



Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

**California
2014 - 2016
Violence Against
Women Act (VAWA)**

**Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP)
Implementation Plan**

I. INTRODUCTION

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is the State Administrator for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutor (STOP) Program. The goal of the California VAWA STOP Program is to reduce sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, by strengthening services to victims and holding offenders accountable for their actions.

The California VAWA STOP Program promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to enhancing advocacy and improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women. It encourages the development and improvement of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies, advocacy, and services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

The development of California's 2014-2016 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan was in collaboration with representatives of law enforcement; prosecution; nonprofit, nongovernmental victim advocacy and service providers; and the courts. The programs outlined in the 2014-2014 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan address the following:

- Services for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking;
- Development and implementation of protocols;
- Training for judges, prosecutors, victim service providers, and law enforcement; and
- Development and implementation of coordinated community responses to violence against women.

California continues its commitment to provide culturally-specific and culturally-competent services to all women who are victims of violent crime. As always, funds will be allocated consistent with VAWA STOP requirements: 25 percent for law enforcement, 25 percent for prosecution, 5 percent for the courts, 30 percent for victim services of which at least 10 percent will be distributed to racial and ethnic specific community-based organizations, and the remainder as discretionary.

The Plan was approved by the California Governor's Office of emergency Services and the VAWA Implementation Planning Committee on March 14, 2014.

II. PLANNING PROCESS

A. Description of Planning Process

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is the implementing agency for the California's VAWA STOP Program. Cal OES subsequently created a smaller working "Implementation Plan Committee" (IPC), comprised of representatives who were again selected statewide based on their experience and expertise within the areas of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. (See Attachment A, which lists the members of the IPC.)

The mission of the IPC is to make funding recommendations to Cal OES that address the program purpose areas allowed under VAWA and in any of the four required funding categories. With the reauthorization of VAWA in 2013, which instituted new purpose areas and other requirements for the VAWA Program, Cal OES met with the IPC on February 4, 2014 to develop the new 2014-2016 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan.

In addition to providing assistance on the development of the Implementation Plan, the IPC met to formulate funding recommendations. Their recommendations are incorporated in this 2014-2016 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan. Again, the major focus of the 2014-2016 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan is to continue the ongoing programs (described on pages 8-20), with two exceptions: 1) The Law Enforcement Specialized Unit Program will be two separate programs – one focusing only on sexual assault cases and the other program focusing on either domestic violence, dating violence or stalking; 2) A new Campus Sexual Assault Program is being developed. If a substantial increase in funds becomes available, the IPC recommends funding the following: 1) Human Trafficking Programs; and, 2) Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence and Stalking Prevention Programs.

Cal OES made the final determination on which programs and purposes to be funded and the amount of funds allocated to each purpose/program. In making these decisions the following were taken into consideration: the feasibility of the program; whether there was any duplication of services; if there were any other existing funding sources for such programs; and whether the programs complied with VAWA STOP Guidelines.

Cal OES will continue to meet with the IPC to review the progress being made in meeting the goals as outlined in the Plan. It is also their responsibility to recommend any changes in direction or funding that will strengthen California's ability to serve victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

B. Documentation From Planning Committee

All planning committee members who are representatives of law enforcement; prosecution; nonprofit, nongovernmental victim advocacy and service providers; and the courts have submitted the required documentation describing their participation in the planning committee. (See Attachment B). Olin Jones, Tribal Liaison, Department of Justice was the IPC member representing tribal governments for the State of California. For future years, Cal OES will ensure all tribes in California are provided with information on the IPC meeting and how they can provide information on services needed.

C. State Coordination with Family Violence Prevention and Services

As Cal OES is the state administrating agency for the VAWA STOP, Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and the programs under the Victims of Crime Act Formula Grant Programs, all plans are coordinated to ensure the greatest diversity of funding available to projects throughout the state.

Members of the Domestic Violence Advisory Council also sit on the VAWA Implementation Committee, which ensures funding is available statewide

III. NEEDS AND CONTEXT

A. Demographics, Geography, Crime Statistics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, California's estimated population was 38,332,521 in 2013. This represents 13% of the nationwide total. Additionally, people in California are younger compared to nationwide averages. Of the total California population in 2013, 6.7% (6.4% nationwide) were under 5 years old, 24.3% (23.5% nationwide) were under 18 years old and 12.1% (13.7% nationwide) were 65 years old and over. In California there are more women, 50.3% (50.8% nationwide) compared to men, 49.7% (50.2% nationwide).

California's demographics are more diverse than the nationwide averages. 73.7% of Californians classify themselves as white (77.9% nationwide); 6.6%, black (13.1% nationwide), and 1.7%, American Indian and Alaskan natives compared to 1.2% nationwide. California's population includes more Asians (13.9% compared to the nationwide average of 5.1%) and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (0.5% compared to 0.2% nationwide).

