

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

**S.T.O.P. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT
FORMULA
GRANT PROGRAM**

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
January 2011**



Submitted By

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I. INTRODUCTION

The District Attorney's Council (DAC) is the state administering agency for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funding in Oklahoma. The DAC contributes to the safety of women in Oklahoma – especially underserved rural women – by funding programs throughout the state that have the most impact for the victims of domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault. This Implementation Plan outlines how DAC makes those decisions and allocates the VAWA funding.

While the rates of sexual assault and family violence have steadily decreased since 2001, the number of domestic violence homicides has remained steady for the past three years. Oklahoma lost 87 victims to domestic violence homicide in 2009. Oklahoma is committed to bringing those numbers down and has taken that into consideration in the development of this Plan.

Oklahoma continues to support a very high population of Native Americans, but the state is seeing a growth explosion with the Hispanic population in some of the most rural locales. This Plan includes careful consideration of the population trends, the culturally-specific needs of those populations, the crime rates and input from victim service providers, law enforcement agencies, and prosecutors themselves in its grant-making strategies in the State of Oklahoma.

The focus of the strategy for VAWA funding in Oklahoma is to assist victims of violence against women by involving multiple disciplines, working together, to help victims achieve full restoration of their physical, mental, and emotional health. The VAWA Board identified and developed the following priorities for VAWA funding, all of which have additionally been identified as areas of need in the prevention of domestic violence homicides:

- ❖ Provide support to victims by providing funding for basic victim advocacy services;
- ❖ Improve access for women who are members of underserved and minority populations to basic advocacy services, counseling services, safety planning, language services, and other resources;
- ❖ Improve the ability of prosecutors to more effectively prosecute cases;
- ❖ Improve the ability of law enforcement to more effectively respond to and investigate cases involving victims of violence against women;
- ❖ Increase the supervision and monitoring of court requirements with misdemeanor and felony domestic violence offenders to ensure offender accountability; and,
- ❖ Provide discipline-specific and multidisciplinary training for professionals who impact victims.

Through the above priorities, DAC will direct resources to law enforcement, courts, prosecution, victim services – including those focused on culturally-specific needs – that demonstrate they are committed to making Oklahoma a safer place for women.

This Plan encompasses the thought-process behind the identification of priorities and the planning process for the allocation of funds. It also encompasses a breakdown of statistics that show the context of violence against women in Oklahoma and where these funds can have the most impact. From that information, the Plan describes DAC's goals and priorities for VAWA funds in Oklahoma.

II. Description of the Planning Process

The District Attorney's Council (DAC) compiles and uses information from a variety of sources in the strategic development of Oklahoma's S.T.O.P. VAWA Program. This enables DAC to identify and close the gaps in services, assist in the solutions, and provide the resources needed to improve Oklahoma's response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The current plan includes information gathered from a variety of formats, including a, Implementation Plan Survey conducted in September 2010, regular meetings of the S.T.O.P. VAWA Subgrantee Advisory Council, "Listening Meetings" held in 2009 and 2010, and information obtained from the subgrantee progress reports which are submitted to the Muskie School of Public Policy.

A. Implementation Plan Survey

In an effort to obtain input from as many agencies and organizations as possible, the DAC Grants Division created a survey using www.SurveyMonkey.com.¹ The survey asked questions regarding the use of S.T.O.P. VAWA funds and the priorities set forth by the S.T.O.P. Board. Special efforts were made to ensure that representatives from underserved populations, such as the Latino, Native American, and disabilities and deaf communities were invited to participate.

There were 118 requests sent to representatives from:

- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Prosecution
- Tribes
- Victim Service Agencies
- Private, Non Profit Organizations
- Educational Institutions
- State Agencies
- Court Services
- And others

Sixty-five (65) responses to the survey were received. This represents a 55% response rate.

B. Subgrantee Advisory Board

To continue planning activities throughout the grant period, the Federal Grants Division Director established the S.T.O.P. VAWA Subgrantee Advisory Committee through the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Committee is comprised of five (5) victim service provider agencies that receive S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant funds and the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Suggestions from that body are also incorporated throughout this plan.²

C. Listening Meeting

In 2009 and again in 2010, representatives from several Tribes, as well as representatives serving other underserved populations, such as Latina women, women with disabilities, and women who are

¹ A copy of the survey questions can be found in the Appendix.

² A list of the S.T.O.P. Subgrantee Advisory Committee is provided in the Appendix.

deaf and hard of hearing, were invited to participate in a “Listening Meeting” to share the needs of these underserved populations in relation to sexual assault and domestic violence.

Those who participated provided valuable insight into the common issues as well as the unique culturally-specific needs of the populations that they work with. Suggestions from that gathering are also incorporated into this plan. This group can be expanded to incorporate other underserved populations. It is anticipated that this group will meet at least twice a year.

D. Muskie Reports

All S.T.O.P. VAWA subgrantees are required to complete a progress report at the conclusion of their award period. The reports are then submitted to the Muskie School of Public Policy to provide information on the activities and accomplishments of the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds and to aid in the planning and implementation of the national VAWA plan.

The most common needs highlighted in those reports remain core victim services like advocacy, safe housing, more enforcement (police) and more efficient and educated courts. The newest trend mentioned in the Muskie Reports from the 2009 grant period from Oklahoma subgrantees was the growing desire and need for legal assistance for domestic violence victims. This includes assistance with divorce proceedings, child support actions, and even immigration issues.

Recommendations and suggestions from all the above sources are included in this Implementation Plan, which was submitted to and approved by the VAWA Board. The VAWA Board is a six-member board charged with not only reviewing and approving the State Implementation Plan, but also reviewing and approving grant proposals, and providing overall direction to the S.T.O.P. Grant Program. The Board brings together a broad range of experience.

The members of the Violence Against Women Grant Board are:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Representing Agency or Organization</u>
Suzanne McClain Atwood, Executive Coordinator Trent Baggett, Designee	District Attorneys Council
TBD, District Attorney	District Attorney
Scott Pruitt, Attorney General Susan Krug, Designee	Office of the Attorney General
Jason O’Neal, Chief Chickasaw Lighthorse Police Dept.	Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police
Marcia Smith, Executive Director	Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Michael D. Booth, Sheriff Pottawatomie County Sheriff’s Office	Oklahoma Sheriffs Association

III. Needs and Context

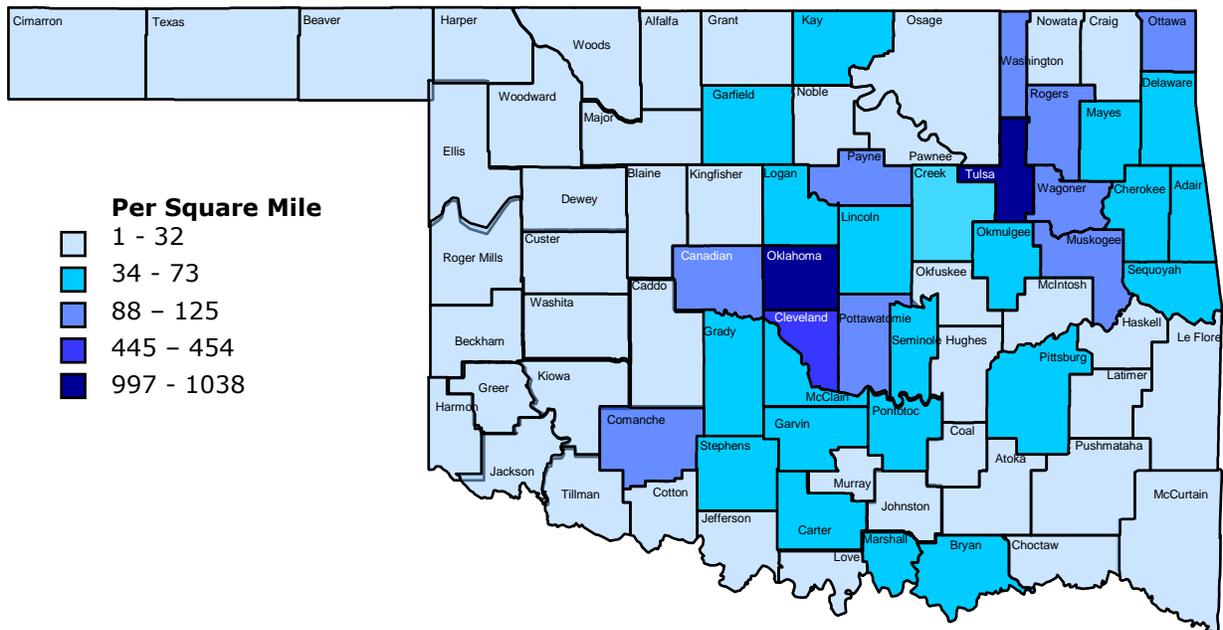
This section provides an overview of the context of violent crimes in Oklahoma, with a focus on violent crimes against women and the needs of those victims. By analyzing demographic and violent crime data in Oklahoma, the DAC can identify underserved populations and make informed decisions of how to allocate VAWA funding.

