



***Cal* OES**

**GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**

**STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM**

2017-2020 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Victim Services & Public Safety Branch

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I. Introduction

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

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

The development of 2017-2020 STOP Program Implementation Plan (Implementation Plan) was done in collaboration with representatives from law enforcement; prosecution; nonprofit, non-governmental victim advocacy and service providers; and the courts. The programs outlined in the 2017-2020 Implementation Plan address the following:

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

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

The 2017-2020 STOP Program Implementation Plan was approved on June 7, 2017.

II. Description of Planning Process

A. Planning Process

In 2015 Cal OES expanded the membership of the Implementation Planning Committee (IPC) by soliciting additional members with expertise working with the marginalized populations within the criminal justice system or victim service organizations. Specifically, Cal OES solicited additional members with significant experience working with elderly victims, LGBTQ victims, human trafficking victims, tribal victims and youth/teen victims. This increased the membership of the IPC to 16 [\(See Attachment A\)](#). Cal OES convened the IPC three times during the planning process and administered a survey to solicit broader feedback on the needs within communities across California. Individuals working to combat violence against women or provide victim services were surveyed.

The initial meeting was used to review the STOP Program requirements and priority areas and the current Programs supported with STOP Program funds. In addition, gaps in services, and best practices for combating violence against women and providing victim services were identified.

The second meeting was used to review the results of the Cal OES survey, the current efforts and proposed strategies for working toward compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act, and begin the process of developing the overarching goals for California's STOP Program.

The third and final in-person meeting involved the continuing process of setting goals, determining programs or activities to meet these goals, and voting on which programs to discontinue, continue as is, or continue with programmatic modifications.

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

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

B. Documentation from Planning IPC

All IPC members have submitted the required documentation describing their participation in the planning IPC [\(see Attachment B\)](#). Heather Hostler, Chief Deputy, Office of the Governor, was the IPC member representing tribal governments for the State of California. Cal OES has ensured all tribes in California were given access to information on the IPC meeting and how they can provide information on services needed.

C. A summary of major concerns that were raised during the planning process and how they were addressed or why they were not addressed, which should be sent to the planning IPC along with any draft implementation plan and the final plan

There were no major concerns raised during the planning process.

D. Consultation with other collaboration partners

To assist the IPC with their recommendations and to consult our collaboration partners not included in the planning IPC, Cal OES conducted a two-month online statewide survey to gather critical gap analysis data and other input from the non-profit, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts disciplines as well as from tribal groups.

E. Coordination with the state plan for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

As Cal OES is the state administrating agency for the STOP Program, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Grants to States for Domestic Violence Shelters and Supportive Services Program, and the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program, all plans are coordinated to ensure the greatest diversity of funding available to projects throughout the state. Administering both grant programs allows Cal OES to leverage resources and ensure coordination between local Subrecipients of both Programs.

III. Needs and Context

A. Demographics information regarding the population of the state derived from the most recent available United State Census Bureau data including population data on race, ethnicity, age, disability, and limited English proficiency.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, California's estimated population was 39,144,818 in 2015. This represents 12% of the nationwide total. Additionally, people in California are younger compared to nationwide averages. Of the total California population in 2015, 6.7% (6.4% nationwide) were under 5 years old, 24.3% (23.5% nationwide) were under 18 years old and 12.1% (13.7% nationwide) were 65 years old and over. In California there are more women, 50.3% (50.8% nationwide) compared to men, 49.7% (50.2% nationwide). California's demographics are more diverse than the nationwide averages. 72.9% of Californian's classify themselves as white (77.9% nationwide); 6.5%, black (13.1% nationwide), and 1.7%, American Indian and Alaskan natives compared to 1.2% nationwide. California's population includes more Asians (14.7% compared to the nationwide average of 5.1%) and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (0.5% compared to 0.2% nationwide).