The influence of bordering Mexico has also impacted California's demographics. Hispanic or Latino make up 38.2% of California's population, compared to 16.9% nationwide. California has more foreign born residents; 37.1%, in 2013, compared to 12.9% nationwide and a language other than English is spoken in 43.5% of California households compared to 20.5% nationwide. Of those speaking a language other than English at home, the majority speak Spanish.

Despite all the appearances that California is a wealthy state, the median household income in 2013 was \$61,400 compared to a nationwide average of \$53,046. The median value of owner-occupied housing units in California in 2008-2012 was estimated at \$383,900 compared to the national average of \$181,400. Families below the poverty level in California represented 15.3% of the population compared to 14.9% nationwide, and affordable housing is a challenge in California.

California is a large state occupying 155,959.34 square miles. This represents about 4.4% of the entire United States. However, California's population is very concentrated with 217.2 persons per square mile compared to a nationwide average of 79.6. California's 58 counties range in size from San Francisco City and County which has 47 square miles of concentrated population, to San Bernardino County, which has 20,062 square miles of deserts, mountainous terrain, and includes several large cities. There are also extreme differences in the density of population: Alpine County has only 1,129 residents while Los Angeles County has 9,962,789, according to Census estimates for 2012.

Forcible rape in California is defined as "The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included. The number of reported rapes has decreased over the past three years. In 2012, 7,828 rapes were reported, at a rate per 100,000 female population of 20.7%, compared to 8,698 rapes in 2009 at a rate per 100,000 female population of 23.5%.

Domestic violence is defined as "Abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship." Within this

definition, abuse is further defined as "intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another."

In California, domestic violence related calls for assistance has slowly decreased over the past three years. In 2012 there were 157,634 domestic violence-related calls for assistance compared to 167,087 in 2009. Of those calls, weapons were involved in 40.0% of the complaints. The primary weapon used in 80% of the above cases was "personal" – such as hands, feet, etc.; dangerous weapons were used in 15% of the cases; knives or cutting instruments in 3.5%; and firearms in 1.5%.

B. Underserved populations Within the State

When certain agencies apply for grant funding they are asked to describe the development and establishment of services to underserved populations within their service area, including, but not limited to rural areas, non-English speaking individuals, persons of color, and various geographical areas without services and describe promising practices their agency is using to serve these communities.

Applicants are expected to offer cultural competency trainings, outreach, advocacy and accompaniment, as well as emergency food, clothing and shelter to underserved populations and link them to available resources. Projects may also provide additional services, as needed.

Certain applicants must have protocols that include a comprehensive victim-centered strategy for addressing the needs of victims within the service provider's service area, including culturally competent components for addressing victims in underserved populations.

IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES

A. Identified Goals

The primary goal of the California VAWA STOP Program is to promote collaboration among law enforcement, prosecutors, the judiciary, victim service agencies, and service providers in an effort to better serve victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and to hold offenders accountable. This effort continues to strengthen law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women, as well as, enhance and develop additional services for these crime victims.

Cal OES, with assistance from the IPC, has created programs within each VAWA Funding Category to meet the needs of victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. In addition, representatives from law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim service agencies also provided input on the development of VAWA STOP Programs.

To achieve its goal, Cal OES and the IPC have, and will continue to meet regularly to develop all VAWA STOP Implementation Plans. The 2014-2016 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan expanded upon the prior 2010-2013 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan.

The 2014-2016 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan will continue the programs outlined in the previous 2010-2012 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan. All these programs will be funded on a yearly basis, either through a Request for Application (RFA) and/or Request for Proposal (RFP).

The objectives and activities for each program are included in the RFA/RFP. Applicants respond with their projected objective achievement on an annual basis. Cal OES staff, through desk audits and site visits, work with the subgrantees to ensure that agreed upon objectives are being met.

Provide goals and objectives for domestic violence-related homicides within the state .

In California homicide data is collected through Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) which law enforcement submit monthly as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. Although participation in the UCR system is voluntary, California law mandates all California law enforcement agencies submit the SHR reports monthly.

Based on the UCR system data, the California Department of Justice created the Homicide in California 2011 report which indicates in 2011 there were 147 domestic violence homicides in California. This is 11.8% of all reported homicides. Eighty-eight percent of victims were female, 12 percent male.

Once the data is submitted, information is not changed based on additional information obtained or court findings.

Experience in California indicates the best way to address domestic violence homicides is to establish active Domestic Violence Death Review Teams to review all domestic violence homicide cases, including those originally classified differently.

Goal 1: Assist counties in establishing a Domestic Violence Death Review Team

Objective 1: Identify how many counties have active domestic violence death review teams.
Objective 2: Identify available resources on best practice for Domestic Violence Death Review Teams.
Objective 3: Discuss findings from objective 1 and 2 with the VAWA Implementation Committee to determine next steps.