Population

According to the initial 2010 Census count³ from the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in Oklahoma is 3,751,351, resulting in a ranking of 28th out of 50 states. From 1990 to 2010, Oklahoma experienced an 8.7% increase in population. Oklahoma encompasses 68,667 square miles and is comprised of 77 counties.

The two major metropolitan areas in the state are Oklahoma City and Tulsa. According to 2009 estimates⁴ from the U.S. Census Bureau, the populations of these two counties comprise approximately 35.6% of the total population in the state, but only 1.9% of the land area. The remainder of the state varies from somewhat sparsely populated to very sparsely populated, making the rural population one of the largest underserved populations in Oklahoma. When comparing the number of persons per square mile in Oklahoma to that of the United States, Oklahoma has 53 persons per square mile vs. the national average of 87 per square mile.

**State of Oklahoma
Persons Per Square Mile
2009**



³ U.S. Census statistics from www.census.gov.

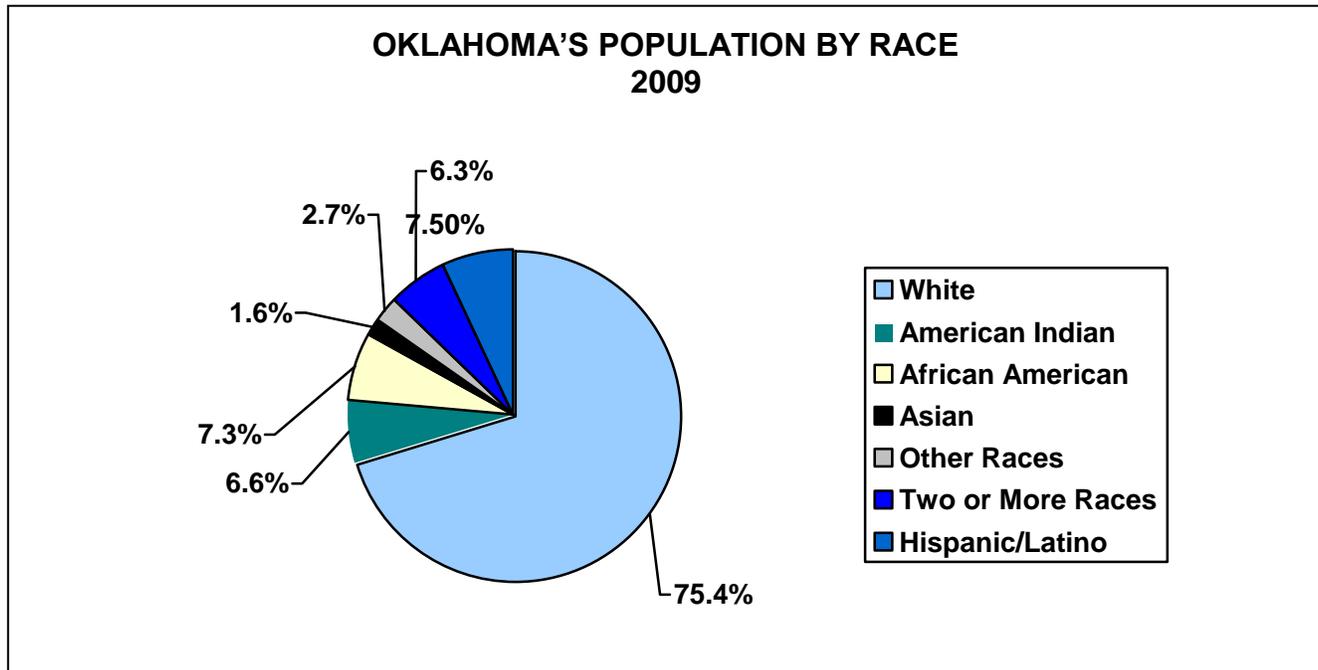
⁴ U.S. Census estimates based in part on the "American Community Survey"; www.census.gov.

Gender

According to the 2009 estimates, 50.6% of the total population in Oklahoma is female and females 18 years of age and older make up 38.6% of the total population. Census statistics show that 12% of the total population is a female household with no husband present and that 7.5% of this group has children under the age of 18.

Race

In terms of the racial breakout in Oklahoma, 75.4% of the population is white, 7.5% is Hispanic, 6.6% is Native American, 7.3% is African American, 1.6% is Asian, 2.7% is some other race, and 6.3% is two or more races.



Native Americans

- One-third of the 2,900,000 Americans in the United States live in three states: California, Arizona, and Oklahoma
- An estimated 245,751 Native Americans live in Oklahoma
- 39 federally recognized Tribal Nations are represented in Oklahoma
- All of the counties with the highest percentage of Native Americans are rural counties
- Adair County (pop. 21,822) has the highest Native American population with 37.9%

Hispanic/Latinos

- Comprises 7.5% of the population of the state
- Located mainly in the panhandle and in western Oklahoma
- Seven of the 10 counties with the highest Hispanic and Latino populations are located in these two areas of the state
- Only one of the top ten counties with the highest population of Hispanics and Latinos is urban

African Americans

- 7.3% of the population is African American
- Only three of the top ten counties for African American populations are urban counties
- Comanche County has the highest percentage of African Americans in the state at 18.4%

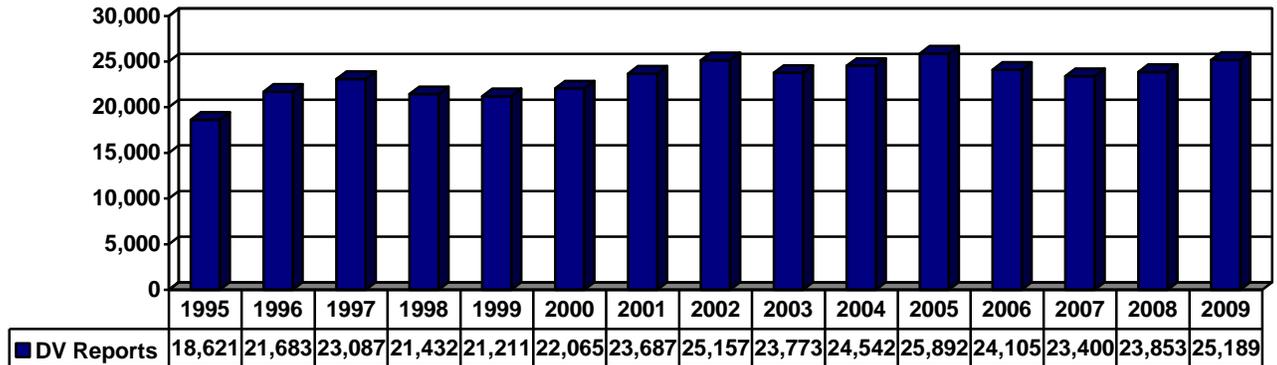
Rural Populations

- Only four of the 77 counties in Oklahoma are considered urban
- 97% of the state is considered “rural” by U.S. Census standards
- 64.4% of the state’s population lives in rural areas

Domestic Violence

According to the *2009 Uniform Crime Report*, published by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI), between 1995 and 2008, domestic abuse⁵ reports have increased by 14.2%. In 2009, OSBI reported 25,189 domestic abuse incidents. This is a 9.4% increase over 2008. Of these, 60 were for murder, 611 were for sex crimes, 3,437 were for assault, and 21,081 were for assault and battery.