Despite all the appearances that California is a wealthy state, the median household income in 2015 was \$61,489 compared to a nationwide average of \$53,046. The median value of owner-occupied housing units in California in 2010-2014 was estimated at \$371,400 compared to the national average of \$181,400. Families below the poverty level in California represented 15.3% of the population compared to 14.9% nationwide, and affordable housing is a challenge in California. California is a large state occupying 155,959.34 square miles. This represents about 4.4% of the entire United States. However, California's population is very concentrated with 217.2 persons per square mile compared to a nationwide average of 79.6. California's 58 counties range in size from San Francisco City and County which has 47 square miles of concentrated population, to San Bernardino County, which has 20,062 square miles of deserts, mountainous terrain, and includes several large cities. There are also extreme differences in the density of population: Alpine County has only 1,129 residents while Los Angeles County has 10 million, according to Census estimates for 2013.

B. Description of the methods used to identify underserved populations within the state and the results of those methods, including demographic data on the distribution of underserved populations within the state.

California is an incredibly diverse state. Hispanic or Latino make up 38.8% of California's population, compared to 16.9% nationwide, and are the majority ethnicity in the state. California has more foreign born residents; 27.1%, in 2015, compared to 12.9% nationwide and a language other than English is spoken in 43.5% of California households compared to 20.5% nationwide. Of those speaking a language other than English at home, the majority speak Spanish.

According to a Williams Institute review, the LGBTQ population of California is the highest in the nation at 1,338,164 which constitutes 4.9% of the total population. Additionally, the fastest growing age group in California is the 65-74 year old group. As noted above, California's Asian population percentage is the highest in the nation at 14.7%.

According to most recent census data, California is home to more people of Native American/Alaska Native heritage than any other state in the Country. There are currently 109 federally recognized Indian tribes in California and 78 entities petitioning for recognition.

In 2017, California took in more refugees than any other state with 7,909 being recorded.

IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches

A. Identified Goals

1. Concise description of current state goals and objectives

Law Enforcement

GOAL 1 – Increase dedicated law enforcement officer time for thorough investigations and to improve relationships with the community through meaningful collaboration with service providers and the community.

Objective 1 – By June 2018 (for next competitive cycle with subawards beginning), revise the Law Enforcement Specialized Units Program to include a community collaboration component.

Objective 2 – By April 2018 (for next competitive cycle with subawards beginning 10/1/18), revise the Sexual Assault Specialized Units Program to include a community collaboration component.

Objective 3 – If the annual STOP Allocation increases, increase the number of subrecipients funded through the Law Enforcement Specialized Units Program.

Objective 4 – By April 2018 (for next competitive cycle with subawards beginning 10/1/18), revise the Probation Specialized Units Program to specifically include a community collaboration component.

Prosecution

GOAL 1 – Increase meaningful collaboration between prosecution and service providers/community partners to expand accountability to the community.

Objective 1 – By January 2018 (for next competitive cycle with subawards beginning 7/1/18), revise the Violence Against Women Vertical Prosecution Program to require funded prosecutors attend multidisciplinary domestic violence and/or sexual assault meetings within their community or start one if one does not exist.

Objective 2 – For all fiscal year 2018-19 subawards, require all subrecipients in the Rape Crisis, Domestic Violence, and Victim Witness Programs to specifically identify how they will collaborate on assisting victims with Victim Compensation Claims.

GOAL 2 – Increase restorative justice efforts in sexual and dating violence cases in the juvenile justice system.

Objective 1 – By January 2018 (for next competitive cycle with subawards beginning 7/1/18), revise the Violence Against Women Vertical Prosecution Program to allow Subrecipients to focus on juvenile justice system cases.

Objective 2 – By January 2019 have incorporated restorative justice strategies into the Legal Training Program.

GOAL 3 – Increase cultural awareness about marginalized groups for prosecutors through training.

Objective – By January 2019 integrate trauma-informed responses to victims and cultural sensitivity components to have the Legal Training Program.

Courts

GOAL 1 – Expand resources and training for all court personnel, including interpreters.

Objective 1 – If additional funding becomes available, increase the number of trainings offered through the program.