Goal 2: Increase domestic violence prevention efforts.

Objective 1: Identify current domestic and sexual violence prevention efforts in California.
Objective 2: Discuss findings with VAWA Implementation Committee to determine how to use VAWA funding to enhance current efforts.

Beginning on the next page are descriptions of the current programs within each funding category, their corresponding objectives, and activities. The following programs will have minor changes made starting in FY 2014/15

Law Enforcement Training Program:

Beginning in FY 2014/15, an Advisory Group will be established consisting of members from the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions, law enforcement, probation, prosecution, victim witness, and advocates.

Law Enforcement Specialized Unit Program:

This program will be separated. One program will be just for investigating sexual assault cases and the other program will be for investigating domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.

Objective – Will include domestic violence strangulation in their training sessions.

Violence Against Women Legal Training Program:

Objective – Will include Transgender, women of color, human trafficking in their training sessions.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CATEGORY

Program Name (Prefix)	Law Enforcement Training Program (PO)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	Non-Competitive targeted RFA
Funding Source(s)	VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start July 1 end June 30
Program Description/Purpose	This program funds the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) to develop and deliver training to law enforcement personnel throughout the state in the areas of sexual assault (SA) and domestic violence (DV), including officer involved domestic violence and crisis negotiation.
Program Objectives	Number of courses presented on the following: SA for First Responders; SA for Public Safety Dispatchers; DV for First Responders; DV for Public Safety Dispatchers; DV for Criminal Investigators; DV for Crisis Negotiators; and Officer Involved DV.
Who is eligible?	POST

Program Name (Prefix)	Law Enforcement Specialized Units (LE)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	Competitive FY 2015/2016
Funding Source(s)	VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start January 1 end December 31
Program Description/Purpose	<p>The purpose of this program is to continue the efforts of law enforcement agencies to enhance or create specialized units to focus special effort on the handling of violent crimes against adult women, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.</p> <p>The specialized units will accomplish this purpose through investigation, immediate victim advocacy, and training for law enforcement officers. Thorough investigation leads to successful prosecution of cases, immediate victim advocacy provides victims with the support and resources to help disrupt the cycle of violence, and training assists departments in providing a consistent, effective, and compassionate response to female victims of violent crime.</p>

Program Description/Purpose (cont.)	In 2008/09 the Program added a new requirement that subgrantees must contract for the services of a full time advocate who is from a local Cal OES-funded domestic violence or sexual assault program.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate criminal cases of suspected sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking crimes against women by specialized units within law enforcement agencies. • <input type="checkbox"/> Contact and offer advocacy to 100% of female victims of specified violent crimes from cases assigned to the unit. • Provide advocacy, crisis intervention, resource and referral assistance, emergency assistance, and restraining order assistance to adult female victims of the above specified crimes. • Provide training sessions for law enforcement officers on the handling of violent crimes against women, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking.
Who is eligible?	California Police and County Sheriff's Departments. Currently fund nine agencies.

Program Name (Prefix)	Probation Specialized Units (PU)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	Competitive FY 2014/15
Funding Source(s)	VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start October 1 end September 30
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of this program is to enhance or create specialized units within California Probation Departments to intensively supervise small caseloads of offenders of violent crimes against adult women. The program requires probation officers to be specially trained and carry reduced caseloads.
Program Objectives	To develop and maintain both a specialized unit protocol and victim resource referral list, and use intensive supervision techniques. Probation Specialized Units' probation officers caseload must not exceed 40 cases per full-time probation officer with no more than 20 % inactive.

Who is eligible?	California County Probation Departments. Currently fund seven agencies.
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Program Name (Prefix)	Probation Officer Training (PT)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	Directed Request for Application, First year of funding 2010/11
Funding Source(s)	VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start October 1 end September 30
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of this program is to develop and deliver a resource guide and training to probation officers throughout the State. The program will focus on enhancing probation officers' skills specifically in the area of supervision of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking offenders.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a one-day sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking symposium. Deliver this symposium once in Southern California and once in Northern California. • Develop a two-day training curriculum, California Standards and Training for Corrections certified, on how best to supervise probationers convicted of crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and how best to deliver services to the victims. • Conduct a pilot test of the two-day training curriculum, make necessary changes, and then deliver the training to probation officers. • Develop a Resource Guide on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking as it relates to the supervision of probationers convicted of those crimes. Include information on delivery of services to victims of those crimes.
Who is eligible?	Chief Probation Officers of California

Program Name (Prefix)	Medical Training Center Program (EM)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	Competitive FY 2001/02. Since 2002 non-competitive due to legislative change
Funding Source(s)	State General Fund; VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start October 1 end September 30

Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of this program is to ensure that forensic medical examinations in cases of adult and child sexual assault, domestic violence, child physical abuse/neglect, and elder abuse are conducted in a standardized and consistent manner by trained medical examiners. This is achieved through development of a wide variety of curricula, and delivery of traditional and non-traditional trainings (stand and deliver, telemedicine coaching/mentoring, on-line courses, DVDs). Training is also provided to investigators and court personnel involved in criminal proceedings.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement standardized training for medical personnel in five focus areas (sexual assault, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, elder/dependent adult abuse, and child physical abuse and neglect); • Delivery of ongoing basic, advanced, and specialized training; • Develop guidelines for evaluating results of training; • Convene advisory groups annually; • Respond to questions regarding forensic medical exams; and • Develop and coordinate Sexual Assault Response Teams efforts to ensure effective community response systems.
Who is eligible?	The Regents, University of California

PROSECUTION CATEGORY

Program Name (Prefix)	Violence Against Women Legal Training Program (LV)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	Non-Competitive targeted RFA
Funding Source(s)	State General fund; VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start July 1 end June 30
Program Description/Purpose	This program funds the California District Attorneys Association to provide consistent quality training, publications and other materials to prosecutors throughout California on the prosecution of crimes against women.

Program Objectives	<p>Conduct a number of training workshops/seminars presented on the following topics: (Topics change from year-to-year depending upon need.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes of physical, sexual and threatened violence; • Sexual assault; • Sexually violent predators; • Adult sexual assault prosecution; • New prosecutors; • Search warrants; • Domestic violence and stalking; • DNA; • Difficult witnesses and Crawford; • Rural regional workshops – Crawford vs. Washington; and • Sexual assault and child sexual abuse. <p>Produce new on-line self study modules. Maintain and update VAWA Computer Bank Database.</p>
Who is eligible?	California District Attorney's Association

Program Name (Prefix)	Violence Against Women Vertical Prosecution Program (VV)
Competitive vs. Noncompetitive History	The last time this program was competitive was FY 2009/10
Funding Source(s)/Funding Level(s)	VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start July 1 end June 30
Program Description/Purpose	<p>The purpose of this program is to fund specialized units in prosecutors' offices in California to vertically prosecute crimes against women, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. Vertical prosecution has shown to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve conviction rates; • Reduce victim trauma; and • Provide more consistent and appropriate sentencing.
Program Objectives	<p>There are four mandatory objectives for the projects funded under this program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase prosecution and conviction rates of violent crimes against women as measured

Program Objectives (cont.)	<p>by the total number of cases projected to be assigned/accepted by the unit;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve vertical prosecution standards as measured by the number of cases to be prosecuted in each of the categories: True, Major Stage, and Unit; • Reduce specialized caseloads by a minimum of 1/3 (excluding warrant cases) as measured by the comparison to the non-unit caseloads; and • Ensure minimization of trauma to victims of specified crimes as measured by an advocate employee providing direct services or referrals to local victim service agencies.
Who is eligible?	County District Attorney and City Attorney's Offices. Currently fund 11 agencies.

Program Name (Prefix)	Victim /Witness Assistance Program (VW)
Competitive vs. Noncompetitive History	Non-competitive. Legislation mandates that every county in the State of California be provided funding for comprehensive centers for victim and witness assistance.
Funding Source(s)/Funding Level(s)	Victims of Crime Act (VOCA); State Victim/Witness Assistance Fund; VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start July 1 end June 30
Program Description/Purpose	This program helps victims and witnesses of all types of crime by maintaining local centers that provide comprehensive assistance, including all legislatively mandated services. Victim/Witness Centers are in place in every county in the state with 51 projects in District Attorney's Offices, three in probation departments, and two in community- based organizations, one in a county office and one in a county sheriff's office.
Program Objectives	<p>The projects are required to provide 14 mandatory services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis intervention; • Emergency assistance; • Resource and referral assistance; • Direct counseling; • Victim of Crime claims; • Property return; • Orientation to the criminal justice system;

Program Objectives (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court escort; • Presentations and training for criminal justice agencies; • Public presentations and publicity; • Case status/case disposition; • Notification of family/friends; • Employer notification/intervention; and • Restitution.
Who is eligible?	Local units of government and community based organizations. Currently fund 58 agencies of which two receive VAWA funds.

VICTIM SERVICES CATEGORY

Program Name (Prefix)	Sexual Assault Training & Technical Assistance Project (TE)
Current year status of grant	Non-Competitive
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	The last time this program was competitive was FY 1995/96.
Funding source(s)/Funding Level(s)	VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start October 1 end September 30
Program Description/Purpose	Funds the California Coalition against Sexual Assault to provide training and technical assistance to Cal OES-funded rape crisis centers throughout the state.
Program Objectives	<p>Objectives are to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and training to rape crisis centers on such issues as organizational development, program planning, non-profit management, employee rights, information systems, and fund development; • On-going communication on current and pertinent issues via newsletters, listserv, website, and media contact; • Information and referrals to rape crisis centers, the general public or interested parties; • Publications, manuals and reference materials to centers; • Training opportunities such as annual leadership conference, regional/caucus meetings; and