**Uniform Crime Report
Reports of Domestic Abuse
1995 - 2009**



The Office of the Attorney General (OAG), Victim Services Unit oversees funding and certification for domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs across the state. The Unit also tracks victim service statistics from those programs and maintains the Oklahoma Victim Information System (OVIS). According to OVIS, **17,653 victims** of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking were served by certified providers in FY2008.

Anecdotal information from victim service provider agencies frequently involve two reports: 1) the types of services required for victims have significantly changed within the last decade; and, 2) the severity of the injuries to the victims has increased. More and more frequently, victims need specialized services after making contact with the victim service agency. These services may include:

- legal services
- medical services
- child advocacy services

⁵ Domestic abuse is defined as threatening, causing, or attempting to cause serious physical harm between family or household members. Domestic abuse includes such offenses as murder, sex crimes, assault, and assault and battery. Family or household members are defined as spouses, former spouses, present spouses of former spouses, parents, foster parents, children, persons otherwise related by blood or marriage, or living in the same household or who formerly lived in the same household. Also included in this category are persons in dating relationships (defined as courtships or engagement relationships) or someone with whom they had a child.

Sometimes it is difficult to put the incidence of domestic violence in context. In order to look at the number of victims accessing services, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) conducted a one-day census on September 15, 2009, to provide a snapshot of the victims accessing domestic violence and shelter services across the country.

Twenty-seven (27) of the 33 certified Oklahoma victim service programs, or 82%, participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services (NCDVS). Designed to address the safety and confidentiality needs of the victims, the Census collected an unduplicated, non-invasive count of adults and children who received critical services from local domestic programs during the 24-hour period. Since some local programs did not participate, this is an undercount of the actual number of victims who sought and received services. However, the data provides a powerful glimpse of the services that are being accessed in Oklahoma.

**A One-Day Snapshot of Services Provided by
Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Victim Service Agencies in Oklahoma
September 15, 2009**

Victims Served in One Day

A total of 699 victims of domestic violence received housing services from a domestic violence program, either through emergency shelter or transitional housing.

- 366 adults and children found refuge in emergency domestic violence shelters
- 333 adults and children sought non-residential advocacy and services, such as individual counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups

Limited Resources – 125 unmet requests

Programs reported a considerable unmet demand for services across the state due to lack of resources, including limited staffing and overflowing shelters.

- 54 requests for emergency shelter went unmet

Hotline Calls

Domestic violence hotlines provided critical support and information for victims in danger.

- 445 hotline calls were answered....which is more than 19 calls every hour for 24-hours

Prevention and Education

Local domestic violence programs implement prevention and early intervention curricula at schools, and provide trainings in the workplace to the broader community.

- 157 people were in some kind of domestic violence training in 24 locations

Domestic Violence Homicide

Unfortunately, Oklahoma's high rate of domestic homicides makes it necessary to give it separate mention. In 2006, Oklahoma was ranked 4th in the nation in the number of women murdered by men with a firearm in single victim/single offender incident. Eight-seven (87) victims lost their lives to domestic homicide in 2009.

In an attempt to get a grasp on the problem of domestic violence homicides in Oklahoma, the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB) was statutorily created in 2000 and began operation in 2001. The mission of the Board is to reduce the number of domestic violence related deaths in Oklahoma through multidisciplinary case reviews of statistical data and information to improve policies, procedures, and practices within the systems involved and between agencies that protect and serve victims of domestic abuse.

According to the DVFRB, Oklahoma averages 75 domestic homicide cases per year. There were 75 in 2007; 74 in 2008; and 80 in 2009.

The 80 cases in 2009 resulted in the death of 87 victims and 15 perpetrators.

- 54% of victims were female
- 71% of perpetrators were male
- 52% were current or former intimate partners
- 43% of homicide victims were in the process of leaving the perpetrator
- 15% of homicide relationships began when the victim was 17 or younger

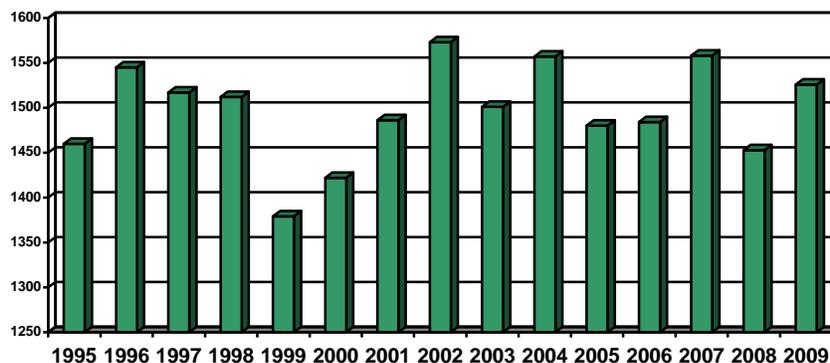
In the 930 domestic violence homicide incidents identified by the DVFRB that have occurred between 1998 and 2009, firearms, by far, are the leading cause of death in domestic violence homicides (57%). Evidence of prior domestic violence was identified in 77% of the cases and perpetrators in 50% made death threats prior to killing their intimate partner. Further study indicates that 43% of the perpetrators exhibited morbid jealousy and 27% attempted or threatened suicide prior to committing the murder.

Sexual Assault

One of the difficulties in assessing the problem of sexual assault is that the incidence and prevalence of this crime is unclear. Sexual assault differs from other violent crimes in that the victim, in many cases, is hesitant to report the offense to the police. Generally, the data that is available on sexual assault⁶ is derived from either the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) or from reports from victim service providers that serve sexual assault victims.

According to the data from the *2009 Uniform Crime Report*, there were 1,394 forcible rapes and 132 attempted rapes (1,526 total) in Oklahoma. These reports are up from 1,453 in 2008. Over the last decade, the number of rapes has fluctuated from a low in 1999 of 1,379 to a high in 2002 of 1,573.

**UCR Reports of Rapes and Attempted Rapes
1995 - 2009**



⁶ According to the UCR, sexual assault, or rape, is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will, regardless of age

Forcible rape accounted for approximately 8.3% of all the violent crimes reported. Only 595 rapes, or 39% of the reported rapes, were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. Of the four violent crimes reported by the UCR, only robbery had a lower clearance rate (28.7%) than rape. Homicide and aggravated assault had a clearance rate of 83% and 49.3% respectively.

According to the OSBI “Crime Clock”, a rape is perpetrated or attempted every 5 hours, 44 minutes and 39 seconds.

While the information reported through the UCR is valuable, the data is only reflective of reports provided to law enforcement. With research suggesting that only **one in six rapes** are reported to law enforcement, *the true picture of sexual assault is unknown.*⁷

The Underserved Victims

Sexual Assault Victims in Rural Areas

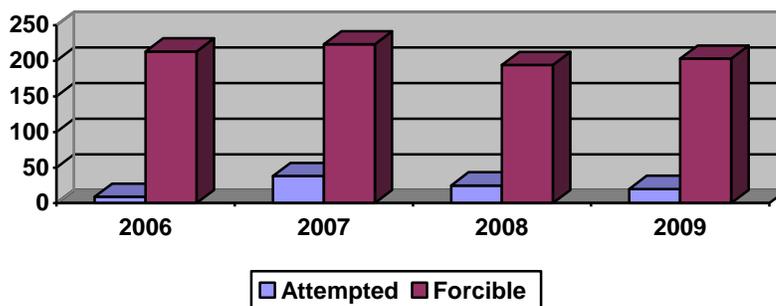
Research has found that there are greater barriers in reporting sexual assault in rural areas than in urban areas. Since Oklahoma is primarily considered a rural state, these issues are important. The lack of services, the lack of anonymity, and the greater social familiarity within a small community are just a few of the barriers that victims living in rural areas must face.