Objective 2 – By October 2018, require the Court Training Program to develop a plan to offer additional training to interpreters and additional court personnel.

Objective 3 – By October 2020, increase the number of interpreters and additional court personnel trained by 20%.

GOAL 2 – Increase collaboration between courts and community stakeholders.

Objective 1 – By October 2018, require the Court Training Program to develop a plan to improve collaboration between courts and community stakeholders.

Objective 2 – By October 2019, begin implementation of the plan.

Victim Services

GOAL 1 – Increase culturally-responsive, trauma-informed services for all victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking.

Objective – Ensure all STOP Program-funded subrecipients are informed of statewide cultural awareness trainings offered by Cal OES (funded through the one-time VOCA discretionary grant) and encouraged to attend.

2. Goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence-related homicides within the state, including available statistics on the rates of domestic violence within the state and challenges specific to the state and how the plan can overcome them.

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

Based on the UCR system data, the California Department of Justice created the Homicide in California 2014 report which indicates in 2011 there were 94 domestic violence homicides in California. This is 8.9% of all reported homicides. Eighty-eight percent of victims were female, 12 percent male.

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

California believes the best way to address domestic violence homicides is to expand the Vertical Prosecution Program to focus on misdemeanor offences, using early intervention techniques to improve prevention of homicides.

B. Priority Areas

1. Narrative about the priorities or goals the state has set regarding how STOP funds will be used.

The IPC developed extensive lists of area weaknesses in California's response to violence against women. Repeated themes in the discussion of lack of services focused on the lack of housing in California, the lack of legal assistance, and the need for culturally appropriate services for victims. While these issues are of serious concern for the IPC and Cal OES, all of these issues are being addressed by multimillion dollar efforts funded through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program. The IPC is interested in revisiting these gaps once the newly developed VOCA-funded programs have been operational for a year or more. At this time it is not an area in need of additional resources.

Another frequent theme of discussions is the ongoing need for dedicated time and training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and courts. Cal OES has a large program addressing the training needs of each of these groups and the consensus was these must continue. Additional training is desired but, at a minimum, the programs must continue to reach new officers, prosecutors, and judges. Similarly, it is important that the programs that support dedicated time for prosecutors and law enforcement officers continue.

After many discussions, the IPC determined all of the current Programs funded through the STOP Program have objectives and activities that support the new goals and should be continued. Many recommendations to revise or add objectives were provided.

Examples of these include:

- Adding an objective to the Legal Training Program to require a training on cultural sensitivity and another on restorative justice within the juvenile justice system to better meet the goals identified under the Prosecution Category.
- Changing the focus of the Probation Specialized Units Program to juvenile offenders to better meet the probation goal identified under the Law Enforcement Category.
- Allowing for prosecution of misdemeanor cases in the Violence Against Women Vertical Prosecution Units Program to address domestic violence homicide.
- Ensure prevention efforts through the Teen Dating Violence Prevention Program address LGBTQ relationships.

Additional efforts are desired in many areas of the response to violent crimes against women but without an increase in funding, sustaining funding for our existing efforts is the goal.

- a. **If the state plans to address the “Crystal Judson” purpose area, include narrative on providing the required training.**

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

2. General description of the types of programs and projects that will be supported with STOP dollars.

Beginning on the next page are descriptions of the proposed programs within each funding category, their corresponding objectives, and activities.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CATEGORY

Program Name (Prefix)	Campus Sexual Assault (CT)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of the Campus Sexual Assault Program is to maintain a comprehensive coordinated community response that is victim/survivor centered, enhance victim/survivor safety (regardless of whether or not they report the crime to law enforcement or other investigatory bodies and regardless of whether or not they choose to participate in an investigation), provide confidential services to sexual assault victims/survivors, hold offenders accountable, and promote prevention activities.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of clear policies and protocols on handling reports of sexual assault • Specialized services to victims of sexual assault • Ongoing training on sexual assault and sensitivity for all campus staff • Sexual assault prevention efforts