Program Objectives (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of materials and coordination of statewide activities pertaining to sexual assault awareness month.
Who is eligible?	California Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Program Name (Prefix)	Domestic Violence Assistance Program (DV)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	The last time this program was competitive was FY 2001/02
Funding Source(s)/Funding Level(s)	Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVSPA); VOCA; State General Fund; VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start July 1 end June 30
Program Description/Purpose	The Statewide Domestic Violence Assistance Program is designed to: (1) provide local assistance to existing service providers to maintain and/or expand services for victims of DV and their children, based on need as demonstrated by prior service statistics, local crime statistics, current population and population projections, economic factors, geographic, and cultural factors; and (2) provide local assistance for the development and establishment of DV services to currently unserved and underserved populations, including, but not limited to, rural areas, non-English speaking groups, minorities, or geographical areas without services.
Program Objectives	<p>The program provides financial and technical assistance to local domestic violence centers in implementing all of the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-four hour crisis hotlines; • Counseling; • Business centers; • Emergency “safe” homes or shelters for victims and families; • Emergency food and clothing; • Emergency response to calls from law enforcement; • Hospital emergency room protocol and assistance; • Emergency transportation; • Court and social service advocacy; • Legal assistance with temporary restraining orders, devices, and custody disputes;

Program Objectives (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community resource and referral; and • Household establishment assistance.
Who is eligible?	Cal OES-funded domestic violence shelters. Currently fund 99 agencies of which 40 receive VAWA funds.

Program Name (Prefix)	Domestic Violence Response Team (VA)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	The last time this program was competitive was FY 2008/09
Funding Source(s)/Funding Level(s)	FVPSA; VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start July 1 end June 30
Program Description/Purpose	<p>The primary goal of the Domestic Violence Response Team (DVRT) is to fund staff to provide immediate response crisis intervention services following a domestic violence incident, and to provide advocacy and accompaniment services to domestic violence victims throughout the criminal justice and civil legal process. The DVRT must also collaborate with and coordinate efforts with multidisciplinary teams/organizations serving clients in common to ensure a continuum of care.</p> <p>DVRT refers to a team that includes a domestic violence advocate and a law enforcement representative. It may also include a domestic violence deputy district or city attorney, a probation officer, and a hospital representative or health care provider. The DVRT is designed to immediately respond to the secured scene of a domestic violence incident in person or by telephone, when requested by law enforcement, and provide crisis intervention services. If law enforcement does not request immediate response, the DVRT advocate must follow-up with the domestic violence victim within 48 hours of notification of the incident from law enforcement to provide intervention services.</p>

Program Objectives	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide immediate response crisis intervention services to the victim of a domestic violence incident after law enforcement has secured the scene and determined DVRT presence is required; • Provide intervention services within 48 hours of notification of a domestic violence incident when immediate response is not requested; • Provide advocacy throughout the criminal justice and civil legal process; • Provide accompaniment services throughout the criminal justice and civil legal process; • Demonstrate protocols for a team approach, which includes a domestic violence advocate and a law enforcement representative, in responding to DV incidents; • Collaborate and coordinate efforts with local district attorney's or city attorney's vertical prosecution units, hospitals, probation departments, victim/witness assistance centers, social service agencies, community faith representatives and community service organizations. This may include interagency referrals, meetings, and technical assistance in order to ensure a timely response to, and a continuum of care for, domestic violence victims.
Who is eligible?	Cal OES-funded domestic violence shelters in good standing. Currently fund four agencies.

Program Name (Prefix)	Rape Crisis Program (RC)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	The last time this program was competitive was FY 1992/93
Funding Source(s)/Funding Level(s)	Sexual Assault Services Program; VOCA; State General Fund; State Victim/Witness Assistance Fund; VAWA,
Funding Cycle	Start September 1 end August 31
Program Description/Purpose	The program funds 84 rape crisis centers that service all 58 counties. Rape crisis centers assist sexual assault victim's deal with the emotional trauma inflicted by the assault; provide support as these victims progress through the criminal justice system, and awareness on sexual assault issues.

Program Objectives	Rape crisis centers provide the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-hour crisis line; • Accompaniment (medical exams, law enforcement, district attorneys); • Support during criminal justice proceedings; • Participation in Sexual Assault response Team efforts; and • Education about the rape crisis center's services and the issue of sexual assault.
Who is eligible?	Rape crisis centers (either community-based organizations or hospital-based) which adhere to the <i>Service Standards for the Operations of Rape Crisis Centers</i> . Organizations known as "rape crisis centers" provide 24-hour services including crisis intervention, counseling, advocacy, accompaniment, and working in collaboration with other service providers and criminal justice agencies to improve services and treatment of sexual assault victims. Currently fund 84 agencies of which 13 receive VAWA.