In urban areas, the response to sexual assault by the criminal justice system, the victim service providers, and the medical professionals is generally well established due to the frequency of the crime. These responses include established protocols, advocacy services for victims, trained law enforcement, and the availability of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) to provide specialized exams. Having these systems in place often encourages a victim to report.

However, in the rural areas, these systems may not be as available. In rural communities, these crimes are not as frequent so law enforcement is often not as comfortable or as well trained in interviewing victims who have just been sexually assaulted. A dedicated sexual assault advocate and a SANE nurse who provides the forensic exam may or may not be available. As a result of these barriers, lower rates of reporting may occur in rural areas where a victim suspects the services are not available to them.

According to the statistics provided in the 2009 UCR, the OSBI reported there were 223 forcible rapes or attempted rapes in 2009. There were 219 in 2008 and 261 in 2007.

Rural Rape Statistics



⁷ Kilpatrick, D.G., Edmonds, C.N., and Seymour, A. (1992). Rape in America: A report to the nation. Arlington, VA: National Victim Center and Medical University of South Carolina.

Policies/Laws with Impact

- **CLEET Required Training**

One of the recommendations proposed by the Oklahoma Sexual Assault Task Force related to law enforcement training. After a report was issued by the Oklahoma Sexual Assault Task Force, House Bill 1650 was passed and signed into law which required that by January 1, 2008, the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) to include six hours of evidence-based sexual assault and sexual violence training in its law enforcement certification courses.

The bill also requires that every active full-time peace officer previously certified by CLEET be required to attend and complete the evidence-based sexual assault and sexual violence training by January 1, 2012. The comprehensive integrated curriculum for teaching of evidence-based sexual assault and violence training must be developed with the assistance of certified sexual assault service providers.

The need for law enforcement training pertaining to sexual assault investigations is critical. Law enforcement officers frequently indicate that it is difficult and uncomfortable to interview sexual assault victims. However, law enforcement investigators play a significant role in both the victims' willingness to cooperate in the investigation and the ability to cope with the emotional and psychological after effects of the crime.

Several VAWA-funded programs in Oklahoma have dedicated deputies, officers or investigators that concentrate their efforts on crimes against women, but having first-responders with specialized training can only improve services to victims.

IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches

A. Identified Goals

The authorizing federal statute for the S.T.O.P. Grant requires the state to fund projects in five categories. These are: 1) Victim Services; 2) Law Enforcement; 3) Prosecution; 4) Courts; and 5) Discretionary. The Discretionary funding category can supplement any of the four other areas or fund other types of projects.

The priorities in Oklahoma for the S.T.O.P. Grant funding have been, and continue to be, the funding of basic services, such as personnel and benefits for victim services, law enforcement, and prosecution. Under the Court category, probation officers are funded to monitor and supervise misdemeanor and felony domestic violence offenders. Finally, Oklahoma has historically utilized the Discretionary Category to fund programs that provide a statewide impact.

With these priorities in mind, the goals for the use of the S.T.O.P. Grant funds are, but not limited to:

- 1) Provide support to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by providing funding for basic victim advocacy services;
- 2) Improve access for women who are members of underserved and minority populations to basic advocacy services, counseling services, safety planning, language services, and other resources;
- 3) Improve the ability of prosecutors to more effectively prosecute cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- 4) Improve the ability of law enforcement to more effectively respond to and investigate cases involving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to increase the service of protective orders;
- 5) Increase the supervision and monitoring of court requirements with misdemeanor and felony domestic violence offenders to ensure offender accountability;
- 6) Provide discipline specific and multidisciplinary training for professionals who impact victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- 7) Equitably balance the distribution of S.T.O.P. Grant funds between rural and urban areas in the state; and
- 8) Equitably balance the distribution of S.T.O.P. Grant funds between domestic violence and sexual assault projects in the state.

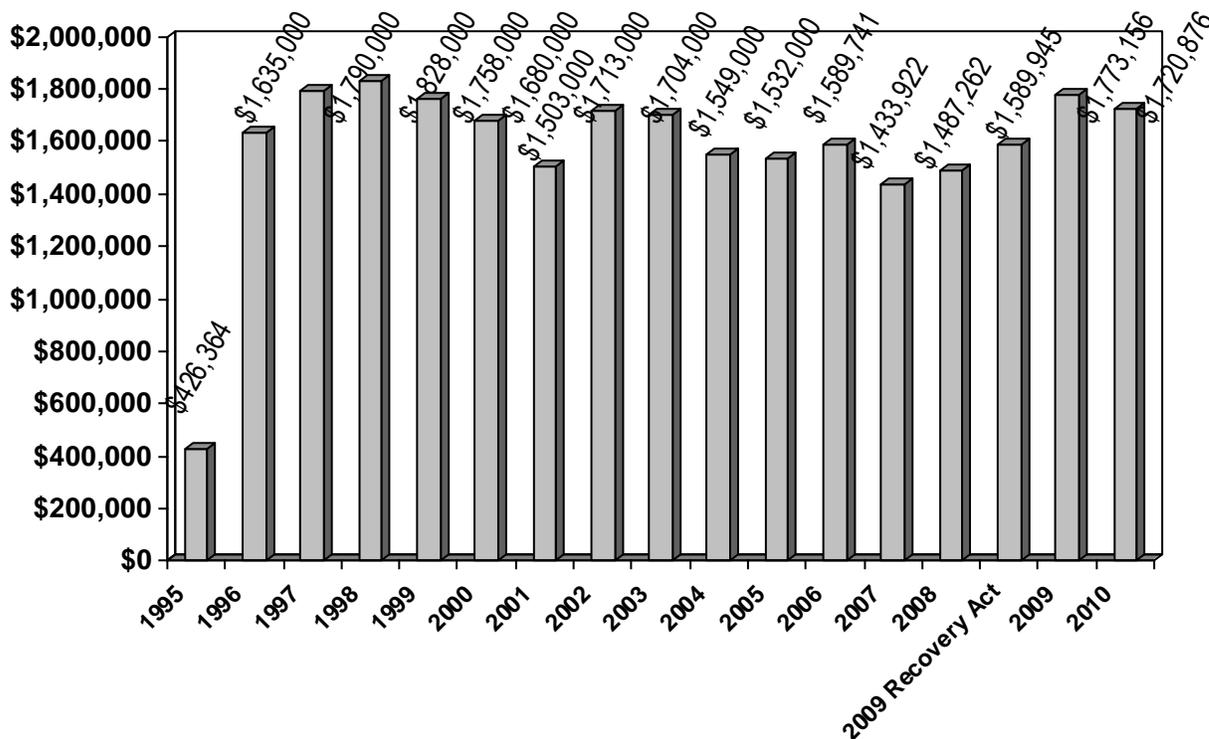
The Implementation Plan was approved by the Violence Against Women Grant Board on November 8, 2010, for the period of 2011 through 2014. This Plan has been updated with the most current statistics available and the format has been changed to conform to the Implementation Plan Tool released by the Office on Violence Against Women.

B. Relation To Prior Implementation Plans

The District Attorneys Council (DAC) has served as the state administering agency (SAA) for the S.T.O.P. Grant since inception of the federal grant program in 1995. As the SAA, the DAC serves as the contact point for the state with the Office of Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice which is the federal granting agency.

The funding that the State of Oklahoma receives through the S.T.O.P. Grant has remained relatively stable since 1996, in comparison to other federal grant programs which have sustained significant cuts in recent funding. The chart below identifies the funding since the inception of the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Program.

**STATE OF OKLAHOMA
S.T.O.P. VAWA GRANT FUNDING
1995 - 2009**



In 2010, DAC will oversee 35 subgrantees. The focus of all the programs funded is to implement the victim service needs highlighted throughout this plan.