Program Name (Prefix)	Law Enforcement Specialized Units (LE)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of the Law Enforcement Specialized Units Program is to create or enhance specialized units to provide a coordinated response to victims of domestic violence and their children.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate criminal cases of suspected domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking crimes against women by specialized units within law enforcement agency • Provide advocacy, crisis intervention, resource and referral assistance, emergency assistance, and restraining order assistance to victims of the above specified crimes • Provide training sessions for law enforcement officers on the handling of violent crimes against women, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking

Program Name (Prefix)	Law Enforcement Training (PO)
Program Description/Purpose	The Law Enforcement Training program provides training to law enforcement personnel throughout the state in the areas of sexual assault and domestic violence, including officer involved domestic violence and crisis negotiation, stalking, and culturally specific dynamics as it relates to these crimes.
Program Objectives	Provide a number of courses presented on the following: Sexual Assault for First Responders; Sexual Assault for Public Safety Dispatchers; Sexual Assault for Criminal Investigators; Sexual Assault for Crisis Negotiators; and Officer Involved Sexual Assault; Domestic Violence for First Responders; Domestic Violence for Public Safety Dispatchers; Domestic Violence for Criminal Investigators; Domestic Violence for Crisis Negotiators; and Officer Involved Domestic Violence.

Program Name (Prefix)	Medical Training Center (EM)
Program Description/Purpose	The Medical Training Center Program provides training for forensic medical examiners in cases of sexual assault, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, elder/dependent adult abuse, and child physical abuse/neglect. This Program accomplishes this in two ways: by developing resources and structures to support sexual assault professionals, and by conducting trainings to increase practitioners' skills and ability to provide examinations that will be credible in court.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement standardized training for medical personnel in five focus areas (sexual assault, child sexual

	<p>abuse, domestic violence, elder/dependent adult abuse, and child physical abuse and neglect)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of ongoing basic, advanced, and specialized training • Develop guidelines for evaluating results of training • Convene advisory groups annually • Respond to questions regarding forensic medical exams • Develop and coordinate Sexual Assault Response Teams efforts to ensure effective community response systems
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Program Name (Prefix)	Probation Specialized Units (PU)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of this program is to enhance or create specialized units within California Probation Departments to intensively supervise small caseloads of offenders of violent crimes against adult women. The program requires probation officers to be specially trained and carry reduced caseloads.
Program Objectives	To develop and maintain both a specialized unit protocol and victim resource referral list, and use intensive supervision techniques. Probation Specialized Units' probation officers caseload must not exceed 40 cases per full-time probation officer with no more than 20% inactive.

Program Name (Prefix)	Probation Officer Training (PT)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of this program is to develop and deliver a resource guide and training to probation officers throughout the State. The program will focus on enhancing probation officers' skills specifically in the area of supervision of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking offenders.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide in-person and webinar trainings to probation officers
Who is eligible?	Chief Probation Officers of California

Program Name (Prefix)	Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Specialized Units (ST)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of the Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Specialized Units Program is to create or enhance specialized units to provide a coordinated response to adolescent (age 11 and older) and adult victims of sexual assault. This will be accomplished through compassionate investigative interviewing, immediate victim advocacy, training for patrol officers/first responders, and the development/updating of effective protocols and practices

Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate criminal cases of suspected sexual assault crimes against victims by specialized units within law enforcement agencies • Contact and offer advocacy to 100% of victims of sexual assault crimes from cases assigned to the unit • Provide advocacy, crisis intervention, resource and referral assistance, emergency assistance, and restraining order assistance to victims of the above specified crimes • Provide training sessions for law enforcement officers on the handling of sexual assault crimes
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PROSECUTION CATEGORY

Program Name (Prefix)	Legal Training (LV)
Program Description/Purpose	This program funds the California District Attorneys Association to provide consistent, quality training, publications, and other materials to prosecutors throughout California on the prosecution of crimes against women.
Program Objectives	<p>Conduct a number of training workshops/seminars presented on the following topics: (Topics change from year-to-year depending upon need)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes of physical, sexual and threatened violence • Sexual assault • Sexually violent predators • Adult sexual assault prosecution • New prosecutors • Search warrants • Domestic violence and stalking • DNA • Difficult witnesses and Crawford • Rural regional workshops – Crawford vs. Washington • Sexual assault and child sexual abuse <p>Produce new on-line self study modules. Maintain and update VAWA Computer Bank Database.</p>