Program Name (Prefix)	Farmworker Women's Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Program (FW)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	The last time this program was competitive was FY 2001/02
Funding Source(s)/Funding Level(s)	VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start October 1 end September 30
Program Description/Purpose	Educate and increase awareness of sexual assault and domestic violence among monolingual/ bilingual Spanish-speaking and low-income farmworker women.
Program Objectives	Objectives include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to farmworker communities on sexual assault and domestic violence; • Train traditional service providers on the unique issues of farmworker victims of sexual assault and domestic violence; • Link farmworker sexual assault and domestic violence victims to established service providers; • Train farmworker women on sexual assault and domestic violence issues; and

Program Objectives (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote involvement of Mixteco women through training and resources.
Who is eligible?	Organizacion en California de Lideres Campesinas

Program Name (Prefix)	American Indian Women Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program (DS)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	The last time this program was competitive was FY 2001/02
Funding Source(s)/Funding Level(s)	VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start October 1 end September 30
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of this program is to fund Native American agencies to develop/implement programs and to provide services to Indian women who are victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
Program Objectives	<p>Program objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training with an emphasis on cultural competency, provided to social service agencies, medical facilities, and law enforcement; Outreach programs regarding sexual assault and domestic violence service provisions to the local community and agencies; Advocacy and accompaniment to include, but not limited to, assistance with restraining orders and court accompaniment; Emergency food and clothing; and Emergency shelter services to include, but not limited to: motel placement, short term housing assistance, placement in mainstream shelters. <p>Other optional objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counseling/therapy; Peer counseling, talking circles, and support groups; and Emergency transportation.
Who is eligible?	Any California Indian tribe, consortium, council, Native American shelter or an agency which provides services to the American Indian population. Currently fund six agencies.

COURTS CATEGORY

Program Name (Prefix)	Court Education and Training Program (CW)
Competitive vs. Non-competitive History	Non-competitive
Funding Source(s)/Funding Level(s)	VAWA
Funding Cycle	Start October 1 end September 30
Program Description/Purpose	This program is designed to develop and provide trainings, seminars, publications, symposiums, and other efforts dedicated to increasing the knowledge of court personnel in cases involving sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct courses as part of continuing judicial studies program; • Hold planning committee meetings; • Courses are presented at B.E. Witkin Judicial College; • Workshops are conducted at substantive law institutes; and • Conduct regional court meetings.
Who is eligible?	Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts

CRYSTAL JUDSON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTOCOL PROGRAM

California will not be targeting any funds towards the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program.

IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES (Continued)

B. Priority Areas

A complete description of the Programs supported with STOP funds, along with objectives and activities is contained in Part IV. A. Please note that Cal OES will not be funding the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program.

1. Distribution of funds

After administrative costs have been deducted, the remainder of the funds will be distributed as follows: at least 25 percent of the funds will be distributed for law enforcement; at least 25 percent for prosecutors; at least 30 percent for nonprofit nongovernmental victim services; at least 5 percent to the courts; and the remaining funds allocated to the “discretionary” category. Of the 30 percent allocated for victim services, a minimum of 10 percent of the funds will be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations.

Identifying Underserved Populations. Most recently, Cal OES used data from a research/needs assessment completed by the Blue Shield Foundation of California.

Blue Shield Foundation Report – In January 2012, the Blue Shield Foundation of California released a report/needs assessment on services to underserved domestic violence victims entitled, Cultural Competency in California’s Domestic Violence Field, Ensuring Access to DV Services for All Californians. The report identified “high-need underserved” populations as “those who may experience higher rates of intimate partner abuse relative to the general population but who may be less likely to utilize available services.” The populations identified were: Native Americans/American Indians, African Americans, Latinas/Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, immigrants (recent), and refugees. Currently this is the best research available regarding underserved populations specific to domestic violence.

Refer to Attachment B FY 2013/14 VAWA STOP Program Fund Distribution Chart for the list of programs and amount of allocation for each program funded with FY 2013 VAWA STOP funds.

Meeting the Sexual Assault Set-Aside

Currently, Cal OES meets or exceeds the 20 percent allocation in two categories for sexual assault services. In addition, one new program will be funded for FY 2014/15 or 2015/16; the Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Specialized Unit Program.

In addition Cal OES has begun looking at Campus Sexual Assault and will be developing a new program in FY 2014/15.

With the addition of the new programs, we will surpass the required 20 percent allocation.

C. Grant Making Strategy

2. How subgrant amounts are determined

Cal OES determines the amount of funding for each of its VAWA STOP Programs. The amount of funding available to individual subgrantees for each VAWA STOP Program is also determined by Cal OES. These subgrantee amounts are based upon a number of factors such as population, geographic size of service area and minimum amount of funds needed to effectively implement the project. In determining how applicants are selected for funding, geographic size and type (i.e., urban, non-urban, or rural), population, greatest showing of need (including unserved/underserved populations to the greatest extent possible) are considered. The goal is to continue to observe all of the identified funding priorities to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of VAWA STOP funds throughout California. (See Part IV, Section D. for more specific details on how population and geographic areas are factored into the funding allocations.)

3. Geographic Size and Need Prioritization Process

The equitable distribution of funds continues to be a primary goal of Cal OES and its advisory committees. Many of Cal OES's programs include funding priorities or requirements that are specifically tailored to the purposes and goals of the grant program or named in the originating legislation.

Our programs are based on needs as demonstrated by prior service statistics, local crime statistics, current population and population projections, economic factors, geographic, and cultural factors, and provide assistance for the development and establishment of services to currently underserved and underserved populations, including, but not limited to rural areas, minorities, or geographical areas without services.

One example is the legislatively created California's State Advisory Committee (SAC) on Sexual Assault. It is a multidisciplinary committee composed of prosecutors, law enforcement representatives, medical personnel, victim service providers and a public defender. The SAC meets four times a year to review and set mandatory standards and services for Cal OES's sexual assault and child sexual abuse programs.

Cal OES includes language in its RFPs in which applicants are asked to provide information regarding the need for the funds, population served and location of the service area. These proposals are then rated based upon the response. The Director of Cal OES may deviate from selecting the highest ranking applicants if adequate geographic distribution, need, and underserved populations, etc., are not being met.

Some examples of how geographic size and need factor into Cal OES's grant making strategy are listed below.

Example #1: Service Areas

Extensive efforts have been made to ensure that Cal OES's Rape Crisis Program funds sexual assault services throughout the state and that Rape Crisis Centers (RCC) Service Areas do not overlap. There are multiple reasons for this effort, including:

- Limited funding requires services to be provided in the most cost-efficient manner;
- Funding more than one RCC to service the same geographic area is not a prudent use of funds;
- Lack of clarity and/or conflict between RCCs over a particular geographic area may cause confusion for victims and stakeholders (law enforcement, medical providers, social service agencies, schools, etc.); and
- Long-standing verbal agreements regarding service provision practice may become controversial and/or contentious when agency leadership and Board membership changes.

As a result, clear RCC Service Area boundaries (county lines, highways, streets, etc.) have been established which define the geographic area that an RCC can serve in order to be eligible for funding.

Example #2: Identifying the extent of the problem and demonstrated needs.

The following language was included in a Cal OES RFP in which applicants were asked to respond, at a minimum, to the following:

- Objective information which identifies the extent of the problem in this underserved population specific to the proposed service area, including geographic, economic, social, cultural, lingual, and political factors which are directly related to the problem;
- One legible map which clearly shows the boundaries of the proposed service area and the applicant's location;
- A demonstrated understanding of the special needs and problems facing the American Indian women from the proposed service area in dealing with sexual assault and domestic violence;
- Current, referenced demographic, statistical, and crime data which supports the problem statement; and
- A discussion which addresses why current resources are not meeting the needs of the American Indian women in the proposed service area.

The applicants were rated on their response. Cal OES also reserves the right to deviate from selecting the highest ranking applicants if adequate geographic distribution, need, and underserved populations, etc., are not being met.

3. Request for Proposal (RFP)/Request for Application (RFA) Process

When Cal OES identifies funds available for a program, it utilizes one of two developed application processes, competitive or non-competitive. Typically, funds are awarded on a competitive basis for a three-year period (funding cycle) through the solicitation of a RFP. However, for continuation funding or where the legislation directs the specific projects that are to receive funds, a program will be set up non-competitively through a RFA.

Non-Competitive Process (RFA)

For non-competitive programs, applicants are contacted by Cal OES with a link to the

Cal OES website, which includes links to the RFA and all necessary forms and instructions to allow Cal OES to process the requested application. Applicants can also access the Cal OES Recipient Handbook on Cal OES's website, which addresses the administration of Cal OES grants and various administrative requirements with which recipients must comply. Once processed, the recipient's application becomes part of the Grant Award Agreement with Cal OES. This agreement is a plan and budget on how the subgrantee will utilize the grant funds to accomplish the goals of the program.

Competitive Process (RFP)

The RFP is posted on the Cal OES website and includes information on which forms and instructions are necessary for the applicant to prepare a proposal for the program. The RFP also includes contact information that can be used by applicants to obtain technical assistance in preparing the proposal. However, in order to maintain equity and fairness to all applicants, Cal OES does not provide assistance as to the substantive matters contained in applicants' proposals.

In most situations, applicants initially apply for funds through a competitive program. About two weeks before the RFP is released, interested parties are notified by OES and the same information is posted on the Cal OES website. The RFP describes the eligibility requirements and funding amounts. A successful proposal includes a description of community needs, a plan to address those needs, and illustrates the organizational ability of the applicant to implement the plan with the funds available through the grant program.