The VAWA Board anticipates no major shifts in direction for the S.T.O.P. Grant funds. With the amount of funds that Oklahoma receives, the priorities for funding have been, and continue to be, the funding of basic services, such as personnel and benefits for victims services, law enforcement, and prosecution. The projects that benefit the court have generally supported probation officers that monitor and supervise misdemeanor and felony domestic violence offenders. Finally, Oklahoma has historically utilized the discretionary funds for programs that provide a statewide impact.

The overriding goal of the VAWA Board is to ensure the safety of victims and enhance services that are sensitive to the needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, while holding offenders accountable for their crimes.

C. Priority Areas

All subgrants awarded with S.T.O.P. Grant funds must address at least one of the fourteen purpose areas as identified in Section II: S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant Overview. No single purpose area is given priority by the Board and all purpose areas are open for funding. Applicants are required to indicate in their applications the primary and secondary purpose areas of the proposed project. In 2009, 36 projects were funded, including three new programs. With the exception of one program, 35 of the 2009 projects were renewed for 2010.

The federal legislation authorizing the S.T.O.P. Grant requires that at least 30% of the allocation, after administrative costs, be allocated for victim service programs, 25% for law enforcement, 25% for

prosecution, and 5% for programs that benefit the courts. The remaining 15% can be allocated at the state's discretion.

With the VAWA 2005 Reauthorization, a new requirement was added which stipulates that at least 10% of the allocation for victim service funds must be dedicated to culturally specific, community based organizations.⁸

Traditionally, the VAWA Board has funded projects within the following purpose areas:

Allocation Area	Purpose Area(s)
Victim Services	5, 6
Prosecution	2, 3
Law Enforcement	1, 2
Courts	3
Discretionary	1, 8, 10, 12

Victim Services

In the area of victim services, the VAWA Board generally approves funding for basic victim advocacy services. These advocate positions provide guidance and support to the victim by assisting victims with completing and filing Victim Protective Orders, accompanying the victim to court, assisting with other resource needs, and safety planning. Rape crisis advocates meet victims at the hospital, direct them to appropriate services and keep the victims apprised of their rights, while trying to restore a sense of safety to their lives.

In 2010, in the Victim Service Provider Area, a total of 12 victim service programs were funded. Seven of the programs focus on domestic violence, three concentrate on sexual assault and one provides services to victims of both. The funds provide for three (3) counselors, eleven (11) advocates and four (4) coordinators.

Victim Services (Culturally Specific)

These positions provide the core services to victims – advocacy, safety planning, etc., but expand by providing services for bi-lingual advocates to assist Hispanic victims and incorporating cultural needs into services for Native Americans.

The VAWA Board funded two culturally specific victim services projects in 2010. Both of the programs assist Hispanic victims with bi-lingual advocates.

Law Enforcement

In the Law Enforcement area, the VAWA Board generally approves funding for officers exclusively dedicated to investigating domestic violence and sexual assault crimes, serving protective orders, making arrests for protective order violations, and offering testimony in domestic abuse cases. Most of the projects that are funded are within small, rural jurisdictions. These small communities could not provide these specialized services without the assistance of the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds.

In 2010, a total of seven (7) law enforcement programs were funded. Six (6) of the programs funded were in rural law enforcement jurisdictions and one is implemented in an urban area. These funds provided for seven (7) law enforcement officers and/or investigators throughout the state.

⁸This requirement was implemented beginning with the 2007 grant awards.

Prosecution

In the area of Prosecution, the VAWA Board generally approves funding for prosecutors, victim witness coordinators/advocates, and/or investigators. The trend in the last several years has moved the focus to prosecutors and investigators. The VAWA-funded prosecutors are assigned to caseloads that focus exclusively on violent crimes against women – especially domestic violence. The concept of evidence-based prosecution is embraced in this state. By assigning all domestic violence cases to one prosecutor, a repeat offender will more likely be known and more stringent sentences for the offender can be sought.

The victim witness coordinators/advocates assist domestic violence and sexual assault victims by providing information about the legal process and accompanying the victim to court.

In 2010, a total of seven (7) prosecutor programs were funded. This includes five (5) part-time prosecutors, three (3) full-time prosecutors, and two (2) advocates in both rural and urban settings.

Courts

In the Courts area, the VAWA Board generally funds probation officers who monitor and supervise domestic violence offenders. Offenders in violation of probation suffer revocation of probation and possible jail time.

In 2010, three (3) full-time positions were funded, two (2) of which were in rural jurisdictions and one (1) was in an urban jurisdiction.

Discretionary Programs

In the Discretionary area, the VAWA Board generally funds programs that have a statewide impact. In 2010, funds were distributed to four projects.

The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) is funded for two projects. The first is to provide an annual conference and regional training on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The annual conference is a multidisciplinary, multi-track training that provides a valuable educational opportunity for professionals throughout the state. The second project is *The Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB)*. OAG received funding to continue the efforts of the DVFRB to reduce the number of domestic violence related fatalities. Multidisciplinary reviews of data identify common characteristics of these crimes and result in the development of recommendations to improve the system and better protect and serve victims of domestic violence. The DVFRB has been funded under a separate VAWA grant in the past. However, legislation passed in 2008 moved the DVFRB to the OAG, but did not provide funding for the project.

The City of Tulsa received a discretionary award to provide SANE clinical courses so that more SANE nurses are available to victims in rural Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma Regional Community Policing Institute used award funds to provide specialized training and education in sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking to rural police departments and sheriff's offices.

Finally, *Communication Services for the Deaf (CSD)* received funding to provide training to professionals in the criminal justice system on how to work with victims of domestic violence and sexual assault that are deaf and/or hard of hearing and to provide access to services for domestic violence victims who are deaf and/or hard of hearing.

D. Grant Making Strategy

In order to address the 2010 VAWA Awards, it is necessary to explain the 2009 award process. The Notice of Availability of Funds for the 2009 VAWA Grant was distributed via e-mail and the web and also by mail when requested. Current and former subgrantees were sent awards availability announcements, as well as participants in the planning meetings, including tribal and Hispanic representatives. Applications were due September 17, 2009. Awards were made in November 2009.

The S.T.O.P. Grant award process is a competitive process in Oklahoma. To be eligible for funding, the applicant must be an eligible applicant under the grant program, be in good standing with all previous and current grant awards, and meet the requirements of the application process.

The SAA staff reviews the applications and provides information on programmatic and fiscal compliance to the Board. Each member of the VAWA Board is assigned to review applications in two service areas. To avoid a conflict of interest, Board members do not review or make recommendations on applications that fall under their specific discipline.

In making awards, the VAWA Board considers the following:

- The ability to secure other funding sources;
- Equitable distribution between domestic violence programs and sexual assault programs; and,
- Programs that serve underserved populations.

The VAWA Awards are for a 12-month period. The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council and the VAWA Board comply with all the federal requirements for the allocation of S.T.O.P. Grant Recovery funds.

For 2010, all 2009 subgrantees were given the opportunity to apply for a VAWA Renewal Award. Applications were due May 10, 2010. This award, if granted, renewed the 2009 funding level for the continuation of the project funded in 2009. All 35 programs funded in 2009 applied for Renewals were awarded grants on August 30, 2010. The awards begin January 1, 2011 and end on December 31, 2011.

In making Renewal Awards, the VAWA Board considers the following:

- The ability to secure other funding sources;
- Equitable distribution between domestic violence programs and sexual assault programs; and,
- Programs that serve underserved populations; and,
- Grant management and compliance history.

A Program Specialist is assigned to the grant and acts as the point of contact for all applicants and subgrantees. This person offers technical support throughout the life of the grant. (See Monitoring and Evaluation for more information.)

E. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

The largest group of underserved victims in Oklahoma is rural victims. That group encompasses all the other types of underserved victims that the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant assists. The largest numbers of Native Americans and Hispanics in Oklahoma live in the sparsely populated rural counties. Women at risk, Asian Americans, the elderly, and those who face mental, physical or medical challenges also reside in those same rural areas and all of the groups are represented in the urban areas of the state.