Program Name (Prefix)	Victim /Witness Assistance (VW)
Program Description/Purpose	The Victim/Witness Assistance Program is designed reduce the trauma of victims throughout the criminal justice process through the provision of comprehensive victim services.
Program Objectives	<p>Direct victim assistance including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis intervention • Emergency assistance • Resource and referral assistance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct counseling • Assistance with victim compensation claims • Assistance with property return • Orientation to the criminal justice system • Court escort • Case status/case disposition • Notification of family/friends • Employer notification/intervention • Assistance with restitution <p>Training and public awareness including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations and training for criminal justice agencies • Public presentations and publicity
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Program Name (Prefix)	Violence Against Women Vertical Prosecution (VV)
Program Description/Purpose	The Violence Against Women Vertical Prosecution Program is designed to improve the criminal justice system’s response to violent crimes against women through a coordinated, multi-disciplinary response. The dedicated units consist of highly qualified prosecutors and experienced victim advocates; subrecipients may also fund an investigator. This specialized unit focuses particular effort on cases, seeing them through from start to finish while also providing needed services to victims.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce caseloads of prosecutors • Vertical prosecution of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases • Provide advocacy to victims

VICTIM SERVICES CATEGORY

Program Name (Prefix)	Native American Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DS)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of the Native American Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program are to provide cultural competency trainings to agencies and other regional service providers on issues related to Native American women victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training with an emphasis on cultural competency provided to social service agencies, medical facilities, and law enforcement • Outreach programs regarding sexual assault and domestic violence service provisions to the local community and agencies • Advocacy and accompaniment to include, but not

	<p>limited to, assistance with restraining orders and court accompaniment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency food and clothing • Emergency shelter services to include, but not limited to: motel placement, short term housing assistance, placement in mainstream shelters <p>Other optional objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling/therapy • Peer counseling, talking circles, and support groups; and • Emergency transportation
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Program Name (Prefix)	California Advancing PREA (AP)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of the California Advancing the Prison Rape Elimination Act Program is to help bring the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act standards by establishing victim services for incarcerated survivors of sexual abuse.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure formal partnerships between local rape crisis centers and correctional facilities • Establish basic emergency services for victims of sexual assault in correctional facilities • Provide training and resources to correctional officials

Program Name (Prefix)	Domestic Violence Assistance (DV)
Program Description/Purpose	The Statewide Domestic Violence Assistance Program is designed to: (1) provide local assistance to existing service providers to maintain and/or expand services for victims of domestic violence and their children, based on need as demonstrated by prior service statistics, local crime statistics, current population and population projections, economic factors, geographic, and cultural factors; and (2) provide local assistance for the development and establishment of domestic violence services to currently unserved and underserved populations, including, but not limited to, rural areas, non-English speaking groups, minorities, the LGBTQ population, or geographical areas without services.
Program Objectives	<p>The program provides financial and technical assistance to local domestic violence centers in implementing all of the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-four hour crisis hotlines • Counseling

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business centers • Emergency “safe” homes or shelters for victims and families • Emergency food and clothing • Emergency response to calls from law enforcement • Hospital emergency room protocol and assistance • Emergency transportation • Court and social service advocacy • Legal assistance with temporary restraining orders, devices, and custody disputes • Community resource and referral • Household establishment assistance
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Program Name (Prefix)	Domestic Violence Response Team (VA)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of the Domestic Violence Response Team Program is to fund agencies to build protocols and practices for responding to domestic violence emergencies that exceed the standard response mandated in the Domestic Violence Assistance (DV) Program. Additionally, the focus is to build the capacity for response in areas with a demonstrated need for greater collaboration and coordination throughout the State in three-year intervals. Recipients are required to collaborate with local law enforcement to develop protocols and policies that guide the actions of law enforcement and domestic violence service provider in responding to victims of domestic violence.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for the coordination of services between domestic violence service providers and law enforcement organizations. • Provide training by local domestic violence service providers to law enforcement officers and 9-1-1 dispatchers on how to most effectively assist victims and connect them with DV services and advocacy. • Establish and implement practical and sustainable protocols that put victims seeking resources in face-to-face contact with a domestic violence advocate as soon as possible after the crime has been committed.

Program Name (Prefix)	Farmworker Women’s Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence (FW)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of the Farmworker Women’s Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Program is to develop and implement program activities aimed at addressing and

	impacting the issues of sexual assault and domestic violence among monolingual and bilingual Spanish-speaking and low-income farmworker women.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statewide outreach and education on sexual assault and domestic violence among monolingual, bilingual Spanish-speaking, and low-income farmworker women • Training to agencies addressing sexual assault and domestic violence in the farmworker community • Develop outreach materials focusing on the special needs of farmworker women • Disseminate information to Cal OES-funded Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence Subrecipients regarding the unique service provision needs of farmworker women • Link farmworker sexual assault and domestic violence victims to available resources • Coordinate and collaborate with Rape Crisis Centers, Domestic Violence Shelters and Victim/Witness Programs in all chapter areas

Program Name (Prefix)	Rape Crisis (RC)
Program Description/Purpose	The purpose of the Rape Crisis Program is to reduce the level of trauma experienced by sexual assault survivors through the provision of comprehensive and supportive services, to improve coordination of multi-disciplinary response systems, and to expand public awareness concerning sexual assault and its impact.
Program Objectives	<p>Rape crisis centers provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-hour crisis line • Accompaniment (medical exams, law enforcement, district attorneys) • Support during criminal justice proceedings • Participation in Sexual Assault response Team efforts • Education about the rape crisis center’s services and the issue of sexual assault

Program Name (Prefix)	Training & Technical Assistance (TE)
Program Description/Purpose	The Sexual Assault Training and Technical Assistance Program funds the federally-recognized sexual assault coalition in California to provide critical training for Cal OES-funded rape crisis centers (RCCs) throughout the State. Training and technical assistance is provided on issues such as organizational development, program planning, non-profit management, employee rights, information systems, fund development, and other issues related to the provision

	of services to sexual assault survivors. RCCs can request individual technical assistance on a variety of subjects and receive a response tailored to meet their agency’s specific needs.
Program Objectives	<p>Objectives are to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and training to rape crisis centers on such issues as organizational development, program planning, non-profit management, employee rights, information systems, and fund development • On-going communication on current and pertinent issues via newsletters, listserv, website, and media contact • Information and referrals to rape crisis centers, the general public or interested parties • Publications, manuals and reference materials to centers • Training opportunities such as annual leadership conference, regional/caucus meetings • Distribution of materials and coordination of statewide activities pertaining to sexual assault awareness month

COURTS CATEGORY

Program Name (Prefix)	Court Education and Training (CW)
Program Description/Purpose	The Program is designed to develop and provide trainings, seminars, publications, symposiums, and other programs designed to increase the knowledge of court personnel in cases involving domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and teen dating violence. These trainings are offered to both state and Tribal Court judges and all judicial officers.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct courses as part of continuing judicial studies program • Hold planning IPC meetings • Conduct regional court meetings

DISCRETIONARY CATEGORY

Program Name (Prefix)	Statewide Prevention (PP)
Program Description/Purpose	The Statewide Prevention Program provides coordination of domestic violence and sexual violence prevention efforts between partner agencies, provides technical assistance to Cal OES on the development and implementation of domestic violence and sexual violence prevention programs, and provides training and technical assistance to