(a) RFP Scoring Process

In addition to forms and instructions, the RFP describes the rating system used by Cal OES to make a qualitative appraisal of the project described in the proposal so that the applicant will know the standards by which their proposal will be judged.

The chief of the section in which the program is administered selects raters. Often, the chief will utilize staff not only from their own section, but employ staff from other sections who may possess particular knowledge and/or background in the subject matter of the program. The section chief, when selecting raters, ensures that the raters selected do not have conflicts of interest with the program or applicant to be rated.

Proposals are rated by a team, or if needed, multiple teams, of three raters. Each rater reads all the proposals received and assigns numerical scores for a number of graded categories. The average of the three raters' scores for each criterion is totaled to one final score. Once it is determined how many projects can be funded with the available funds, a cutoff is established based on the ranked scoring. The ranked list of applicants is then submitted to the Director of Cal OES, along with any recommendations for funding (which may, depending on the program, take into consideration geographical distribution, areas of greatest need, and the past performance of previously funded projects).

A formal written policy for past performance is also taken into consideration. This describes the process for considering a recipient's prior performance problems with the grant requirements in connection with the recipient's application for new funding. The procedure only applies where a project has had "serious" and "unacceptable"

performance issues. Bonus points are not given for exceptional past performance, so as not to unfairly burden new applicants with a competitive disadvantage.

To invoke the past performance policy, prior to the commencement of the rating process, either the section chief or branch chief (who is not part of the rating team) may request a performance penalty. The chief must prepare a memorandum discussing in detail the performance problems with the applicant, which is then submitted through the supervisory chain to the Director for approval/disapproval. If the penalty is approved, it will be applied only after it has been determined that the applicant has scored within the funding range. The applicant shall be provided with a summary of why the performance problem penalty was invoked. An applicant is entitled to appeal this denial of funding on the same basis as other appeals of denial of funding.

(b) Notification to the Applicant and Appeal of Decision

A letter will be sent by certified mail to the Applicants that are denied funding due to past performance problem(s). The Applicant shall be provided with a summary of why the performance problem penalty was invoked. The Applicant is entitled to appeal the denial of funding on the same basis as other appeals of denial of funding, pursuant to the Appeals Guidelines.

2. STOP Grant Cycle

Generally VAWA STOP formula funds are allocated in the year that they are awarded. For the VAWA STOP FY 2013 award, Cal OES applied in April 2013 and received the award September 25, 2013.

The RFA applicants are given approximately two months to complete the proposals/forms and return them to Cal OES. Competitive proposals are rated per the process described above. All proposals and applications are reviewed by Cal OES staff prior to finalizing the grant award agreement. There are three possible grant cycles: July 1 through June 30th, October 1 through September 30, or January 1 through December 31st.

3. Technical Assistance

Cal OES provides technical assistance to all of its subgrantees. The Cal OES Recipient Handbook contains specific requirements of Cal OES staff regarding the provision of technical assistance and site visits. (See Attachment C for the Sections of the Handbook that pertain to Technical Assistance (10200) and Site Visits (10300).)

4. Funding Cycle

Subgrantees are usually funded in one-year increments (in certain cases Cal OES may extend the time frame) and given a three-year funding commitment. At completion, Cal OES may initiate "continuous funding" or issue another competitive process. See Section (2) of Part IV, D for more information on the RFA/RFP process.

5. Consultation with Victim Service Providers

Tribal, territorial, State, or local prosecution, law enforcement, and courts must consult with tribal, territorial, State or local victim service programs during the course of developing their grant applications. This will ensure that proposed activities and equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence. (Please see attached Certification of Assurance of Compliance form.)

D. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

In 2006, CAL OES created the IPC consisting of representatives from: prosecution; the courts; law enforcement; victim witness; and nonprofits representing sexual assault, domestic violence, tribes, farmworker women, and the gay/lesbian/bi-sexual and transgender community.

The IPC meets annually, at a minimum, to review the Plan and to make recommendations on creating new programs or expanding services to meet the needs of the underserved. During FY 2013/14 the IPC met and recommended that VAWA STOP Formula funding be used to sustain California's existing VAWA STOP Programs.

Ongoing VAWA STOP Programs that address the needs of the underserved and are culturally specific community-based organizations that meet the ten percent set-aside requirement.

- Farmworker Women's Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Program; funding to Organizacion en California de Lideres Campesinas. (see pages 18-19 for more information)
- American Indian Women Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program; funding to Feather River Tribal Health, Indian Health Council, Two Feathers Native American Family Services, United American Indian Involvement, Kene Me Wu Family Healing Center, and Round Valley Indian Tribes. (see page 19 for more information)

Cal OES recognizes and meaningfully responds to the needs of underserved populations. It will ensure that monies set aside to fund linguistically and culturally specific services and activities for underserved populations are distributed equitably among those populations.