As the SAA for Oklahoma, DAC constantly seeks input from representatives from all underserved groups, as well as those who provide services to them on a daily basis. The Listening Meeting described earlier offers representatives from our largest underserved populations – Native American, Latino, and Rural – the opportunity to voice their concerns and desires in a completely neutral environment. Not only does this give those who participate the opportunity to share with DAC, it gives them the opportunity to network with other representatives from other underserved groups. They are always surprised to discover that many of their concerns and desires are very similar. Many of them develop new contacts and share information and resources.

As part of the development of this Implementation Plan, the survey described earlier specifically asked about the needs of underserved and unserved populations in the various communities polled. In an Implementation Report prepared from the survey results, almost 49% of respondents said victims with mental health diagnoses were their largest underserved population. This was followed by the elderly, those with economical disadvantages, rural victims, and non-English speaking victims.

Victims with Mental Health Diagnoses also topped the list of victims who are unserved or have no available services offered to meet their specific needs. This was followed by the elderly, human trafficking victims, and victims who do not speak English. The report was provided to the S.T.O.P. VAWA Board, respondents, and posted on the DAC website so that agencies could plan their VAWA activities accordingly.

Oklahoma's approach to domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault combats these crimes at every turn. From training the responding officer, to assigning a specialized investigator, to victim services providers who render aid, to dedicated prosecutors who hold perpetrators accountable, and finally, to probation officers who keep an eye on offenders – we are serving victims all over the state in every capacity.

F. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Federal Grants Division within the DAC manages the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant. In administering this grant, the Federal Grants Division:

- Prepares the application for the federal grant funds;
- Ensures coordination between the federal funding source and the subgrantees;
- Provides staff support to the Violence Against Women Grant Board;
- Develops and distributes the Notice of Availability of Funds and the grant application ;
- Receives and coordinates the distribution of the grant applications to the Board for review;
- Reviews and makes recommendations to the Board regarding the funding for submitted grant applications;
- Receives funds from the federal granting agency and then disburses funds to the subgrantees throughout the grant cycle;
- Evaluates and monitors compliance of subgrantees in meeting state and federal requirements;
- Provides guidance and technical assistance to subgrantees;
- Collects statistical data from the subgrantees to assess program effectiveness and provide information to the federal granting agency; and,
- Prepares and submits the required progress, financial, and evaluation reports to the federal granting source.

Monitoring is a principal responsibility of the Federal Grants Division. The purpose of monitoring is to assist the subgrantees in implementing the approved projects within a framework of relevant state and federal statutes, regulations, policies, procedures, and guidelines so as to achieve maximum success. In order to be effective, it is imperative that the monitoring process occurs throughout the course of

the award period. No less than 50% of the subgrantees receive an on-site monitoring visit during the award period.

Site visit selection is based on a risk assessment conducted at the beginning of the grant period. The purpose of conducting a risk assessment is to create a proactive system to ensure the programmatic and fiscal success of all subgrantees during the monitoring process. A subgrantee receives a risk value based on circumstances of the grant, past performance, individual situations, information gathered during the application or monitoring process, and other criteria deemed relevant.

A value is assigned based on the number of criteria that apply. A high risk designation has four or more criteria identified. A moderate risk designation has between two and three criteria and low risk designation has two or less. A subgrantee that has never received funds from the DAC is automatically rated as a moderate risk since there is no demonstrated history.

- A high risk subgrantee may receive two site visits
- A moderate risk subgrantee will receive a minimum of one site visit
- A low risk subgrantee, a site visit may or may not be conducted

Additional selection criteria for site visits:

1. There is a change in the Chief Executive, Project Director, and/or Fiscal Officer from the previous grant award.
2. The subgrantee had a previous grant which was not successfully closed out within 90 days of the end of the grant period or had significant difficulties closing out.
3. The subgrantee does not draw down funds for more than two consecutive months without notifying the Grant Programs Specialist of the circumstances.
4. The subgrantee does not draw down funds by the end of the first quarter of the award period without notifying the Grant Programs Specialist of the circumstances.
5. The subgrantee has been placed on Draw Hold on more than one occasion in a previous or current grant.
6. The subgrantee has had, or has, significant monitoring exceptions in a previous or current grant.
7. The subgrantee had significant challenges in executing the Goals and Objectives in a previous grant.
8. The subgrantee had difficulty revising the Initial Budget after the award was made.
9. The subgrantee had difficulty revising the Goals and Objectives after the award was made.
10. The subgrantee was delinquent on two or more quarterly reports during the award period.

In addition to the progress report that is required by the Office on Violence Against Women which is submitted to the Muskie School of Public Service, subgrantees are required to submit an annual performance report based on the approved goals and objectives of the project. The annual performance reports are due 30 days following the end of the project. This additional process evaluation information assists in future funding decisions.

V. Conclusion

In an effort to reduce domestic violence homicides and continue the fight against domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking, the DAC took the following steps to expand its Plan for VAWA funds between 2011 and 2014:

- ❖ Developed and disseminated an Implementation Plan Survey,
- ❖ Organized a Subgrantee Advisory Committee,
- ❖ Brought together Tribal representatives and others from underserved populations for a "Listening Meeting,"
- ❖ Analyzed statistical data of Oklahoma population, including, but not limited to: race, gender, population density; crime statistics for domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence, and
- ❖ Researched statewide resources for victims

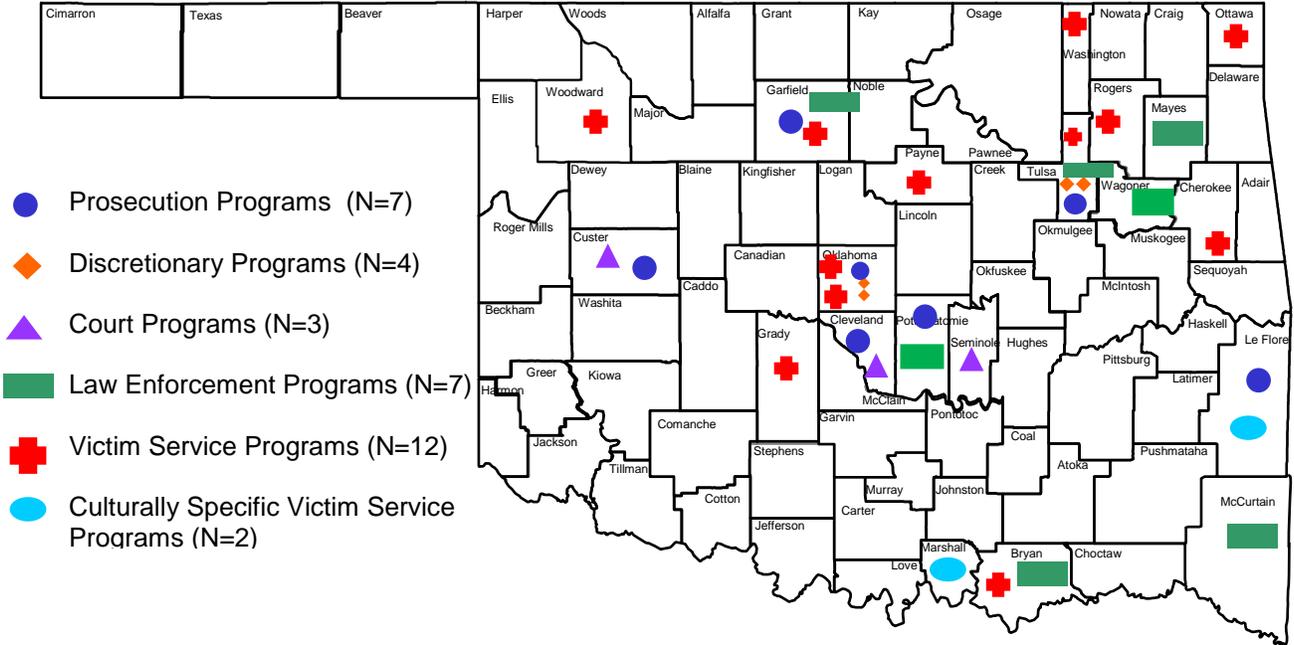
After studying the information from the above sources, the DAC formulated a specific list of goals and objectives:

- ❖ Provide support to victims by providing funding for basic victim advocacy services;
- ❖ Improve access for women who are members of underserved and minority populations to basic advocacy services, counseling services, safety planning, language services, and other resources;
- ❖ Improve the ability of prosecutors to more effectively prosecute cases;
- ❖ Improve the ability of law enforcement to more effectively respond to and investigate cases involving victims of violence against women;
- ❖ Increase the supervision and monitoring of court requirements with misdemeanor and felony domestic violence offenders to ensure offender accountability;
- ❖ Provide discipline-specific and multidisciplinary training for professionals who impact victims;

DAC will take immediate action on these priorities by funding programs in areas of the state that need it the most in every discipline; seek advice and input from diverse communities; provide more core victim services; and continue to train law enforcement, court personnel, victim service providers and the general public on the dynamics of violence against women.

