7%

GCADV is grateful for the Office on Violence Against Women's continued support of the State of Georgia's work through the S.T.O.P. VAWA formula grant program. Please contact me if you have additional questions or concerns.

Respectfully submitted,

  
 Jan Christiansen  
 Executive Director



March 13, 2014

Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
U.S. Department of Justice  
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director Hanson:

The Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault (GNESA) is pleased to submit this letter in support of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's 2014-2016 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan.

#### **I. NEED FOR GRANT SUPPORT**

The need for funding to support sexual assault programs is as great a need as there has ever been. Sexual assault programs continue function with limited resources though the demands are greater. The 2012-2013 UCR data indicates a decline in services from the previous grant year; however, sex assault remains vastly underreported and increased efforts are needed to effectively address the needs of underserved communities (i.e., elderly, LGBTQQIA, people with disabilities, immigrants, and victims in rural areas).

#### **II. INTENDED USE OF THE GRANT FUNDING**

Funding to sexual assault service providers will contribute to:

- a. Ensuring that funding for FY 2014-2016 meets the allocation requirements for law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and underserved populations
- b. Meeting the 20% required set-aside for sexual assault projects

817 West Peachtree Street, Suite 200 Atlanta, GA 30308-1971  
Phone: 404-815-5261 • Fax 404-815-5265  
[www.gnesa.org](http://www.gnesa.org)

- c. Prioritizing sustaining extant programs and services to ensure availability of services

### **III. EXPECTED RESULTS OF GRANT FUNDING**

Each high priority area goal will be met:

- a. Developing and/or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the specific needs of older and disabled women who are victims of dating violence and sexual assault.
- b. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives.
- c. Developing and/or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address dating violence and sexual assault.

Depending upon funding, the following medium priority goals will be met:

- d. Developing and/or strengthening programs and projects to 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,
- e. Developing and/or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence.
- f. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.
- g. Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters
- h. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, including the use of nonimmigrant status.
- i. Developing, installing, and/or expanding data collection and communication systems
- j. Supporting statewide multidisciplinary efforts

- k. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies and protocols specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women.

#### **IV. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATIONS TO BE SERVED**

Underserved aka marginalized communities find access to any services challenging. This funding cycle will focus on the elderly, LGBTQII, immigrant, disabled, and rural communities. Underserved communities are not limited to single characteristics that define their existence. It is important that victim services reflect the complexity of issues presented by a diverse discourse. Imagine a victim is 65+. Imagine that victim is also Latina, African American, LGBTQII, disabled and/or living in a rural area. Improved access is best achieved through meaningful partnerships, outreach, and training that promote not only awareness, but inclusion and safety for every victim.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Jennifer Bivins  
President/CEO

  
Mosi Bayo  
Prevention Director

---

# ACC-SANE, INC.

March 13, 2014

Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
U. S. Department of Justice  
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director Hanson,

**RE: VAWA Grant Application – Athens-Clarke County Police Department**

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is in support of the application for VAWA funds to enhance the great work of the Athens-Clarke County Police Department. The Special Victim's Unit has focused on sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and elder abuse cases in our community. The Special Victim's Unit moved into the Family Protection Center in 2006 and works collaboratively with victim service providers and the Special Victim's Unit of the District Attorney's Office.

ACCPD's Special Victim's Unit has made significant strides in effectively addressing the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault in our community. Great success has come for having specially trained law enforcement personnel to investigate these cases.

Our community has made tremendous progress in the last decade working together to address the needs of these victims and to hold more offenders accountable for their abuse. Continued funding is essential to maintain and support the improvements that have been made.

Thank you for your consideration of the Athens-Clarke County Police Department's grant application. I encourage you to continue to support their effort in making a substantial difference in the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and elder abuse cases.

Sincerely,



Linda Pinholster, RN, SANE-A, SANE-P  
ACC-SANE, Inc.

The Family Protection Center  
3035 Lexington Road  
Athens, GA 30605

PHONE 706.613.3888 x780  
FAX 706.548.0102  
E-MAIL [accsane@aol.com](mailto:accsane@aol.com)

---

**Kenneth W. Mauldin**  
District Attorney

STATE OF GEORGIA



**Chief Assistant District Attorney**  
Brian V. Patterson

**Chief Investigator**  
Jeff G. Ingram

**Director, Victim Assistance Program**  
Ashley D. Ivey

**Administrative Assistant**  
Shannon Saulters

**OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY**  
**WESTERN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**  
*Athens-Clarke & Oconee Counties*

**Athens-Clarke County Office**  
Athens-Clarke County Courthouse  
P.O. Box 1226  
Athens, Georgia 30603-1226  
**Telephone: (706) 613-3240**  
Telefax: (706) 613-3247

**Oconee County Office**  
Oconee County Courthouse  
Watkinsville, Georgia 30677  
**Telephone: (706) 769-3954**  
Telefax: (706) 769-3977

**Writer's Email and Telephone**  
[ken.mauldin@athensclarkecounty.com](mailto:ken.mauldin@athensclarkecounty.com)  
706.613.3240 Ext. 500

March 14, 2014

Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
U.S. Department of Justice  
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

**Re: Support of the Georgia CJCC's 2014-2016 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan**

Dear Director Hanson:

The District Attorney's Office for the Western Judicial Circuit (WJC) is pleased to submit this letter in support of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's 2014-2016 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan. The VAWA funding that our office receives allows us to address/reduce violence against women including Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Homicides, and Human Trafficking in our community through continuation of our Special Victims Unit (SVU), which will result in continued reductions in homicides, higher conviction rates, quicker dispositions, more offenders monitored on pretrial release, faster response for bond violations, more firearms removed from offenders via TPOs or sentences, and a continued collaborative community response. The SVU team currently consists of an ADA assigned to each of the three Superior Courts and the equivalent of one and one-half investigator positions.

Our Tracker database indicates the SVU prosecutes 260 felony domestic violence/stalking cases, including homicides, and 40 sexual assault cases per year in Athens-Clarke and 70 SVU cases in Oconee. All 370 cases have pretrial conditions of bond providing victim safety. In collaboration with community partners such as The Cottage Sexual Assault Center, Project Safe, Athens-Clarke County Police Department, University of Georgia Police Department, and Solicitor General's Office of Athens-Clarke County, the SVU needs to assist in providing supervision and quick court action, by filing bond revocations for violations when necessary. Approximately 60 offenders are on bond with ankle monitor and supervised by our pretrial release officers to provide adequate safety for victims. The Superior Court Clerk reports there are approx. 90 TPO's filed per year in ACC. 60% yield orders mandating offenders to attend FVIP that need monitor/review for compliance by the SVU through the Community Accountability Program (CAP). The SVU assists partners in the development of protocol to review TPOs, the 70 misdemeanor cases in OC, and in removal of firearms from these offenders. An additional need exists to continue addressing Human Trafficking by aggressively prosecuting men who prey on victims by prostituting and/or assaulting women. Without our SVU, we would not be able to continue or be as

**Letter to Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director, Office on Violence Against Women  
Re: Support of the Georgia CJCC's 2014-2016 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan  
March 14, 2013, Page Two**

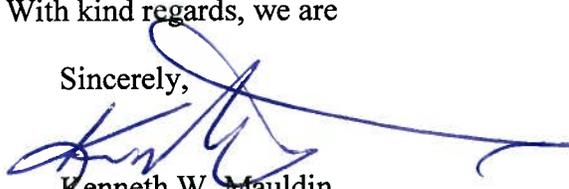
effective in prosecuting offenders. Additionally, the number of reported sexual assaults would increase as happened in 2009 prior to our current SVU. In 1996, there were 17 homicides prior to collaboration and aggressive prosecution of these cases with that number dropping to 4 or less per year once we received VAWA funding for a SVU. When funding was not available in 2009, the DV homicides increased again to 10 in that year alone. Since VAWA funding was restored in 2010, the homicide rate has been 1 or none each year. Ultimately, history shows a direct correlation between the existence of a SVU and the domestic homicide rate. In addition, there is an increase in positive dispositions, quicker dispositions and more compliance with conditions while cases are pending with a SVU. Funding to continue/expand the SVU would ensure that these trends continue and improve thereby protecting more women.

The WJC encompasses Athens-Clarke County (ACC) and Oconee County (OC) which are located approximately 65 miles northeast of Atlanta, Georgia. According to the 2010 US Census, OC has 32,808 residents and ACC has a population of approximately 116,714 and is the smallest land size of all of GA's 159 counties. The University of Georgia (UGA) shapes the population by adding 34,816 student residents during the academic year, which significantly contributes to the number of sexual assault cases reported as 58% of students are females. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, ACC has the highest poverty rate in the State at 34% and fifth highest in nation which contributes to a very high crime rate.

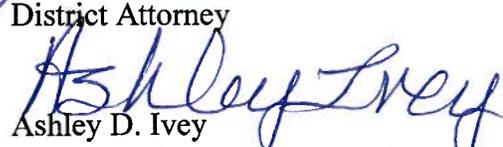
My office is responsible for the prosecution of all felony cases in ACC and all misdemeanor and felony cases in OC. The WJC contains three Superior Court Judges who each preside over a courtroom in both ACC and OC. The target group to be served by the Special Victims Unit (SVU) is adult female victims of sexual assault, elder abuse, domestic violence, and stalking incidents in ACC and OC involved in the criminal justice system in any way. The SVU team currently prosecutes approximately 260 felony domestic violence/stalking cases, including homicides, and 40 sexual assault cases per year in ACC with another 70 SVU cases in OC. Altogether, the underserved population make-up of victims is: 58% - African American; 2% - Asian; and 8% - Hispanic/Other).

Our community has been fortunate to have a long history of effective use of VAWA funding to establish and continue a SVU. We continue to see an increase in positive dispositions, quicker dispositions and more compliance with conditions while cases are pending trial and a reduction in the domestic violence homicide rate. We strongly support the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of Georgia and the STOP VAWA Implementation Plan for 2014-2016. Thank you for your time and attention to this important matter. Please feel free to contact me should you have any further questions and/or concerns in regards to this issue. With kind regards, we are

Sincerely,



Kenneth W. Mauldin  
District Attorney



Ashley D. Ivey  
Director, Victim Assistance Program



# *the cottage*

sexual assault center & children's advocacy center

March 13, 2014

Ms. Bea Hanson, Principal Deputy Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
U.S. Department of Justice  
800 K Street, NW, Suite 920  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director Hanson,

This is a letter in support of the application for VAWA grant monies to enhance the great work of the Special Victims Units in the Office of the District Attorney and the Athens-Clarke County Police Department. The Special Victims Units in both offices has focused on sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and elder abuse cases in our community. I whole-heartedly support the enhancement of the efforts of the District Attorney's Office to find new and innovative ways to battle our community's efforts to reduce violence against women.

Our community has demonstrated that we are committed to working together to address these cases in a way that is very unique. We came together in 2000 to request the SPLOST funds to build the first Family Protection Center in the Southeast and it was completed in 2006. The Family Protection Center (FPC) is a true "one-stop-shop" for victims, which provides police services, forensic interviews, legal support, medical exams, shelter care, and individual/family counseling all under one roof.

In 2002, the Special Victims Unit was developed in the Office of the District Attorney. The prosecution unit has made outstanding progress towards helping victims in these cases to feel safe and comfortable in seeking assistance from the criminal court system. This unit has been successful in holding defendants accountable for his actions, and assisted many more victims with facing the challenge of ending the cycle of violence and healing from their assaults.

The Athens-Clarke County Police Department began the Domestic Violence Unit in 1997. Several years later, the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse cases were combined with the DV Unit to form the Special Victims Unit. The Detectives and Supervisors over the Unit were moved in to the Family Protection Center when it opened in 2006. Great success has come for having specially trained law enforcement personnel to investigate these cases. More arrests have been made which has resulted in more victims being safe in our community.

Our community has made a lot of progress in the last decade in doing all that we can through law enforcement, prosecution and victim services coming together to address the needs of these victims and to hold more offenders accountable for their abuse. However, we still have a ways to go and some gaps in services exist and we are seeking to fill them with the expansion of the Special Victims Unit in the District Attorney's Office in to each of the three Superior Courts rather than that one overwhelmed team juggling too many cases across all the courtrooms. In addition, the Investigators in the new expanded SVU will be able to provide some much needed relief to our Detectives at the ACCPD. By having fully functioning SVU in the District Attorney's Office, the ACCPD Detectives will be able to focus more of their attention on the misdemeanor domestic violence cases and the non-arrest felony SVU cases. Due to the extremely high number of cases we receive each month, we are currently unable to assign all of



# *the cottage*

## sexual assault center & children's advocacy center

these cases to a Detective for further investigation. The additional law enforcement personnel in our Department and in the DA's Office will also provide a way to monitor the defendants that are out of jail with conditions of bond to attend treatment or stay away from the victims. With the creation of the Special Victims Unit Backlog Court, we will be able to move the cases through the system at a much faster rate ensuring that victims receive justice in our community and offenders are held accountable. The number of cases and the length of time that are pending trial at this time are causing a strain on the entire criminal justice system in our community and in the lives of the victims of these cases. In addition to the enhancement of the Special Victims Units in both of our offices, we feel that having the Special Victims Court System Liaison will greatly increase safety for victims because of the ability to have a person that can assist us and the courts by filing motions to revoke bond quickly, filing contempt actions for noncompliance with court orders to attend Family Violence Intervention Programs for respondents of Temporary Protective Orders, and getting cases in to and through the Backlog court. Legal services and advocacy will be more readily and quickly available to victims that are in the criminal justice system.

By providing the means to fund the expansion of the Special Victims Unit in to all Superior courts and creation of a one year SVU Backlog Court, you will be ensuring our efforts will continue to grow and will continue to have success.

In sum, the Office of the District Attorney and the Athens-Clarke County Police Department has used their funds and area resources to build a great base Special Victims Unit program in each of our offices. I urge you to support their effort to continue to make a substantial difference in the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and elder abuse cases, and change the way that victims are received by the court system. I can assure you the requested funds will be used wisely and are desperately needed. Thank you for your attention and time in regards to this matter. With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Sally K. Sheppard, LCSW  
Executive Director

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: GEORGIA  
Administering Agency: CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL  
Collaborating Agency: HENRY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): FEB 24, MAR 4, MAR 6 (2014)

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

If so, did you participate  In-person attendance  Via conference call → SUBCOMMITTEES  
IMPLEMENTATION MEETING SUBCOMMITTEE

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: HENRY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
(HENRY VAWA ALLIANCE)

Amberly Howard  
Signature

Dated: 3/17/2014

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

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): \_\_\_\_\_

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

If so, did you participate \_\_\_\_ In-person attendance \_\_\_\_ Via conference call ✓ by email

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?       Yes    No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?      Yes     No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Alapaha Circuit DA's VAWA Unit

Sarah Surratt  
Signature

Dated: 3/10/14

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Georgia  
Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Collaborating Agency: Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 2/24/14

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:  
Jon Christensen  
Signature  
Dated: 3/13/14

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Georgia  
Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Collaborating Agency: Jewish Family + Career Services  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 2/24/2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Jewish Family + Career Services

Wendy Lipsitz  
Signature

Dated: 3/17/2014

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Georgia  
Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Collaborating Agency: Douglas County Task Force  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): \_\_\_\_\_

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?       Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?      Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain I was unable to attend on the date the meeting was set due to scheduling conflict. However, I was kept informed by CJCC through several email updates.

Collaborating Agency:  
Barbara Hozan  
Signature

Dated: 3-13-14

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: GA  
Administering Agency: CJCC  
Collaborating Agency: Union Mission Inc.  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): did not attend

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?      **Yes**  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?      **Yes**  No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?      **Yes**  No

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Union Mission Inc.

Phillip Moore  
Signature

Dated: 3/13/14

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: WCC

Collaborating Agency: Crisis Line & Safe House of Central GA

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Feb 24, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

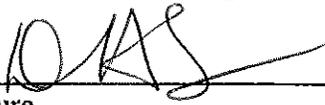
Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Crisis Line & Safe House of Central, GA

  
Signature

Dated: 3-17-14

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Georgia  
Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Collaborating Agency: Forsyth County Family Haven  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 2/24/2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?      Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?      Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

[Signature]  
Signature

Dated: 3/18/14

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

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Collaborating Agency: Georgia Commission on Family Violence

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Feb. 24, 2014 - March 4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

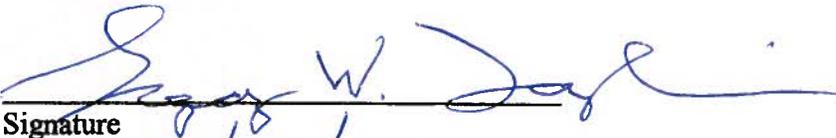
Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

  
Signature

Dated: 3/13/14

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

State/Territory: Georgia  
Administering Agency: CTCC  
Collaborating Agency: Georgia Mountain Women's Center, Inc.  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 2/24/14, 3/6/14

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Georgia Mountain Women's Center, Inc.

Suzanne Dow  
Signature

Dated: 3/13/14

# STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

## Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: CJCC

Collaborating Agency: Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault (GNESA)

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): March 4, March 5, March 6

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency: *sub committee not main*

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one):  Yes  No *one day meeting on Feb 24, 2014*

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? *mostly*  Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain PREA was not included as a high priority, too quick of a turnaround to ensure that participants could fully process + respond. When addressing CJSI funded projects GNESA's comments regarding GNESA funding should have also included SANE/SAFE trainings as well. This was sent in the email that was not received

Collaborating Agency: Jennifer Dinius  
Signature

Dated: 3-13-14

# STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

## Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: WCC

Collaborating Agency: GNESA

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Feb 24 / Mar 3-6

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes  No not all

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes  No

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

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

If no, please

explain Believed more discussion abt PREA might have led to further understanding abt its import. Also addressed the fact that GNESA provides 3-4 Adult SANE trainings & 2 Pediatric SANE trainings a yr.

Collaborating Agency:

Mari Bayo  
Signature

Dated: 3.13.14

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Georgia  
Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Collaborating Agency: Governor's Office for Children and Families  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 2/24/14

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes No

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

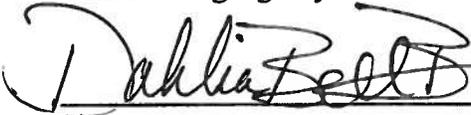
Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:



Signature

Dahlia Bell Brown  
Administrator, Family Violence Division  
Governor's Office for Children and Families

Dated: 3/13/14

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Collaborating Agency: Georgia Public Safety Training Center

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Feb 24 & Mar 6, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes  No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? pre-certify  Yes  No

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

Kelli Bowen

Signature

Dated: 3-10-14

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

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: CJCC

Collaborating Agency: Guinneth Sexual Assault & Children's Advocacy Center

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 2/24/14 ; 3/5/14

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: GSAC-CAC

[Signature] [Signature] Katherine Bobb / Ann Burdges  
Signature

Dated: 3-17-14

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

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: CJCC

Collaborating Agency: Harmony House Child Advocacy Center, Inc.

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Training Initiatives, March 6 9-10:30 ; Implementation Plan Committee Meeting ;  
CGR ; SART ; March 6 11-12:30

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Harmony House Child Advocacy Center, Inc.

[Signature]  
Signature

Dated: 3/13/2014

**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Georgia  
Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Collaborating Agency: International Women's House, Inc.  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 2-20-14

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: International Women's House, Inc.

Anne Z. Blau  
Signature

Dated: 3-11-14

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

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Collaborating Agency: Raksha

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): February 24, March 4 and March 6th

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?      **Yes**    **No**

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?      **Yes**    **No**

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?      **Yes**    **No**

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Raksha, Inc

  
Signature

Dated: March 13, 2014

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

State/Territory: Georgia / Southern Region

Administering Agency: CJCC

Collaborating Agency: Ruth's Cottage

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): February 24 + March 4, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

Divayna Esquivel  
Signature

Dated: 3/17/14

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

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Collaborating Agency: Rape Crisis and Sexual Assault Services/University Health Services, Inc.

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 02/24/14; 03/04/14; 03/06/14

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

Anne Ealick Henry  
Signature

Dated: 03/14/14

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

State/Territory: Georgia  
Administering Agency: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Collaborating Agency: Prosecuting Attorneys' Council  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): February 24, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

Carla Rieffel, PAC  
Signature

Dated: 3-17-14

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

State/Territory: Georgia

Administering Agency: Crimminal Justice Coordinating Council

Collaborating Agency: Safe Haven Transitional Inc.

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): March 4, 5, 6, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan?  Yes  No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?  Yes  No

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

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

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

  
Signature

Dated: 3/14/14