	Cal OES program recipients under the Teen Dating Violence Prevention and the Family Violence Prevention Programs.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct on-site technical assistance to Cal OES prevention program subrecipients • Provide monthly networking opportunities for Cal OES prevention program subrecipients • Coordinate quarterly meetings to ensure state coordination around sexual assault and domestic violence prevention efforts

Program Name (Prefix)	Teen Dating Violence (TV)
Program Description/Purpose	The Teen Dating Violence Program is a comprehensive school-based dating violence prevention program that includes an educational curriculum, school policy development, and prevention campaigns. The purpose of the TV Program is to expand prevention efforts in California by funding local organizations that seek to address school climate change with their service area. The Program is intended for organizations which have prevention staff and provide prevention activities but need additional support and staff time to fully implement a comprehensive prevention program.
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a school climate survey • Conduct training for school staff and administrators • Support a youth leadership team in the school • Establish school teen dating violence prevention policy • Provide curriculum in classroom setting • Develop a school-wide prevention company

3. A description of how the funds will be distributed across the law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and discretionary allocation categories.

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

Specific programs in each category are identified in question number 2.

4. Documentation from prosecution, law enforcement, court, and victim services programs:

Please refer to Attachment C FY 2017 STOP Program Implementation Plan Letters of Support.

5. Information on how the state plans to meet the sexual assault set-aside, including how the state will ensure the funds are allocated for programs or projects in two or more allocations (law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and courts).

Currently, Cal OES exceeds the 20 percent allocation in two categories for sexual assault services by supporting the following programs:

Law Enforcement Category

- Campus Sexual Assault
- California Advancing PREA
- Farmworker Women Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence
- Medical Training Center
- Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Specialized Units

Victim Services Category

- American Indian Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
- Rape Crisis
- Sexual Assault Training & Technical Assistance

Additionally, the following training and prevention programs focus on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking:

- Court Education & Training
- Law Enforcement Training
- Legal Training
- Probation Officer Training
- Statewide Prevention Coordination
- Teen Dating Violence

C. Grant-making Strategy

1. A description of how the State will address the needs of sexual assault victims, domestic violence victims, domestic violence victims, dating violence victims, and stalking victims, as well as how the State will hold offenders who commit each of these crimes accountable.

California will address the needs of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking victims by promoting community coordination in all programs, implementing programs that impact victims at various points in their interaction with the criminal justice system, and through direct services.

The Law Enforcement Training Program trains first responders on how to effectively

respond to these crimes, how to provide a trauma-informed response to victims, and provide quality information for prosecution. The Violence Against Women Vertical Prosecution and Legal Training Programs work to improve prosecution of these cases and train prosecutors on how to work effectively with victims, including knowledge of the impact of trauma and the importance of their interactions with victims to avoid revictimization and causing further trauma.

The victim services programs implemented through the STOP Program address unserved/underserved victim populations (e.g., institutionalized victims), marginalized groups (e.g., Farmworker Women and Native American Women), and support the mainstream safety-net services of domestic violence shelter and rape crisis centers.

Offenders are best held accountable through the thorough investigation and prosecution of these cases. This is accomplished through specialized law enforcement units, vertical prosecution units, and continuous training at all levels of the criminal justice system.

2. A description of how the state will give priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need based on the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs.

California will give priority to geographic size with the greatest showing of need by committing to funding projects from small, medium, and large communities (based on population) for all competitive programs. Additionally, California will continue to have questions regarding the need for services and the lack of existing services in the rating process.

3. A description of how the state will determine the amount of subgrants based on the population and geographic area to be served.

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

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

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

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

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

Example #1: Service Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. A description of how the state will equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis including nonurban and rural areas of various geographic sizes.

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

5. A description of methods to be used for solicitation/review of proposals and selection of subgrant projects and for which sectors these methods apply, including whether the process will be competitive and whether the state plans to use pass-through administration for any or all categories of subgrants.

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

Non-Competitive Process (RFA)

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

Competitive Process (RFP)

The RFP is posted on the Cal OES website and includes information on which forms and instructions are necessary for the applicant to prepare a proposal for the program. The RFP also includes contact information that can be used by applicants to obtain technical assistance in preparing the proposal. In order to maintain equity and fairness to all

applicants, Cal OES does not provide assistance as to the substantive matters contained in applicants' proposals.