APPENDIX A
MAP OF 2010 FUNDED PROJECTS

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS COUNCIL
 Federal Grants Division
S.T.O.P. VAWA Awards
 2010



APPENDIX B
LIST OF 2010 FUNDED PROJECTS

**Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Federal Grants Division**

FY 2010 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Grant Awards

The purpose of the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Grant is to encourage law enforcement, prosecution, and the courts to develop and implement effective victim-centered strategies to address violent crimes against women. In addition, the S.T.O.P. VAWA Program promotes the development and/or enhancement of victim services for intervention with women who are victims of violent crimes. A requirement of the grant is that 30% of the funds must go for victims services (10% for culturally-specific victim services), 25% for law enforcement, 25% for prosecution, 5% for the courts and 15% is discretionary. In Oklahoma, these funds are generally awarded to programs that have a statewide impact.

Victim Service Provider Recipients

Award Recipients	Location	Award Amount
Community Crisis Center <i>Grant funds are used to fund a counselor to assist victims of sexual assault.</i>	Miami	\$26,100.00
Crisis Control Center <i>Grant funds are used to provide a full-time coordinator to provide services to domestic violence and sexual assault victims seeking shelter, advocacy, and counseling.</i>	Durant	\$37,715.87
Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc. <i>Grant funds are used for a counselor to victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault.</i>	Tulsa	\$22,253.00
Family Crisis & Counseling Center <i>Grant funds are used to provide an advocate to assist with crisis counseling in domestic and sexual violence intervention services in Washington and Nowata counties.</i>	Bartlesville	\$24,713.12
Help-In-Crisis <i>Grant funds are used to provide a SANE coordinator or a four-county SANE program, and provide follow-up and referrals for rural victims.</i>	Tahlequah	\$34,370.00
Latino Community Development Agency <i>Grant funds will provide a bilingual advocate to assist in domestic and sexual violence and stalking intervention services to Hispanic victims in Oklahoma City.</i>	Oklahoma City	\$21,525.29
Northwest Domestic Crisis Services, Inc. <i>Grant funds are used to fund victim advocates to assist victims of violence with advocacy, counseling, safety planning and education, and also to provide education and training to the public about violence in homes and in society.</i>	Woodward	\$53,030.42

Safenet Services, Inc. **Claremore** **\$30,380.00**
Grant funds are used to fund an advocate to provide support for victims attending court for protective orders and other proceedings.

Stillwater Domestic Violence Services **Stillwater** **\$39,325.00**
Grant funds are used to for a full-time sexual assault counselor.

Women’s Service & Family Resource Center **Chickasha** **\$29,127.00**
Grant funds are used to provide an advocate to assist victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

YWCA of Enid **Enid** **\$30,291.00**
Grant funds are used to provide a bilingual Hispanic Advocate who will perform the full range of services to non-English speaking victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

YWCA of Oklahoma City **Oklahoma City** **\$30,450.00**
Grants funds are used for domestic violence and sexual assault education, safety planning, counseling and advocacy to incarcerated victims to assist in attaining healthy and violence-free relationships.

Victim Service Provider/Culturally Specific Recipients

<i>Award Recipient</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Award Amount</i>
Marshall County Family Services	Madill	\$18,981.00
<i>Grant funds are used to provide bi-lingual services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.</i>		

Women’s Crisis Services **Poteau** **\$25,045.00**
Grant funds are used to provide a bi-lingual advocate to Hispanic victims.

Law Enforcement Recipients

<i>Award Recipient</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Award Amount</i>
Town of Calera/Calera Police Department	Calera	\$39,327.00
<i>Grant funds will be used to provide an officer to investigate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, and to enforce protective orders.</i>		

City of Enid/Enid Police Department **Enid** **\$52,382.00**
Grant funds are used to provide an officer to investigate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to enforce protective orders.

McCurtain County/McCurtain County Sheriff's Office **Idabel** **\$69,698.00**
Grant funds are used to provide two deputies to investigate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to serve protective orders.

Tulsa County/Tulsa County Sheriff's Office **Tulsa** **\$65,708.00**
Grant funds are used to provide one deputy to serve protective orders.

Pryor Police Department **Pryor** **\$46,506.00**
Grant funds are used to provide an officer to investigate domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to enforce protective orders.

District Attorney #27 **Sallisaw** **\$61,073.70**
Grant funds are used to a domestic violence and sexual assault investigator within the District Attorney's Office.

District Attorney #23 **Shawnee** **\$49,422.80**
Grant funds are used to a domestic violence and sexual assault investigator within the District Attorney's Office.

Prosecution Recipients

Award Recipients	Location	Award Amount
District Attorney #2 <i>Grant funds are used to fund two part-time victim advocates to support and assist victims through the criminal justice system.</i>	Arapaho	\$45,024.66
District Attorney #4 <i>Grant funds are used to fund three part-time prosecutors in Canadian and Garfield Counties to prosecute cases of domestic violence and sexual assault.</i>	Enid	\$40,031.00
District Attorney #7 <i>Grant funds are used to fund a prosecutor dedicated to cases of domestic violence and sexual assault.</i>	Oklahoma City	\$90,043.66
District Attorney #14 <i>Grant funds are used to fund a prosecutor devoted solely to domestic violence crimes.</i>	Tulsa	\$55,218.38
District Attorney #16 <i>Grant funds are used to fund a prosecutor that will prosecute domestic violence and sexual assault cases.</i>	Poteau	\$40,198.69
District Attorney #21 <i>Grant funds are used to fund a prosecutor that will prosecute domestic violence and sexual assault cases.</i>	Norman	\$71,201.66

District Attorney #23 **Shawnee** **\$66,356.76**
Grant funds are used to fund a prosecutor devoted solely to domestic violence crimes.

Courts Recipients

<i>Award Recipients</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Award Amount</i>
21st Judicial District DV Court	Norman	\$31,394.55
<i>Grant funds are used to fund a court services probation officer to supervise offenders in domestic violence cases in order to reduce recidivism by ensuring accountability.</i>		

District Attorney #2	Arapaho	\$24,000.00
<i>Grant funds are used to fund a court services probation officer to supervise offenders in domestic violence cases in order to reduce recidivism by ensuring accountability.</i>		

Family Resource Center	Seminole	\$16,000.00
<i>Grant funds are used to fund a court services probation officer to supervise offenders in domestic violence cases in order to reduce recidivism by ensuring accountability.</i>		

Discretionary Recipients

<i>Award Recipients</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Award Amount</i>
Communication Services for the Deaf	Tulsa	\$36,875.00
<i>Grant funds are used to provide training and assistance to service providers, promote awareness, intervention, and prevention of domestic violence in the deaf and hard of hearing community, and provide outreach to the community through the recruitment of volunteer advocates.</i>		

Office of the Attorney General	Oklahoma City	\$136,658.43
<i>Grant funds are used to provide regional and statewide training on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.</i>		

Oklahoma Regional Community Policing Institute	Oklahoma City	\$35,229.50
<i>Grant funds are used to provide regional training on domestic violence and sexual assault for law enforcement personnel.</i>		

City of Tulsa, Tulsa Police Department	Tulsa	\$5,900.00
<i>Grant funds are used for clinical trainings for the SANE Program.</i>		

APPENDIX C
SURVEY MONKEY QUESTIONS

Proposed Survey Questions

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2010

1. My service area is located mainly in:

- A rural location
- An urban location
- Both urban and rural

2. My agency is:

- Law Enforcement
- Victim Service Agency
- Prosecutor's Office
- Other (please specify):

3. Approximately how many primary victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking victims does your agency have contact with in a 12-month period?

