



State Of Oklahoma

S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Grant

**Implementation Plan
2017-2020**

Submitted By

Oklahoma District Attorneys Council

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The State of Oklahoma 2017 – 2020 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan was approved by the VAWA Grant Board on June 8, 2017.

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I. Introduction

The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council (DAC) has served as the state administering agency (SAA) for the Services Training Officers Prosecutors Violence Against Women Act (S.T.O.P. VAWA) Grant since the federal grant program was established in 1995. The purpose of the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant is to improve the way that law enforcement, prosecution, and the courts respond to and treat victims and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Federal statute mandates projects are funded 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 (4) other areas or fund other types of projects that fall under one or more of the twenty (20) purpose areas of the grant. The purpose areas for the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant can be found in the Appendix A.

The S.T.O.P. VAWA funds must be applied according to a statutorily-created formula. Of the S.T.O.P. VAWA federal funds that are awarded the state, 10% is used for administrative management of the grant program. Of the remaining amount, 30% must be used for victim service programs, of which 10% must be community-based, culturally specific victim service programs. In addition, 25% must be used for law enforcement, 25% for prosecution, and 5% must go to the courts. Fifteen percent (15%) can be used for discretionary projects or may go toward any other service category. Under VAWA 2013, 20% of funds granted to a state must be allocated for projects in two or more allocations (victim services, courts, law enforcement, and prosecution) that meaningfully address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship. The 20% is counted on the total amount granted to the state, but is not a separate allocation.

The DAC utilizes the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grant Board. The VAWA Grant Board is charged with providing general oversight for the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Program, reviewing and approving the Implementation Plan, reviewing grant proposals, and determining awards. Comprised of six (6) members, the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Board represents a cross section of state agencies in Oklahoma as well as allied partner agencies and organizations.

Through the dedication and knowledge of these professionals, strategies and approaches have been developed and executed to support the overall purpose of the grant program. In addition, the VAWA Grant Board encourages victim service providers, prosecutors, law enforcement, and the courts to implement coordinated multidisciplinary approaches to address domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. In this capacity, the Board leverages federal funding in order to marshal the State's resources in responding to these crimes against women.

The members of the Violence Against Women Grant Board are:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Representing Agency or Organization</u>
Trent Baggett, Executive Coordinator	District Attorneys Council
Brian Hermanson, District Attorney District # 8 David Wilkie, Designee	District Attorneys Council
Mike Hunter, Attorney General Lesley March, Designee	Office of the Attorney General
Don Hyde, Chief Calera Police Department Daniel Thurman, Designee	Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police
Candida Manion, Executive Director	Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Michael D. Booth, Sheriff Pottawatomie County Sheriff Scott Hawkins, Designee	Oklahoma Sheriffs' Association

In order for the state to receive S.T.O.P. VAWA funding, the state must develop an Implementation Plan. The Implementation Plan identifies the planning process of the SAA in which consultation and coordination occurred with the victim service agencies throughout the state, as well as with tribal populations, underserved populations, and other allied professionals. The Implementation Plan assesses the needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as examines related data and information pertaining to these crimes. After compiling all of the information, the Implementation Plan guides how the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant will be utilized in the future.

The 2013 VAWA Reauthorization significantly amended the existing S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation requirements. In order to be compliant, DAC adopted a planning process as provided in the Implementation Plan Toolkit developed by the Alliance of Local Service Organizations (ALSO), a S.T.O.P. technical assistance provider. The planning process is “inclusive and coordinated, documents the efforts of those involved in the planning, and considers how jurisdictions will meet a number of S.T.O.P. VAWA funding requirements.”

As a result, the DAC met with a wide variety of professionals, agencies, and organizations in order to obtain a more in-depth perspective on the system that responds to Oklahoma’s domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking victims. This expanded process has proven to be very beneficial. The Listening Meetings provided a forum for victim advocates, members of coordinated community response (CCR) teams and representatives from various tribal and underserved populations to express their thoughts and opinions about how S.T.O.P. VAWA funds

can be utilized to best serve victims and keep offenders accountable. The DAC has incorporated this vital information into the Implementation Plan.

The DAC used a variety of strategies to obtain input for the 2017-2020 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan. These strategies included: 1) a statewide on-line survey; 2) Listening Meetings; 3) the review of local, state, and national reports and data on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and, 4) information provided by current S.T.O.P. VAWA subgrantees through the semi-annual progress and Muskie Reports.

This plan encompasses a comprehensive coordinated approach that identifies the needs in the state for survivors and those that provide services to victims and 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 the DAC's goals and priorities for S.T.O.P. VAWA funds in Oklahoma.

The Implementation Plan was reviewed and approved by the S.T.O.P. VAWA Board on June 8, 2017, for the period of 2017 through 2020.

II. Description of the Planning Process

A. Description of the Planning Process

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the various strategies used to obtain information and input to develop Oklahoma's 2017 - 2020 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan, including: 1) a statewide survey; 2) Listening Meetings; 3) local, state, and national reports and data on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and, 4) information provided by the subgrantees through the semi-annual progress and Muskie Reports.

1. *Statewide Survey*

In an effort to obtain input from a broad section of the professionals throughout the state that respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, the DAC implemented an online statewide survey using Survey Monkey. Prior to obtaining the survey, the SAA requested surveys that had been conducted by other SAAs throughout the country and built upon the survey utilized in the 2014-2016 Implementation Plan. The survey was crafted to gather the opinions from law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services throughout the state about the use of S.T.O.P. VAWA funds as well as gaps in services and the needs in order to improve the services to victims. A copy of the survey questions can be found in the Appendix E.

The DAC sent survey requests to the following agencies, organizations, and allied professionals; however, in some instances, the survey was sent to an agency that was asked to forward it on to their membership:

- Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (OCADVSA) who forwarded the survey to their members
- Native Alliance Against Violence (NAAV) who forwarded the survey to their members
- Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) who forwarded the survey to their members
- Oklahoma Sheriff's Association (OSA) who forwarded the survey to their members
- Victim Services Division, Office of the Attorney General (OAG)
- Injury Prevention Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH)
- Oklahoma District and Assistant District Attorneys
- Current S.T.O.P. VAWA and Sexual Assault Service Program (SASP) Subgrantees
- Victims Division of the Oklahoma District Attorney Council
- S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Board Members
- Coordinated Community Response (CCR) Teams
- Family Justice Center
- Sisu Youth Services
- LGBTQ and Health Programs Gender + Equality Center
- University of Central Oklahoma LGBTQIA + Faculty and Staff Association
- University of Central Oklahoma Project Speak

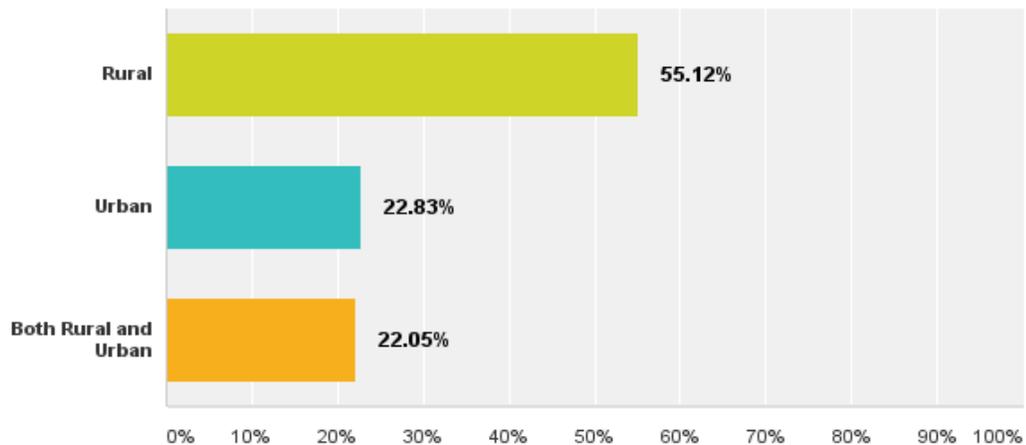
- OKC Artists for Justice
- Church of the Open Arms/Black Lives Matter OKC
- Mayflower Congregational Church
- Latino Community Development Agency
- Northcare
- Oklahoma Department of Mental Health
- Freedom Oklahoma

A total of 127 responses were received which provided invaluable information to the DAC about domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as their perspective on how the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds should be used.

The majority of the respondents to the survey were from rural areas, which indicates that the survey generally mirrors the rural nature of Oklahoma. Of those that responded to the survey, 55.1% of the respondents identified that they were from rural areas, 22.8% were from urban areas, and 22% were from a jurisdiction that served both urban and rural areas.

Q1 Is the agency you serve primarily:

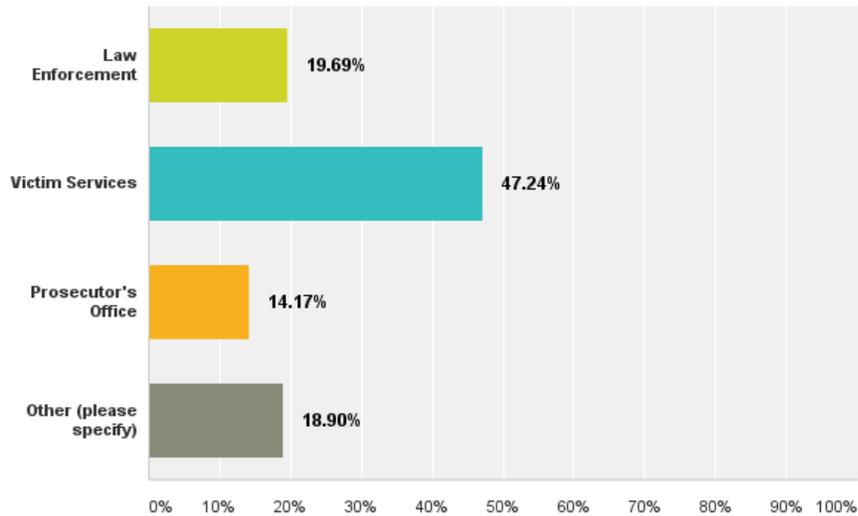
Answered: 127 Skipped: 0



In terms of the disciplines that responded to the survey, 19.7% were law enforcement, 47.2% were victim services, 14.2% were prosecutors, and 18.9% responded as other. New for this survey was the addition of the “Other” category. This allowed us to gain a greater insight on those completing the survey. The breakdown of those agencies categorizing themselves as “Other” was: 25% Child Advocacy Centers; 12.5% Tribal; 8.33% Child Welfare; 8.33% Multi-Disciplinary Teams; 8.33% Behavioral Health; and 45.83% as Uncategorized. The Uncategorized included outliers such as the Attorney General’s Office, a homeless shelter, a District Attorney’s Office (who did not report under “Prosecutor’s Office”), a Family Justice Center, and a Community Action Agency.

Q2 What type of agency do you serve?

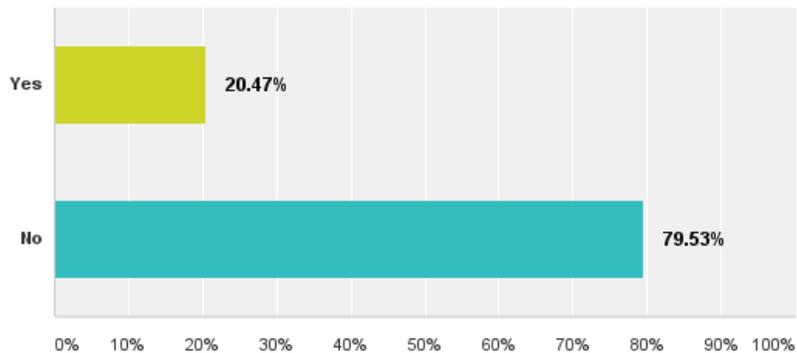
Answered: 127 Skipped: 0



One additional question regarding agency type was added to the 2017-2020 survey: “Do you work in a tribal based organization?”. 20.47% of respondents answered “Yes”, and 79.53% of respondents answered “No”.

Q3 Do you work in a tribal based organization?

Answered: 127 Skipped: 0



The information obtained through the survey was outstanding and provided input on a broader and more inclusive basis than would have been obtained through a Planning Committee alone. The input and information obtained through the survey has been incorporated throughout the plan. A copy of the survey is provided in Appendix E.

2. *Listening Meetings*

In addition to the survey, the Federal Grants Division Director and the Grant Program Specialist conducted Listening Meetings in the winter of 2016 through the spring of 2017 in order to incorporate the changes required by the 2013 S.T.O.P. VAWA Reauthorization related to the Implementation Plan. Listening Meetings were conducted with representatives from the following agencies and organizations:

1. Staff of the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault;
2. Staff of the Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General that manages the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board and the Family Violence Prevention and Service Act;
3. Coalition Victim Service Member Programs, including those that serve the Latina population;
4. Staff of the Victims Division in the District Attorneys Council that implements the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA);
5. Staff of the Injury Prevention Service with the Oklahoma State Department of Health, that implements the Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) Grant;
6. Staff of the Native Alliance Against Violence (NAAV)
7. Members of unserved and underserved victim service agencies including the Family Justice Center, LGBTQ and Health Programs Gender and Equality Center, SISU Youth, UCO Project Speak, OKC Artists for Justice, UCO LGBTQIA Faculty and Staff Association, Church of the Open Arms, Mayflower Congregational Church, Northcare and DMH, and Freedom Oklahoma; and,
8. Members of the Comanche Nation, Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Choctaw Nation, Chickasaw Tribe, Muskogee (Creek) Tribe, Iowa Tribe, Seminole Tribe, Kaw Tribe, Absentee Shawnee Tribe, Shawnee Tribe, Eastern Shawnee Tribe, Apache Tribe, Wyandotte Tribe, and Quapaw Tribe.*

By conducting these Listening Meetings, the DAC was able to spend more time with each entity. Additionally, the individual sessions provided an environment where entities could speak to the issues that impacted their specific population, clientele, discipline, or community. Suggestions brought forth from these meetings are also incorporated throughout this plan.

**All 38 federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma were contacted through email from the DAC office and through email from NAAV. Individual tribal members also sent emails to encourage members to attend the regional listening meetings which were held at and hosted by tribes, with one meeting being held during a NAAV Board Meeting.*

3. *Local, State, and National Reports and Data*

As a part of compiling the Implementation Plan, the DAC also reviewed information from a variety of local, state, and national reports and data. Using this information helped the DAC gain a clearer picture of the needs and gaps in services as they relate to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These reports included, but were not limited to, the following:

- The Uniform Crime Report from the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation
- The Oklahoma Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Reports
- Violence Policy Center Reports
- U.S. Census Data
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline Reports, National Network to End Domestic Violence
- The 2013 Needs Assessment Report from the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
- Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2010-2014 (2015)

The DAC also utilized information obtained through quarterly phone calls with CCR and SART representatives. There are currently 33 CCR teams in Oklahoma, 8 combined CCR/SART teams, 6 stand-alone SARTs, and 3 high-risk teams. Located in both urban and rural counties throughout the state, the CCR teams and SARTs have one of the most successful strategies implemented in Oklahoma to address domestic violence and sexual violence, since change in the way a system operates primarily occurs at the local level. The teams bring together victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, probation and parole, among other professionals to develop protocol, implement best practices, improve interagency relationships, and create systemic changes to improve the community's response to ensure victim safety and offender accountability.

4. *Semi-Annual Progress and Muskie Reports from Subgrantees*

All S.T.O.P. VAWA and Sexual Assault Services Program Grant subgrantees are required to complete a semi-annual progress report documenting the progress on their goals and objectives, as well as any barriers and/or highlights. In addition, the DAC and the subgrantees are required to complete the Muskie Report, a national progress report completed by every recipient of these federal funds.

The administrative and subgrantees' Muskie 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 and SASP funds and to aid in the planning and implementation of the national plan. The information from the progress reports and the Muskie Reports were reviewed and incorporated into the development of the Implementation Plan.

B. Documentation From Planning Committee

Beginning in the winter of 2016 through the spring of 2017, the DAC staff either met individually with the entities below in order to encourage meaningful participation in the Implementation Plan or provided them an opportunity to participate through an on-line survey. The survey allowed broader participation from law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services. Because the survey could be completed on-line and anonymously, front line staff as well as those in management were able to contribute. Individual meetings are documented through agendas and/or sign-in sheets. Prior to the meeting, all participants were provided a copy of the current Implementation Plan.

As per the Implementation Plan Checklist, the following list identifies participation in development of this plan:

REQUIRED PARTICIPANTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PROCESS	
State Sexual Assault Coalition	Not Applicable
State Domestic Violence Coalition	Not Applicable
State Dual Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition	Listening Meeting and Survey
Law Enforcement Entities	Survey
Prosecution Entities	Survey
State and Local Courts	Survey
Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions	Listening Meeting and Survey
Victim Service Providers	Listening Meeting and Survey
Population Specific Organizations representing underserved and culturally specific populations other than tribes	Listening Meeting and Survey

After compiling the Implementation Plan, a draft was provided with an opportunity to review and provide input. The documentation from the required participants can be found in the Appendix B.

C. Summary of major concerns that were raised during the Listening and Planning Meetings
 The summaries from the Listening and Planning Meetings are in Appendix B.

D. Description of consultation with other collaboration partners

As described above, surveys were mailed to and Listening Meetings were held with numerous domestic violence and sexual assault service providers, including those agencies that serve tribal and underserved populations. Listening Meetings were held around the state with various tribes selected to host each meeting. This prevented the burden and expense of traveling to Oklahoma City, while still allowing for the importance of in-person communication. A lot of great information was obtained from these meetings, but it also allowed for networking between tribal programs.

E. Coordination with the Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA), the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and the Rape Prevention Education (RPE) Program

The Federal Grants Division Director and Grant Programs Specialist held a meeting with representatives of state agencies that oversee FVPSA, VOCA, and RPE Programs. A draft of the 2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan was provided to each representative prior to the meeting. The AG’s Office, in coordination with the OCADVSA, is currently working on the FVPSA Strategic Plan; however this document will not be finalized until next year. The VOCA Program is not required to develop such a document. During this meeting, discussion was held

on the types of projects that are funded by each federal grant, the distribution processes, the potential overlap among the programs, and the ways that these federal grant programs can improve gaps in services and increase coordination.

The SAAs of these four (4) federal grant programs work together on an ongoing basis. A lot of the coordination and collaboration occurs in the planning of the statewide Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault/Stalking Partnership Conference. All three agencies represented are partners. The VAWA Administrator was previously a VOCA Program Specialist for 18 years and currently sits on the FVPSA Grant review committee. The FVPSA Administrator is a member of the VAWA Grant Board.

After each award period, the lists of agencies that have been award are distributed to the other SAAs to prevent duplicate funding and to maximize resources. This has been extremely beneficial since the large influx of VOCA funds. While VOCA has a lot of funding, needed expenses such as dedicated domestic violence and sexual assault prosecutors and investigators are not allowable under that funding source. VAWA funds are usually focused on direct services only due to past input from the field.

The Oklahoma State Department of Health, Injury Prevention Service manages RPE Funds. The RPE Grant Program is currently saturating six (6) communities in the state with the prevention monies. These communities are: 1) Oklahoma City; 2) Tulsa; 3) Norman; 4) Stillwater; 5) Tahlequah; and, 6) Miami. Three (3) of the sites are located in urban areas and three (3) are located in rural areas. The RPE program will be distributing a sexual assault poll in the summer of 2017 to be an update to the poll taken in 2006. The 2017 poll will include male survivors.

In addition to certifying the victim service agencies and batterer's intervention programs throughout the state, the Office of the Attorney General manages the FVPSA Grant. In Oklahoma, all victim service programs are dual programs, serving victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. There are no stand-alone sexual assault programs.

The FVPSA grant is used to supplement the budgets of the certified victim service programs. Funding is allocated using a formula that includes a base amount in addition to population and geography factors. One of the issues discussed in the meeting was that the FVPSA Grant does not fund Tribal victim service programs as a part of its formulary. Due to issues of Tribal sovereignty, Tribal programs are not required to be certified. To combat this issue, starting in 2016, a specific amount of FVPSA funding was held aside to be awarded on a competitive basis for organizations, including tribal entities, which wanted to provide services to underserved populations. The first year, 10% was held out and an award was made to only one (1) subgrantee. In 2017, the amount was increased to 15% and three (3) subgrants were awarded. Outreach to Tribes will continue in order to expand the knowledge and awareness about the S.T.O.P. VAWA funding in order to compliment the availability of VOCA and FVPSA funding.

The VOCA Grant is managed by the Victims Division at the DAC and in FY2016 funded 172 programs throughout the state. A significant number of these programs are focused on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Over the last several years, the S.T.O.P. VAWA and VOCA Grants have increased coordination and collaboration regarding the funding

of projects. In some instances, the grant programs fund the same victim service agency; however, the positions funded are generally different. If there is any overlap, VOCA may fund one-half of a position, while S.T.O.P. VAWA funds the other half.

One of the significant differences between these two (2) federal funding sources is that the VAWA Grant Board does not fund shelter personnel. While shelter services are an eligible project under the S.T.O.P. VAWA grant, due to the input from the field, the focus is on direct services such as advocates or counselors.

As a result of this meeting, the Implementation Plan will now look to expand outreach to tribal programs, have prevention activities funded by S.T.O.P. VAWA coordinated with RPE, and will continue to use S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to complement VOCA funded agencies or fund those who may not receive any other federal funds.

F. Results from Data Collection, Listening Meetings, Local Reports and Data, and Semi-Annual Progress and Muskie Reports

The section below includes a brief overview of the recommendations obtained from Listening Meetings and other data collected by DAC for the Implementation Plan. Recommendations include how DAC, as the SAA, can improve administrative procedures to enhance services to victims around the state. Additional recommendations are focused on how funds should be distributed within the allocations and the specific needs around the state. The needs were further broken down in terms of training, protocols and policy changes, community needs, statewide needs, and victim specific needs.

Grant Administration Recommendations

- Provide regional training/outreach on the availability and use of grant funds.
- Provide grant writing training.
- Add a Tribal representative member to the VAWA Grant Board.
- Continue coordination between the DAC, other state agencies that provide similar funding opportunities, and S.T.O.P. VAWA recipients.
- Develop a listserv or blog for VAWA subgrantees to communicate/network with each other.
- Encourage ongoing coordination between S.T.O.P. VAWA subgrantees and members of other disciplines, tribal programs, and the underserved.
 - Give preference to projects that show meaningful collaboration with the tribes.
 - Focus funding on projects that target the underserved, especially rural victims, victims with drug and alcohol addiction, economically disadvantaged victims, victims with mental illness, victims of human trafficking, African Americans, teens, Latinas, non-English Speaking and/or undocumented victims, and LGBTQ victims.

Use of Grant Funds Recommendations

- Use the mandatory allocations for Victim Services, Law Enforcement, and Prosecution for direct service projects.
- Continue to provide training on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to law enforcement, prosecution, and the judiciary.
- Continue to fund statewide initiatives with the discretionary funding category but also consider funding local programs that will have a significant impact.

- Statewide initiatives that would best serve victims
 - Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and Judicial Training
 - Coordinators for CCR Teams
 - Supervision for Offenders
 - Multidisciplinary Statewide Training Conference
 - Prevention plan for domestic violence/sexual assault that could be distributed to all agencies.
- Explore the use of discretionary funding for tribal specific projects.
- Empower agencies to collect data with improved technology in order to better serve victims.

Policy and Protocol Changes

- Increase the use of the Lethality Assessment Program by law enforcement, prosecution, and social service agencies

Effective Existing Initiatives

- The cited examples of effective community programs which were overwhelmingly mentioned include:
 - CCR Teams
 - SART Teams
 - Multi-Disciplinary Teams
 - SANE
 - Family Justice Centers

Training Needs

- Best practices for effectively responding to sexual assault victims
- Immigration issues
- Effects of trauma
- Cultural competency in providing services, especially to the Hispanic, LGBTQ, and tribal underserved populations.
- Discipline specific training on domestic violence and sexual assault for the judiciary, law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services, with the judiciary as being the most in need of training
- Lethality assessment
- Domestic violence fatalities

Victim Specific Needs

- Victims with drug and alcohol addiction
- Counseling services for victims of sexual assault
- Legal assistance involving immigration, child custody, divorce
- Language services
- Transportation
- Affordable housing
- Job training
- Increase assistance/services for the mentally ill, children of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, teens, and the LGBTQ community

- Increase in shelter bed space

Community Needs

- Increased awareness and outreach
 - Domestic violence, sexual assault, services available
 - Enhanced community coordination, collaboration, and response
 - Issues related to stalking
 - Cultural/marginalized communities
- Specialized Disciplines
 - Prosecutors and law enforcement specifically trained in domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking
 - Counselors trained in trauma-informed care for domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking victims
 - Advocates trained in trauma-informed care for domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking victims.

The following is a list of the Top 10 Barriers as identified in the online survey:

<p>Top 10 Barriers to Providing Domestic Violence Services</p> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge of domestic violence among courts 2. Transportation services 3. Shelter bed space 4. Cultural barriers 5. Affordable housing 6. Legal services (service gap) 7. Knowledge of domestic violence among law enforcement 8. Job training (service gap) 9. Community awareness of domestic violence 10. Male victims (service gap) 	<p>Top 10 Barriers to Providing Sexual Assault Services</p> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affordable housing 2. Legal services (service gap) 3. Knowledge of sexual assault among courts 4. Knowledge of sexual assault among law enforcement 5. Shelter bed space 6. Cultural barriers 7. Transportation services 8. Knowledge of sexual assault among advocates 9. Victim service agencies (service gap) 10. Job training (service gap) 	<p>Top 10 Barriers to Providing Stalking Services</p> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affordable housing 2. Legal services (service gap) 3. Transportation services 4. Community awareness of stalking 5. Shelter bed space 6. } tie: Batterer's Intervention 7. } Programs & Job training (service gap) 8. Available advocates 9. Knowledge of stalking among law enforcement 10. Knowledge of stalking among courts
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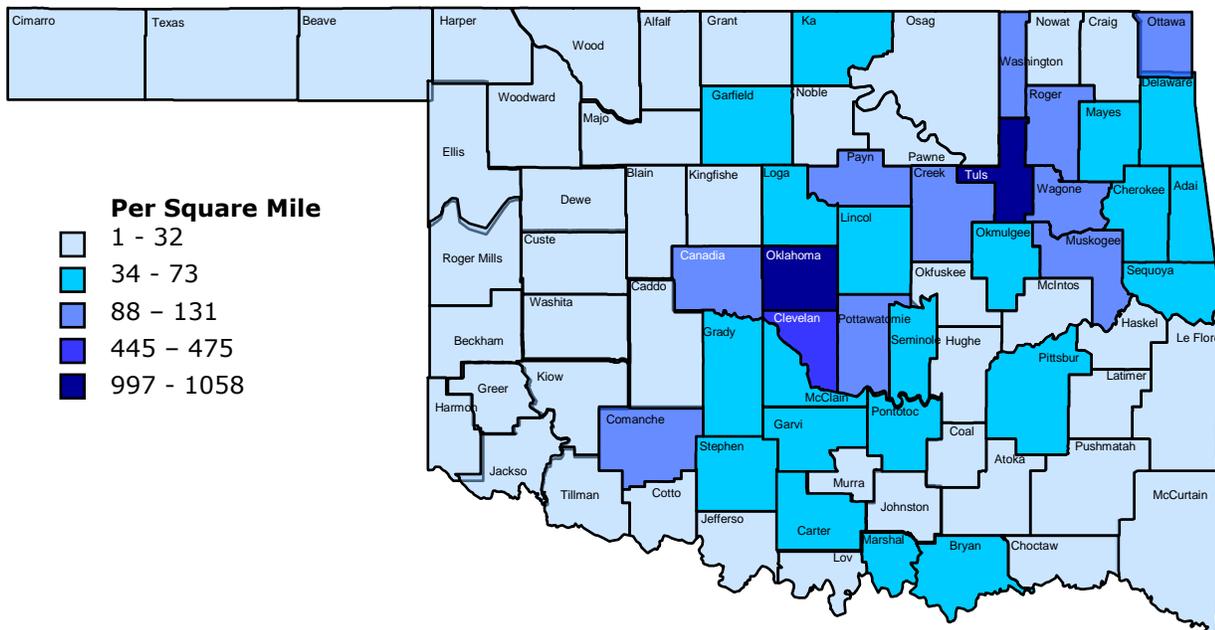
III. Needs and Context

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the context of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in Oklahoma. By analyzing population demographics, geographical distribution, and violent crime data in Oklahoma, as well as incorporating the information from the Listening Meetings, Implementation Plan survey, and other data, the DAC can identify the priorities for funding and the needs of the underserved populations in order to make informed decisions of how to best serve victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

A. State Population Demographics and Geographical Information

According to the 2010 Census from the U.S. Census Bureau, Oklahoma’s population was 3,751,351. From 1990 to 2010, Oklahoma experienced an 8.7% increase in population. The 2016 Census data estimates the total population in Oklahoma was 3,923,561, resulting in a ranking of 28th out of 50 states. This was a 4.6% increase in population from 2010. Oklahoma encompasses 68,594.92 square miles and is comprised of 77 counties.

**State of Oklahoma
Persons per Square Mile
2010 Census**

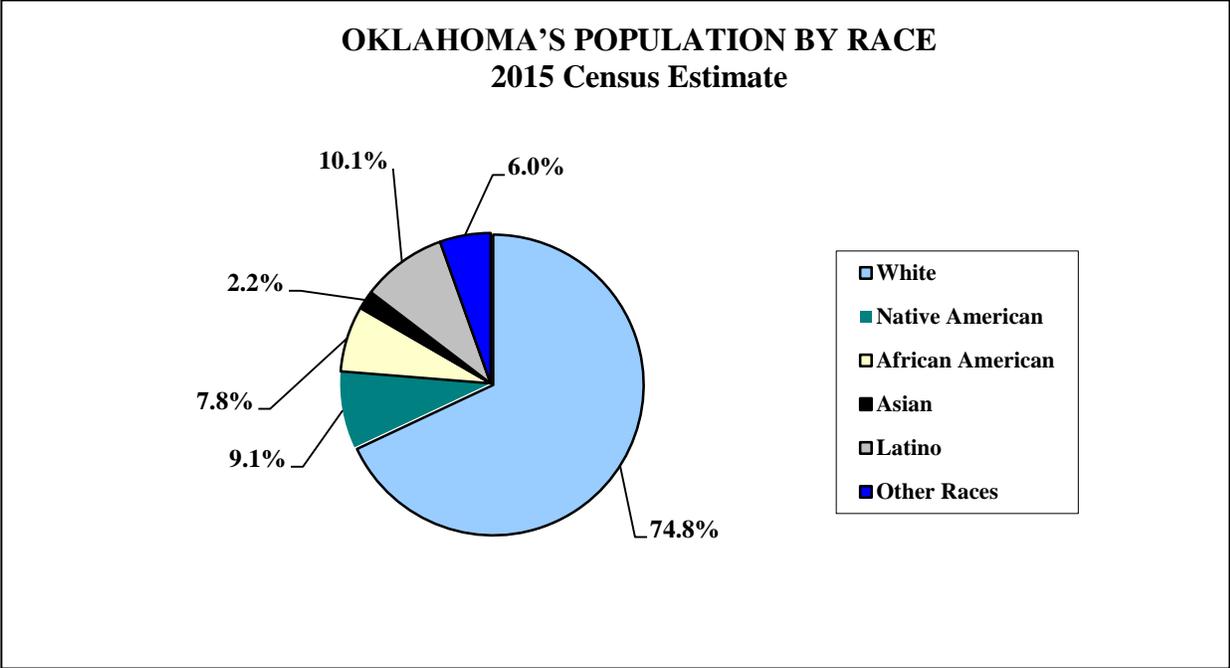


Oklahoma is considered to be a rural state. The only two (2) major metropolitan areas in the state are Oklahoma City and Tulsa. From the US Census 2015 population estimates, the populations of these two (2) counties comprise approximately 36% of the total population in the state, but only 1.9% of the land area. The remainder of the state varies from somewhat sparsely populated to very sparsely populated. Oklahoma has 54.7 persons per square mile vs. the national average of 87.4 persons per square mile according to the 2010 census data. Addressing the needs of child, youth, and adult sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking victims in rural areas is obviously of special concern.

Demographic Data on the Distribution of Underserved Populations

As defined by the federal law that guides the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant, populations that are underserved are so identified because of geographic location, underserved racial and ethnic populations, and/or populations because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age). OVW does not issue a definitive list of “underserved populations,” because they support the belief that these populations vary by state and community. The following information is not intended to exclusively identify the underserved populations in Oklahoma. There may be additional underserved populations and previously indicated underserved populations for which no census or other data may be available.

Based on the 2015 Census estimates, the largest Oklahoma racial/ethnic groups are White (74.8%) followed by Hispanic (10.1%) and American Indian/Alaska Native (9.1%). Almost 8% of the population is African American, while 6% identify as more than one race and 2.2% of the population is Asian.



The following information provides an overview of the various races and ethnicities in Oklahoma:

Native Americans

- One-third of the 2,900,000 Native Americans in the United States live in three states: California, Arizona, and Oklahoma.
- Oklahoma is second only to California in the number of Tribes in the state.
- Thirty-eight (38) federally recognized Tribal Nations are represented in Oklahoma.
- An estimated 321,687 Native Americans live in Oklahoma.
- All of the counties with the highest percentage of Native Americans are rural counties.
- Adair County (pop. 22,683) has the highest Native American population with 43.3%.

Hispanic/Latinos

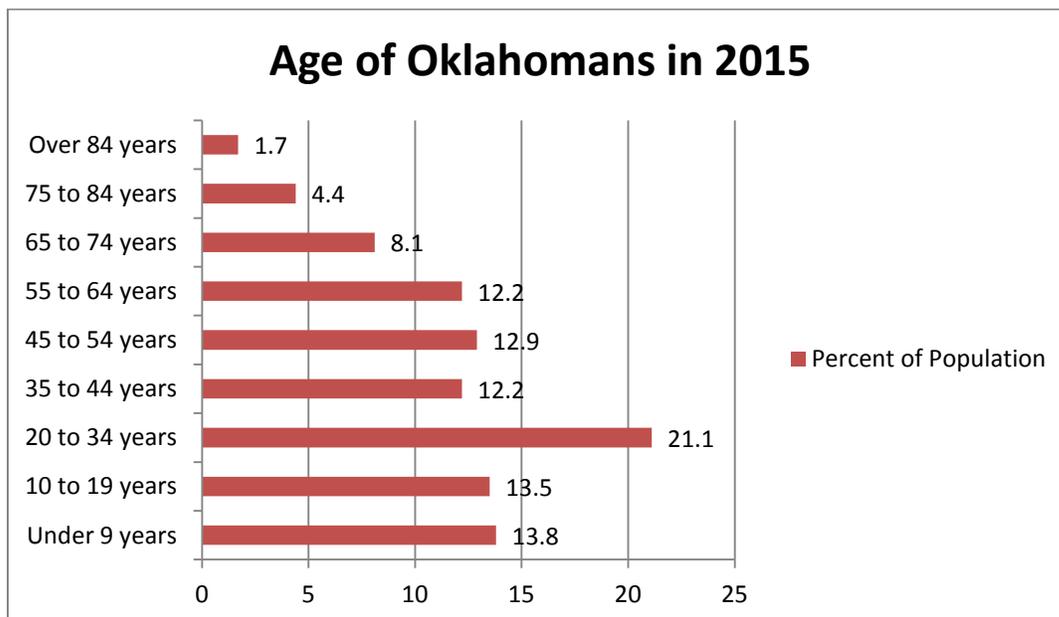
- Seven (7) of the ten (10) counties with the highest Hispanic and Latino populations are located in the panhandle, southern, and western parts of Oklahoma.

African Americans

- Seven (7) of the top ten (10) counties with African American populations are rural counties.
- Comanche County has the highest percentage of African Americans in the state at 17.5%.

Age

The largest population of Oklahomans in 2015 fell into the 20 to 34 year old age group.



Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

According to the LEP.gov website, as of 2012, which is the most recent available data, Oklahoma as an entire state has between 100,000 and 200,000 LEP persons. This is <= 1% of those age 5 years or older who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than “very well.” Oklahoma County and Tulsa County, the two major metropolitan areas in Oklahoma, have the highest concentrated numbers of LEP persons.

Disability

According to www.disabilitystatistics.org, in 2015, the prevalence of the six disability types that are tracked among persons of all ages in Oklahoma was:

- 6.1% reported an Independent Living Disability
- 8.7% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.7% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 5.0% reported a Hearing Disability
- 3.2 % reported a Visual Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability

The prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 – 64) by race was:

- 20.7% among Native Americans
- 18.1% among Black/African Americans
- 15.0% amount persons of some other race(s)
- 13.5% among Whites
- 3.5% among Asians

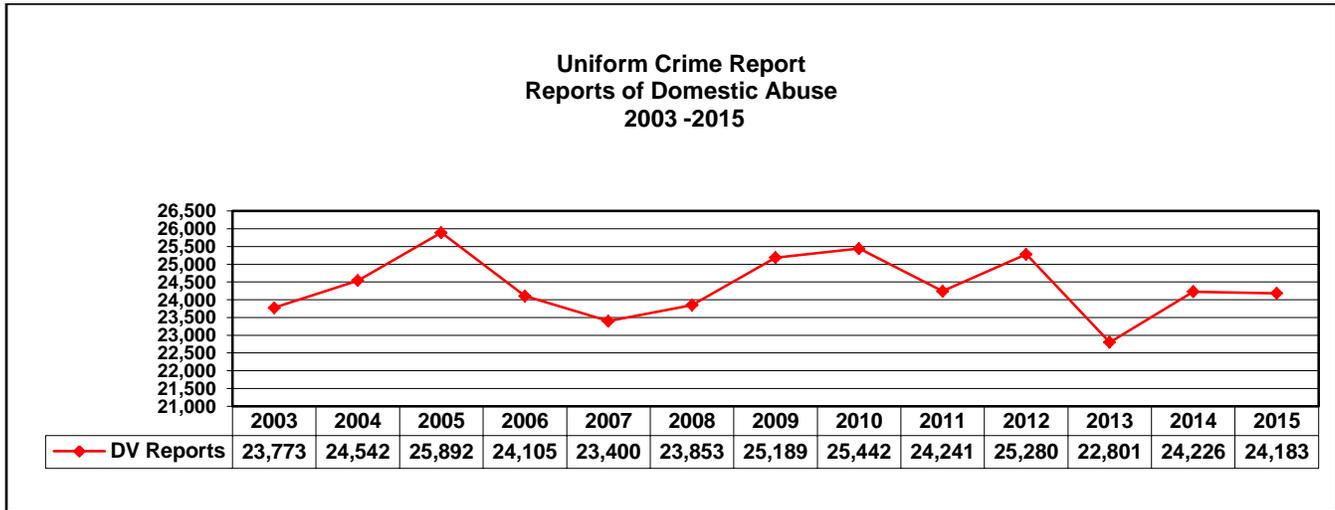
B. Methods Used to Identify Underserved Populations

Rural is understood to be the most underserved population in Oklahoma. Because this encompasses almost every county in Oklahoma, from there it was determined that within the rural areas there are victims who are being further denied the chance for services. These populations have been identified by the VAWA funded programs themselves through survey results and Listening Meetings. The largest ethnicity of underserved in Oklahoma is Native American. With 38 federally recognized tribes, Oklahoma is second behind California with the number of Native Americans living in the state. Other recognized underserved populations included LGBTQ, Hispanic and African American women.

C. Local Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data

According to the most recent data available from the *2015 Uniform Crime Report*, published by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI), between 2003 and 2015, domestic abuse reports increased by 1.7%. 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, 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. It also includes the elderly and handicapped.

In 2015, OSBI reported 24,183 domestic abuse incidents. Of these, 49 were homicides, 873 were sex crimes, 2,268 were assaults, and 20,993 were assault and battery.



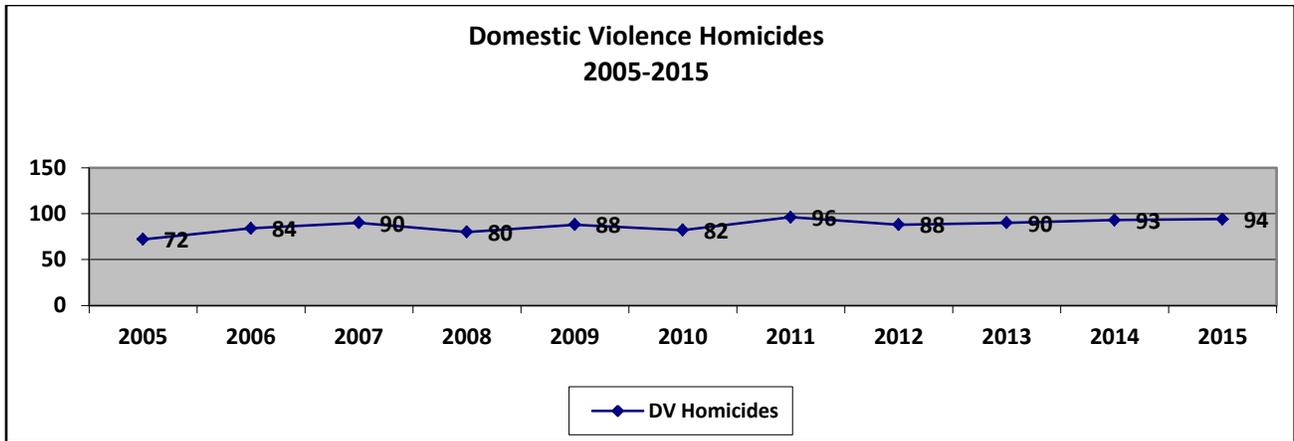
Data collected by the Office of the Attorney General, Victim Services Unit which oversees the funding for victim service programs reports that 15,752 victims of domestic violence were served by certified providers in the federal fiscal year 2016. In addition, 130,087 nights in shelter were provided to victims of domestic violence and programs answered 15,815 hotline calls.

Anecdotal information, progress reports, and Muskie data from victim service provider agencies frequently involve three factors: 1) the types of services required for victims have significantly changed within the last decade; 2) the severity of the injuries to the victims has increased; and, 3) victims are staying longer and longer in shelter in order to ensure that they do not have to return to an abusive situation. More and more frequently, victims need more intense and specialized services after making contact with the victim service agency. These services may include:

- legal services;
- medical services;
- housing services;
- job training; and,
- child advocacy services.

Oklahoma and Domestic Violence Homicides

In terms of national data, in 2010 Oklahoma was ranked 17th in the nation in the rate of women murdered by men in a single victim/single offender incident. Unfortunately, Oklahoma’s ranking has increased significantly. ***Oklahoma now ranks 4th in the nation in the number of women murdered by men in a single victim/single offender incident according to the most current data that is based on 2015 numbers through the Violence Policy Center.*** Oklahoma’s high rate of domestic homicides makes it necessary to give it separate mention.



In 2001, the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB) was statutorily created in an attempt to get a grasp on the problem of domestic violence homicides in Oklahoma. Currently the DVFRB is staffed by the Office of the Attorney General. 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 most recent 2016 DVFRB Annual Report which was based on 2015 information, 111 people lost their lives in Oklahoma as a result of domestic violence. Of those killed, 94 were homicide victims. An additional 17 were suicides related to the domestic violence homicide perpetrators. Of those that were killed, the youngest was a 2-month old and the oldest was a 73-year old.

The vast majority of the fatalities were caused by a firearm (42), followed by a blunt force (23), knife/cutting (20), strangulation/asphyxiation (6), automobile (2), and poison (1).

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault, or rape, differs from all other violent crimes in that the victim, in many cases, is hesitant to report the offense. It should be noted that because the crime of rape is so significantly underreported, the UCR data is under representative of the true picture of rape in Oklahoma, yet Oklahoma is sixth in the nation in the number of sexual assaults reported.

According to the most recent data from the *2015 Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report*, there were 1,864 forcible rapes in 2015 and 84 attempted rapes for a total of 1,948. Over the last decade, the number of rapes has fluctuated from a low in 2008 of 1,453 to a high in 2015 of 1,948. The Part I UCR Offenses definition of rape changed between 2013 and 2014 which could also account for the fluctuation. Prior to 2014, the definition of rape was “Forcible Rape – The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will, including attempts.” After 2014, the definition was changed to: “Rape – the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part, object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without consent from the victim.”

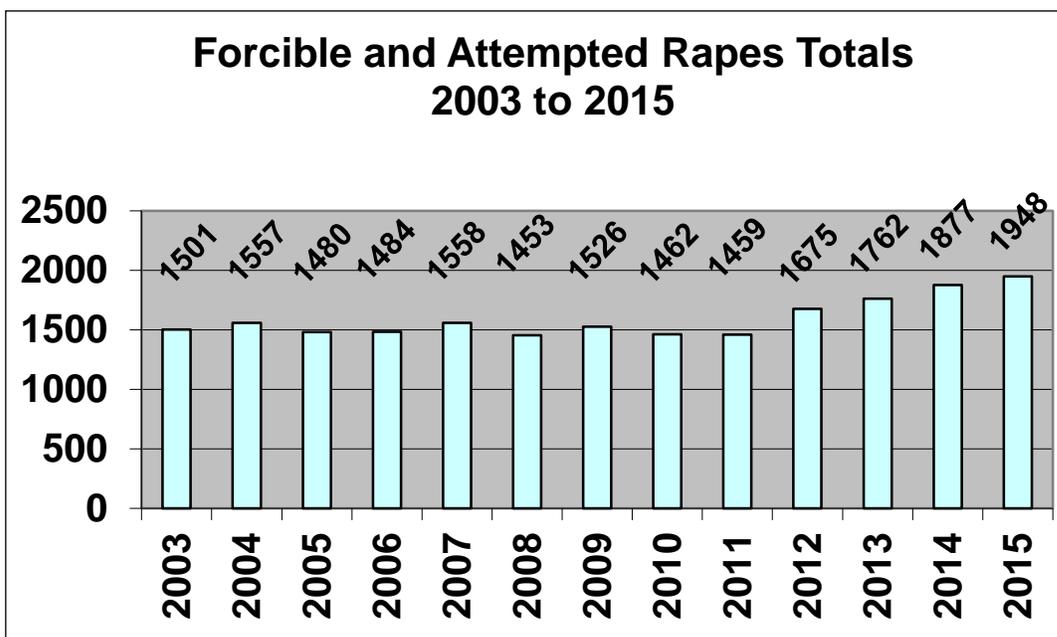
Rape is approximately 11.8% of all the violent crimes reported. Only 610 rapes, or slightly less than 31.3%, of the reported rapes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. According to the OSBI “Crime Clock”, a rape is perpetrated or attempted every 6 hours and 29 seconds.

While the information reported through the UCR is valuable, the data is only reflective of reports provided to law enforcement. Only 344 out of every 1,000 sexual assaults in the United States are reported to police. That means two (2) out of three (3) go unreported.¹ The true picture of sexual assault is unknown.

Sexual assault in rural areas is even more of an issue since Oklahoma is primarily considered a rural state. Research has found that there are greater barriers in reporting sexual assault in rural areas than in urban areas. 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 victim service providers, the criminal justice system, 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



¹ Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2010-2014 (2015)

IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches

The purpose of this section is to outline the specific priorities for Oklahoma and describe the approaches that will be utilized.

A. Identified Goals

After reviewing all of the previously identified information, the following section identifies the Implementation Plan's priorities and approaches for the S.T.O.P. VAWA funding.

A significant change in the 2013 S.T.O.P. VAWA Reauthorization was the language change regarding the Courts category. As per the reauthorization, funding in the Courts category must go 'to' the courts instead of 'for' the courts. This change has created a substantial challenge in the implementation of the 5% Courts allocation for Oklahoma. The DAC received special permission from the Office on Violence Against Women to reallocate the 5% to Discretionary. The subgrantees utilizing this money are providing probation officers, batterers' coordination, and a court liaison to track offenders in the court system.

The Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, which directs the activities of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), will not accept any federal funds. This information has been verified through phone calls and in-person meetings. Therefore, while the state judiciary has indicated interest in utilizing these funds for training, the state court system will not be able to participate in the use of the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds. To mitigate this considerable issue, the DAC has been conducting outreach to the tribal courts about the use of these funds for programs, such as judicial training.

The primary priorities in Oklahoma for the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant funding have been, and continue to be, the funding of direct services, such as personnel and benefits for victim services, law enforcement, and prosecution. This is overwhelmingly the information that has been conveyed through the survey and the Listening Meetings.

Finally, Oklahoma has historically utilized the Discretionary Category to fund programs that provide a statewide impact; however, through the Listening Meetings and the survey, it was strongly voiced that many communities would like to use these funds for local programs as well.

Using the priorities as identified by the statewide survey, the Listening Meetings, the review of the local, state, and national reports and data on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and the information provided by the subgrantees through the semi-annual progress and Muskie Reports, the following goals and objectives for use of the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant funds are, but not limited to:

A1. Goals and Objectives in Effectively Responding to Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.

1) Provide advocacy and support to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, S.T.O.P. VAWA monies will support direct advocacy services for victims by funding advocates and counselors throughout the state that specialize in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

2) Improve access to and awareness of direct advocacy services, counseling, safety planning, language services, and other resources for women who are members of underserved and minority populations.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, S.T.O.P. VAWA monies will support two (2) programs that provide language specific and culturally specific advocacy and counseling services to underserved and minority populations, including tribal populations.
- b. In each year covered by this plan, S.T.O.P. VAWA monies will support outreach projects that will create informational materials geared towards domestic violence and sexual assault dynamics and services as they relate to underserved populations to include but not limited to the Hispanic population, Tribal population, and the LGBTQ community.
- c. In each year covered by this plan, S.T.O.P. VAWA funded administrative staff will work in identifying ways to better outreach and serve the needs of underserved and minority populations, specifically the African American and tribal communities.
- d. In each year covered in this plan, all S.T.O.P. VAWA funded victim service programs will be required to include an outreach activity that targets underserved populations as required by the special conditions of their award.
- e. In each year covered in this plan, DAC staff will attend the Tribal Roundtable meetings, hosted by the U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and other meetings with underserved populations to encourage applications for S.T.O.P. VAWA monies.

3) Improve the ability of prosecutors to more effectively prosecute cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, S.T.O.P. VAWA monies will fund specialized prosecutors that will focus on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- b. In each year covered in this plan, S.T.O.P. VAWA funded prosecutors will increase the acceptance rate of cases for prosecution by holding at least one (1) law enforcement training on the information and evidence they need from an investigation for a case to be accepted by the District Attorney's office as required by the special conditions of their award.

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.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, S.T.O.P. VAWA monies will enhance effective investigations by law enforcement by funding specialized investigators in local law enforcement or sheriff's offices that focus on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases, and the service of protective orders.
- b. In each year covered in this plan, S.T.O.P. VAWA monies will support local law enforcement investigations by funding District Attorney Investigators that focus on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases.
- c. In each year covered in this plan, all S.T.O.P. VAWA funded law enforcement programs will meet with their local victim service provider no less than four (4) times per year to coordinate services to victims as required by the special conditions of their award.
- d. In each year covered in this plan, all S.T.O.P. VAWA funded law enforcement programs will abide with the special condition of their award that states that the agency's officers and investigators will comply with the Full Faith and Credit provision of VAWA and recognize and enforce all protective orders regardless of jurisdiction.

5) Increase the judiciary's capacity to serve victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, the DAC will continue outreach with the Administrative Office of the Courts to explore the acceptance of federal funds.
- b. In each year covered in this plan, the DAC will outreach and educate tribal courts on the availability of S.T.O.P. VAWA monies.
- c. In each year covered in this plan, the DAC will continue outreach to explore other strategies for the Court category including programs that provide the supervision and monitoring of court requirements with misdemeanor and felony domestic violence offenders to ensure offender accountability.

6) Enhance the capacity of professionals who impact victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through education and training.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, S.T.O.P. VAWA monies will support efforts to provide discipline specific and multidisciplinary training, including high-risk training and lethality assessment training.

7) Enhance and build the capacity and coordination of the community response to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, all S.T.O.P. VAWA funded programs in the victim services, culturally specific victim services, prosecution, and law enforcement shall

participate in CCR Team and/or SART meetings as required by the special conditions of their award.

8) Increase efforts to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- a. In each year covered by this plan, identify opportunities in which prevention initiatives funded through the Oklahoma RPE program, best practice models for starting prevention projects, and networking opportunities with already successful programs in Oklahoma can be provided to a multidisciplinary audience.
- b. In each year covered by this plan, the DAC will coordinate with RPE and OCADVSA to provide prevention technical assistance to victim service agencies around Oklahoma.

9) Balance the distribution of S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant funds so that funding has the most effective impact on combating crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, the DAC and VAWA Grant Board will ensure the equitable balance of funds between rural and urban areas.
- b. In each year covered in this plan, the DAC and VAWA Grant Board will ensure the equitable balance of funds between domestic violence and sexual assault projects in the state.
- c. In each year covered in this plan, the DAC will continue to coordinate with FVPSA, RPE, and VOCA to prevent duplicative efforts.

A2. Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence Related Homicides

1) Provide support to initiatives that help study domestic violence related homicides.

In each year covered in this plan, the DAC will support the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board so they may review domestic violence homicides and determine best practices for preventing these homicides.

2) Increase the capacity of law enforcement to recognize the potential for domestic violence homicides and enhance the coordination with law enforcement and victim service agencies.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, continue to encourage the use of the lethality assessment in the protocols of law enforcement agencies around Oklahoma.
- b. In each year covered in this plan, continue awareness initiatives on domestic violence, such as the lethality assessment data and the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Annual Report, that target social service agencies that come into contact with domestic violence victims in order to increase referrals to victims service agencies.
- c. In each year covered in this plan, continue to encourage the use of Victim Information Packets which include the lethality assessment for law enforcement officers to provide at the scene.

3) Increase the collaboration and coordination of community agencies.

- a. In each year covered in this plan, work with the DAC’s CCR Specialist in providing technical assistance to CCR Teams as they develop and incorporate the high-risk team model within their community efforts.

B. Priority Areas

1. All subgrants awarded with S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant must address at least one (1) of the twenty (20) purpose areas (located in Appendix A). Applicants are required to indicate all purpose areas relevant to the proposed projects in the application. No single purpose area is given priority by the VAWA Grant Board and all purpose areas are open for funding; however, applications that provide direct services in the victim service, law enforcement, and prosecution categories are given priority. Traditionally, the VAWA Board has funded projects within the following purpose areas:

Allocation Area	Purpose Area(s)
Victim Services	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19
Prosecution	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16
Law Enforcement	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20
Courts	1, 2, 3, 4
Discretionary	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, 19

- a. The state does not plan to address the Crystal Judson purpose area at this time. However, should a project be submitted under this purpose area, the DAC will ensure the required training is met.

2. General Description of the Types of Programs and Projects that Will Be Supported with S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Funds

The following is a general description of the types of programs and projects that are funded with S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant funds:

Victim Services

In the Victim Services Category, the VAWA Grant Board generally funds direct victim advocacy services for domestic violence, dating violence sexual assault, and stalking. 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. Most of the projects that are funded are within rural areas.

Victim Services (Culturally Specific)

In the Culturally Specific Victim Service Category, the VAWA Grant Board generally funds direct victim advocacy services. These positions provide the core services to victims – advocacy, safety planning, etc., but expand by providing bi-lingual advocates to assist Hispanic victims and incorporating cultural needs into services for Native Americans.

Law Enforcement

In the Law Enforcement Category, the VAWA Grant Board funds local law enforcement and district attorney investigators exclusively dedicated to investigating domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes, serving protective orders, making arrests for protective order violations, and offering testimony for the prosecution. Most of the projects that are funded are within rural jurisdictions. These small communities could not provide these specialized services without the assistance of the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds. Although Oklahoma will continue to primarily fund officers, the VAWA Grant Board will conduct outreach to potentially fund SANE initiatives that would have multi-county impact.

Prosecution

In the Prosecution Category, the VAWA Grant Board funds prosecutors and/or victim witness coordinators/advocates. The trend in the last several years has moved the focus to prosecutors. The prosecutors are assigned to caseloads that focus exclusively on violent crimes against women. The concept of evidence-based prosecution is embraced in this state. By assigning these cases to one prosecutor, a repeat offender will more likely be known and more stringent sentences for the offender can be sought. In addition, knowledge and expertise is developed. 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. Most of the projects that are funded are within rural jurisdictions.

Courts

Prior to the VAWA 2013 Reauthorization, the VAWA Grant Board funded probation officers who monitored and supervised domestic violence offenders in the Courts Category. As the AOC has indicated they will not accept funds, tribal courts will be the target of this category. Permission was granted from OVW to reallocate the 5% Courts funding to the Discretionary Category.

Discretionary Programs

In the Discretionary area, the VAWA Grant Board has historically funded programs that have a statewide impact. However, through the survey and the Listening Meetings, it was strongly emphasized that while statewide programs are valued, funding for local initiatives that have a significant impact should also be considered. Currently three agencies are funded for probation officers, one agency is funded for PREA compliance, and the Victim Services Unit of the Office of the Attorney General is funded to staff the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board and to provide an annual Partnership Conference on Domestic Violence, Sexual Violence, and Stalking for over 600 members of victim service agencies, law enforcement agencies, and prosecutors.

3. Distribution Across Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts, Victim Services, and Discretionary Funding

The DAC adheres to the percentage allocations as delineated in the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant solicitation. The previous Implementation Plans and this current plan have stressed direct services in each category with the exception of the Courts and Discretionary categories. With this, applicants in Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts, and Victims Services are directly impacting victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

4. Documentation From Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Courts, and Victim Services About the Need, Intended Use, Expected Results, and Demographics

Letters from Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Victim Services, and Discretionary that document the need, intended use, expected results and demographics can be found in Appendix C. *Oklahoma does not award any funds in the Courts category.*

5. Sexual Assault Set-Aside

The 2013 VAWA Reauthorization requires a 20% set-aside for sexual assault in at least two (2) of the allocation categories (Victim, Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and the Courts) that meaningfully address sexual assault. Currently, all of the projects in the Victim Services Category address sexual assault to some degree, with five agencies providing 100% Sexual Assault services. However, given the rural nature of the state, many programs outside of the Victim Services category would not have the workload that would require a full time prosecutor or investigator that could be exclusively dedicated to sexual assault, especially in smaller communities.

Oklahoma will meet the sexual assault set-aside by funding victim service programs from the Victim Services category that focus on advocacy and counseling services for sexual assault victims. Additionally, Oklahoma will look to use the Law Enforcement and Prosecution Categories to fund dedicated domestic violence and sexual assault investigators and prosecutors.

6. Subgrant Listing for Award Period January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017

A listing of the most recent subgrants awarded is located in Appendix D. This is the last award made for a 12-month period.

C. Grant Making Strategy

The VAWA Grant Board takes into consideration many factors when awarding grants and strives to be as objective as possible in the review process. The VAWA Grant Board distributes funds so that S.T.O.P. VAWA funding may have the greatest statewide impact. Additionally, the unique award period and application process encourage competition and compliance in order to receive grant funding but still allow new programs the opportunity to establish themselves due to multi-year funding being available. Lastly, checks and balances work to prevent subjectivity when making grant awards.

1. Description of how the State will address the needs of victims and hold offenders accountable

The 6-member VAWA Board has made it a priority to fund direct services. Personnel and benefits of counselors, prosecutors, investigators, and advocates are the biggest categories funded with VAWA. Training is also considered important in order to provide the best possible services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. VAWA funds continue to help fund the annual Partnership Conference on Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, and Stalking, with over 600 participants from a variety of disciplines attending. VAWA funds also currently provide two (2) programs each with a probation officer who provides supervision to offenders in domestic violence cases to reduce recidivism by ensuring accountability of the defendant and documentation to the court. A third program has a DV Coordinator to oversee the batterers of domestic violence and a Court Liaison to track offenders in the court system.

2. Equitable Distribution of Subgrants Based on Geographic Size

Priority may be given to areas of varying geographic size showing the greatest need based on the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs for the population and geographic area to be served in relation to the availability of such programs for other such populations and geographic areas.

3. Equitable Distribution of Subgrants Based on Population and Geographic Area

The VAWA Grant Board takes into account both the population served and geographic area of a service area when making awards. For example, programs in the urban areas of the state such as Tulsa and Oklahoma City may have smaller service areas but the number of victims served would far exceed rural areas. However, there may also be more resources available in an urban area rather than a rural area. The S.T.O.P. VAWA Board still looks to distribute funds in a manner that ensures the greatest statewide impact.

4. Equitable Distribution of Subgrants Based on Rural Vs. Urban

Funds are generally distributed between rural and urban areas of the state. However, the vast majority of the state is rural and as a result, projects are more frequently awarded to rural programs.

5. Description of Methods Used for Solicitation and Review

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

The Notice of Availability of Funds is mailed to current subgrantees and to a mailing list in which various entities have requested information about the grant. The DAC uses OKGrants, an on-line grants management system. Applicants must register and be approved prior to making application in order to ensure that the applicant is an eligible entity under the grant program. The applicants apply on-line and staff and board reviews of the applications are conducted on-line.

In addition to providing information on programmatic and fiscal compliance, the DAC staff reviews and scores the applications prior to the Board Review. The Board is able to access this information when they conduct their review.

Each member of the VAWA Grant Board is assigned to review and score applications in two (2) 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 the application the maximum points for each section of the application are identified as well as the requirements for that section. In making awards, the VAWA Board considers the following:

- Equitable distribution between domestic violence programs and sexual assault programs;
- Programs that serve underserved populations;
- Demonstrated need for S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant funds;
- Ability to implement the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant;
- Compliance with administrative, fiscal, and programmatic guidelines for continuation grants; and,
- Application scores.

On the first day of the award process, the VAWA Grant Board provides subgrantees with the opportunity of a phone conference call so that any questions that may arise through the reading of the application by staff or the board may be answered. The VAWA Grant Board then meets for a second day to deliberate and make the awards.

6. Timeline

The Notice of Availability of Funds is distributed in June with applications due in August. Potential applicants are made aware of funding and given guidelines for funding use. In addition, information on the grant program, the application process, and purpose areas of the grant are provided on the DAC's website. As a result of the 2014 Listening Meetings and survey, the application period was increased from 30 days to 45 days.

The DAC staff takes a month to review the grants. Then the VAWA Grant Board has a month to review the applications. The VAWA Board meets in November to review and make award decisions. Awards are made via OKGrants for a 24-month period beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

7. Multiple or Single Year

Beginning with 2017, VAWA awards will switch from being 12 months in length to being 24 months in length. Previously, after the first 12 months, only existing subgrantees could apply again for a "continuation" grant. The switch to a full 24-month grant will eliminate the need for an entire grant application submission and review period, allowing subgrantees to continue work on goals and objectives and SAA staff to concentrate on other items such as on-site monitoring and training.

8. Consultation with Victim Service Providers

Those applicants applying within the Prosecution, Law Enforcement and Courts categories are required to submit a Documentation of Collaboration demonstrating they consulted with the local victim service agency during the course of developing their application. The Documentation of Collaboration must be signed by the Authorized Official and the Executive Director of the local victim service agency. This documentation ensures that the proposed activities would promote victim safety, confidentiality, and economic independence. Failure to submit these documents in their application will result in disqualification from funding consideration.

Additionally, all applicants are required to submit at least one Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with another agency. In many cases multiple MOUs are submitted thus encouraging the collaboration between the subgrantee and partnering agencies.

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 prior to the award process in terms of grant applications and throughout the life of the grant after the award. The Program Specialist further assists on ensuring activities continue to promote victim safety.

9. Description of how eligible entities are aware of funding opportunities

A Notice of Availability of Funds (NOAF) is both mailed and emailed to current and past recipients and applicants of VAWA funds as well as all tribal entities, law enforcement offices, organizations that participated in the VAWA Implementation Planning meetings and Listening Meetings, and anyone else who has called the office and requested to be placed on the mailing list. The NOAF is also located on the agency website.

10. Information on projects the State plans to fund

It is unknown at the time this Implementation Plan was written what programs will be funded in the upcoming 24-month funding period of January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2019. This funding opportunity will be competitive and will be open to all eligible applicants. A list of the calendar year 2017 subgrantees (the last award made for a 12-month period) is found in Appendix D.

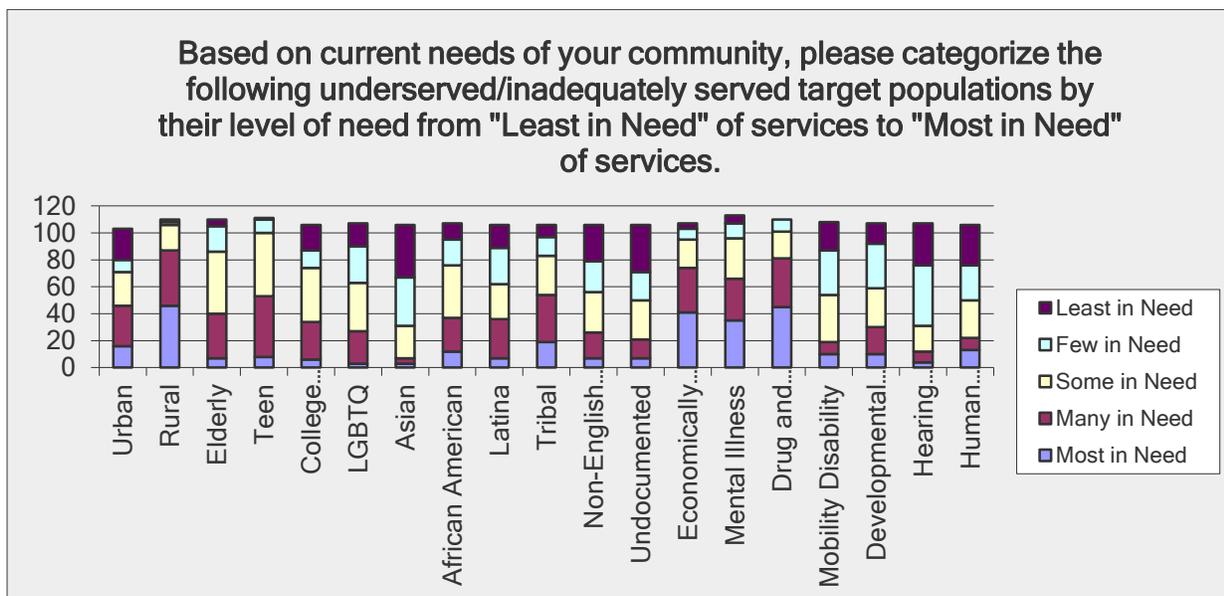
D. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

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 other primary underserved populations, such as the Native American and Latina populations live in the sparsely populated rural counties throughout the state. Other than in urban communities, there is not a concentrated population of underserved in most communities and jurisdictions.

The 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 Meetings described earlier offer representatives from our largest underserved populations – Native American, Latino, and Rural – in addition to the smaller underserved communities such as the LGBTQ

community the opportunity to voice their concerns and desires in a completely neutral environment. By hosting the Listening Meetings, those who participated had the opportunity to share their concerns with the DAC without feeling conflicted or challenged by another group. In the future, the DAC will look to hold more frequent Listening Meetings and group meetings so that potential S.T.O.P. VAWA recipients ensure representatives of the underserved have the ability to network with one another. As has been found in the past, attendees will likely discover that many of their concerns and desires are very similar. This will also allow them to develop new contacts and share information and resources.

As part of the development of this Implementation Plan, the on-line survey described earlier specifically asked about the needs of underserved and unserved populations in the various communities. From the survey results, 40% of respondents said rural, victims with drug and alcohol addiction, and economically disadvantaged victims had the highest need in their communities. This was followed by victims with mental illness, tribal, urban, victims of human trafficking, African Americans, victims with developmental disabilities, victims with mobility disabilities, teen, Latina, non-English speaking, undocumented, elderly, college campuses, victims with hearing impairment, Asian, and LGBTQ.



Aside from communities identifying a need for underserved populations in the survey, the Listening Meetings indicated that one of the major issues for underserved populations is their knowledge of available services, and in other cases, knowledge of available funding so that programs can cater to the needs of these populations. Additionally, Oklahoma is a state that is limited in resources. In many of the rural areas, underserved populations may not necessitate a full time employee focused on their needs and are instead served by a generalist. Solutions to these issues include the DAC conducting more outreach for potential applicants and the VAWA Grant Board expanding priorities to include outreach to underserved communities and programs that would provide culturally competent training to advocates and members of the criminal justice system.

Oklahoma plans to meet the needs for culturally specific community based organizations through the funding of programs that focus on tribal and Hispanic populations. Traditionally, requests for S.T.O.P. VAWA funding in the culturally specific category has exceeded the amount available. In order to fulfill the VAWA Grant Board priority of providing services to underserved populations, the VAWA Grant Board looks to fund the highest rated applications until the culturally specific set aside is used and then supplement the rest of applications from the Victim Service category. In supplementing the culturally specific applications from the Victim Services category, the VAWA Grant Board maintains the criteria mentioned in the grant-making strategy.

Currently the Culturally Specific Community-Based Victim Service Category funds two (2) programs. These programs are focused on serving Hispanic and Native American victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Southwest Oklahoma Community Action Group was funded to employ, a full-time bilingual Hispanic advocate to provide a full range of services to non-English speaking victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The Comanche Nation's program focuses on providing outreach and enhancing access to tribal victims in the southwest part of the state. The Latino Community Development Agency was funded through the Victim Service Category and has one (1) bi-lingual advocate that provides crisis intervention, safety assessment and planning, translation, education, support, and advocacy services to Spanish-speaking victims in the Oklahoma City metro area.

E. Subgrantee Management, Monitoring, and Assessment

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 six (6) or more criteria identified. A moderate risk designation has between three (3) and five (5) criteria, and low risk designation has two (2) or less. A subgrantee that has never received funds from the DAC is automatically rated as a high risk since there is no demonstrated history.

- A high risk subgrantee receives a minimum of one site visit and additional desk monitoring if necessary.
- 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 Authorized Official, 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 financial reports during the award period.
11. The subgrantee had delinquent or incorrect programmatic reports.

In addition to the progress report that is required by the Office on Violence Against Women which is submitted to the Muskogee School of Public Service, subgrantees are required to submit two (2) semi-annual performance reports based on the approved goals and objectives of the project. The annual performance reports are due 30 days following the end of the first six (6) months of the project and 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 2017 and 2020:

- ❖ Developed and disseminated an Implementation Plan Survey,
- ❖ Conducted Listening Meetings to gain insight and input from various partnering agencies to include representatives of the underserved,
- ❖ Analyzed statistical data of Oklahoma's population, including, but not limited to: race, gender, population density; crime statistics for domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence, and
- ❖ Researched current statewide resources and practices as they relate to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

After studying the information from the above sources, the DAC and the S.T.O.P. VAWA Board formulated a specific list of goals and objectives:

- ❖ Provide advocacy and support to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking;
- ❖ Improve access to and awareness of direct advocacy services, counseling, safety planning, language services and other resources for women who are members of underserved and minority populations;
- ❖ Improve the ability of prosecutors to more effectively prosecute cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- ❖ 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;
- ❖ Increase the judiciary's capacity to serve victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking;
- ❖ Enhance the capacity of professionals who impact victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through education and training;
- ❖ Enhance and build the capacity and coordination of the community response to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- ❖ Increase efforts to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and,
- ❖ Balance the distribution of S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant funds so that funding has the most effective impact on combating crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Additionally, the S.T.O.P. VAWA Board has identified the following as priorities for reducing Domestic Violence Related Homicides:

- ❖ Provide support to initiatives that help study domestic violence related homicides;
- ❖ Increase the capacity of law enforcement to recognize the potential for domestic violence homicides and enhance the coordination with law enforcement and victim service agencies; and,
- ❖ Increase the collaboration and coordination of community agencies.

The 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

Allowable Purpose Areas for the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Program

In order to be considered for funding under the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant, applications must fall under one or more of the following purpose areas:

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, including the appropriate use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (U) and (T) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).
2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
3. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims.
4. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying, and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs; developing or improving the delivery of victim services to underserved populations; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted; and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
6. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes dealing with violent crimes against women, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
7. Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
8. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

9. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.
10. Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters.
11. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families.
12. Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as "Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants") in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities:
 - a. developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;
 - b. notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
 - c. referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and,
 - d. taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.
13. Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote:
 - a. the development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as "Crystal Judson Victim Advocates," to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;
 - b. the implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police ("Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project" July 2003); and,
 - c. the development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.
14. Developing and promoting state, local or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

15. Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.
16. Developing or strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims.
17. Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional or detention settings.
18. Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.
19. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses to male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity as defined in section 249 (c) of title 18, United States Code.
20. Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and education programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.

APPENDIX B

Documentation of Collaboration

- July 14, 2016 Listening Meeting – Oklahoma City, OK
- December 14, 2016 Listening Meeting – Oklahoma City, OK
- January 11, 2017 Listening Meeting – Lawton, OK
- January 18, 2017 Listening Meeting – Hugo, OK
- January 18, 2017 Listening Meeting – Ada, OK
- March 1, 2017 Listening Meeting – Wyandotte, OK
- May 10, 2017 Planning Meeting/Conference Call – Oklahoma City, OK
- May 10, 2017 RPE/VOCA/FVPSA Meeting – Oklahoma City, OK
- June 1, 2017 Planning Meeting/Conference Call – Oklahoma City, OK

VAWA Implementation Plan Meeting
July 14, 2016
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Sign In Sheet

	Last Name	First Name	Agency
1	Grace	Holly	SDVSA - Acme House
2	Cook	Margaret	Help-In-Crisis
3	Manion	Candace	OCADUSA
4	Kristi	Hill	NWDCA
5	GORDON	JULIE	ICAN!
6	HIBBS	Evelyn	WISH
7	North walk	Donita	CCC Durant
8	Jones	Jacki	CCC - Durant
9	Bittle	Teresa	Women's Haven
10	Abraham Robinson	Marie	SDVS - Stillwater
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**2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan Focus Group Questions and Notes
From Discussion on 7-14-16 in Oklahoma City, OK
OCADVSA Members**

Present: Stephanie Lowery, DAC; Laura Russell, DAC; Holly Grace, Southwest Oklahoma Community Action Group/ACMI House; Margaret Cook, Help-In-Crisis; Candida Manion, Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Kristi Hill, Northwest Domestic Crisis Agency; Julie Gordon, Intervention and Crisis Advocacy Network; Evelyn Hibbs, Women in Safe Home; Norita Walker, Crisis Control Center; Jacki Jones, Crisis Control Center; Teresa Biffle, Women’s Haven; Marie Abraham-Robinson, Stillwater Domestic Violence Services

1) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for domestic violence victims in your community?

- **Lack of space – most shelters are full and victims are forced to go to a hotel or to another state.**
- **Hotels no longer donate space due to decline in economy. The shelters refuse to put victims in “cheap” motels with external entrances, however \$120/night is very expensive. The Fire Marshall frowns on having victims sleeping on shelter couches, etc.**
- **Lack of funding**
- **Outreach services – this is the first to go when funds are cut. Victims may be aware that the services are available; however the community as a whole is not.**
- **Transportation – getting victims into shelter in rural areas. Victims often do not have money for gas or for car repairs.**
- **Healthcare for clients**
- **Legal aid is non existent**
- **Child care – lack of help in this area.**
- **Mental health clients – no help from law enforcement or adult protective services unless they are threat to themselves or to others.**
- **Homeless that present as domestic violence clients.**
- **General lack of services thru-out the state for clients.**
- **Substance abuse issues**
- **The need for bigger shelter and more staff.**
- **The need for in-house mental health and legal aid services.**
- **CCRT is a success in some areas and a problem in others – the DAC’s CCRT Specialist has helped tremendously.**

2) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for sexual assault victims in your community?

- Lack of SANE nurses - have to transport victims further away for medical care/exams. Some victims will just say no.
- In rural areas, all pediatric exams have to be done far away.
- SASP has helped with providing SA advocates.
- Lack of education in the community.
- The need for PSAs – consent vs. compliance.
- Lack of funds and time.
- SART is a success in some areas and a problem in others.

3) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for stalking victims in your community?

- Protective orders for stalking victims are almost impossible to get.
- There are almost no arrests made for stalking.
- Lack of training on stalking for district attorneys and judges.
- It was suggested to hold a luncheon in the local areas to provide an educational opportunity on this issue.

4) From your perspective, what are the barriers to underserved/unserved/inadequately served victims in your community?

- Hispanics fear deportation.
- African American victims not accessing services due to fear.
- Lack of properly developed relationships.
- The fear that not every victim is served equally.

5) What barriers do victims face in your community regarding access to interpreters?

- Language line can be expensive.
- Some communities have access to colleges, universities, military bases to draw interpreters from, but most do not.
- Utilizing qualified interpreters – no relying family members or children to interpret for DV/SA victims.

6) What do you think would be the most effective intervention; without taking cost into consideration, that would help victims?

- Mandatory training for judges.
- Specialized DV/SA prosecutors and investigators
- More advocates.
- Larger shelters.
- More training for all working with DV/SA/Stalking victims – especially peer-to-peer training.

- **Satellite offices in all service counties.**
- **More aggressive prosecution against offenders.**
- **BIP should be readily available – like Drug Court.**
- **DV offenders should have to serve a minimum amount of time in prison.**
- **Ombudsman at the State level.**

VAWA Implementation Plan
 Focus Group Discussion
 DAC, 421 N.W. 13th Street, Suite 125, OKC, OK
 December 14, 2016
 SIGN-IN SHEET

Last Name	First Name	Signature	Agency	Email Address
Garrett	Kim	<i>Kim Garrett</i>	Family Justice Center	kimberly-garrett@okc.gov
Morrison	Vanessa	<i>Vanessa Morrison</i>	Family Justice Center	Vanessa.Morrison@okc.gov
Mathews Horne	Thomas	<i>Thomas Mathews Horne</i>	SISU Youth	
Cattett	Kasey	<i>Kasey Cattett</i>	LGBTQ and Health Programs Gender + Equality Center	
Buchanan	Jake	<i>Jake Buchanan</i>	UCO LGBTQIA + Faculty and Staff Association	
Stephens	John	<i>John Stephens</i>	UCO LGBTQIA + Faculty and Staff Association	
Stansel	Michelle	<i>Michelle Stansel</i>	UCO Project Speak	mtstansel@uco.edu
Coffman	Neill		Expressions Church	
Archer	Jenny		Expressions Church	
Schonauer	Paula		Church of the Open Arms	
Dickerson	Sheri	<i>Sheri Dickerson</i>	Church of the Open Arms	sdickerson@gmail.com
Walke	Lori	<i>Lori Walke</i>	Mayflower Congregational Church	lori.walke@gmail.com
Church	Lila	<i>Lila Church</i>	Latino Community Development Agency	
Williams	Kris	<i>Kris Williams</i>	Noricare and DMH	
Stevenson	Troy	<i>Troy Stevenson</i>	Freedom Oklahoma	Troy@freedomoklahoma.org
Franklin	Grace	<i>Grace Franklin</i>	OK Arts for Justice	artforjusticeokc@gmail.com

2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan Focus Group Questions and Notes From Discussion on 12-14-16 at DAC

Present: Laura Russell, DAC; Russell Vannoy, DAC; Kim Garrett, Family Justice Center; Vanessa Morrison, Family Justice Center; Thomas Mathews Horne, SISU Youth; Kasey Catlett, LGBTQ and Health Programs Gender + Equality Center; Jake Buchanan, UCO LGBTQIA + Faculty and Staff Association; Michelle Stansel, UCO Project Speak; T. Sheri Dickerson, Church of the Open Arms/Black Lives Matter OKC; Lori Walke, Mayflower Congregational Church; Lila Church, Latino Community Development Agency; Kris Williams, Northcare and DMH; Troy Stevenson, Freedom Oklahoma; and Grace Franklin, OKC Artists for Justice

1) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for domestic violence victims in your community?

- Awareness and education on accessing help and training to understand that no everyone is ready to leave an abuser, etc.
- Fear in the community and apprehension regarding retribution
- Financial accessibility – custody issues
- Sensitivity of Law Enforcement to same-gender relationships – if they are the same sex, it often isn't viewed by LE as domestic violence
- For someone not out yet, they may not seek services which might out them – the perpetrator can also use this fact to keep them from seeking help – they don't believe they have any rights
- For undocumented women the fear of being deported keeps them from seeking help
- For African American victims, police and state issues are a problem – in this community there is a stigma in calling the police. Women also often won't seek help because DHS might take their children and they don't have the financial resources to get them back
- Lack of transportation and poor public transportation – OKC very disconnected and a large area
- VPO's are a problem because in the courtroom the victim is in the same room as the perpetrator and their family – not conducive to helping the victim feel safe
- Judicial training is necessary – often judges dismiss the charges as frivolous
- Lack of communication between LE, Courts, and Victim Service Agencies
- Need for trauma informed training, especially for LE
- Lack of mental health services to help transition from victim to survivor
- Pastors and other faith based leadership not trained to deal with DV and often don't know who to refer victims to – can have more allegiance to perp or institutions versus the victim
- Lack of support in the congregation for victims – the congregation should be their #1 support group but too often there is victim shaming and blame using scripture

- Advocated need to understand all victims different and not all at the same place – be there to support but not push to have a victim leave the house
- Media – the victim’s dignity and anonymity is not protected
- Custody issues with same sex couples. Perhaps only one is the adoptive parent/legal parent and the other uses this to keep them from getting help
- Where to go after – risk losing income, home, children, etc.
- Trauma informed childcare – women often won’t go to court if they can’t take their children
- Multipronged training – bystander, intervention, rape culture, victim blaming, etc.
- International culture
- Lack of outreach in high-risk communities
- Excessive sentences for women when the children are injured – the offender’s sentence is often much less severe because women are blamed for allowing it to happen
- Lack of meeting facilities in poorer and rural communities except for churches or schools
- Often not considered domestic violence by the community if the partners are not married or living together

2) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for sexual assault victims in your community?

- A clear understanding of sexual assault
- Understanding that it is not the victim’s fault
- Changing the definition of rape
- Education on affirmative consent
- Slut shaming
- Lack of support from the faith organizations
- LE believing that men can’t be rape and male victim’s treatment at police stations and hospitals
- The language in agency literature and names – often only mentions women and/or domestic violence not sexual assault
- Age appropriate education must start as early as kindergarten and continue up through college in order to educate youth on what constitutes sexual assault, affirmative consent (yes means yes) and the difference between healthy and non-healthy sexual relationships – focus more healthy rather than scare tactics
- In the Hispanic culture, talking about sexual assault is taboo
- Faith based leaders need to be trained and educated so that they are not uncomfortable discussing the issues when asked for help – often the victim is seen as impure and not

clean – Understanding that faith leaders often don't have the tools and need to know how to refer victims and who to refer victims to for help

- Progressive theological training in which scripture is not used to keep a victim with a spouse or family member
- Social media
- Our Whole Lives "OWL" is a great sex training program for youth
- Be careful with conversion therapy – actually does more harm than good
- Lots of victims won't go to the YWCA which has great programs because they don't identify with the W or the C
- Go beyond just the Christian faith and include other faith groups because in Oklahoma, faith based means Christian based
- Lack of faces of color in the victim service agencies and biases against groups (e.g. all black women have experienced violence)
- Advocates who are survivors – are they healed enough to not be affected by the victims' stories and to not impart their experience on the victims
- Service providers are not paid enough or supported enough as individuals regarding self-preservation

3) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for stalking victims in your community?

- Told to come back when a crime has occurred from law enforcement
- For all the victims, DV, SA, Stalking, there is a social economic/education issue – if victims are not as articulate or educated, they may not be able to adequately have the language to describe their attack. They may be illiterate and ashamed to let the advocate know that they can't fill out the forms. Advocates need to get on the same level as the victims
- In the African American community, it is still a taboo to talk about problems in front of white folks
- Education on what stalking is – especially in regards to social media
- In the ranking of crimes, stalking is often at the bottom of any list
- Stalking is down played, especially in the absence of domestic violence and sexual assault – burden of proof
- Latinos don't really have a definition of stalking so education and changing the culture is critical
- The elder community doesn't really understand stalking, especially in regards to social media
- For parents, when does protecting your child cross the line into stalking

4) From your perspective, what are the barriers to underserved/unserved/inadequately served victims in your community?

- An under/unserved community is those with sensory processing differences or who are developmentally delayed. Advocates need training to deal with group who are often prosecuted when they don't have an understanding of the crime – they need to be educated on what behaviors are ok using language they can understand
- The elderly are another hugely underserved population – those who have begun dating again find it difficult to navigate social media – they are a generation who do not discuss private matters even if that includes abuse by spouses, family, or caregivers

5) What barriers do victims face in your community regarding access to interpreters?

- Hard to find interpreters for languages other the Spanish
- Interpreters for those who are autistic or mentally disabled or use uncommon dialects
- Hard for transgenders regarding the verbiage and lack of understanding regarding this from service providers and the public

(The group spent very little time on this question due to time constraints – they wanted to spend more time on question 6)

- Socio-economics – literacy, not understanding phrases, acronyms, legalese, etc.

6) What do you think would be the most effective intervention; without taking cost into consideration, that would help victims

- A dedicated transgender organization for support
- Retraining the perpetrators and look how to help them since many were victims – punitive measures don't solve the problem – they need to be retrained to focus on healthy behaviors and what they are supposed to be doing
- Education on healthy relationship from K – college: Focus on what a healthy relationship looks like not just what domestic abuse is
- Encourage people to not condone the incorrect behaviors but to call the perpetrator out
- Regarding the dismal statistics regarding the success rate of batterers intervention programs, they don't know how to collect the data and track the results. There is a need for technology to track the trends and evaluate what is being done right.
- Prevention programs
- Resources for documents such as ID's for homeless youth, undocumented victims so that they can receive services
- Adequate salaries and benefits for advocates
- Homes rather than shelter space for families so that they are surrounded by only other victims

- Policies and procedures to protect jobs of those who report problems – they often don't report because they don't want to be labeled a troublemaker
- Funding for the Coalition to End Poverty who has mapped out services across the state to identify gaps and overlaps
- A committee to go around the country and the world to find evidence-based programs and procedures that work that can be implemented here
- Work protection for those victims/witnesses who have to take time off to go to court
- Marketing so that communities know what services are available – more outreach
- Communication of services – work together

The Oklahoma Prevention Leadership Committee (OPLC) has done a lot of training and mock situation training. They share resources and problems to find solutions

2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan Focus Group Questions and Notes From Discussion on 1-11-17 at Comanche Nation Complex, Lawton, OK

Present: Laura Russell, DAC; Russell Vannoy, DAC; Penny Hammonds, Comanche Nation Family Assistance Center; Betty Simmons, Comanche Nation Family Assistance Center; and Kay Mopope, Wichita Tribe

1) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for domestic violence victims in your community?

- Too much work, and not enough people – the advocate for the Wichita Tribe just left, leaving Kay the only one there – not enough educated Tribal members to do the jobs
- Transportation – the area is very rural with many areas very isolated so helping one victim may take several days transporting them to court, doctors’ appointments, etc. This makes it hard to justify grant funds when it looks like so few victims are helped, when in reality the advocates are working more than 40 hours every week and in three counties. Comanche Nation does have a very limited transit service but mainly caters to employees and the elderly. Lawton city transit system does not serve the Comanche Nation.
- Very little affordable housing – none outside of Lawton and Anadarko – victims may be on a waiting list for two years
- Many victims who are isolated, don’t want to leave the area where they may have some family support
- Few employment opportunities that pay a living wage, especially if the victim has children
- All childcare closes at 6 p.m. in the entire area which makes finding a job difficult.
- Law Enforcement – still the good ole boy system and often, LE just arrests both the victim and perpetrator rather than try to figure what the situation is. This situation is getting better in Anadarko now that they have a CCRT. A law enforcement training, sponsored by the Wichita Tribe, was held in December and went very well.
- Problems with law enforcement jurisdiction – who has jurisdiction, the tribal LE, the city LE, the county LE, or the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs. On tribal land, the city or county LE has jurisdiction; on trust land, the tribal police have jurisdiction.
- The Native American Hospital is on federal land, but no one wants to claim jurisdiction
- If jurisdiction is tribal LE, the areas are so spread out, it can take a long time for a response from them- have to wait for an hour for tribal police to get there
- Still a lot of distrust of the local and county LE and the judicial system
- Both the Comanche and Tribal agencies serve everyone, not just tribal members, but a lot in the community do not know this despite the extensive outreach done

- Outreach takes quite a bit of time due to the large rural area covered
- LE does little with protective order violations unless caught in the act

2) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for sexual assault victims in your community?

- Wichita Tribe has no SANE program in their area
- Lack of reporting and seeking of services; in her over 15 years, Betty Simmons has only dealt with 5 victims of sexual assault; Kay in her two years has only dealt with one
- Cultural Issue – Sexual Assault is just not discussed and therefore underreported. Could be the intersection of a lack of education on the issue and cultural issues.
- Lack of SANE at the Indian Health Service – they have to be sent to Lawton Hospital
- Lack of trust in the local LE and the judicial system
- The idea that even after reporting, someone has to revisit such a horrible experience and be re-victimized and stigmatized in the community plays a role in lack of reporting
- DA's don't refer sexual assault victims to victim service agencies
- Still a belief that if there is no bodily harm, it won't do any good to report it
- Historical and justified lack of trust in LE due to racism.
- Jurisdiction issues for LE regarding local vs. tribal LE
- CCRT has really helped develop better relationships with all LE
- When a new victim service agency starts, even if it is run by the tribe, it can take up to three years to build up trust in the community so the numbers of victims served are not high enough to justify grant funds

3) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for stalking victims in your community?

- The agencies do not receive calls regarding stalking from the Native American population. Betty said she has never had a stalking call.
- It is hard for an agency to be prepared and well-rounded in all services with lack of funds and personnel
- Again, a lot of the community is not aware that both tribal agencies serve everyone because some of the other tribes only serve tribal members
- LE doesn't take stalking seriously and until recently, there weren't laws in OK against stalking
- Victims have to be insistent with LE to have it taken seriously and to be informed about what they can do about it
- Cell phone harassment and cyber stalking issues especially if they cross state lines because then LE in two states get involved

4) From your perspective, what are the barriers to underserved/unserved/inadequately served victims in your community?

- Advocates usually have to go to clients because of transportation issues with most of the victims. Advocates will offer to go to the victim's house or meet the victim in a safe location
- When victims do decide to leave, affordable housing including furnishings and utilities is a problem because there is a severe shortage and many victims not willing to wait an extended length of time
- No laundry facilities in affordable housing and again, transportation to laundry facilities a big problem
- Agencies don't have room to store a lot of donations so they can't stockpile supplies including furniture
- Hotels don't offer laundry or cooking facilities
- Getting the word out in the rural areas is difficult because of the large size of the area
- Employment – lack of – is a problem as while there is some job training, there is not enough, and many have no transportation to get to jobs
- Even with affordable housing, minimum wage jobs just don't cover everything, especially childcare; so many victims don't even try to work or choose to remain with their perpetrators. If they do get a job then their food stamps go down while their housing rates and childcare costs go up which makes it unsustainable for most. DHS provides childcare but only for so long.
- Even if the rents start low in affordable housing, they often go up and the victims can't afford to stay
- Elder abuse, especially from family members – the agencies don't get a lot of them, but when they do, they don't have the resources to help them
- Mentally ill – agency personnel not trained to diagnose and evaluate victims with mental illnesses and they can be a threat to the staff and other victims in the shelters
- There is basically no help from the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health
- There is no tribal mental health division or mental health facilities – hopefully as the tribes expand, this will be addressed
- LE doesn't know to do with mentally ill victims so they just drop them off at the shelters who aren't equipped to deal with them
- Substance abuse and alcohol abuse is everywhere
- Substance abuse is the primary problem, DV the secondary problem
- There are tribal substance treatment programs, but victims can only be helped once a year
- The majority of clients have or have had substance abuse issues

- Betty said they can keep victims with substance abuse issues for 4 -5 days and then will only let them return to the shelter once they have completed the treatment program. If they don't complete treatment, they will not be allowed to come back
- Tribal treatment programs take everyone, not just tribal members
- When victim advocates do outreach and setup tables and talk to people, many have no idea of these services because of being from such rural areas.

5) What barriers do victims face in your community regarding access to interpreters?

- Betty has access to a volunteer translator for the few Hispanic victims she sees.
- Wichita does not have a translator but does have brochures in Spanish
- Other languages is not really an issue in this area

6) What do you think would be the most effective intervention; without taking cost into consideration, that would help victims

- For Wichita, having their DV and VOCA office separate from the tribal complex would go a long way to keeping client confidentiality.
- Allowing charges on perpetrators without having to have the victim the "star witness"
- If the police are called to a residence for DV three times, an arrest would be required. Florida has this in place which keeps the victim from having to be the one to press charges
- One stop shop Program – all resources such as counseling, day care, affordable housing, clothing, transportation, etc. in one place to give victims hope – services are spread out and take a lot of referrals which take a lot of time
- More grants like the VAWA Recovery Act Funds which allowed them to help those who wanted to help themselves
- Grants for transitional housing as the VS Agency doesn't want to be landlords

Betty and Kay said they and their agencies have a great working relationship and help each other all the time.

VAWA Implementation Plan
 Focus Group Discussion - SE Tribes
 Tribal Service Center
 403 Chakta Circle
 Hugo, OK
 SIGN-IN-SHEET

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Lyons	KAREN	[Signature]	NI-PE8-Project SAFE	KLyons@choctawnation.com
Marcy	Anna	[Signature]	NI-Children & Family Services + Project SAFE	amarcy@choctawnation.com

2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan Focus Group Questions and Notes From Discussion on 1-18-17 at Choctaw Nation Tribal Service Center, Hugo, OK

Present: Russell Vannoy, DAC; Consuela Splawn, Choctaw Nation Victims Advocate; RD Hendrix Choctaw Tribal Police; Sandy Hall, Choctaw Nation Project Strong; Cheselene Carter, Choctaw Nation Project Empower; Jimmy Smith, Choctaw Nation Elder Advocacy; Darryl Brown, Choctaw Nation Elder Advocacy; Vicki Perez, Choctaw Nation Victim Services; Karen Lyons, CN-CFS-Project Safe; Anna Marcy CN-Children & Family Services Family Violence and Project Safe

1. From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for domestic violence victims in your community?

- Being in a rural part of town makes it difficult because a victim advocate can drive an hour and a half just to drive a victim to an appointment. The area served by the Choctaw Nation is 11,000 square miles, which is approximately the size of Vermont
- The Choctaw Nation is one of the largest tribes in the US and covers a large number of Oklahoma counties
- Partner with local shelters, however, all of them have waitlists and a number of them have closed
- Need: safe, long-term shelter- if there is no shelter, there's no support.
- The proximity to the perpetrator in a rural, small community is a barrier, difficult or impossible to move away from them and with no local shelter this proximity becomes an even greater barrier.
- The court system is a barrier in that procedures can be dragged out; the perpetrator can create legal roadblocks, etc.
- The city of Durant (population 16,891) only has a 14 bed shelter and those are for women and children. If a victim with three kids is in the shelter then four beds are used. It has a waiting list of 3-6 months sometimes.
- Shelters have rules and women can be blacklisted for breaking them. Such rules include banned substances, curfews, -if a woman does get blacklisted there are no other options out there
- Certain counties in the service area of the SE area of Oklahoma do not even have a shelter.
- When a victim gets into low income housing and gets a minimum wage job, they are barely able to financially make it.
- There may only be 1 or 2 daycares that offer after hours care.
- Low income/subsidized housing have waiting lists, background checks, and if someone has a felony (even if nonviolent) then they will not get the housing.

- Many victims end up with family and it is unsustainable (e.g. sleeping on a couch) and therefore go back to their abuser
- Jobs are very difficult to come by because victims do not always have clean backgrounds. There is a double standard against women with felonies because men can often get industrial jobs but women are often looked over for such blue collar positions. A woman with a felony will have a very difficult time getting a sustainable job because even fast food restaurants won't hire felons.
- Lack of trust with Law Enforcement (LE). LE might have had previous encounters with the victim and therefore automatically arrest them assuming they are in the wrong. LE is now being trained to look at the totality of circumstances before making judgements. LE may take the victim instead of the abuser.
- Smaller towns have a changeover of LE frequently due to low pay. As soon as the officer is CLEET commissioned he/she will look for a better paying job. Therefore it's difficult to keep up with relations and training by victim advocates.

2. From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for sexual assault victims in your community?

- Need trained therapists to set victims up with and for them to utilize. SANE nurses have started doing suicide assessments with victims.
- Data collection needs to be taking place. LE is not giving victim advocates referrals, there is some kind of disconnect from the LE, hospital, and victim advocates. Native American women are more apt to be sexual assaulted, but with a lack of data collection and referrals, this trend is not reflected.
- More community awareness of services
- Bryan County has had a lot of outreach in the past six years from the tribe and from VOCA and now has the highest rate of sexual assaults it has ever reported. Not because sexual assault is just now occurring, but because victims are seeking services and there is reporting.
- Victims that know people who work at local, small community hospitals are less likely to seek help there because then everyone would know that they were sexual assaulted. Transportation to larger hospitals a barrier.
- Buy in from the District Attorney's Office and LE is vital. Some DA's and ADA's have bought in while others the relationship needs to be built up. When LE and the DA buy into VAWA programs and the SART and CCR teams they flourish.
- Some community leaders such as the DA/ADA and LE may back out of being involved if there are too many Tribal programs. They may feel unneeded, unwanted, or overwhelmed.
- Tribal cultural norm to not report sexual assault. Some are not educated enough to know what constitutes sexual assault.

- Concerns of whether reporting will be kept confidential, will people believe me, will the abuser go to jail, concerns of people believing them if they have previously slept with the abuser but then later on the abuser rapes them.
- Not wanting to report to LE and then have to ride to the hospital in the backseat of a police car as it is public and makes them look like they are in the wrong.
- Outreach is happening and more needs to take place

3. From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for stalking victims in your community?

- LE requires that something has happened in order to have a protective order against someone. Someone just following you is not always considered actionable by LE.

4. From your perspective, what are the barriers to underserved/unserved/inadequately served victims in your community?

- Need more elder outreach
- LGBT population far less likely to report sexual assault and/or domestic violence
- The homeless community is difficult to serve because of their transient nature. There is a trend now to see homeless families as opposed to just single men.

5. What barriers do victims face in your community regarding access to interpreters?

- There is a Vietnamese enclave in Durant; usually family members (such as a sister) translate when needed.
- Spanish interpreters are easy to come by.

6. What do you think would be the most effective intervention; without taking cost into consideration, that would help victims?

- Legal Assistance- having a lawyer in the shelter
- Judges and DAs – want to see them go through more training but they are always in court. The Choctaw Nation has great training available but difficult to ever do it.
- Funding for victim’s home life such as money for children, toilet paper, furniture, etc.
- Counseling – in home rather than in an office
- Education – Project Safe is taking over a high school and middle school for the day and training on dating violence, sexual assault, and suicide prevention but with so many schools it’s difficult to get to all of them. Need a larger presence and ongoing training built into the curriculum.

NAAV MEMBERSHIP MTG WED 1/18
SIGN IN SHEET

Karen Gaddis, Chickasaw Nation

Teola Maytubby, Choctaw Nation

Darlene Cusher Choctaw Nation

Kristen Crenshaw Choctaw Nation

Shawn Parker Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Harmony Revard Fuller MCN

Cl Bourque, BIA VAP

Virginia Collins Iawa Nation

Melissa Lopez
Absentee Shawnee Tribe

Marcia Bagland - Choctaw Nation FV

Rita Hart BIA

Jesse McGehee CN-UP

Sony

Bob Bureis -
Chickasaw
Nation
VPS

Shelley Miller ato

Terri Stone Seminole Nation

Judy Menoia Seminole Nation

Laura A Russell - District Attorneys Council

Kay Moxey - Wichita

Samuel Payne

Kat Jones Ashley Keim Law Nation

2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan Focus Group Questions and Notes From Discussion on 1-18-17 at the NAAV Coalition Meeting, Ada, OK

Present: Laura Russell, DAC; Representatives from the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muskogee Creek, Iowa, Apache, Seminole, Wichita Affiliated, Kaw, and Absentee Shawnee Tribes

1) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for domestic violence victims in your community?

- Affordable housing
- Transportation – most of the areas are very rural and spread out and advocates spend many hours transporting victims for services
- Childcare for 2nd and 3rd shifts
- Everyone in the courthouse
- The tribes dictating how the grant runs and wanting to use grant funds for non-approved items or services
- A lack of understanding by Law Enforcement
- Lack of training and education for judges, particularly regarding PO's and criminal matters
- Judges assessing fees to victims who fail to appear or who appear but request a dismissal
- Judges ordering victims to pay court costs which a violation
- Lack of collaboration between child welfare and VS agencies – women don't want to access services and then be scrutinized by child welfare and possibly lose custody
- In many counties, if a lethality assessment protocol is done, it is forwarded to DHS by LE
- Victim Witness Coordinators are taking it upon themselves to decide whether a PO is warranted, not letting it get to the judge to decide
- Victims with legal issues not eligible for housing
- If victims have a previous criminal history, they are not taken seriously when they file a PO
- Shelter space is lacking and victims often have to be transported out of the area to a different, non-tribal facility
- Still the idea that if you provide counseling for a couple, that will resolve the DV issues and keep them together

2) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for sexual assault victims in your community?

- Not being able to get SANE exams, facilities are not close
- Lack of shelter for male victims

- The length of criminal cases is horrendous
- Lack of education for LE on the process of a non-reporting kit
- Stigma – victims don't want to come forward
- Areas with a Safe Star Program still can't get victims to come forward
- Need to do a better job of awareness – educating the community on the resources available
- Many of the facilities banner, name, literature stresses domestic violence, even though they offer sexual assault services

3) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for stalking victims in your community?

- Stalking is hard to prove – they need hard evidence
- Stalking is not taken seriously by judges and law enforcement
- Judges put down harassment rather than stalking
- Victim Witness Coordinators take it upon themselves to determine the validity of a claim rather than referring it to a judge
- Victims are degraded and belittled
- The good ole boy system
- Charges are often dropped if during the time of the PO, no additional stalking events take place
- Lack of comprehensive services for alcohol and substance abuse and mental health issues in the rural areas
- Transportation
- Unstable victims
- If stalking takes at a work place, the victim is often fires to keep the workplace safe for other employees
- With housing, victims are often evicted to keep the housing safe for other tenants

4) From your perspective, what are the barriers to underserved/unserved/inadequately served victims in your community?

- Silence in the rural areas – nobody tells, nobody asks
- Getting health care for non-tribal victims
- If victims are seen, often they can't afford the medicine
- Lack of understanding and respect for diverse cultures
- Lack of awareness and appreciation for a different culture
- Unwillingness to be respectful or understanding of other cultures or those with diverse backgrounds

- If the sexual orientation or religion different, there is a lack of understanding
- Number of victims is increasing, but staff, funding, and resources is not and is often not enough to meet clients' needs
- Lack of stability with clients
- Rural communities are so spread out
- Tribal politics
- Lack of consistent funding and tribes are competing against each other for the limited funding
- Lack of collaboration between tribal and non-tribal programs especially in the rural areas where it is important to maximize what few resources there are
- Non-tribal think the tribes have lots of funds, especially gaming funds
- Tribal programs serve both tribal and non-tribal and can cover up to 10 counties
- Self-medicating with alcohol or drugs - victims often need more specific services than the standard substance treatment program offers
- Lack of services for children – agencies are focused on the immediate emergency, not servicing adult victims of childhood sexual abuse or domestic violence
- Lack of specialized training for mental health professionals addressing trauma
- Lack of services for victims with disabilities, either physical or developmental
- Lack of legal assistance

5) What barriers do victims face in your community regarding access to interpreters?

- Interpreters are not needed a lot, but where do you go when you need one – they have used priests and colleges
- Interpreters can be very costly
- Many of the older generation are more comfortable using their tribal language so elders have been used as interpreters, but they are dying off and the younger generations do not know the language
- The loss of language is a loss of culture – language revitalization is necessary, especially for the younger tribal members

6) What do you think would be the most effective intervention; without taking cost into consideration, that would help victims?

- Shelter facilities that provided everything: job assistance, legal assistance, day care, children's services, education and parenting classes, substance abuse treatment, laundry facilities, etc.
- Comprehensive intensive training for judges, many of whom don't want to be social workers

2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan Focus Group Questions and Notes From Discussion on 3-1-17 in Wyandotte, OK

Present: Laura Russell, DAC; Russell Vannoy, DAC; Diane Baker, Shawnee Tribe; Karlee Gibson, Eastern Shawnee Tribe; Tiffany Garner, Wyandotte Nation; and Linda Davis, Quapaw Tribe

1) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for domestic violence victims in your community?

- Geographic location – very rural
- Very limited transportation – Pelivan is a bus service that has scheduled routes as well as the ability to act like a taxi. The rates are very reasonable for Native American customers (50 cents one-way), but is more for non-Natives (3 dollars one-way). They will not go very far out of the town limits. Often the advocates have to transport rural clients.
- When the advocate is picking up clients, they can ask for a police officer to ride along for safety, but often the officers are male which can be a problem for victims
- Lack of shelter space – often full and since the homeless shelter in Miami closed, many of the homeless are now taking up space at the DV shelter.
- The shelter has a bad reputation because of drugs and the homeless issue, therefore it's difficult to go there with kids.
- There are a few safe houses but are for a very short stay so many victims end up going back to the abuser
- Some of the housing requires the victim to have a job which many don't have
- Some victims have a criminal background which limits housing – no ID because of outstanding warrants and no ID means no job and therefore no housing. Often clients have left with just the clothes on their backs and have no ID. Also victims are often missing birth certificates, tribal affiliation ID, etc. leaving the abuse with nothing but a bag to take with them.
- Lack of sober living space since many victims have substance abuse issues. A new sober living house just opened in Miami which will hold up to 7
- The closest Tribal run shelter is in Pawhuska. They will take anyone
- Housing has a long waiting list unless you are homeless or a single parent with a child
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe has one transitional house but only one family can be there at a time and it's far from anything so if the client is at high-risk or being stalked they don't like to put them there.

- Very little HUD housing – rents in the area typically run \$500 - \$700 and minimum wage jobs don't pay enough
- Can't work at the casino with a felony.
- Small rural areas where everyone knows everyone and it is easy to find out where a victim has been relocated
- Families lack an understanding of domestic violence and are unwilling to help after the victim keeps returning to the abuser
- Victims often feel they have no other option than to return to abusive situation
- Manipulation on the part of victims becomes a learned behavior just to survive
- Wyandotte does have tribal only housing
- If one tribe pays for housing or services then the others will not in order to avoid being manipulated by those wanting to take advantage

2) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for sexual assault victims in your community?

- Very little sexual assault reporting – agencies are doing outreach to let people know about the sexual assault resources available in the area. Grove and Miami share a SANE and the exam area is separate from the ER.
- SART meets once a month with Community Crisis Center
- Victim blaming – need to change generations of thinking women are to blame for something they did that caused the assault –questions asked such as, what was she wearing, how much did she drink, etc.
- Community Crisis Center has done some programs at the middle school but they aren't really old enough to process the information
- Very few abusers receive jail time so often victims don't feel it is worth putting themselves through the process if in the end the offender won't be punished
- Tribal and local police need to be at more trainings – Suzanne Steel a national public speaker will be coming in May to speak to tribal law enforcement
- Often the victims are also arrested in law enforcement can't determine who was the dominant aggressor
- Many tribal law enforcement cross deputized – they work for the tribes and often also work for the town or county law enforcement agencies
- Current political situation in Washington
- Low reporting especially with ceremonial tribes where the perpetrator might be a well-respected/prominent person in the tribal community

3) From your perspective, what are the barriers to services for stalking victims in your community?

- In the small communities, if the abuser's family is prominent, the case is dropped or police reports are conveniently "lost".
- Tribal politics can play a large part in whether the case is taken seriously
- Victim has to pay every time a stalker is served, including the times they were unable to locate the stalker to serve papers
- Stalking is so easy, especially with social media so lots more education needs to be done
- Easy to stalk someone by GPS tracking on their phone or apps that share locations.

4) From your perspective, what are the barriers to underserved/unserved/inadequately served victims in your community?

- Both Micronesian and Hispanic populations in Commerce and Miami – they come to work on the mushroom farm
- Language barriers with both groups
- LGBTQ still keep silent in this part of the county – often they assume services are only for women
- Gay flight from rural areas to cities where there is more acceptance
- NEO still has a small town atmosphere so LGBTQ afraid to come forward – agencies are trying to do some outreach at the campus
- There is a lot of human trafficking in the area due to the casinos and attached hotels as well as close proximity to several interstates
- A Joplin, MO, tattoo shop is helping victims remove trafficking tattoos for free
- Homeless are a underserved population, especially since the homeless shelter closed – they have learned to play the system and it can be difficult to differentiate between homeless and DV victims
- There has not been a great response to support groups
- Underutilized counseling services
- Lack of affordable childcare is a problem – only one daycare is open 6:00 a.m. to midnight for casino employees

5) What barriers do victims face in your community regarding access to interpreters?

- DHS in Ottawa County, the shelter, and Social Security have bilingual staff to help with Hispanic victims but lack of translators for the Micronesians
- Most of the tribal members speak English so this is not really an issue

6) What do you think would be the most effective intervention; without taking cost into consideration, that would help victims

- **Centrally located shelters**
- **Inner Tribal shelters where victims from all tribes can be served together**
- **The area is trying to set up a Northeast Chapter of NAAV to allow for more networking and collaborative partnerships with the northeast tribes**
- **Face to face trainings rather than webinars because networking is so important – there are 9 tribes in Ottawa County**
- **More affordable housing**
- **Better public transportation**
- **More personnel and office staff in the victim service agencies and more office space for those staff**
- **Sober living areas and more substance abuse treatment options**

VAWA Implementation Plan
 Planning Committee Meeting
 May 10, 2017 at DAC and Conference Call
 SIGN-IN-SHEET

Last Name	First Name	Signature	Agency	Email Address
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VAWA Implementation Plan
 Review Committee Meeting
 May 10, 2017

CONFERENCE CALL ATTENDEES

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Stansel	Michelle	Oklahoma State Department of Health	michellexs@health.ok.gov
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STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: City of Guthrie Police Department
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:


Signature

Dated: 5-11-17

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No *not yet*

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: OAG

Gesley Marcel
Signature

Dated: 5-10-17

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain Draft plan met needs so feedback not needed. Final will be provided after submission to OAW.

Collaborating Agency: Oklahoma Department of Corrections

[Signature]
Signature

Dated: 5/26/2017

Brandi Woods Littleje
OSDH

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency:

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

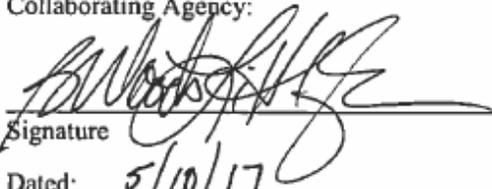
Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:

Signature
Dated: 5/10/17

Vanessa
Mamson

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: Palomar
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

If no, please explain sitting in for Kim. I will send feedback as I receive it.

Collaborating Agency: Palomar
Vanessa Mamson
Signature
Dated: 5/10/17

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: District Attorney, District 12
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: office of the District Attorney, Dist. 12

Michelle Lowry
Signature

Michelle Lowry
VAWA Grant Project Dir., DA Dist 12

Dated: 6-2-17

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: Custer County DA's Office
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:
Wendi Holland
Signature
Dated: 6-6-17

Summary of Issues Raised

(To be completed by the STOP Administrator)

Planning/Review Committee: May 10, 2017 *the draft version of the plan was presented and these are additional items brought up to be discussed.

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
Grant writing class for potential applicants.	Listed in the Grant Administration Recommendations section.	
Better means of networking between VAWA subgrantee through technology, i.e. an online blog or listserv.	Listed in the Grant Administration Recommendations section.	
The lack of a Native American representative on the VAWA Grant Board	Listed in the Grant Administration Recommendations section.	
The need for a statewide prevention plan for domestic violence/sexual assault that could be shared across the state and with education institutions.	Listed in the Use of Grant Funds Recommendations section.	
Agencies need better means to collect and track data.	Listed in the Use of Grant Funds Recommendations section.	
Law enforcement needs to know they must follow full faith and credit clause for all protection orders.	An Objective was added to make the compliance of the VAWA Full Faith and Credit clause a Special Condition on law enforcement VAWA subgrantees.	
Train the Trainers needed to provide better information regarding the Lethality Assessments required by law enforcement.		VAWA focuses on direct services and while this is important, Train the Trainers could be provided through other means.
Court costs are being charged on protective orders regardless if they are frivolous – the need for judicial training.		This will be addressed through specific training to court clerks and judges. The need for judicial training is a recommendation in the plan.
Lethality Assessment data needs better tracking information.		The idea for better tracking through the OSBI will be presented; however this was not considered a VAWA funded initiative.
There has been an increase of 21% in hotline calls that the AG's Office tracks.		This was presented for information only and was not needed in the plan.
African American women have a high incidence of domestic violence homicide as outlined in the Domestic Fatality Review Board data.	An Objective was specifically added addressing outreach to African American women.	

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th VOCA, FVPSA, RPE

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No *not yet*

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: *OAG*

Jessley Marie
Signature

Dated: *5-10-17*

Brandi Woods L. Hiechr
OSDH

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: OSDH
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th VOCA, FVPSA, RPE

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

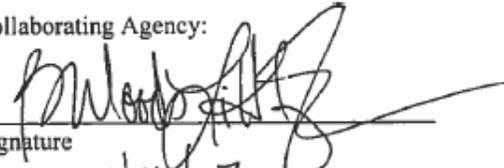
Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:

Signature
Dated: 5/10/17

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
 Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
 Collaborating Agency: DAC/VOCA
 Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th VOCA, FVPSA, RPE

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

I will when it is finalized

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: DAC/VOCA

Stephanne Budlow
 Signature

Dated: 5/10/17

2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan – RPE/VOCA/FVPSA Meeting From Discussion on 5-10-17 at District Attorneys Council, OKC, OK

Present: Stephanie Lowery, DAC; Laura Russell, DAC; Suzanne Breedlove, DAC (VOCA); Lesley March, Office of the Attorney General (FVPSA); Jackie Steyn, Office of the Attorney General (FVPSA); Brandi Woods-Littlejohn, Department of Health (RPE).

- Brandi stated that RPE grant program is currently in SIX communities. This will be updated in the plan: OKC, Tulsa, Norman, Stillwater, Tahlequah, and Miami. 3 are urban and 3 are rural. She also stated that the RPE program will be distributing a sexual assault poll in Summer 2017 to update the 2006 poll. The 2017 will include male SA survivors.
- The AG's Office updated everyone on the status of FVPSA and the issue with tribes vs. certification. In order to allow tribes to eligible for FVPSA funding without becoming certified programs, a certain percentage of the FVPSA funds is being held and aside and awarded on a competitive basis to agencies that serve underserved populations. The first year, 10% was held out and in 2017, 15% was held out. 3 subgrantees were awarded from this funding in 2017.
- DAC's VOCA administrator updated the group on the status of VOCA. In 2016, VOCA was awarded to 173 subgrantees. They have moved to a federal fiscal year grant period so the 2016 awards were for 15 months to make this transition. The 2017 awards will go back to being a 12 month grant.
- The group agreed that a portion of the section of the 2017 draft needed to be removed concerning the RPE/VOCA/FVPSA coordination. This was carried over from the 2014 Implementation Plan and that section had already been achieved.
- The group agreed that everyone works very well together and is always available to assist and provide information to each other.

**VAWA Implementation Plan
Review Committee Meeting
June 1, 2017**

CONFERENCE CALL ATTENDEES

Last Name	First Name	Agency	Email Address
Walker	Morita	Crisis Control Center	crisiscenterdurant@gmail.com
Spears	Stephanie	Crisis Control Center	crisiscenterdurant@gmail.com
Stephens	Gloria	Crisis Control Center	crisiscenterdurant@gmail.com
Thompson	Elaine	Domestic Violence Intervention Services	ethompson@dvis.org
Hutchinson	Andrea	Domestic Violence Intervention Services	ahutchinson@dvis.org
Abraham-Robinson	Marie	Stillwater Domestic Violence Services	mrobinson@sdvs.org
Hyde	Don	Calera Police Department	don.hyde@calerapd.com
Thurman	Daniel	Calera Police Department	daniel.thurman@calerapd.com
Lowry	Michelle	District Attorney's Office, #12	michelle.lowry@dac.state.ok.us
Nichols	Dennis	Pryor Creek Police Department	nicholsd@pyorocreek.org
Dickerson	T. Sheri	Black Lives Matter OKC	tsd1373@gmail.com
Tyler	Tara	Survivor Resource Network	dyncco@yahoo.com
Savage	Shanda	Women's Haven	womenshaw@att.net
Manion	Candida	Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	candida@ocadvs.org
Stover	Dawn	Native Alliance Against Violence	dawn@oklahomanavv.org
Lowrance	Ann	Oklahoma State University - OKC	nanova@osuokc.edu

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
 Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
 Collaborating Agency: *Palomar: Oklahoma City Family Justice Center.*
 Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:
Ken Barrett
 Signature _____
 Dated: *6/1/2017* _____

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: Crisis Control Center, Inc.
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain Finalized plan to be received at later date

Collaborating Agency: Crisis Control Center, Inc.

Mont Walker
Signature

Dated: 6/1/17

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency: **Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc**
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain Thanks for including us in the implementation plan

Collaborating Agency: Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc

Elaine Thompson
Signature

Dated: May June 1, 2017

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
Collaborating Agency:
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: CITY OF PRYOR CREEK

Dennis Nichols
Signature

Dated: 06-01-2017

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
 Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
 Collaborating Agency: *Survivor Resource Network*
 Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:
Sara Tyler
 Signature
 Dated: 6-1-2017

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

State/Territory: Oklahoma
 Administering Agency: Oklahoma District Attorneys Council
 Collaborating Agency: *Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma City*
 Planning Team Meeting Date(s): May 10th and June 1st, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

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

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

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

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

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

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

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

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

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:
N. Anna Ferguson
 Signature
 Dated: 6-1-2017

2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan Planning Group – Final Meeting From Discussion on 6-1-17 at District Attorneys Council, OKC, OK

Present: Stephanie Lowery, DAC; Laura Russell, DAC; Amy Davis, DAC; Kim Garrett, Palomar OKC Family Justice Center.

Conference Call Attendees: Norita Walker, Crisis Control Center; Stephanie Spears, Crisis Control Center; Gloria Stevens, Crisis Control Center; Elaine Thompson, Domestic Violence Intervention Services; Andrea Hutchinson, Domestic Violence Intervention Services; Marie Abraham-Robinson, Stillwater Domestic Violence Services; Don Hyde, Calera Police Department; Daniel Thurman, Calera Police Department; Michelle Lowry, District Attorney's Office # 12; Dennis Nichols, Pryor Creek Police Department; T. Sheri Dickerson, Black Lives Matter OKC; Tara Tyler, Survivor Resource Network; Shanda Savage, Women's Haven; Candida Manion, Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Dawn Stover, Native Alliance Against Violence; Ann Lowrance, Oklahoma State University – OKC.

The final plan was presented and was approved by those in person and on the phone. No additional changes were discussed and the Planning Group agreed for the plan to be presented by DAC staff to the VAWA Board on June 8th for final approval before submission to OVW.

APPENDIX C
**Letters from Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Victim Services,
Discretionary, and Community Partners**



MATTHEW J. BALLARD
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Craig, Mayes & Rogers Counties
State of Oklahoma

Office of the District Attorney, District 12
200 S. Lynn Riggs Blvd.
Claremore, OK 74017

May 12, 2017

Stephanie Lowery
Federal Grants Division Director District Attorneys Council
421 NW 13th, Suite 290
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

VAWA LETTER OF SUPPORT

All members of the Office of the District Attorney, District 12, join in supporting the excellent work of the District Attorneys Council's Federal Grants Division. The staff members are knowledgeable, helpful and always available to sub grantees. Communication is excellent making certain grant activities are properly focused on VAWA mission and all funding is put to the best possible use in combatting violence against women.

In Prosecutorial District 12 VAWA funding provides 80% of salary and benefits for an experienced and respected District Attorney Investigator focused on cases of violence against women specific to combating sexual assault. The investigator performs a myriad of investigative tasks on difficult and time-consuming sexual assault cases as well as domestic violence and stalking. In a year the investigator will contribute to the investigation and prosecution of more than 200 cases of violence against women. The investigator further provides training for dozens of prosecutors, members of law enforcement and victim advocates focusing on techniques and benefits of trauma-informed, evidence based, investigation and prosecution.

Absent VAWA funds this office could not afford such time and expertise in cases involving violent crimes against women. This would negatively impact the community of 144,520 people living in District 12 including underserved populations across Rogers, Craig and Mayes Counties in Oklahoma including low income, Native American, Hispanic, African American and Elderly residents.

The VAWA funded investigator reviews sexual assault cases submitted by law enforcement for consideration of bringing criminal charges, contacts victims and conducts interviews and interrogation of suspects, participates in joint investigations with law enforcement agencies across Northeast Oklahoma, serves warrants, documents evidence and produces investigative reports. He also maintains a membership and leadership role on the local CCR/SAR Teams

Some of the highlights during the first (2016) grant funded year:

- * Rapist who attacked three victims receives three life without parole sentences largely due to the investigator's work and support of victims throughout the trial process allowing them to safely participate in the process and hold their attacker accountable.
- * SA Investigator's expertise regarding effects of sexual assault trauma and trauma informed approach to sexual assault cases benefited dozens during training and in prosecuting cases.
- * A violent serial rapist (six victims are currently identified) who is also a domestic abuser is now facing 13 counts specific to sexual assault and domestic abuse due largely to the work of the SA Investigator and his assistance to another agency.
- * The SA Investigator continues work on one of the most notorious cases of violence against women in Oklahoma; the disappearance of Ashley Freeman and Laura Bible of Welch, OK in 1999. Through investigation and many interviews it is believed the young women were kidnapped, bound and raped prior to their murders. While the crimes pre-date this grant-funded period by more than 15 years the need to locate the women's bodies and bring their rapist(s) and murderer(s) to justice remains a current priority.
- * Investigating a serial sexual assault case in Mayes County
- * Consulting on a serial sexual assault case in Tulsa County
- * Assist Catoosa PD with strangulation case
- * Assist Chelsea PD on a sexual assault case
- * Assist Vinita PD on a sexual assault case
- * Assist Catoosa PD on a domestic rape case
- * Assist Prosecutor throughout the trial of a man who sexually victimized at least three young women
- * During the grant funded year the DA SA Investigator moved offices from the Rogers County Courthouse to the Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) in Claremore. One of the SVU Prosecutors moved into that facility, too, with the intention of providing more seamless services to victims

and more effective/less traumatic investigations into abuse of children male and female, both over and below the age of 11. Majority of victims who come to the CAC are victims of sexual abuse.

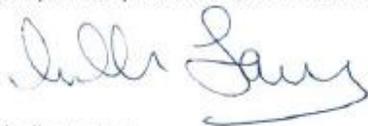
Additionally the SA Investigator's service on DA office funded time is closely tied to grant funded activities and also focuses on fighting sexual assault and violence against women. For example the SA Investigator spent a full week serving on a multi-jurisdictional task force doing sex offender compliance checks. This covered three counties and certainly improved safety in the community as it resulted in several arrests of non-compliant sex offenders and getting many more back into compliance who had strayed from registration or appropriate housing.

Other victim services provided by the DA SA Investigator NOT specifically written into the grant as objectives:

- *Accompany victims to court
- *Notifying victims of upcoming court proceedings as well as providing information regarding what happens during those types of proceedings
- *Placing calls just to check in on victims
- *In reviewing narratives from the DA SA Investigator's time sheets it is striking just how much time must be dedicated to cases of domestic violence and sexual assault (compared to other crimes involving victims such as DUI with injury, robbery and even non-custodial kidnapping)
- *Speaking to victims of sexual abuse helping to talk them through the positive reasons to receive medical treatment and SANE exams as well as reporting to police. Sometimes a victim may turn to a prosecutor's office because she wants someone to go get the "bad guy" and punish him and needs some help coming to peace with the steps necessary to reach that point
- *Referring victims to services such as SafeNet, Inc. and Children's Advocacy Center

District Attorney Matt Ballard and members of his team offer sincere thanks for VAWA funding and the positive impact it makes on lives in our community and look forward to furthering the good works in the future.

Thank you for your time and consideration,



Michelle Lowry
Office of the District Attorney Community Outreach and Victim Services Coordinator
VAWA Grant Project Director

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
STATE OF OKLAHOMA



MIKE FIELDS
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

May 12, 2017

Stephanie Lowery
Federal Grants Division Director
District Attorneys Council
421 NW 13th, Suite 290
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

RE: District 4's VAWA Program

Director Lowery:

District 4's Special Domestic Violence Prosecution Program is vital to the 207,625 residents of Blaine, Canadian, Garfield and Kingfisher Counties of Oklahoma. These residents depend on the stability of the District Attorney's Office in prosecuting crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking. Each of these crimes is insidious as it traps the victim in a cycle of violence where the harm to the victim only gets worse over time. In order to break this cycle, District 4 has implemented its Special Domestic Violence Prosecution Program to ensure justice for the victims of these crimes and to bring consistency in its prosecution.

This program for District 4 partially funds a domestic violence prosecutor in Canadian County, partially funds a domestic violence prosecutor in Garfield County, and partially funds a sexual assault prosecutor in Canadian County. These prosecutors receive special training for these roles and they act as a resource for all of our other prosecutors throughout District 4's immense 5 county area. In 2016, District 4's special prosecutors reviewed 792 cases of domestic violence, 59 cases of sexual assault, and 12 cases of stalking and they also initiated prosecution against 411 perpetrators of domestic violence, 43 perpetrators of sexual assault and 12 perpetrators of stalking. In addition, they also brought resolution in 199 misdemeanor cases of domestic violence, in 80 felony cases of domestic violence, in 14 felony cases of sexual assault, in 8 cases of felony stalking, in 77 cases of probation violations where the underlying crime is domestic violence or sexual assault, and in 30 cases of protective order violation.

The victims of these crimes are often chosen by the perpetrators because of their vulnerability. The victims are often female with small children who have no other source to provide for their children other than the perpetrators of the crime. They have no family or other support system; they are often uneducated and unable to deal with complicated government subsistence programs. Language barriers can be particularly difficult, such as the Marshallese in Enid, where the victim often has no working English vocabulary and relies on the perpetrator to

CANADIAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE • 303 NORTH CHOCTAW • EL RENO, OKLAHOMA 73036
PHONE (405) 262-0177 • FAX (405) 262-3937
DISTRICT FOUR: BLAINE, CANADIAN, GARFIELD, GRANT, KINGFISHER COUNTIES

report the crime. Further, some cultures actually reinforce the behaviors that lead to these crimes and undermine the ability of victims to receive help.

In order to deal with the behaviors that lead to the crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, District 4's special prosecutors continue to press the judicial system to require educational and behavioral programs for the perpetrators to end the cycle of violence. These educational and behavioral programs include the Batter's Treatment Program, counseling by a professional counselor, or other treatment programs including treatment for substance abuse. In 2016, District 4 ensured educational or behavioral programs for 124 offenders of domestic violence and 20 offenders of sexual assault.

The Special Domestic Violence Prosecution Program enables District 4's special prosecutors to work more closely with law enforcement and help train officers to recognize the signs of domestic violence and sexual assault, so that the officer can take special precautions to preserve all the evidence of the crime and enable the special prosecutor to prosecute without the need to rely on the victim's testimony. District 4 requests that the Grant's Program of the District Attorney's Council continue the VAWA program, so District 4 can continue its good work in providing necessary services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Fields".

Mike Fields



**STEPHEN A. KUNZWEILER
TULSA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY**

TULSA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74103-3832
(918)596-4805
FAX: (918)596-4830

May 31, 2017

Stephanie Lowery, Federal Grants Division Director
District Attorneys Council
421 NW 13th, Suite 290
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

VAWA LETTER OF SUPPORT

VAWA funding has allowed for The Tulsa County Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit to fund 1 full time Domestic Violence Prosecutor and 1 full time Domestic Violence Advocate. Closely correlated to the annual increase in population of Tulsa County is the annual increase in the crime rate. For the year 2016, the population of Tulsa County grew to 639,242 residents and the Tulsa county District Attorney's Office filed a record-setting 13,495 criminal cases and 2,199 juvenile petitions. It is the responsibility of this office not only to prosecute criminal activity, but also to protect and preserve the rights of the victims. The Tulsa County Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit strives to speak with every domestic violence or sexual assault victim. The Victim Advocate and the Assistant District Attorney (prosecutor) assigned to the case assist in providing information to the victim. This unit utilizes prosecution efforts to protect sexual assault and domestic violence victims from future victimizations and to address the offender's behavior through deterrence, rehabilitation and/or punishment. VAWA funding is paramount to continue the services provided to the Victims of Domestic Violence in Tulsa County.

The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council VAWA grant division is knowledgeable and informative about the VAWA guidelines and reporting requirements, as well as, easy to get in touch with. The Tulsa County District Attorney's Office supports the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council in their continuous effort to attain VAWA funding for Oklahoma sub grantees.

Thank you,

Crystal Henson
Tulsa County District Attorney's Office
Finance Director, Grant Project Director
500 S. Denver Ave, Suite 800
Tulsa, OK 74103
Phone (918)596-4819



CALERA POLICE DEPARTMENT

112 W. Main • Calera, OK 74730
(580) 434-7000 • Fax (580) 434-5407
e-mail: caleraoklapd@yahoo.com • web: www.calerapd.com

DON HYDE, JR.
Chief of Police



May 15, 2017

Stephanie Lowery, Federal Grants Division Director,
District Attorney's Council
421 NW 13th, Suite 290
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

Dear Stephanie:

The District Attorney's Council's STOP VAWA Grant Program provides funding to the Town of Calera Police Department to employ a full-time Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Officer. The VAWA funded officer promotes and preserves non-violent, non-abusive family systems with a proactive approach to violence against women. Having a full-time officer devoted to these types of crimes allows the Calera Police Department to insure each victim's case is processed appropriately and effectively with coordinated multidisciplinary approaches. This dedicated officer has been with the Calera Police Department for 13 years and has extensive training in domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, and takes pride in the Department's zero-tolerance policy for violence. He is the only dedicated, CLEET Certified DV/SA Officer within several counties in Southeastern Oklahoma.

Calera Police Department, Town of Calera, Oklahoma is located in the County Seat of Bryan, Durant, Oklahoma. The Town of Calera jurisdiction meets with that of Durant and is 10 miles North of Oklahoma-Texas Stateline on Highway 69/75, which is the second busiest North-South route in Oklahoma, after Interstate 35. The Township of Calera has a total area of 3 square miles, but the population density consists of approximately 1200 households with a population of 4,500. Calera is located on Choctaw Nation Tribal land and its police officers are cross-deputized to aid in the Choctaw Nation and Chickasha law enforcement services. Also, Calera Police Officers assist in other county cities as needed such as Achille, Armstrong, Bennington, Bokchito, Caddo, Colbert, Durant, Hendrix, Kemp, Mead and Silo. Underserved populations are Hispanic, Same-Gender Partners, Native American, Elderly, Mentally and Physically Challenged entities.

In 2016 VAWA funded STOP Officer has provided the following services:

Viewed 54 Domestic Violence Reports and 119 Interviews; 25 Arrest or Warrants; 62 Referrals to Domestic Violence Programs and 76 Follow-Ups; 19 consultations with Tribal, 54 with D.V. Advocates, 54 with D.A.'s Office and 50 with staff. Handed out 69 Safeline cards to victims and 275 to the community. Referred 54 cases to the D.A.'s Office, 4 protective order violations, photographed 20 cases of violence, 54 reports reviewed/comp, and 72 written statements.

Viewed 4 Sexual Assault Reports; 3 arrest/warrant request; 10 referrals to social or legal services; photographed 2 cases of sexual assault and 270 photographs of evidence/injuries; assisted with 1 protective order and 13 interviews; 10 Safeline cards to victims of sexual assault and 210 to the community; complete/review 4 reports; 6 written statements; and referred 3 to the D.A.'s Office.



CALERA POLICE DEPARTMENT

112 W. Main • Calera, OK 74730
(580) 434-7000 • Fax (580) 434-5407
e-mail: caleraoklapd@yahoo.com • web: www.calerapd.com

DON HYDE, JR.
Chief of Police

Considering that domestic calls are the most dangerous calls an officer responds to, we are most fortunate to have this dedicated and caring individual. We are very appreciative of the District Attorney's Council STOP VAWA Grant program for the funding they provide in order that we may sustain this loyal and devoted officer and are assured the victims will have the utmost amenities bestowed upon them in their time of need.

Again, we wish to thank the District Attorney's Council STOP VAWA Grant Program for providing funding for a much-needed service for victims of violence.

Sincerely,

Don Hyde, Jr. Chief of Police



RECEIVED
MAY 18 2017
FEDERAL PROGRAMS

May 15, 2017

Stephanie Lowery, Federal Grants Division Director,
District Attorney's Council
421 NW 13th, Suite 290
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

Dear Stephanie:

Crisis Control Center, Inc., is a non-profit agency operating 24 hours-7 days per week, providing safety and emergency shelter, advocacy, information and referrals to other appropriate service providers for victims of domestic and sexual violence and stalking. In addition to crisis advocacy services, victims are assisted with finding housing, job placement, GED, College and/or Vocational Technical school. Victims are also assisted with food, clothing, transportation, crisis intervention, Hospital advocacy, rape response, court advocacy, and individual and group counseling in shelter and for non-residential individuals.

The population of our service areas is 85,120. Our shelter and public offices are located in Bryan County, City of Durant, Oklahoma. We serve four counties in Southeastern Oklahoma (Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall) for an incorporated area of 2,903 square miles in Oklahoma.

CCC, Inc. has been in operation since May 1988 and our staff has significant experience in meeting the needs of victims. Our first priority is to make sure the victims are physically safe and out of harm's way. Once immediate safety has been established, VAWA advocates work extensively with the victims to develop a safety plan and to reduce anxiety and emotional trauma they may be experiencing.

In 2016, these two knowledgeable and capable VAWA personnel assisted 236 victims of violence with their expertise in dealing with women in violent situations and in every aspect of the victim's needs. VAWA advocates provide a plethora of services as well as establishing and maintaining their goals and objectives for services provided. VAWA advocates collaborate, discuss and consult with law enforcement on domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases. They reviewed 154 reports on domestic violence and 27 reporting data for concerns of client revictimization; 32 sexual assault cases and 16 consultations on those cases. Assisted with filing 15 orders of protection and accompanying the victims through court procedures and the judicial system. Since our service area covers a vast area, our underserved population are the victims in the rural isolated areas of the counties, but we have coordinated our efforts with law enforcement who covers these areas to assist in transporting the victims to our shelter or to a safe place. VAWA advocates held two (2) activities targeting the underserved population.

Also, provided 122 victims with safety planning; assisted 123 victims with transportation; held 171 staff consultations and attended 76 hours of training on domestic violence and sexual assault; attended 39 multidisciplinary meetings; provided services to 12 sexual assault victims and services to 10 sexual assault victim's family members; provided assistance to 128 crisis calls and 26 sexual assault crisis calls; provided 30 hours in outreach on domestic violence and 16 hours outreach on sexual assault.

Funding from the VAWA Grant through the District Attorney's Council has allowed us to retain two esteemed VAWA employees. Without VAWA funding we would not be able to provide the substantial or extensive services we have been able to provide to victims of violence as well as lose two valuable employees, one of which has been with our agency for 28 years. Thank you, we are so very appreciative of this vital and essential funding VAWA has provided to us.

Sincerely,



Norita Walker, CDSVRP
Executive Director
Crisis Control Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 113
Durant, OK 74702-0113



Family Violence/Sexual Assault Services
24 Hour Hotline – 580-252-HELP (4357)

PO Box 555 Duncan, Ok. 73534 womenshav@att.net	Toll Free Hotline – 877-970-4357 Waurika – 580-228-2929 Office Line – 580-252-5324 Fax Line – 580-252-6112
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Teresa Biffle, Executive Director
A United Way Agency
Funded in part by Victims of Crime Act, United Way and Office of The Attorney General

May 23, 2017

Stephanie Lowry
 Federal Grants Division Director
 District Attorneys Council
 421 NW 13th, Suite 290
 Oklahoma City, OK 73103

Dear Ms. Lowry:

The VAWA grant supports those in our community who have suffered horrific violence in the form of rape, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence. We can say with absolute certainty that more women will be abused, and more women will die from abuse, if the proposed cuts to VAWA grants go into effect. VAWA has vastly improved services for victims of sexual and domestic violence, as well as education and training about violence against women for victim advocates, health professionals, law enforcement, prosecutors and judges.

Women's Haven agency helps clients with direct victim assistance services which include: 24 hour hotline services, crisis intervention and advocacy, support groups, individual sessions, information and referrals, emergency shelter, legal advocacy, case management and other related services. Specific services provided by the VAWA funded Court Advocate, helps survivors understand information about the courts and criminal prosecution by providing objective and knowledgeable information about the court process, monitor the response of the court system, improve victims' access to the court system and communicates as a Liaison within the judicial system, offers information about survivor rights, supports and empowers survivors to choose options and make decisions. The program assists victims with Protective Orders and refers to additional services, such as legal assistance, crime victim's compensation fund and the Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) program.



Attending court proceedings can be especially intimidating for a victim when the victim has to face the abuser alone. The Court Advocate attends hearings with clients to inform them about the process, act as a form of support, process the outcome of the hearing afterward, along with safety planning.

In Stephens County, the Duncan Police Department had 256 simple and aggravated assaults and battery calls and 43 sexual assaults. The District Attorney's office prosecuted 70 misdemeanors and 24 felony assault and battery, with a total of 94 in 2016. Stephens County Sheriff's office had 127 calls of domestic assault and battery, 3 sexual assaults and 7 molestation reports. In 2015, the OSBI reported 19 rapes that occurred that year. Women's Haven assisted with 33 DV and 3 SA Protective Orders in 2016. Specific to our VAWA grant there were 102 underserved rural victims served, with 1 being American Indian, 2 Asian, 3 African American and 9 Hispanic individuals.

Domestic violence and sexual assault is a significant problem in the United States. Without these programs, our community will be less able to help women who have been victimized to rebuild their lives and hold their perpetrators accountable. VAWA is one of the most effective pieces of legislation passed to end domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. It has dramatically improved the law enforcement response to violence against women and has provided critical services necessary to support women and children in their struggle to overcome abusive situations.

If you have any questions, feel free to give me a call at 580-252-5324.

Sincerely,

Teresa Biffle, M.S., LBP
Executive Director





May 5, 2017

Stephanie Lowrey
Federal Grants Director
District Attorneys Council
421 NW 13th St., Suite 290
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

Dear Ms. Lowrey,

Domestic Violence Intervention Services (DVIS) has been serving survivors for forty years in Tulsa, Oklahoma. We serve survivors in both Tulsa and Creek Counties of Northeastern Oklahoma which have a population of 714,252. Our mission at Domestic Violence Intervention Services (DVIS) is to rebuild lives affected by domestic violence and sexual assault through advocacy, shelter, counseling, and education.

VAWA funds allow DVIS to provide 1 full time sexual assault counselor to provide trauma informed counseling, crisis intervention, and safety planning to survivors of sexual assault. In 2016, 371 rapes were reported to the Tulsa Police Department and 9-1-1 received 1,325 emergency calls related to rape and sexual assault. Oklahoma was ranked number one for women and number two for men in the lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner compared to the rest of the nation according to the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The VAWA funded counselor provided 497.5 hours of individual counseling to 183 survivors in 2016 thanks to funding through VAWA. The counselor assisted survivors 367 times with creating and/or updating safety plans. Having the VAWA funded counselor allows DVIS to provide desperately needed counseling and safety planning. The VAWA funded counselor provides approximately 1/3 of the outpatient counseling services DVIS offers to sexual assault survivors. Without VAWA funding, DVIS would struggle to provide services to survivors of sexual assault. Thank you for allowing us to serve this vulnerable population.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Tracey Lyall".

Tracey Lyall, MSW, LSW
Chief Executive Officer



3124 East Apoche St. • Tulsa, OK 74110 • 918.585.3163 • dvis.org
24-hour information and crisis line: 918.743.5763



May 26, 2017

Ms. Stephanie Lowery
Federal Grant Division Director
District Attorneys Council
421 NW 13th, Suite 290
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

Dear Ms. Lowery,

The Comanche Nation Domestic Violence Prevention Program is pleased to support the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council's 2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan. The Comanche Nation Domestic Violence Prevention Program serves primarily Native American survivors of intimate partner violence through our shelter program, counseling services, life skills, rural outreach and community education seminars. Our shelter program is the only Native American shelter in Southwest Oklahoma, an area with an American Indian population of approximately 30,000 and home to the following tribes: Comanche Nation, Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Fort Still Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Delaware Nation, Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. The Comanche Nation is comprised of approximately 63,000 square miles of tribal land checker-boarded across seven southwest Oklahoma rural counties.

During the last fiscal year, the program statistics included 76 shelter residents, 785 shelter days, 207 crisis calls, and 230 individual counselling sessions. In addition to these services, we also provide assistance to victims such as transportation, court advocacy, food baskets, clothes closet, cultural activities, and other supportive services designed to meet the needs of the survivors we serve. Our VAWA funds are crucial to our program. The VAWA funds awarded the Comanche Nation by the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council provides for a full time victim advocate with office hours on site in six remote rural areas. Without this grant funded position, victims in these remote, rural areas would likely go unserved due to a lack of transportation and other resources.

The Comanche Nation Domestic Violence Prevention Program has been afforded the opportunity to provide input in the development of the VAWA STOP Implementation Plan, and supports the plan and the funding application of the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council.

Sincerely,


Betty Simmons
Program Director

COMANCHE NATION P.O. BOX 908 / LAWTON, OK 73502
PHONE: 580-492-4988 TOLL FREE: 1-877-492-4988



Survivor Resource Network

Formerly known as Domestic Violence Program of North Central Oklahoma
P.O. Box 85 Ponca City, OK 74602

May 13, 2017

Stephanie Lowery
Federal Grants Division Director
OK District Attorneys Council
421 Northwest 13th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103

To Ms. Lowery:

I am writing in support of the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council (DAC) application for VAWA program. Since 2012 our agency has utilized VAWA funding through the District Attorneys Council to maintain one full-time and part-time direct service mobile advocate for victims of domestic violence. Our advocates are on call 24 hours/7 days a week. They are called out to homes when law enforcement determines that their support is needed. They also review all domestic violence calls received by law enforcement and attempt to contact the victims to offer services and support.

Our agency serves four rural counties in North Central Oklahoma. Our VAWA funded advocate had dramatically increased the services provided to survivors in our area and greatly improved our relationship with law enforcement. Our advocates provide DV training to law enforcement officers in Ponca City and surrounding small towns. Our advocates receive and respond to multiple calls throughout the year from these different jurisdictions. Kay County has a population of 46,562 according to the 2010 census and we work closely with the Kay County Sheriff's department so that all domestic violence victims will be informed of our services. She participates in our CCRT meeting and routinely staffs high lethality cases with the District Attorney.

In 2016, a total of 311 clients were contacted and offered services by our advocate. Of those 311, 198 agreed to receive services and our VAWA funded advocate assisted them with a variety of supportive services: One hundred and one safety plans were completed, 53 protective orders filed and 8 victims were transported to safe shelter. Only a handful of the victims she encounters have ever sought services with our agency and it is only because of this crucial funding that programs like this exist in underserved areas like ours.

The DAC has provided professional level assistance to our agency from the first time we applied for funding. They are knowledgeable, helpful, and excellent trainers. They are dedicated partners that work to ensure we are seamlessly serving all victims. For all of these reasons I enthusiastically support the DAC's application for continued funding.

Regards,

Tara Tyler
Executive Director, Survivor Resource Network

JOE M. ALLBAUGH
DIRECTOR



MARY FALLINI
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Office of the Director

May 26, 2017

Ms. Stephanie Lowery
Federal Grants Division Director
District Attorneys Council
421 NW 13th Street, Suite 290
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

Dear Ms. Lowery:

On behalf of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections (ODOC), I am writing in support of the 2017-2020 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Plan.

The ODOC is responsible for a system wide population of over 62,000 individuals. This total includes incarcerated inmates, those awaiting transfers from county jails, and offenders under community supervision. As it relates to VAWA funding, ODOC has had the benefit of receiving fiscal year (FY) 2014 VAWA funding and FY 2016 VAWA funding. Through these funding sources, ODOC has been able to achieve and maintain Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) compliance by completing required PREA audits of all of its facilities. Additionally, VAWA funding has provided much needed training and workshops that further agency personnel's knowledge of PREA issues and addressing PREA allegations as well as encouraging collaboration between our agency and victim advocate organizations in various communities around the state.

Currently, the ODOC has 24 facilities that require regular PREA audits to maintain PREA compliance. The ODOC's 2015 Annual Report of Sexual Violence indicates there were 92 PREA allegations of which 13 were substantiated. In addition to investigating these allegations in a proper manner, the ODOC maintains memorandums of understanding with various victim advocate organizations. Many of these organizations are also recipients of VAWA funding so that they might be able to provide direct services to our population and so many others in their communities.

P.O. Box 11400
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73136-0400
405-425-2506
405-425-2578 FAX
www.ok.gov/doc

Continued VAWA funding will allow the state of Oklahoma to address the needs of victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, and stalking to receive the services they need by trained professionals. The ODOC looks forward to continuing our partnership with the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council, other state agencies, and victim advocate organizations as it relates to these issues.

Respectfully,



Joe M. Allbaugh



June 5, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter of support for the Oklahoma District Attorney's Council on behalf of their VAWA Implementation Plan. We have been proud to work with the District Attorney's Council staff on multiple projects throughout the years in regards to victim services. **Their staff is visionary and works hard to make services more accessible and victim-centered for all survivors in our state.**

Oklahoma is profoundly and consistently impacted by violence. In 2016, the state of Oklahoma was ranked fourth in the nation for states with the highest rates of females murdered by males (Violence Policy Center, When Men Murder Women, 2016) and Oklahoma City typically leads the state on this poor ranking. Additionally, Oklahoma City Police Department responded to 35,603 domestic related calls to 911 in 2016.

The need for quality services and service providers in Oklahoma City is significant. Fortunately, the District Attorney's Council recognizes that need and works hard to build a collaborative with diverse agencies that interface with survivors to reduce barriers and obstacles. They offer the state vital services and great leadership so we can respond, and someday defeat, our crisis of violence against women. We support the diligent and thoughtful work that went into the VAWA Implementation Plan and look forward to working with them for many years to come.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kim Garrett".

Kim Garrett, LMSW, NACP
Executive Director

APPENDIX D

List of Most Recent Subgrants Awarded

Applicant	Contact Name	Contact Email	Project Description	Funding Category	Agency Type	Purpose Areas
Calera, Town of	Chief Don Hyde	don.hyde@calerand.com	Grant funds will be used for a domestic violence and sexual assault police officer to promote and preserve non-violent, non-abusive family systems, and a proactive approach to violence against women.	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Agency	2
Cleveland County	Jaquita Napoli	jaquita.napoli@oscn.net	Grant funds will be used for a probation officer to provide supervision to offenders in domestic violence cases to reduce recidivism by ensuring accountability of the defendant and documentation to the court.	Discretionary	Courts	2,3
Comanche Nation Family Assistance Center	Betty Simmons	betty@comanchenation.com	Grant funds will be used for a full-time advocate to meet the needs of underserved victims in rural southwest Oklahoma	Victim Services/Culturally Specific	Victim Service Agency	5,6
Community Crisis Center	Deedee Cox	ccdirector@getmeout.org	Grant funds will be used for one coordinator and one advocates to provide direct victims services and to conduct officer training in Delaware County. Grant funds will be used to fund an advocate and a coordinator that provide advocacy and support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5
Crisis Control Center	Nortia Walker	crisiscentergrant@gmail.com	Grant funds will be used for a District Attorney investigator assigned to investigating sexual assault cases.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5
District Attorney's Office, District 12	Michelle Lowry	michelle.lowry@dac.state.ok.us	Grant funds will be used for a prosecutor that will prosecute domestic violence cases and a victim advocate that provide assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in Tulsa County.	Law Enforcement	Prosecutor's Office	1,2,3,6,7,9,11,15,16,18,20
District Attorney's Office, District 14	Crystal Henson	chenson@tulsaokcounty.org	Grant funds will be used for a prosecutor and an investigator that will provide prompt investigation services and justice for victims of crimes involving domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking in Muskogee County. Grant funds will be used for two victim advocates that assist victims at crime scenes, during medical and SANE exams, and during law enforcement interviews.	Prosecution	Prosecutor's Office	2,3
District Attorney's Office, District 2	Brittani S. Long	brittanilong@dac.state.ok.us	Grant funds will be used to provide a probation officer who will promote victims' safety by holding offenders accountable with an increased level of supervision.	Prosecution	Prosecutor's Office	11,12
District Attorney's Office, District 2	Angela Marsee	angela.marsee@dac.state.ok.us	Grant funds will be used for a prosecutor that will prosecute domestic violence cases in Cleveland County.	Discretionary	Prosecutor's Office	2,3
District Attorney's Office, District 21	Jennifer Austin	jennifer.austin@dac.state.ok.us	Grant funds will be used for a prosecutor that will prosecute domestic violence cases in Cleveland County.	Prosecution	Prosecutor's Office	2,3,7
District Attorney's Office, District 23	Matthew C. Dougherty	Matthew.Dougherty@dac.state.ok.us	Grant funds will be used for a District Attorney investigator assigned to investigating domestic violence and sexual assault cases.	Law Enforcement	Prosecutor's Office	1,2,3
District Attorney's Office, District 23	Amy Stuart	amy.stuart@dac.state.ok.us	Grant funds will be used for two prosecutors that will prosecute domestic violence and sexual assault cases in Pottawatomie and Lincoln Counties.	Prosecution	Prosecutor's Office	1,2,3,15,16
District Attorney's Office, District 27	Amanda Grizzle	Amanda.grizzle@dac.state.ok.us	Grant funds will be used for a District Attorney investigator assigned to investigating domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases.	Law Enforcement	Prosecutor's Office	1,2,3,5,6,8,12
District Attorney's Office, District 4	Michael J. Fields	michael.fields@dac.state.ok.us	Grant funds will be used for three prosecutors that will prosecute domestic violence cases in Canadian and Garfield Counties.	Prosecution	Prosecutor's Office	1,2,3,9,16
District Attorney's Office, District 8	David Wilkie	david.wilkie@dac.state.ok.us	Grant funds will be used for a prosecutor that will prosecute domestic violence cases in Kay County.	Prosecution	Prosecutor's Office	2,3,8
Domestic Violence Intervention Services	Elaine Thompson	ethompson@dvs.org	Grant funds will be used for a counselor that will provide outpatient counseling services for victims of sexual assault.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5

CY 2017 VAWA Subgrantee Information

Applicant	Contact Name	Contact Email	Project Description	Funding Category	Agency Type	Purpose Areas
Guthrie, City of	Don Sweager	DSweager@cityofguthrie.com	Grant funds will be used for a full-time investigator assigned to investigating domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases and provide training for local law enforcement agencies.	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Agency	1.2,3,9,13,16
Help-In-Crisis	Margaret Cook	director@helpincrisis.org	Grant funds will be used for a coordinator that will provide direct sexual assault services including rape response and a SANE Program in Cherokee, Adair, Wagoner, and Sequoyah counties in Northeastern Oklahoma.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5
Latino Community Development Agency	Jany's Esparza	dircty@latinoagencyokc.org	Grant funds will be used for one bilingual advocate that will provide crisis intervention, safety assessment and planning, translation, education, support and advocacy services to Spanish-speaking victims in the OKC metro area.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5
Northwest Domestic Crisis Services	Maria Aceves	mariamarquez_ww@yahoo.com	Grant funds will be used for one advocate to provide support and assist victims of sexual assault and their families. Additionally, the project will work closely with the local university to provide outreach and services.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5
Northwest Domestic Crisis Services	Maria Aceves	mariamarquez_ww@yahoo.com	Grant funds will be used for one bilingual advocate, one assistant director/bilingual advocate, and one advocate/shelter manager that will meet the needs of victims of violence in ten northwest Oklahoma counties.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5,11
Office of the Attorney General - VSU	Jacqueline Steyn	jacqueline.steyn@oag.ok.gov	Grant funds will be used to provide personnel to plan and organize a multi-disciplinary statewide conference and regional trainings on violence against women issues. The grant also provides staff to implement the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board to review domestic violence homicides and make recommendations to enhance system responses and services.	Discretionary	Other	1,7
Oklahoma Department of Corrections	Jacqueline Wagdalt Hunter	jacqueline.hunter@doc.ok.gov	Grant funds will be used to further PREA compliance across the state through training, desk reference guides for ODOC staff, security equipment, and mandatory facility audits.	Discretionary - PREA	Other	1,16,17,19
Pottawatomie County	Ken Vanduser	deputy.vanduser@pottcoso.com	Grant funds will be used for an investigator that will respond to and investigate cases of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The investigator will also serve protective orders and investigate protective order violations.	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Agency	1,2,3,8
Project Safe	Jennifer Smothers	j.smothers@projectsafeok.com	Grant funds will be used for one bilingual advocate, one assistant director/bilingual advocate, and one advocate/shelter manager that will meet the needs of victims of violence in ten northwest Oklahoma counties.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5,6,11,19
Pryor Creek, City of	Dennis Nichols	nicholsd@pryorcreek.org	Grant funds will be used for a police officer to investigate domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking incidents in addition to the violation of protective orders.	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Agency	3,9
Seminole County Domestic Violence Association	Carla Presley	Carla@familyrc.org	Grant funds will be used to fund a Domestic Violence Coordinator to oversee the batterers of domestic violence, and a court liaison to track offenders in the court system.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	1,3,4
Southwest Oklahoma Community Action Group	Holly Grace	holly@acmri.socag.org	Grant funds will be used to support a part-time courtroom advocate to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking to obtain a protective order and safety plan.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5
Southwest Oklahoma Community Action Group	Holly Grace	holly@acmri.socag.org	Grant funds will be used for a bilingual advocate to serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and dating violence.	Victim Services/Culturally Specific	Victim Service Agency	5,10

CV 2017 VAWA Subgrantee Information

Applicant	Contact Name	Contact Email	Project Description	Funding Category	Agency Type	Purpose Areas
Stillwater Domestic Violence Services	Marie Abraham Robinson	mrobinson@sdvs.org	Grant funds will be used to support a part-time therapist to provide trauma-focused care for victims of sexual assault and a full-time sexual assault advocate to train advocates and law enforcement to provide empowerment-advocate to train advocates and law enforcement to provide empowerment-advocate to train advocates and law enforcement to provide empowerment-advocate.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	2,3,5,7,9,15,16
Survivor Resource Network	Tara Tyler	dyonco@yahoo.com	Grant funds will be used for one full-time and one part-time on-scene domestic violence advocate.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	5
Tulsa, City of	Kathy Bell	kbell@cityoftulsa.org	Grant funds will be used to fund a SANE clinical education program to advance the number of SANE nurses in the state.	Discretionary	Law Enforcement Agency	8,9
Tulsa, City of	Kathy Bell	kbell@cityoftulsa.org	Grant funds will be used to support the Domestic Violence Nurse Examiner Program in providing medical forensic exams for victims.	Discretionary	Law Enforcement Agency	5,11
Women's Haven	Teresa Biffle	womenshava@att.net	Grant funds will be used for a court advocate to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking in the judicial process as well as provide consultation and training with legal/law enforcement agencies.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	1,5,11,16,17
Women's Resource Center	Kristy Stewart	mom3jb@wrcweb.net	Grant funds will be used for an advocate that will be housed in the local police department to respond to the ongoing needs of victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking.	Victim Services	Victim Service Agency	2,3,15,19

APPENDIX E

Survey Monkey Questions

Oklahoma STOP VAWA Implementation Plan 2017-2019

1. VAWA Implementation Plan Survey

Background Information

The District Attorneys Council is the state administering agency for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grant. The purpose of the S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant is to support communities in their efforts to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violence against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

As the state administering agency, the District Attorneys Council is required to submit an Implementation Plan outlining how the state plans to use funds from the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Grant. Your input is very important!

We have created a brief survey to obtain input on how you think the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds should be used.

Confidentiality

Answers to this survey are confidential and anonymous. No specific identifying information is required to participate and no efforts will be made to identify any respondent.

Instructions

The purpose of this survey is to obtain a multidisciplinary response on how you think the STOP VAWA funds should be used. Please take a few minutes to answer the following questions. This survey should not take more than a few minutes of your time to complete. The deadline to complete the survey is February 1, 2017.

2. Demographic Information

* 1. Is the agency you serve primarily:

- Rural
- Urban
- Both Rural and Urban

* 2. What type of agency do you serve?

- Law Enforcement
- Victim Services
- Prosecutor's Office
- Other (please specify)

* 3. Do you work in a tribal based organization?

- Yes
- No

* 4. Please estimate the number of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking your agency serves in a 12-month period.

- None
- 1 to 25
- 26 to 50
- 51 to 75
- 76 to 100
- 101 to 125
- 126 to 150
- 151 to 175
- 176 to 200
- 201 to 499
- 500 or more

* 5. How many individuals does your agency employ?

- 1 employee
- 2 to 5 employees
- 6 to 10 employees
- 11 to 15 employees
- 16 to 20 employees
- 21 or more employees

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3. Services for Target Populations

* 6. Based on current needs of your community, please categorize the following underserved/inadequately served target populations by their level of need from "Least in Need" of services to "Most in Need" of services.

	Least in Need	Few in Need	Some in Need	Many in Need	Most in Need
Urban	<input type="radio"/>				
Rural	<input type="radio"/>				
Elderly	<input type="radio"/>				
Teen	<input type="radio"/>				
College Campuses	<input type="radio"/>				
Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender	<input type="radio"/>				
Stalking	<input type="radio"/>				
Dating Violence	<input type="radio"/>				
Domestic Violence	<input type="radio"/>				
Sexual Assault	<input type="radio"/>				
Asian	<input type="radio"/>				
African American	<input type="radio"/>				
Latina	<input type="radio"/>				
Tribal	<input type="radio"/>				
Non-English Speaking	<input type="radio"/>				
Undocumented	<input type="radio"/>				
Economically Disadvantaged	<input type="radio"/>				
Victims with Mental Illness	<input type="radio"/>				
Victims with Drug and Alcohol Addiction	<input type="radio"/>				
Victims with Mobility Disability	<input type="radio"/>				
Victims with Developmental Disability	<input type="radio"/>				
Victims with Hearing Impairment	<input type="radio"/>				
Victims of Human Trafficking	<input type="radio"/>				
Other	<input type="radio"/>				

Other (please specify)

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4. Service Barriers for Domestic Violence

* 7. Specific to DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, please indicate how the following barriers affect your ability to provide services, with a rating of 5 indicating a persistent barrier and a rating of 1 indicating no barrier.

	1	2	3	4	5
Community Awareness of Domestic Violence	<input type="radio"/>				
Coordination Between Victim Service Providers and Justice System	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Batterer's Intervention Programs	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Male Victims	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Victim Service Agencies	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Available Advocates	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Job Training	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Legal Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Transportation Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Affordable Housing	<input type="radio"/>				
Shelter Bed Space	<input type="radio"/>				
Cultural Barriers	<input type="radio"/>				
Language Barriers	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Domestic Violence among Advocates	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Domestic Violence among Prosecutors	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Domestic Violence among Law Enforcement	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Domestic Violence among Courts	<input type="radio"/>				
Other	<input type="radio"/>				
Other (please specify)	<input type="text"/>				

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5. Service Barriers for Sexual Assault

* 8. Specific to SEXUAL ASSAULT, please indicate how the following barriers affect your ability to provide services, with a rating of 5 indicating a persistent barrier and a rating of 1 indicating no barrier.

	1	2	3	4	5
Community Awareness of Sexual Assault	<input type="radio"/>				
Coordination Between Victim Service Providers and Justice System	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Batterer's Intervention Programs	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Male Victims	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Victim Service Agencies	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Available Advocates	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Job Training	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Legal Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Transportation Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Affordable Housing	<input type="radio"/>				
Shelter Bed Space	<input type="radio"/>				
Cultural Barriers	<input type="radio"/>				
Language Barriers	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Sexual Assault among Advocates	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Sexual Assault among Prosecutors	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Sexual Assault among Law Enforcement	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Sexual Assault among Courts	<input type="radio"/>				
Other	<input type="radio"/>				
Other (please specify)	<input type="text"/>				

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6. Service Barriers for Stalking

* 9. Specific to STALKING, please indicate how the following barriers affect your ability to provide services, with a rating of 5 indicating a persistent barrier and a rating of 1 indicating no barrier.

	1	2	3	4	5
Community Awareness of Stalking	<input type="radio"/>				
Coordination Between Victim Service Providers and Justice System	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Batterer's Intervention Programs	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Male Victims	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Victim Service Agencies	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Available Advocates	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Job Training	<input type="radio"/>				
Service Gap: Legal Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Transportation Services	<input type="radio"/>				
Affordable Housing	<input type="radio"/>				
Shelter Bed Space	<input type="radio"/>				
Cultural Barriers	<input type="radio"/>				
Language Barriers	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Stalking among Advocates	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Stalking among Prosecutors	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Stalking among Law Enforcement	<input type="radio"/>				
Knowledge of Stalking among Courts	<input type="radio"/>				
Other	<input type="radio"/>				

Other (please specify)

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7. Allocation of VAWA Grant Funds

* 10. The VAWA Grant mandates that 30% of funding must go to victim services. With that in mind, do you support the use of VAWA funds to support the work of advocates and/or counselors to provide direct services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking?

- Yes
- No

If no, please explain.

* 11. The VAWA Grant mandates that 25% of funding must go to law enforcement. With that in mind, do you support the use of funds to support the work of special investigators working exclusively on cases related to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking?

- Yes
- No

If no, please explain.

* 12. The VAWA Grant mandates that 25% of funding must go to prosecution. With that in mind, do you support the use of funds to support the work of prosecutors working exclusively on cases related to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking?

- Yes
- No

If no, please explain.

* 13. The VAWA Grant mandates that 5% of funding must support the work of courts. With that in mind, do you support the use of funds to train judges on issues relevant to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking?

- Yes
- No

If no, please explain.

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8. Discretionary Funding

* 14. The VAWA Grant permits 15% of funds to be used to support discretionary projects and programs. In your opinion, should these funds ONLY support statewide initiatives?

- Yes
 No

If no, please explain.

* 15. Projects listed below are examples of statewide initiatives that are eligible for discretionary funding. Please select FOUR (4) projects/programs from the list below that you think will best serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

- Coordinators for Coordinated Community Response Teams
- Multidisciplinary Statewide Training Conference
- Domestic Fatality Review Board
- Statewide Law Enforcement Training
- Batterer Intervention Training Programs
- Supervision of Offenders
- Courthouse Security
- Development of High-Risk Fatality Review Teams
- Services for Deaf/Hard of Hearing Victims of Domestic Violence
- Allocate 15% to Other Category: Victim Services
- Allocate 15% to Other Category: Law Enforcement
- Allocate 15% to Other Category: Prosecution
- Allocate 15% to Other Category: Courts
- Other (please specify)

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9. Community and Organization Response

* 16. On a scale of Least to Most, please rate your community's ability to effectively assist and respond to the following:

	Least	Some	More	Most
Domestic Violence Victims	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dating Violence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual Assault Victims	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stalking Victims	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 17. On a scale of Least to Most, please rate your organization's ability to effectively collaborate and coordinate with the following:

	Least	Some	More	Most
Law Enforcement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Courts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DA's Office	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CCRT and /or SART	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tribal Organizations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Victim Service Organizations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Veterans Organizations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

* 18. Please tell us about any effective program your community has implemented to respond to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

* 19. In your opinion, what are the strengths in your community when responding to victims of domestic violence?

* 20. In your opinion, what are the weaknesses in your community when responding to the victims of domestic violence?

* 21. In your opinion, what are the strengths in your community when responding to victims of sexual assault?

* 22. In your opinion, what are the weaknesses in your community when responding to the victims of sexual assault?

* 23. In your opinion, what are the strengths in your community when responding to victims of stalking?

* 24. In your opinion, what are the weaknesses in your community when responding to victims of stalking?

* 25. What are some promising practices that you have seen or heard elsewhere that you would like to see replicated in your community or throughout Oklahoma?

Thank you for completing this survey. We value your input.