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

a) RFP Scoring Process

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

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

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

A formal written policy for past performance is also taken into consideration. This describes the process for considering a recipient's prior performance problems with the grant requirements in connection with the recipient's application for new funding. The procedure only applies where a project has had "serious" and "unacceptable" performance issues. Bonus points are not given for exceptional past performance, so as not to unfairly burden new applicants with a competitive disadvantage.

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

b) Notification to the Applicant and Appeal of Decision

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

6. A timeline for the STOP grant cycle.

Generally, all STOP Program funds are allocated in the year of the award.

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

7. Whether and which STOP subgrant projects will be funded on a multiple- or single-year basis.

Subgrantees are usually funded in one-year increments (in certain cases Cal OES may extend the time frame) and given a five-year funding commitment. At completion, Cal OES may initiate “continuous funding” or issue another competitive process. See above question 5 for more information on the RFA/RFP process.

8. A description of how the state will ensure that any subgrantees will consult with victim service providers during the course of developing their grant applications in order to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims.

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

9. A description of how the State will ensure that eligible entities are aware of funding opportunities, including projects serving underserved populations.

Cal OES has an extensive email list comprised of former stakeholders and potential partners throughout California. This list is constantly being revised, enlarged, and modified through outreach by Cal OES program managers. All funding opportunities are advertised on the Cal OES website as well as being sent out to the recipients of the email list. A more comprehensive email listserv will be used in 2017 to further improve our outreach.

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

Applicants are expected to offer cultural competency trainings, outreach, advocacy and accompaniment, as well as emergency food, clothing and shelter to underserved populations and link them to available resources. Projects may also provide additional services, as needed. Certain applicants must have protocols that include a comprehensive victim-centered strategy for addressing the needs of victims within the service provider's service area, including culturally appropriate strategies for addressing victims in underserved populations.

10. Information on projects that the State plans to fund, if known.

See above question 2.

D. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

- 1. Description of how the state will recognize and address the needs of underserved populations as defined by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) 2013. This includes information on how the state plans to meet the needs of the identified underserved populations, including but not limited to, culturally specific populations, victims who are underserved because of sexual orientation or gender identity, and victims with limited English proficiency.**

The IPC meets annually, at a minimum, to review the Plan and to make recommendations on creating new programs or expanding services to meet the needs of the underserved. During FY 2016-17 the IPC met and recommended that STOP Program Formula funding be used to sustain California's existing STOP Programs, including those that meet the needs of the underserved populations in California.

- 2. Specifics on how the state plans to meet the set aside for culturally specific community based organizations, including a description of how the State will reach out to community-based organizations that provide linguistically and culturally specific services.**

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

- Farmworker Women's Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Program; funding to Organizacion en California de Lideres Campesinas (see page 21 for more information).
- American Indian Women Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program; funding to Feather River Tribal Health, Indian Health Council, Two Feathers Native American Family

Services, United American Indian Involvement, Kene Me Wu Family Healing Center, and Round Valley Indian Tribes (see page 22 for more information).

3. A description of how the state will ensure that monies set aside to fund culturally specific services and activities for underserved populations are distributed equitably among those populations.

Cal OES recognizes and meaningfully responds to the needs of underserved populations. It will make every effort to ensure that monies set aside to fund linguistically and culturally specific services and activities for underserved populations are distributed equitably among those populations. Cal OES regularly exceeds the 10% Culturally Specific requirement in the Victim Services funding category, ensuring that underserved populations receive equitable shares of VAWA monies.

4. Specific information as to which subgrantees meet the required 10% set aside for culturally specific organizations within the victim services allocation (if known).

Organizacion en California de Lideres Campesinas, Feather River Tribal Health, Indian Health Council, Two Feathers Native American Family Services, United American Indian Involvement, Kene Me Wu Family Healing Center, and Round Valley Indian Tribes.