- 0
- 1-25
- 26-50
- 51-75
- 76-100
- 101-125
- 126-150
- 151-175
- 176-200
- 201-500
- 500+

4. How many employees are there in your agency?

- 1
- 2-5
- 6-10
- 11-15
- 16-20
- 20+

5. Based on your experience, please select the top 5 of the following populations that you would identify as “UNSERVED” in your community – those who have **NO** services offered to meet their specific needs as victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking:

- Elderly
- Rural
- Urban
- Economically Disadvantaged
- Victims with Mental Health Diagnoses
- Victims with Drug & Alcohol Addictions
- Victims with a Mobility Disability
- Victims with a Developmental Disability
- Victim with a Hearing Impairment/Loss
- Victims with Visual Impairment
- Victims of Human Trafficking
- Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender victims
- Victims on College Campuses
- Teen Victims (includes dating violence, sexual assault, and sexually exploited)
- Stalking victims
- Dating Violence Victims
- Domestic Violence Victims
- Sexual Assault Victims
- Non-English Speaking Victims
- Asian Victims
- African American Victims
- Latino/a Victims

6. Based on your experience, please select the top 5 of the following populations that you would identify as “UNDERSERVED” in your community – those who have **minimal access** and are in specific need of more outreach and support to meet their needs as victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking:

- Elderly
- Rural
- Urban
- Economically Disadvantaged
- Victims with Mental Health Diagnoses
- Victims with Drug & Alcohol Addictions
- Victims with a Mobility Disability
- Victims with a Developmental Disability
- Victim with a Hearing Impairment/Loss
- Victims with Visual Impairment
- Victims of Human Trafficking
- Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender victims

Victims on College Campuses
Teen Victims (includes dating violence, sexual assault, and sexually exploited)
Stalking victims
Dating Violence Victims
Domestic Violence Victims
Sexual Assault Victims
Non-English Speaking Victims
Asian Victims
African American Victims
Latino/a Victims

7. In your opinion, select the top 5 most predominant barriers in your community to providing assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking:

Lack of transportation for victims
Lack of information/knowledge about available victims' services
Affordable housing for victims
Job training for victims
Affordable/free legal services for victims
Cultural barriers
Language barriers
Accessibility issues
Lack of community knowledge about the dynamics of violence against women
Lack of coordination between victim service providers and criminal justice agencies
Lack of available, training Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners
Lack of batterer intervention programs
Lack of victim service agencies/advocates
Not enough police officers
Not enough prosecutors
Lack of judicial knowledge of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking issues
Lack of services for male victims
Lack of shelters
Lack of SANE facilities
Lack of volunteers
Lack of money

8. In the past, the VAWA Board has utilized the STOP VAWA funding in the victim service category to fund personnel and benefits for positions which provide direct services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Do you support the use of this funding toward this effort?

Yes

No

If no, what should the funding in this category be used for?

9. In the past, the VAWA Board has utilized the STOP VAWA funding in the law enforcement category to fund personnel and benefits for positions which investigate crimes and provide support to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases.

Do you support the use of this funding toward this effort?

Yes

No

If no, what should the funding in this category be used for?

10. In the past, the VAWA Board has utilized the STOP VAWA funding in the prosecution category to fund personnel and benefits for positions which prosecute cases and provide support to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Do you support the use of this funding toward this effort?

Yes

No

If no, what should the funding in this category be used for?

11. The projects below are examples of statewide initiatives. Please select the top 4 projects that you think best serve, or would best serve, victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking if funded by STOP funds:

- Coordinated Community Response Teams
- Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board
- Training or VAWA personnel on Native American culture and violence against women
- Training for VAWA personnel on Hispanic culture and violence against women
- Multi-Disciplinary Training Conference
- Allocate the 15% to the other grant categories
- Statewide Law Enforcement Training
- Grant Writing training for OVW grants
- Services for Deaf/Hard of Hearing Victims of Domestic Violence
- Batterer’s Intervention Programs

12. On a scale of 1-4 (with 1 being least effective and 4 being most effective), how would you rate Oklahoma’s ability to effectively assist and respond to:

Sexual Assault victims	1	2	3	4
Stalking victims	1	2	3	4
Domestic Violence victims	1	2	3	4

13. What do you see as the primary barrier to victims when it comes to protective orders?

- Obtaining the order
- Enforcement of the order
- Punishment for those who violate the orders

14. Is there a Coordinated Community Response Team in your service area (separate from a Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Task Force)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

15. Select three (3) training topics that would improve prosecutor response to Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault/Stalking in your service area:

- Evidence-based sexual assault prosecution
- Witness Intimidation
- Victim's rights and concerns
- Stalking case development
- Strangulation and lethality
- Enforcement of protective orders
- Working with developmentally-challenged victims
- Prosecuting dating violence cases
- Cultural training – Native American and Hispanic
- Others not listed

16. Select three (3) training topics that would improve law enforcement response to Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault/Stalking in your service area:

- Dynamics of domestic violence
- Evidence-based domestic violence/sexual assault prosecution
- Victim's rights and concerns
- Stalking
- Strangulation and lethality
- Enforcement of protective orders
- Working with developmentally-challenged victims
- Human trafficking
- Violence against women on college campuses
- Interviewing techniques
- Others not listed

17. Select three (3) training topics that would improve victim service provider response to Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault/Stalking in your service area:

- Limitations for Prosecutors and Law Enforcement

- Preparing protection orders
- Working with developmentally-challenged victims
- Working with LEP victims
- Communications with underserved populations
- Cultural diversity
- Best practices for collaborating with Law Enforcement/Prosecutors
- Grant writing
- Others not listed

18. Select three (3) training topics that would improve court personnel (court clerks, judges, etc.) response to Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault/Stalking in your service area:

- Dynamics of domestic violence
- Victim's rights and concerns
- Intimate partner sexual assault
- Streamlining the court process for victims (civil, family law, PO, criminal)
- Enforcement of protective orders
- Access for victims with disabilities
- Community resources for victims
- State/Federal firearms laws
- Access for LEP
- Others not listed

19. If you are a current subgrantee of S.T.O.P. VAWA funding, which form of training to you prefer for Muskie reporting and other grant requirements?

- Web-based/Conference call
- Conference call
- In-person
- Not applicable

20. Has your agency/organization experienced a decrease in funds over the last 12 months?

- Yes
- No

At what percentage?

- 10%
- 15%
- 20%
- 25%+

APPENDIX D

S.T.O.P. GRANT SUBGRANTEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE LIST

**OKLAHOMA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS COUNCIL
Federal Grants Division**

S.T.O.P. GRANT SUBGRANTEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The following subgrantees serve on the S.T.O.P. Grant Subgrantee Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee generally meets bi-annually and provides input and feedback to the state administering agency on the implementation of the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Program. The members of the Advisory Committee are:

Paul Fockler
Executive Director
Northwest Domestic Crisis Services, Inc.
Woodward, Oklahoma

Deana Franke
Executive Director
Help In Crisis
Tahlequah, Oklahoma

Donna Grabow
Executive Director
Safenet Services, Inc.
Claremore, Oklahoma

Cindy Garcia
Program Director
Latino Community Development Agency
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Jan Peery
Executive Director
YWCA Oklahoma City
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Marcia Smith
Executive Director
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma