



**State of Michigan**  
**STOP Violence Against Women**  
**Formula Grant Program**  
**FFY 2022 Implementation Plan**

**Michigan Department of Health and Human Services**  
**Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board**  
**235 S Grand Avenue, Lansing MI 48909**

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## **I. Introduction**

- A.** The date on which the plan was approved by the State (this should be the final approval, after all other approvals required by the State are completed, such as approvals by the planning committee or by State officials).

The plan was approved on March 11, 2022.

- B.** The time period covered by the plan. ([28 C.F.R. 90.12\(a\)](#))

The time period covered by the plan is Federal Fiscal Year 2022 through Federal Fiscal Year 2025.

The **Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board (Board)** is a seven-member, governor-appointment Board established by the Michigan legislature in 1978. The Board is administratively housed within the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) and is responsible for, among other activities, administration more than 20 different sources of funding directed at domestic violence and sexual assault including the federal Services \*Training \* Officers \* Prosecutors \* (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program. In addition to STOP funding, the Board is responsible for administering Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPSA), Rape Prevention and Education, Sexual Assault Services Program, and several state funds that have been legislatively assigned to the Board. In 2018 the Board was administratively placed into the newly created Division of Victims Services (DVS). The new Division includes the Board and the Crime Victim Services Commission which is responsible for Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Compensation funding. This move and has allowed the State of Michigan to work in a much more coordinated way across funding streams.

***DRAFT Michigan STOP Implementation Plan***

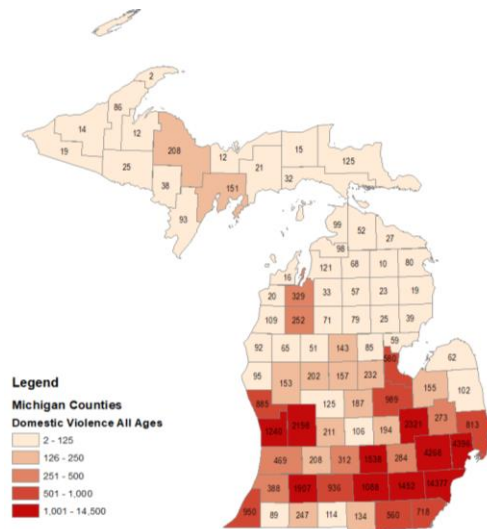
***Michigan Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board (Board/DVS)***

Throughout this document the term the **Board/DVS** is used in recognition of the Board's primary responsibility for STOP funding and coordinated funding activities of DVS.

## II. Needs and Context

There were 64,778 incidents of domestic violence and 5,994 incidents of sexual assault reported to law enforcement in Michigan in 2020.<sup>1</sup> These crimes were spread across the state with the highest number of reports coming from Michigan largest populations centers. A 2019 project supported by DVS mapped victims by county. The below maps and tables from this 2019 report and provide a helpful snapshot of domestic violence and sexual assault across the state.<sup>2</sup>

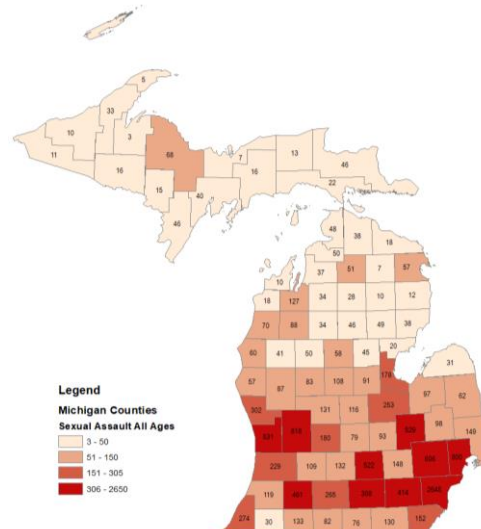
### Victims of Domestic Violence by County



#### Counties with Highest # of Victims

County	# of Victims
Wayne	14,377
Macomb	4,396
Oakland	4,268
Genesee	2,321
Kent	2,198
Kalamazoo	1,907
Ingham	1,538
Washtenaw	1,452
Ottawa	1,240
Jackson	1,088

### Sexual Assault Victims by County



#### Counties with Highest # of Victims

County	# of Victims
Wayne	2,645
Kent	818
Macomb	800
Oakland	606
Ottawa	531
Genesee	529
Ingham	522
Kalamazoo	461
Washtenaw	414
Jackson	308

<sup>1</sup> 2020 Michigan Crime Incident Reporting (MICR)-Crime in Michigan Annual report.

<sup>2</sup> *Michigan Crime Data Mapping and Victim Services, Report of Victim Counts by County in Michigan based on 2018 Michigan Incident Crime Reporting Data*, prepared for the Division of Victim Service by the Michigan Public Health Institute, 2020.

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In 2021 the Board/DVS conducted a comprehensive survey of victim service providers, tribal and law enforcement organizations to assess the perceived needs of domestic and sexual violence victims in Michigan.<sup>3</sup> The survey covered topics such as victim needs, gaps in services, barriers to service provision, underserved populations, and providers ability to accommodate. See attached survey results.

The survey confirmed long standing and well understood needs for victims including housing, transportation, childcare, crisis support/counseling, legal and medical assistance. It should be noted that the survey was completed during the COVID pandemic and was doubtlessly impacted by those circumstances. Michigan has seen a crisis in affordable housing which has been exacerbated by COVID and is reflected in the survey findings. Highlights from the survey revealed highest need areas for victims of domestic violence included need for emergency funds, long term housing, and civil legal assistance. The highest need areas for victim of sexual assault including the need for counseling/therapy, criminal justice assistance/advocacy, and crisis emergency intervention. Comparing perceived needs versus service provider capacity to meet those needs revealed the largest gaps in services for victim of domestic violence were childcare, employment training, and long-term housing while the largest gaps in services for victim of sexual assault were childcare, sexual assault medical forensic examinations and long-term housing.

Survey respondents identified systemic and historical barriers to help seeking. These results highlighted the need for continued and creative investment in coordinated community

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<sup>3</sup> *Needs Assessment Survey: Survey of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault Survivor Needs, Services, and Resources*, Michigan Public Health Institute and Michigan Division of Victim Services, November 2021.



responses efforts. Only 25% of survey respondents identified their coordinated community response efforts as highly effective. The majority (91%) of survey respondents reported that victims' lack of belief in the criminal justice system to provide accountability was a barrier to seeking services and help, followed by victims' feeling of shame or embarrassment (86%), and fear that seeking services would trigger a child protective services response against the victim (84%). Other barriers to receiving services included the number of organizations survivors must connect with to meet their needs, lack of awareness of services, the lack of coordination among service providers, and limitations in reaching underserved/unserved survivor populations.

In addition to data collected for the survey, ongoing consultation has revealed a changing landscape caused by COVID. Victim service providers and community partners are required to navigate a new service environment and engage with and support survivors in new ways that may be permanent. For example, a shift to remote court proceedings has required rethinking a survivor's ability to participate in ways that are safe and empowering. Advocacy organizations have had to work to ensure access to in person and remote services that are mindful of virtual spaces, technology access, and public health concerns. It is anticipated that this is an emerging trend that will require continued funding adaptability.

Finally, training of criminal justice personnel was identified as a critical need for improving the response to both domestic violence and sexual assault. Training needs for law enforcement and prosecutors included:

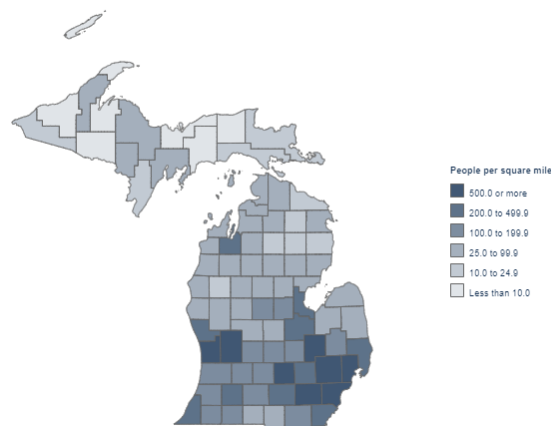
- Improved victim response trainings, including victim-centered and trauma-informed responses
- Specific trainings on the dynamics of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking

- Implicit bias and cultural and racial sensitivity
- Training on offender behaviors and patterns, high risk assessments

**A. Demographic information regarding the population of the State derived from the most recent available United States Census Bureau data including population data on race, ethnicity, age, disability, and limited English proficiency. (28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(1))**

Michigan's population is estimated at 10,077,331 and is spread over a large geographic area, roughly 96,000 sq. miles.<sup>4</sup> Roughly 78% of the state's population live in counties designated as urban with 38% of the total population located in the three southeast Michigan counties including and surrounding the city of Detroit.

Population Density in Michigan Counties: 2020



Other population centers are in the southern half of the state, including mid and lower Michigan communities around the cities of Ann Arbor, Lansing, Flint, Saginaw, and Grand Rapids. Roughly 22% of the state's population is rural including the upper peninsula and the northern lower-peninsula—these two regions account for well over half Michigan's size.

**Race/Ethnicity:** Michigan's demographic breakdown follows. Data on the below table was taken from the US Census Bureau.<sup>5</sup> Section II.B below further breaks race/ethnicity information out by geographic region.

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<sup>4</sup> [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Michigan](#), retrieved 11/22/21.

<sup>5</sup> [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Michigan](#), retrieved 11/22/21.

<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>Statewide Percentage</b>
Black or African American alone	14.1%
American Indian and Alaskan Native alone	.7%
Asian alone	3.4%
Two or more races	2.5%
Hispanic Latino	5.3%
White alone (not Hispanic or Latino)	74.7%

**Language:** The top three languages, other than English, spoken in Michigan are identified below including the number of individuals from that language population speaking English “less than very well.”<sup>6</sup>

<b>Language</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>% of state population</b>	<b>% speaking English less than very well (count)</b>	<b>% speaking English very well</b>
<b>Spanish</b>	273,083	2.9%	<b>34.8% (95,200)</b>	65.2%
<b>Arabic</b>	128,073	1.4%	<b>42% (53,8000)</b>	58%
<b>Chinese</b>	46,425	.5%	<b>51% (23,7000)</b>	49%

**Disability:** The Centers for Disease Control identifies 29% of Michigan’s population as having a disability, distributed across the following functional disabilities: <sup>7</sup>

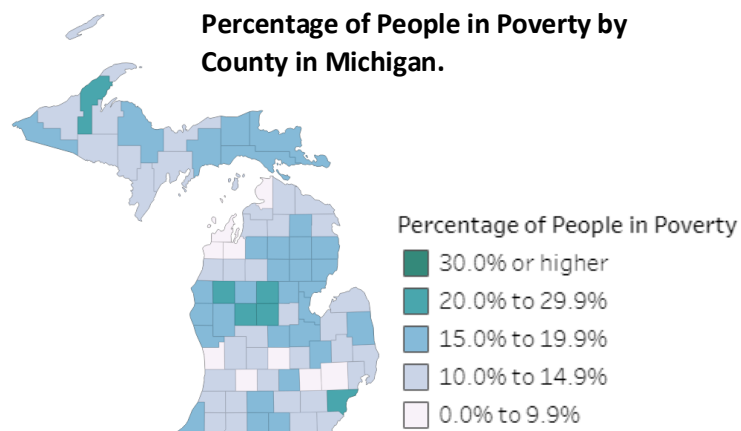
<b>Disability</b>	<b>Statewide</b>
<b>Mobility</b> (Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs)	13%
<b>Cognition</b> (Serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions)	14%
<b>Independent Living</b> (Serious difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office)	8%
<b>Hearing</b> (Deafness or serious difficulty hearing)	7%
<b>Vision</b> (Blind or serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses)	4%
<b>Self-care</b> (Difficulty dressing or bathing)	4%

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<sup>6</sup> [The Demographic Statistical Atlas of the United States - Statistical Atlas](#) generated from the American Community Survey, retrieved 11/23/21.

<sup>7</sup> [Disability & Health U.S. State Profile Data: Michigan | CDC](#), retrieved 11/23/21.

**Poverty:** Even before the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic began, about 14% of Michiganders were living in poverty (based on Census Bureau defined poverty thresholds) and another 29% of households were struggling to



make ends meet.<sup>8</sup> Poverty in Michigan is distributed across the state between rural and urban communities, with a cluster of poverty in several rural mid-Michigan communities as noted in this figure.<sup>9</sup>

The below table identifies Michigan counties with the highest poverty rates.

County	Poverty Percentage
Isabella (mid-Michigan)	26%
Clare (mid-Michigan)	22.7%
Wayne (southeast Michigan)	22.3%
Mecosta (mid-Michigan)	21.2%
Lake (mid-Michigan)	21%
Houghton (Northern Michigan)	20.2%

Using another metric, the Asset Limited, Income Constrained, and Employed (ALICE), shows a concentration of poverty in northern Michigan. ALICE was developed by the United Way and it counts the number of households in each county, as well as statewide, whose income puts them above the federal poverty line, and yet they still cannot afford a basic household budget.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> [Michigan poverty map shows economic security by county | University of Michigan News \(umich.edu\)](#), retrieved 11/23/21.

<sup>9</sup> [Percentage of People in Poverty by County: 2015-2019 \(census.gov\)](#), retrieved 11/23/21.

<sup>10</sup> [Michigan poverty map shows economic security by county | University of Michigan News \(umich.edu\)](#), retrieved 11/23/21.

County	ALICE Households
Baraga (northern Michigan)	43%
Alger (northern Michigan)	40.6%
Luce (northern Michigan)	40.1%
Montmorency (northern Michigan)	38.7%
Lake (mid-Michigan)	38.3%

**Unemployment:** The unemployment rate for Michigan is 6.1% in October of 2021 with the follow county level rates.<sup>11</sup>

County	Unemployment rate
Cheboygan (northern Michigan)	14.6%
Wayne (southeast Michigan)	13.8%
Mackinac (northern Michigan)	13.4%
Montmorency (northern Michigan)	13.1%
Lapeer (mid-Michigan)	12.5%

**Electronic Access:** According to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity, an estimated 1.24 million Michigan households (31.5%) do not have a permanent fixed internet connection. Black and Latino Michiganders are nearly half as likely to have a home broadband connection than non-Black or Latino residents.<sup>12</sup> Reliable internet access remains a challenge in many rural Michigan communities as well.

**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. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(E); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(e)). (REQUIRED)**

The Board/DVS relied on publicly available data sets, conducted surveys, and ongoing networking and meetings to identify unserved and underserved populations within the state.

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<sup>11</sup> [Local Area Unemployment Statistics Home Page \(bls.gov\)](#), retrieved 11/23/21.

<sup>12</sup> [2021 Update to the Michigan Broadband Roadmap, Michigan office of High-Speed Internet](#), Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity. November 2021

- **Data Sets:** The Board/DVS relied primarily on federal 2020 census data. The following maps rely on data from the US Census Bureau to display the geographic distribution of populations. This data was generated for each population and included individuals who identified a single race/ethnicity or individuals who identify as two or more races including the race/ethnicity mapped. In addition to census data, the Board/DVS pulled data from several other sources indicated throughout in footnotes. It should be noted that census data poorly represents the diversity of many communities and represents an undercount of some communities.<sup>13</sup> While the 2020 census data is still being analyzed in detail, post census analysis of the 2010 census is instructive and indicates statistically significant nationwide undercounts of the Black population (2%), Hispanic population (1.5%) and American Indian/Alaskan Native (4.9%).<sup>14</sup> The Board/DVS is working to find more refined tools for future planning.
- **Surveys:** Described in greater detail below, the Board also relied on the result of statewide surveys to further understand unserved and underserved communities in Michigan.
- **Ongoing networking and meetings:** The Board engages in on going connections with grantees, tribes, and community partners across the state to continue to identify underserved communities.

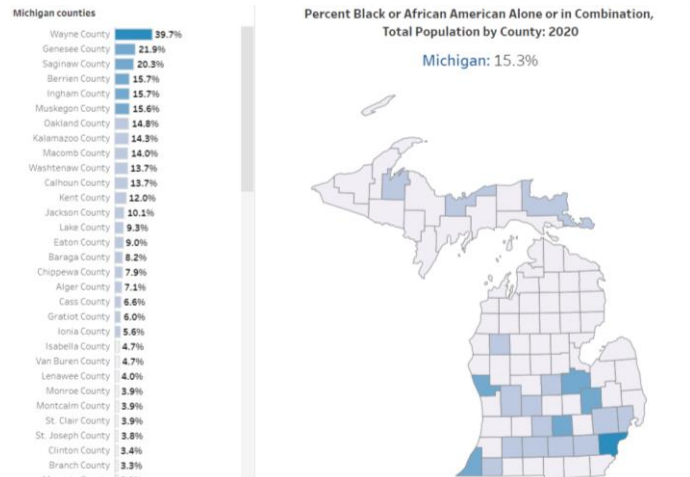
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<sup>13</sup> Urban Institute, Exploring the 2020 Census's Accuracy and Utility, [2020 census and the consequences of miscounts for fair outcomes michigan.pdf \(urban.org\)](#), retrieved 11/23/2021.

<sup>14</sup> [Census Bureau Releases Estimates of Undercount and Overcount in the 2010 Census - 2010 Census - Newsroom - U.S. Census Bureau](#), retrieved on 12/14/2021.

### The Black/African American

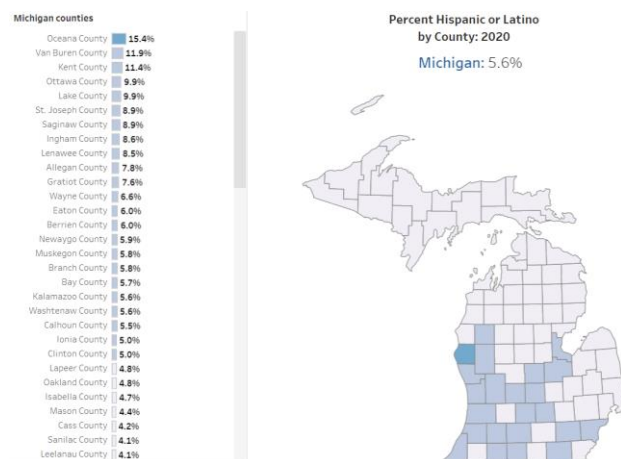
population represents Michigan's largest racial/ethnic group within the federal defined category of underserved with over 15% of the state's population, 1.5 million individuals, identifying as Black/African American in combination. This population



is spread throughout the state of Michigan as indicated on the below figure reflecting county population.<sup>15</sup> Within many of these counties significant racial segregation persists.<sup>16</sup>

### Michigan's Hispanic/Latino

population is spread throughout lower and mid-Michigan as indicated on the figure reflecting county population.<sup>17</sup> Approximately 5.6% of the state's population, 560,000 individuals, identify as Hispanic/Latino in combination.



Oakland County and Wayne County in Southeast Michigan have significant Hispanic/Latino populations whose totals are obscured when combined with county wide data, 54,000 (Oakland) and 75,000 (Wayne) individuals identifying as Hispanic/Latino in combination in those counties.

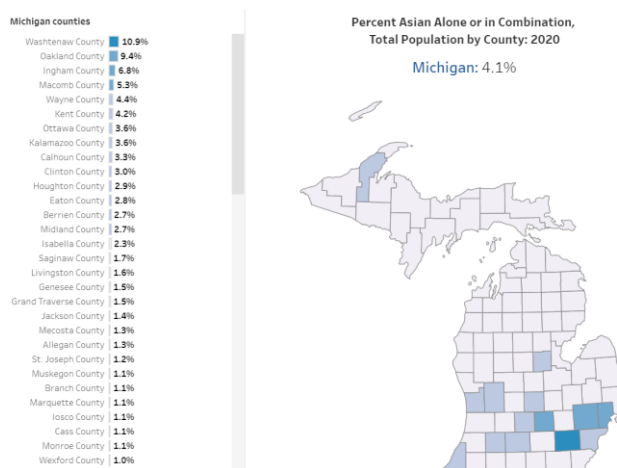
<sup>15</sup> Mapped images generated from US Census Bureau, retrieved 11/23/2021  
[https://public.tableau.com/shared/DS2HHBC2J?:display\\_count=y&origin=viz\\_share\\_link&embed=y&device=phone](https://public.tableau.com/shared/DS2HHBC2J?:display_count=y&origin=viz_share_link&embed=y&device=phone)

<sup>16</sup> Residential Segregation Data for U.S. Metro Areas (governing.com), retrieved 11/23/2021.

<sup>17</sup> Mapped images generated from US Census Bureau website using tableau, retrieved on 11/23/2021 from  
[https://public.tableau.com/shared/WPSNXF929?:tabs=n&display\\_count=y&origin=viz\\_share\\_link&embed=y](https://public.tableau.com/shared/WPSNXF929?:tabs=n&display_count=y&origin=viz_share_link&embed=y)

The west side of the state also contains cities with large Latino/Hispanic populations including Kent County and the city of Grand Rapids with 66,000 individuals identifying as Hispanic/Latino. Among Michigan's Latino/Hispanic population are smaller rural communities that include migrant farmworkers, particularly on the west side of the state. For example, Oceana County, a county with a relatively small population, has an estimated Hispanic/Latino population of 4,108 individuals accounting for 15.4% of that county's total population.

Michigan's **Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI)** population is 4.1% in combination, 410,000 individuals, with the largest Asian communities located in Washtenaw, Oakland, Ingham, Macomb, and Wayne counties. Population analysis conducted by PEW in 2019 indicates that



Michigan's AAPI population is distributed across the following ethnicities: Indian (31%), Chinese (17%), and Korean (9%).<sup>18</sup> Other population analysis completed in 2018 by the organization AAPI Votes indicates that Michigan also has significant Filipino and Japanese populations.<sup>19</sup>

Another Michigan population of significance are individuals who identify as having **Arab ancestry** with an estimated 227,500 individuals in Michigan, making it second to California for the state with the largest population of this identity.<sup>20</sup> This accounts for 2.2% of Michigan total

<sup>18</sup>[Three largest Asian origin groups by state, 2019 | Pew Research Center](#)

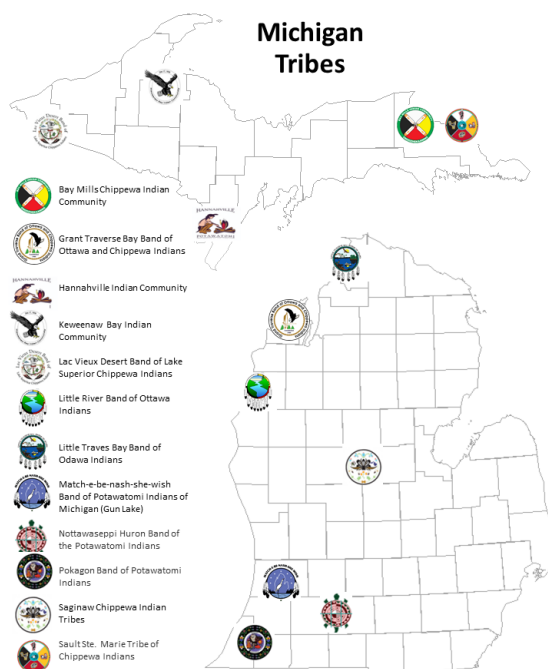
<sup>19</sup>[2018-factsheets-final.indd \(apiavote.org\)](#)

<sup>20</sup> Arab American Institute, [Michigan — Yalla Count Me In!](#)



population. Michigan counties with the largest Arab populations include Wayne (98,206), Macomb (56,470), Oakland (50,422), Washtenaw (7,888) and Ingham (7,404) Counties. The city of Dearborn, located in Wayne County, is often identified as the city in Michigan with the single largest Arab population.<sup>21</sup> Michigan maps are not available for this population through the Census Bureau.

**American Indian/Alaskan Native:** Michigan is home to 12 federally recognized Anishinaabe Tribes. All 12 Tribal Nations are sovereign and fall into one of three major Tribal groups: the Chippewa (Ojibwe), Ottawa (Odawa), and the Potawatomi (Bodawotomi). Approximately 2.4% of Michigan's population, 240,000 individuals, identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native in combination. Several counties report populations as high as 22% when reported in combination.<sup>22</sup> As noted above, the American Indian/Alaskan Native population has historically been undercounted and has been noted as the most undercounted group on the census.<sup>23</sup>



Geographically, the largest reservations in Michigan are the Saginaw Chippewa Reservation

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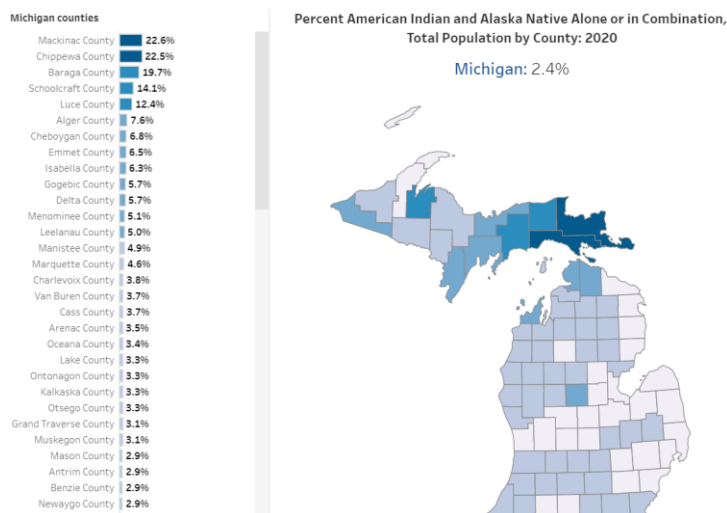
<sup>21</sup> [Table 1. First, Second, and Total Responses to the Ancestry Question by Detailed Ancestry Code: 2000"](#). U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved 2 December 2010.

<sup>22</sup> US Census Bureau, Percent American Indian and Alaska Native Alone, Total Population by County: [https://public.tableau.com/shared/X2QK2QRYR?:display\\_count=n&:origin=viz\\_share\\_link&:embed=y](https://public.tableau.com/shared/X2QK2QRYR?:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link&:embed=y)

<sup>23</sup> [Census Bureau Releases Estimates of Undercount and Overcount in the 2010 Census - 2010 Census - Newsroom - U.S. Census Bureau](#), retrieved on 12/14/2021.; [Native Americans, the census' most undercounted racial group, fight for an accurate 2020 tally \(nbcnews.com\)](#), retrieved 12/14/2021.

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and the Keweenaw Bay Reservation. Every Tribe owns some amount of reservation and/or trust land, but the majority of Tribal members throughout the state do not reside on Tribal land.

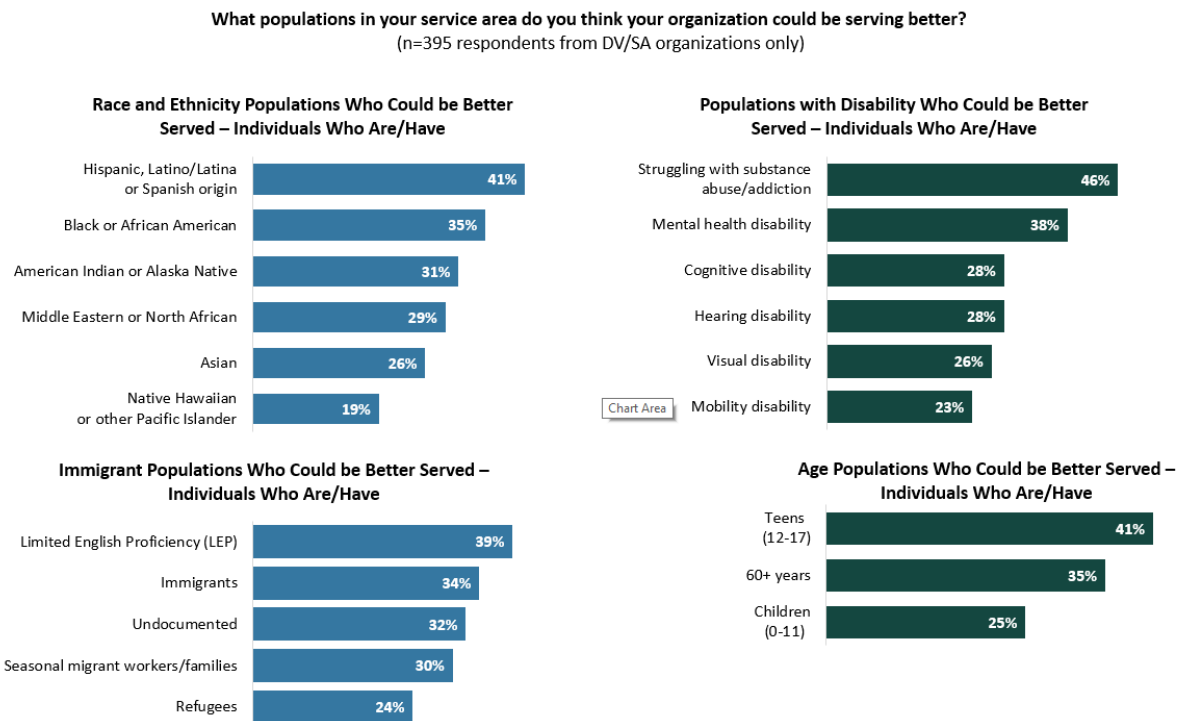


**Survey Data:** In addition to relying on Census data to determine underserved populations, the Board/DVS undertook a large survey of Michigan victim service provider and criminal justice responders to identify, among other areas, barriers to service and populations that could be better served in Michigan.<sup>24</sup> The survey was distributed statewide more than 160 organizations, including culturally specific organizations, and was completed by over 500 individuals. A total of 29% of survey respondents identified limitations in reaching underserved communities as a critical barrier to survivors' access to services, while 28% of survey respondents identified lack of language/culturally accessible services as a critical barrier to access for survivors. Survey respondents identified underserved and unserved populations across

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<sup>24</sup> *Needs Assessment Survey: Survey of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault Survivor Needs, Services, and Resources*, Michigan Public Health Institute and Michigan Division of Victim Services, November 2021.

several categories by indicating communities that could be better served by their organization or community.



In addition, survey respondents identified that LGBTQ communities (49%), currently or formerly incarcerated individuals (32%), rural communities (28%), and Veterans (21%) could be better served by their organization or community.

Finally, the Division of Victim Services in collaboration with Michigan Victim Advocacy Network (MiVAN), a DVS technical assistance provider, recently release the 2020 State of Crime Victim Advocacy in Michigan report.<sup>25</sup> Among other topics, this survey provides a snapshot of the victim advocate job responsibilities, training needs and the diversity of the advocacy workforce across the state. This survey identified that the overwhelming majority of

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<sup>25</sup> 2020 State of Crime Victim Advocacy in Michigan, Michigan Victim Advocacy Network.

Michigan advocates identify work with marginalized populations as part of their job responsibilities. Almost 25% of those advocates also reported low confidence in this work and 50% of advocates reported the desire for more training on these topics.

**Other activities:** The Board/DVS engages in ongoing activities, networking, and relationship building with local and statewide organizations that help identify underserved and unserved communities and their needs.

- **Quality Assurance and Monitoring/Technical Assistance:** The Board/DVS engages in ongoing Quality Assurance and Monitoring visits/reviews and technical assistance with funded programs statewide. A routine aspect of program visits, and technical assistance is to explore with programs any underserved or unserved communities within a given service area and support the program in reaching out to those communities. This is an essential way in which the Board/DVS learns at a very granular level about marginalized and underserved communities in regions of the state that include small populations of concern such as Amish in the westside of the state, the Hmong community and Korean community in metro-Detroit, the refugee communities in the Lansing area, and specific migrant communities.
- **Agency Director's Meetings:** These meetings are held tri-annually (three times per year) and include most program directors receiving domestic violence or sexual assault specific funding. During these two-day meetings, information and resources are shared and professional development topics are explored. These meetings always include a component about reaching underserved and unserved communities and attendees have the opportunity to discuss local concerns and solutions.

- **Dedicated Projects/Staff:** Assigned DVS staff work to develop connections and relationships with staff from culturally-specific community-based organizations statewide—including organizations funded by the Board/DVS and emerging organizations looking for funding opportunities. These efforts continue to help board staff learn about unserved and underserved populations in Michigan.

### **III. Description of Planning Process**

#### **A. A brief description of the planning process**

The Board/DVS approaches funding planning and consultation as a continuous process that takes place through ongoing work and relationship building with grantees, state partner organizations, constituent groups, and the STOP Planning Committee. In addition to in person connections and meetings, this funding cycle included several large surveys that reached a broad range of organizations providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The STOP Planning Committee met as part of the 2022 STOP Plan over the course of 12 months to provide input into survey/consultation tools used by the Board/DVS and to advise, review, and comment on the 2022 STOP Plan.

#### **B. Documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(B); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(7)).**

STOP planning committee members included:

**BRUINSMA, CHERI**

Chief Executive Officer  
Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council  
(State Prosecution Organization)

**CARR-SHUNK, RACHEL**

Executive Director  
Uniting Three Fires Against Violence  
(Tribal DV/SA Coalition)

**HERNANDEZ, DOLORES**

Program Director  
CHASS Center/LA VIDA  
(Underserved/Culturally Specific Organization)

**JOHNSON, KALIMAH**

Executive Director

SASHA Center  
(Underserved/Culturally Specific Organization)

**KRAMP, HERMINA**  
Deputy Executive Director  
Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards  
(Law Enforcement Organization)

**MITCHELL, CHARISSE**  
Chief Executive Officer  
YWCA West Central Michigan  
(Dual DV/SA Victim Service Organization)

**NIMEH, AIMEE**  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
HAVEN  
(Dual DV/SA Victim Service Organization)

**O'NEIL, CHERYL**  
Executive Director  
Caring House  
(Dual DV/SA Victim Service Organization)

**PROUT-RENNIE, SARAH**  
Executive Director  
Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence  
(Dual DV/SA Coalition)

**ROBERTS, ERIN**  
Associate Director/Therapy Team Supervisor  
Center for Survivors, Michigan State University  
Student Services Building  
(SA Victim Service Organization)

**SCHLEBAH, SEMAA**  
Supervisor – VOCA Program  
Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services  
(Underserved/Population Specific Organization)

**WARD, CYNTHIA**  
District Court Judge  
54-A District Court  
(State/Local Court)

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Three Planning Committee Meetings and one Office Hours Session were held remotely over the course of more than a year. As detailed here:

	<b>E-mail Notice Sent</b>	<b>Remote Meeting Date</b>
<b>Meeting One</b>	October 20, 2020	January 27, 2021
<b>Meeting Two</b>	June 21, 2021	October 5, 2021
<b>Meeting Three</b>	October 5, 2021	December 14, 2021
<b>Office Hours</b>	December 16, 2021	January 19, 2022

The Planning Committee assisted in designing and analyzing the results of the *Needs Assessment Survey: Survey of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault Survivor Needs, Services, and Resources*— a survey that was distributed to over 500 Michigan victim service providers and criminal justice responders to assist in funding planning. The Planning Committee provided input into overall funding priorities and goals during the drafting phases of the process. The draft plan and final copies were distributed as follows:

	<b>Distribution Date</b>	<b>Comments Due</b>
<b>Draft Plan</b>	December 7, 2021	January 24, 2022
<b>Final Plan</b>	February 17, 2022	March 9, 2022

Individual participation in the planning process was documented through meeting attendance, notes, and surveys that are available for review.

**C. A description of consultation with other collaborative partners not included in the planning committee (See “III.D” below for information on consulting and coordinating with tribes).**

The Board/DVS approaches funding planning as a continuous process that takes place through ongoing work and relationship building with grantees, state partner organizations, constituent groups, and the STOP planning committee. This funding cycle included several large



surveys that reached a broad range of organizations individuals providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

**Needs Assessment Survey: Survey of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault Survivor Needs, Services, and Resources:** In partnership with the Michigan Public Health Institute, the Board/DVS conducted a large needs assessment survey as a significant method of competing the required funding consultation during this funding cycle. The survey included over 50 questions, including 15 open-ended narrative responses. The survey covered a broad range of topics including:

- Domestic violence/stalking survivor needs
- Sexual assault survivor needs
- Organizational/community capacity to meet domestic violence/stalking survivor needs
- Organizational/community capacity to meet sexual assault survivor needs
- Identification of underserved populations and needs
- Organizational capacity to meet the needs of underserved populations
- Limited English Proficiency (LEP) populations and accommodations
- Community-based culturally specific service organizations
- Organizational barriers to service access
- Historical/oppression barriers to service access
- Funding barriers to service provision
- Staffing barriers to service provision
- Program evaluation tools
- Outreach and awareness tools

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- Criminal justice training needs
- Domestic violence coordinated community response efforts
- Sexual assault coordinated community response efforts
- Emerging issues, future directions, and recommendations

The survey was sent to more than 160 organizations in Michigan that provide services to victims of crime including community-based domestic and sexual violence service providers, culturally specific community based victim service organizations, Michigan's twelve federally recognized tribes, Child Advocacy Centers, prosecutor/law enforcement based victim advocates, prosecution and law enforcement agencies, and statewide partner organization such the Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence and Uniting Three Fires Against Violence (Tribal Coalition). The survey was circulated in the summer of 2021 and completed by 545 individuals from across the state. Surveyed organizations included (see attached excel spreadsheet). The 2021 VAWA Needs Assessment Survey Included the following organizations:

- 41 dual DV/SA victim service organizations
- 8 population specific victim service organizations (not including tribes)
- 9 domestic violence victim service organizations
- 4 sexual assault victim service organizations
- 12 Tribes
- Other including general victim service providers, child advocacy centers, courts, prosecution, law enforcement, statewide coalitions, statewide membership organizations, and others

Respondents included the following:

- 55% victim service providers from dual domestic violence sexual assault organization

- 11% victim service providers from sexual specific organizations
- 8% victim service providers from domestic violence specific organizations
- 13% law enforcement/prosecution
- 3% Tribal victim service providers
- 6% Population specific organizations (across categories)
- 10% Other

In addition, 35% of survey respondents were in leadership positions within their organization.

The survey had a geographic reach that was also reflective of Michigan, with 44% of respondents from primarily rural communities and the remaining 66% from a combination of urban and suburban communities. Survey results were compiled into a 50-page report and included nearly one thousand narrative responses that were analyzed and review by Board/DVS staff.

The **2020 State of Crime Victim Advocacy in Michigan** also helps to inform Michigan's planning processes. This survey was conducted by DVS technical assistance provider the Michigan Victim Advocacy Network (MiIVAN). It was completed by 486 advocates from 107 agencies from all of Michigan's 83 counties. Survey respondents identified as African American (10%), Hispanic/Latinx (5%), Asian American (2%), Native American (4%), and white (80%). This survey gives a picture of training needs, the skills and gaps of Michigan victim advocates. In addition, it explores workforce issues such as victim advocacy staff diversity, satisfaction, burnout, and retention indicators. It has been a helpful tool for the Board/DVS and our statewide training and technical assistance partner organizations to identify areas for increased technical assistance and capacity building with currently funded domestic and

sexual violence service organizations. It has also been widely shared with funded programs as a tool to help with staff planning, retention, and supporting staff diversity.

A broader assessment that directly surveyed crime victims was funded by the Division of Victim Services and completed in 2020 entitled **Michigan’s Crime Victim Needs Assessment: Understanding Victim Survivors Perceptions of Accountability, Justice, Safety and Care Seeking**. This assessment was conducted in partnership with Dr. Heather McCauley at Michigan State University. It was completed through in-depth interviews and surveys reaching nearly 100 crime survivors in Michigan. The purpose of this community-engaged needs assessment was to understand crime victims’ perceptions of justice and care-seeking to inform strategies for serving the nuanced and multiple needs of crime victims in Michigan, including domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Board/DVS engages in **ongoing activities, networking, and relationship building with local and statewide organizations** that help identify funding needs and review funding planning on a year-round basis.

- **Coordinated work with State Partners:** The Board/DVS leadership maintain regular meetings with our State partners throughout the year. These include monthly meetings with the Tribal and State Coalitions (UTFAV and MCEDSV, respectively), Child Advocacy Centers of Michigan (CACMI), and the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan (PAAM) and quarterly meetings with Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES) and the Attorney General’s Office. Though these meetings the board discusses emerging issues and funding needs across the state and across STOP funding statutory areas of victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.

- **Agency Director’s Meetings:** These meetings are held tri-annually (three times per year) and include most program directors receiving DV/SA funding. Funding needs and emerging issues are always a part of the meeting agenda. The Board/DVS leadership and staff use this time as an opportunity to meet with and learn from smaller groups of directors about their challenges, successes, and needs as they relate to funding and services.
- **Quality Assurance and Monitoring/Technical Assistance:** As discussed above the Board/DVS engages in Quality Assurance and Monitoring visits/reviews and technical assistance with funded programs statewide. Each funded program is visited twice during a five-year award period. Part of this multi-day process includes identification of emerging trends, administrative challenges, and evaluation of services. This is a critical tool that helps inform ongoing funding planning for Board/DVS.
- **Research Consultation and Partnerships with Universities:** The Board/DVS leadership maintains positive relationships with researchers from Michigan universities (primarily Wayne State, Michigan State, and the University of Michigan). These researchers are engaged in a variety of research efforts regarding violence and crime victimization, many focused on domestic and sexual violence. These relationships often allow the Board/DVS to incorporate emerging research about crime victim needs across Michigan’s communities into programmatic efforts.
- **Dedicated Projects/Staff:** DVS has staff dedicated to working with culturally specific community-based organizations statewide. These efforts have been critical for funding planning and development of emerging organizations.

**Consultation with population specific/culturally specific/organizations.** As indicated above our larger consultation efforts with population specific organizations, representative from underserved communities, and culturally specific organizations include outreach through surveys, participation in agency directors meeting, and individual connections through networking and technical assistance provided by DVS staff dedicated to working with culturally specific community-based organizations statewide. Population specific/culturally specific organizations were selected for consultation based on those that are currently funded by DVS, have indicated an interest in funding, or were identified the dedicated DVS staff person. Demographics and barriers/historical lack of access to services for each population are part of all consultation strategies. For example, the 2021 VAW Needs Assessment Survey included a series of question asking respondents to identify unserved and underserved populations in their communities, how to better serve these populations, availability of culturally specific services. The survey also explored barriers to accessing services including barriers related to systemic and historic oppression. See executive summary attached. Full survey results are over 100 pages of quantitate and qualitative results. The 2020 Advocacy Survey included demographic analysis of victim advocate burnout and organizational support for populations specific staff as well as individual advocate's confidence in serving historically underserved populations—key components to understanding barriers to providing services to underserved/unserved and populations specific sexual assault and domestic violence victims. See attached survey results. Finally, Agency Directors Meeting have standing agenda items related to services for underserved/unserved and population specific communities and includes panel presentations and talking circles featuring individuals from population specific organizations, representative from

underserved communities, and culturally specific organizations to explore these issues and dialog about needs and solutions.

**D. Consultation and coordination with tribes (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(3) and (c)(2)(iii))**

**1. A description of efforts to reach tribes.**

The Board/DVS and the 12 federally recognized Tribes within the geographic boundaries of Michigan have a solid history of collaborating to create and sustain funding opportunities for Tribes to address domestic and sexual violence within their communities. This work actively began in 2014 when initial meetings were held between Tribal leaders/advocates and Board leadership and staff. An issue of significance that arose during this time and during the subsequent 2017 STOP funding planning process was that the historically used funding formula was based on geography and a comprehensive service model that excluded Tribal applicants. Based on feedback during these STOP planning processes the funding formula was replaced with a competitive process in 2019 that allowed for greater diversity among applicants, including Tribes. On-going communication with the Tribes remains a crucial piece of DVS' work. The following is a sampling of the methods used to maintain open conversation:

- DVS Director has met bi-monthly for the past 18-24 months with Uniting Three Fires Against Violence and the Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence (MCEDSV).
- DVS staff attends Michigan's Tribal Leadership Summit annually. The STOP plan is available at that meeting for review and feedback is collected.
- DVS staff, including the DVS Director, attended OVW and OVC Tribal Consultation in person prior to Covid 19 and virtually during the ongoing pandemic. Participation in

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these events continues to inform the Board/DVS' funding plan for STOP and other DVS administered funds. Among other topics, Federal Tribal Consultation includes the following topics: (1) Administering Tribal funds and programs; (2) Enhancing the safety of Indian women from perpetrators of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, homicide, stalking, and sex trafficking; (3) Strengthening the federal response to such crimes; and, (4) Improving access to local, regional, State, and Federal crime information databases and criminal justice information systems.

- DVS staff attends the Michigan Tribal Victim Advocate Consortium (MTVAC) quarterly meetings. During the initial part of Covid 19, they began meeting weekly and now meet bi-weekly on Zoom. DVS staff is always present.
- Funded Tribal program staff attend DVS tri-annual meetings of Agency Directors.
- UTFAV and funded tribal programs are included on all grantee Board correspondence. These e-mail notifications include training announcements, funding opportunities and state and federal legislative and policy changes.
- DVS maintains staff to address statewide planning, identify gaps, and continue to work with underserved communities including Tribes.
- UTFAV staff regularly attend MDSVPTB meetings.

Past engagement with Tribes has led to significant enhancements across funding sources including:

- 10 Tribes currently funded by DVS through a variety of sources
- Evolution of STOP funding from a formula, that historically excluded Tribes as eligible entities, to competitive award
- Launch of the Eastern Upper Peninsula Tribal Sexual Assault Pilot Project



- SafeStar examinations reimbursed –culturally specific sexual assault medical forensic examinations
- Addition of a Native American Peer to the Quality Assurance and Monitoring Process
- All 12 Tribes invited and financially supported to attend DVS Agency Directors meetings
- Launch of Victim Liaison Project focusing on the civil legal assistance needs of survivors in tribal and rural communities
- Continued partnership with Uniting Three Fires Against Violence and investment in training statewide through UTFAV, MI-VAN, and MCEDSV

**2. Which tribes were consulted and which tribal official(s) for each tribe was contacted.**

Tribal leadership from all federally recognized Tribes, Tribal victim services program staff, and UTFAV staff were consulted and received the Needs Assessment Survey. Tribal leadership and victim advocates from the following federal recognized Tribes were provided with a copy of the draft implementation plan and given the chance to provide comment and feedback by way of a survey and/or a Talking Circle that was held on February 10, 2022:

- Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan, President Whitney Gravelle
- Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan, Chairman David Arroyo
- Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan, Chairperson Kenneth Meshigaud
- Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan, President Kim Klopstein
- Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan, Chairman Jim Williams
- Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan, Ogema Larry Romanelli

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- Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan, Chairperson Regina Gasco-Bentley
- Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, Chairperson Bob Peters
- Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan, Chairperson Jamie Stuck
- Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana, Chairwoman Rebecca Richards
- Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Chief Theresa Peters-Jackson
- Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan, Chairperson Aaron Payment

**3. The means by which Tribes were given the opportunity to offer their opinion.**

Rachel Carr-Shunk, Uniting Three Fires Against Violence (Tribal Coalition) Executive Director, sits on the STOP Planning Committee. As noted above, DVS and Tribal communities have built communication mechanisms that are on-going and feedback is continually collected throughout each year. As mentioned above, Tribal Leadership, Tribal Victim Services program staff, and UTFAV staff received the Needs Assessment survey in the summer of 2021. In addition to traditional and non-traditional forms of feedback, a draft of the STOP plan was also made available for review. Tribal Leadership (outlined above) for each Federally recognized Tribe was mailed and e-mailed copies of the STOP Funding Plan on January 4, 2022 for review and comment. Uniting Three Fires Against Violence also distributed the funding plan to Tribal Victim Services staff. Comments were collected electronically and by a virtual Talking Circle. A Tribal Talking Circle was held on February 10, 2022 and electronic comments on the plan were accepted through February 14, 2022.

**E. 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 committee along with any draft implementation plan and the final plan. (28 C.F.R. 90.12(c)(2)(i))**

Through the statewide surveys and consultation conducted by the Board/DVS as part of the larger state planning process several important themes were revealed including the **continued need to:**

- Invest in victim services supporting safety net issues such as long-term housing, transportation, childcare, and employment training/support.<sup>26</sup>
- Invest specialized services such as SANE, civil legal advocacy, long and short-term therapy/counseling, and criminal justice advocacy.<sup>27</sup>
- Focus on meeting the needs of unserved and underserved communities by all programs and through continued investment in culturally specific community-based organizations.<sup>28</sup>
- Support training and technical assistance for victim service staff with an emphasis on effectively providing services to underserved and unserved communities.<sup>29</sup>
- Promote and support criminal justice training efforts with an emphasis on perpetrator dynamics, trauma-informed responses, and anti-bias training.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> *Needs Assessment Survey: Survey of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault Survivor Needs, Services, and Resources*, Michigan Public Health Institute and Michigan Division of Victim Services, November 2021.

<sup>27</sup> See footnote 20.

<sup>28</sup> *2020 State of Crime Victim Advocacy in Michigan, Michigan Victim Advocacy Network*. Michigan Victim Advocacy Network, 2020.

<sup>29</sup> See footnotes 20 and 22.

<sup>30</sup> See footnote 20.

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- Focus and support on criminal justice responses that promote perpetrator accountability, victim autonomy and safety, and coordinated community response efforts.<sup>31</sup>

These concerns were addressed in the plan goals and priorities outlined below.

In addition to the above, more specific concerns were raised during drafting and review of the Plan. These include:

- The need to find more nuanced demographic data used in the STOP Plan, including recognition of how the census undercounts Native American and Black communities and improved data on marginalized communities' electronic access. Updated data was included in the final draft of the plan.
- The need to recognize the impact of COVID and the long-term impacts of the changing service environment caused by COVID for all partner organizations. These recommendations were incorporated into the Needs and Context section, STOP plan goals and training priorities.
- The need to explore ways for strengthening culturally appropriate service delivery provided by non-culturally specific service providers. As detailed below, the 10% STOP set aside for culturally specific organization is only available to culturally specific community-based organizations as defined by 34 U.S. Code § 12291 (a)(4)(6). However, with other non-STOP funds the Board/DVS provides funding for projects aimed at underserved communities offered by non-culturally specific service providers. A STOP Planning Committee member suggests exploring ways to foster formal partnerships

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<sup>31</sup> See footnote 20; McCauley, Heather, *Michigan Crime Victim Needs Assessment: Understanding Victims'/Survivors' Perceptions of Accountability, Justice, Safety, and Care Seeking*. Michigan State University, 2020.

between culturally specific community organizations and mainstream organizations seeking to provide services to a specific community. These suggestions will be considered and incorporated into ongoing funding planning for the DVS Culturally Specific and Underserved (CSU) grant program and have been incorporated into training and technical assistance planning outlined below.

- The need to review training curriculum for law enforcement and prosecution to address anti-bias and intersectionality issues including specific concerns around partnering with Tribes for review and input into law enforcement training projects. These suggestions have been incorporated into the training projects outlined below and DVS/Board will work with training partners on curriculum elements and Tribal review of law enforcement training curricula.
- The need to support judicial skills training for domestic violence. The plan was updated to include support for sponsoring judges to attend judicial training sponsored by OVW funded judicial training providers.
- The need to improve communications around grant opportunities to Tribes and provide grantee notices to Tribal newspapers. The recommendations regarding grant opportunity notices are, in part, beyond the scope of the Board/DVS to implement independently because Grant/RFP notices and communications around RFPs are provided through DHHS processes and are determined Department wide. The Board/DVS is conferring with the DHHS Tribal liaison to bring recommendations to the DHHS Bureau of Grants and Purchasing to explore options. The Board/DVS will continue to work on communication strategies within its control including posting press releases and announcing funding opportunities on Board/DVS website which is currently being

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rehailed by the DHHS. Planned website updates will also include detailed information on how to subscribe to EGrAMS to receive funding notices.

- The Tribal Talking Circle process included suggestions for preferred methods of meaningful engagement and communication for future consultation, events, and other ongoing communications with Tribal Grantees. The Board/DVS is working on a plan to establish an annual Tribal Talking Circle with advance notice to Tribal leadership and the advocacy community. As part of this process, the Board/DVS will review contact list and communication and engagement practices with Tribal grantee organizations. The Board/DVS will continue to consult with the DHHS Tribal Liaison and Tribal partner organizations in the development of future Talking Circle and communication and engagement processes.
- During the Tribal Talking Circle it was recommended that the grant requirements and restrictions be limited to those required by the funding source. The Board/DVS will work to limit additional requirements to only those required by STOP and DHHS. Past consultation led to current practice where Tribes have been able to apply for STOP projects falling within any of the Federal STOP Purpose Areas with the exception of Crystal Judson Projects. This practice will continue. In addition to Federal requirements, the Board/DVS is required to use DHHS boilerplate language in all contracts. The Board/DVS will continue to use DHHS Tribal specific boilerplate language when available and work with DHHS Bureau of Grants and Purchasing to limit impacts of additional requirements on Tribes.
- A concern was raised about the service of Personal Protection Orders (PPOs) in Michigan. Michigan is in compliance with federal requirements regarding no-cost PPO

service because Michigan law allows any individual to provide service of process.

However, this is a hardship for survivors who do not have access to service options. The Board/DVS will continue to seek more robust PPO service options for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

- An additional recommendation raised during the Tribal Talking Circle was the need to ensure DVS formulate a succession plan for the dedicated staff person who is in continual ongoing communications and in person meetings with culture specific community-based organizations and Tribes. The Talking Circle recommends that this succession planning process should also include contributions and feedback from the culturally specific communities. The Board/DVS will continue to make outreach to Tribes and all other culturally specific organizations a priority in its staffing decisions.
- During the Talking Circle, it was recommended that funding announcements should clearly indicate that Tribes are eligible entities for awards intended to fund programs serving victims. The STOP RFP currently includes language in the edibility section indicating that eligible entities include “Michigan’s Federally recognized Tribes.”

**F. A description of how the State coordinated this plan with the State plan for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and the programs under the Victims of Crime Act and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education), including the impact of that coordination on the contents of the plan. (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(3); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(6) and (g)(6).**

The Board/DVS is responsible for both STOP and FVPSA funding planning and fund administration. Given this dual role there is a high level of coordination between funding plans and implementation efforts. Board/DVS staff meet regularly staff that administer the Rape Prevention and Education Act (RPE) to coordinate efforts and avoid duplication of services. DVS also administers a portion of RPE funding to provide outreach to sexual assault victims

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related to the Statewide Sexual Assault Hotline, funded by DVS through the VOCA funding.



#### **IV. Documentation from Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Court, and Victim Services Programs**

See Attached.

## **V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period**

**This section should describe how the State will address the needs of sexual assault 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. (28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(3))**

### **A. Goals and Objectives**

#### **1. Concise description of the State's goal and objectives for the implementation period. 28 C.F.R. 90.12(a)).**

The overarching goal for STOP funding in Michigan is to reduce intimate partner violence and sexual violence in Michigan through increased offender accountability and enhanced victim access to safety, resources, and justice.

Plan objectives include:

- Provide survivors of domestic and sexual violence with survivor informed opportunities for safety, healing, and justice through victim centered, trauma informed, inclusive, equitable, and confidential victim services.
- Enhance prosecution and law enforcement capacity to respond to domestic and sexual violence throughout the state by continuing to provide training and technical assistance that focuses on increasing perpetrator accountability, and promoting victim centered, trauma-informed, and offender-focused criminal justice responses.
- Support innovative prosecution, law enforcement and judicial responses to domestic violence and sexual assault survivors by funding or partnering in criminal justice response projects aimed at increasing perpetrator accountability, and promoting victim-centered, trauma-informed, and offender-focused criminal justice response.

- Promote coordinated community response to domestic and sexual violence in which service providers and criminal justice responders partner effectively to improve safety and justice for survivors in their communities.
- Promote innovative delivery of services, criminal justice systems responses, training and technical assistance that are responsive to the evolving landscape resulting from COVID pandemic with priority on coordinated and sustained responses that address virtual environments.

**2. Description of how STOP funding will be used to meet the State’s goal and objectives during the implementation period. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(1); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(a)).**

The State uses STOP funding to meet its goals and objectives through a combination of funding programs including competitive RFPs, pilot projects, statewide projects and training initiatives across the statutory allocation areas.

**VICTIM SERVICES PROJECTS**

The Board/DVS will continue to use STOP funding to support community-based and Tribal victim service projects across Michigan. STOP funding for victim services will be distributed through two funding programs, STOP-Victim Services (STOP-V) and Culturally Specific and Underserved (CSU).

**STOP-Victim Services (STOP-V):** STOP-V is the primary funding program used to grant STOP funds for victim service projects. Eligible applicants include Tribes, victim service organizations and culturally specific community-based organizations, as outlined in 34 U.S. Code § 12291 (a)(4)(6). Victim service organizations are defined as a private, nonprofit, nongovernmental or Tribal organization that assists or advocates for domestic violence, dating

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violence, sexual assault, or stalking survivors, including domestic violence shelters, faith-based organizations, and other organizations, with a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The STOP-V RFP will encourage applicants to develop, enhance, or maintain victim service projects for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking with an emphasis on legal advocacy projects and projects that address emerging legal advocacy and virtual justice systems practices resulting from the COVID pandemic. Applicants will be encouraged to define projects in this purpose area that meet the needs from their communities. The RFP will provide examples of projects fitting these purpose areas including criminal justice advocacy and response projects, legal advocacy, personal protection order advocacy, court accompaniment, and/or SANE/Medical advocacy.

**Culturally Specific and Underserved (CSU):** In addition to STOP-V, victim service organizations may receive STOP funding through the DVS Culturally Specific and Underserved (CSU) grant program. Described in greater depth in section V.C. below, this program provides directed funding to pilot projects serving marginalized and underserved communities. This is a division-wide program that includes multiple funding sources including STOP. This funding program allows the Board/DVS to match the program needs with the type of funding that best addresses those needs. STOP funding may be used as part of this funding program where grantee needs match the STOP program and the program meets the definition of culturally specific community-based organization as outlined in 34 U.S. Code § 12291 (a)(4)(6).

**Victim Services Training and Technical Assistance (not currently STOP funded).** To further meet the state's STOP goals, the Board/DVS will continue to invest (non-STOP funds) in training and technical assistance to support STOP funded victim service organizations. It will do

this though Board/DVS sponsored training and DVS funded training provided by statewide partner organizations such as the Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence (MCEDSV), Uniting Three Fires Against Violence (UTFAV) and the Michigan Victim Advocacy Network (MiVAN). The Board/DVS, MCEDSV, and UTFAV meet bi-monthly to discuss emerging issues, training and technical assistance needs. All Board/DVS funded grantees (including STOP victim service grantees) are required to send staff to the New Service Provider Training funded by DVS and provided by the MCEDSV, or to an approved equivalent training. This training centers on an empowerment based and intersectional approach to violence against women. In addition, all victim service grantee staff are required to take annual confidentiality training available on the MiVAN learning management system. Agency directors also participate in triannual Agency Director Meetings cohosted by MCEDSV. A host of additional training and technical assistance opportunities are available through Board/DVS and our state partner organizations. The current funding plan includes several new training initiatives aimed at improving services for underserved and marginalized survivors. These are outlined in greater depth in section V.C. below. Board/DVS will also seek to develop training and technical assistance efforts that help victim service organizations respond to the emerging landscape of needs resulting from the COVID pandemic.

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION PROJECTS**

The Board/DVS will continue STOP funding for law enforcement and prosecution initiatives through three programs to meet Michigan's STOP goals and objectives: STOP Law Enforcement (STOP-L), Statewide Criminal Justice Projects, and Statewide Training and Technical Assistance.

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STOP Law Enforcement (STOP-L): STOP-L is the primary funding program used to grant STOP funding for law enforcement and prosecution projects. This competitive grant was offered for the first time in 2019 and successfully funded dedicated prosecution and/or law enforcement projects in urban, rural, and Tribal communities across Michigan. Eligible applicants include local law enforcement agencies, local governmental agencies, prosecutor's offices, and federally recognized Tribes in Michigan. The application process for STOP-L included several eligibility criteria to meet Michigan's STOP goal and objectives.

- Prosecution and law enforcement grantees submitted a Memorandum of Understanding or Letter of Support with the community/Tribal based domestic violence and/or sexual assault program in their proposed geographic services area.
- Non-Tribal law enforcement grantees were required to certify use of the Sexual Assault Kit Tracking System—a statewide web-based system that tracks location of sexual assault evidence kits (SAEK), promotes compliance with Michigan law regarding mandatory submission of released SAEKs for testing, and makes the status and location of SAEKs available to survivors.
- Grantees were required to include funding for travel and agreed to send funded staff members to trainings identified by Board/DVS including those provided by the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and the Prosecuting Attorney's Association of Michigan.
- Successful grantees demonstrated that they engage in trauma-informed, victim-centered and offender-focused practices. These are practices and policies that: prioritize victim/survivor safety; provide victims (or surviving family members) with meaningful, safe, and authentic options about participation in the criminal justice process; take steps

to minimize re-traumatizing victims or surviving family members; center investigations/ prosecutions on the choices and actions of offenders rather than victim behavior and choices; recognize that many domestic violence and sexual assault offenders are serial offenders and may have multiple victims; and embrace a multi-disciplinary approach to victim response.

- Grantees certified that they do not engage in activities that have been found to decrease victim safety, deter or prevent physical and emotional healing for victims or allow offenders to escape responsibility for their actions.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of possible projects included in the STOP-L RFP:

- Hire dedicated domestic violence and/or sexual assault prosecutor(s) or prosecutor investigator(s). Best practice includes a vertical prosecution design where the same person is assigned to the case from warrant request through sentencing and participates in and attends at all hearings from arraignment through sentencing, as well as post-sentencing reviews and violation hearings.
- Improve practices and/or create spaces that allow victims to engage in virtual processes in a way that is safe, empowering and accessible.
- Hire law enforcement officer(s) to develop or expand a dedicated domestic violence or sexual assault unit within a law enforcement agency.
- Hire a dedicated Personal Protection Order (PPO) Prosecutor to review PPO violation reports and show-cause motions filed with the court, pursue contempt hearings for violations of sexual assault, domestic violence or stalking PPOs, and work to create policy and procedure to implement firearms surrender and seizure.

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- Implement and/or strengthen a fatality review project/teams. Proposals seeking to implement a fatality review team must comply with the provisions outlined in MCL 400. <http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-400-1511> and submit a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the grant application that includes the minimum statutorily required multidisciplinary team partners.
- Develop or enhance existing departmental policy, protocol and procedures for responding to domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking including training of all staff on policy, protocol and procedures. Proposals seeking to develop or update law enforcement policies and protocols should be consistent with the standards and best practices recommendations (as applicable) outlined in either “Model Policy: The Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence” available at [Microsoft Word - Model Policy 2009.doc \(michigan.gov\)](#) or “Michigan Model Policy: The Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault” available at [Michigan Model Policy: The Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault](#)
- Update and/or print victims’ rights notice cards to comply with MCL 752.953, MCL 764.15c, and the Crime Victim’s Rights Act, MCL 780.751. Samples are available at [Sample Sexual Assault Victim Notice Card \(Sexual Assault Victim's Access Justice Act Product\) \(michigan.gov\)](#)
- Hire a Tribal code attorney to prosecute Tribal code violations related to domestic violence, sexual assault and or stalking and develop or promote tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking.



- Hire a specialized Law Enforcement Officer(s) who specifically target(s) domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence cases. The primary responsibilities would include interviewing victims and suspects, writing incident reports, referrals of cases to prosecutor, making arrests, enforcing warrants, processing arrested individuals and responding to scenes as needed.
- Tribal applicants only: Plan, coordinate and provide cross jurisdictional training between Tribes and local jurisdictions on special issues arising out of protection order enforcement, intersections between Tribal and state jurisdictional entities in domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases, and/or impact of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking on Tribal survivors.

**Statewide Criminal Justice Projects:** DVS will continue to fund statewide criminal justice projects such as the Sexual Assault Cold Case Unit (The Unit) at the Michigan Department of the Attorney General which includes prosecution and law enforcement elements. This project helps meet Michigan's STOP goals and objectives in several important areas. The Unit will continue to focus on cold, complex, conflict of interest, and/or multi-jurisdictional cases. The Unit is a significant resource to smaller prosecutor's offices in Michigan which generally do not have specialized sexual assault units, nor do they have the capacity and case volume to develop the expertise that comes from having staff dedicated to sexual assault. The Unit has also filled a significant gap with its ability to tackle large and complex cold cases, such as the investigation and prosecution of Larry Nassar or the Catholic Church, which require an investment of time and resources that many jurisdictions are simply unable to meet. The Unit will continue to participate in regular Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings to review pending and ongoing investigations. The MDT includes the Unit members, advocacy personnel

from the Board, staff from the Prosecuting Attorney's Association, and community-based advocacy partners as needed. The purpose of these meetings is to review current cases/practices to promote a trauma-informed and victim-centered response and to ensure that victims are connected to local confidential victim service organizations.

**Training for Law Enforcement: Training for Law Enforcement:** Through an Interagency Agreement with the Board/DVS, the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards provides in-service training opportunities to roughly 1000 officers each year across the state of Michigan, including those receiving STOP grant funds. In addition, the Commission monitors and maintains curriculum, courseware, and training delivery for the 20 recognized basic police academies.

The Commission creates and maintains training curriculum and courseware using the analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate (ADDIE) model of instructional design. Training delivery is presented to students leveraging aspects of adult learning theory. The training sessions are interactive and presented in a team-teaching format. Instructor teams are assembled commensurate with the course topic using a combination of a police officer, victim advocate, prosecutor, and nurse examiner.

The Commission operates five (5) in-service training and educational courses. The overall course schedule requires a cadre of about 30 adjunct instructors. Instructors are legal, police, medical and victim support professionals from across Michigan. The Commission vets and evaluates instructors through a process consisting of an initial interview, familiarization of curriculum and courseware, and classroom presentation evaluation. Instructors are paid a set rate for training days, preparation time, and travel expenses. The Commission expects instructors to participate in at least one training session per year and attend annual refresher training.

After a year of staffing transitions and a halt to in person training due to COVID, the program is getting back up to capacity in FY 2022. Current in-service training curricula are interactive scenario-based learning and include the following:

- **Domestic Violence In-Service Training (8 hours)** is taught by a law enforcement officer, advocate, and prosecutor. It includes the dynamics of intimate partner violence, victim response, trauma informed investigation practices, lethality indicators, safety planning, report writing/documenting the crime scene, and skill building to identify the perpetrator, avoid dual arrest, and connect victims with confidential services.
- **Non-Stranger Sexual Assault First Response (8 hours)** is taught by a law enforcement officer and an advocate. This training focuses on sexual assault perpetrator tactics, victim response, trauma informed first response, sexual assault medical forensic examination, and report writing.
- **Strangulation (4 hours)** is taught by a law enforcement officer, a nurse examiner, and a prosecutor. This training focuses on identifying the signs and symptoms of non-fatal strangulation, understanding and recognizing the anatomy and medical impacts, and investigating and documenting cases for prosecution.
- **Stalking and PPO/Bond Violation (4 hours)** is taught by a law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, and an advocate. This training focuses on the dynamics of stalking, lethality assessment, enforcement of PPO and bond conditions, and report writing/documentation.
- **Advanced Sexual Assault Investigations: From Victim Interview to Prosecution--Never Again a "He-Said, She-Said" (16 hours)** is taught by a law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, and an advocate. This training includes trauma informed interviewing,

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developing a plan for investigation, micro-corroboration, pretext communications, suspect interview/interrogation, and report writing/crime scene documentation.

The Board/DVS and MCOLES will explore how to improve these training programs during the current planning cycle including incorporating more anti-bias and intersectionality issues, acknowledging how the intersection of race and violence against women have created a complicated history for many communities, including Tribal communities, and severely impact those communities' engagement with the criminal justice system. The Board/DVS work with MCOLES to include Tribal expertise in subject matter expert work groups for funded projects.

**Statewide Training and Technical Assistance for Prosecution** is provided through the Violence Against Woman Project (VAWP) at the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan (PAAM). Through a contact with the Board/DVS, the Violence against Women Project provides training primarily focused on prosecutors from around the state. The VAWP also provides technical assistance to prosecutors throughout the state via individual communication, Michigan case law updates, and regular online roundtables and forums. Trainings provided by the Project often include a trainer from multiple disciplines including prosecution, law enforcement, advocacy, and medical professionals in sexual assault forensic examinations. The Project offers several core curriculum trainings in Intimate Partner Violence (Domestic Violence/Stalking) and Sexual Assault. Instructors include the Project trainers, trainers from other units within PAAM, such as the Victim Services Training Unit, as well as other professionals from around the state, including those from county prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, community-based advocacy agencies and SANE programs. Instructors may be provided an honorarium for their participation in the trainings not to exceed the maximum amount allowable under VAWA. Additional expenses covered for trainers include

hotel, mileage reimbursement and meal at allowable state rate/per diems. The project maintains a the core curriculum listed below. The project may offer additional trainings (in person and via web-based platforms) on topics relevant to Intimate Partner Violence(IPV) and sexual assault. The project staff may also participate in trainings with partner organizations such as MCOLES to provide training to other relevant disciplines involved in IPV or sexual assault prosecutions. The Project's current core curricula are interactive, scenario-based trainings that include the following:

- **Domestic Violence Trial Advocacy 2-day** (14 hours) This training is facilitated by a prosecutor and advocate. This is an intensive training focused on practical trial skills. Participants are provided with fact pattern material/mock case file. Participants work in teams or groups on topics that include charging decisions, responding to motions filed by the "defense," and conducting direct examination of a victim of IPV including those reluctant to participate, as well as cross examination of the defendant. Additional training topics include evidence-based prosecution and the use of an expert witness such as one on domestic violence dynamics and/or a medical professional who conducts medical-forensic evaluations including strangulation assessments. Each topic begins with a short lecture, followed by trial exercises, discussion, and debriefing. This is a prosecutor only training.
- **Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy 2-day** (14 hours) This training is facilitated by a prosecutor and advocate. It follows the model of Domestic Violence Trial Advocacy, providing a mock fact pattern/case file to participants working in groups or teams make charging decisions, responding to motions filed by the "defense," and conduct direct examination of a victim as well as cross examination of the defendant. Other topic areas

covered involve the use of an expert witness such as those on non-intuitive victim behavior and Medical Forensic Examinations/ SANE. Other topics include trauma informed interviewing, other acts evidence, jury selection, perpetrator behavior (offender-focused prosecutions), and the neurobiology of trauma and its impact on survivors. This is a prosecutor only training.

- **SANE-Strangulation Assessment & The Effective Use of Your SANE in Trial 1-day (7 hour)** This interactive training includes a Medical Professional (SANE or Physician's Assistant) and a prosecutor as trainers. It includes a presentation on the medical forensic examination, typically conducted by a SANE, along with an explanation of the strangulation assessment. This is followed by a presentation that includes interactive discussions on the effective use of a SANE in court. Topics covered in this include the use of the SANE as an expert, use of medical records/SANE chart in court, trial preparation, qualification of the SANE as an expert, and direct examination of the SANE. Attendees are provided with mock SANE medical charts and are asked to participate in trial exercises including the qualification of the SANE and direct examination based on the mock medical chart material. This training is designed for prosecutors. Law enforcement and advocacy personnel are welcome for informational purposes.
- **Building a Domestic Violence Prosecution 1-day (7 hour)** This is a one-day training designed to help new prosecutors or those prosecutors new to IPV navigate complex intimate partner violence cases. This is an interactive training that includes a LE Trainer as well as prosecutor trainers. It includes presentations on various topics such as investigations of IPV cases, charging issues in IPV cases, DV Dynamics, recognizing

victim behavior, batterer tactics and an introduction into evidence-based prosecutions. Attendees are provided with some case material including a police report/fact pattern. They are challenged with determining what additional material or investigation is necessary for a successful domestic violence prosecution as the training builds on each presentation. This is a prosecutor only training.

- **Working with Reluctant or Recanting DV Victims Half Day (4 hour)** This is a half day training designed to help prosecutors identify and prepare for those cases in which victims of domestic violence may be reluctant to prosecute and/or recant certain facts. It is an interactive training that includes discussion and group exercises based on fact pattern material provided to participants. Presentation topics covered include pre-trial and trial preparation, discovery, ethical obligations including Brady material. Additional topics include the use of the rules of evidence related to impeachment and hearsay statements as well as direct examination of the reluctant victim. This is a prosecutor only training.
- **Jury Selection IPV and Sexual Assault Cases Full Day or 2 Half-days** This is a full – day or two half day training designed to help newer prosecutors or those wanting a refresher in voir dire in IPV and sexual assault cases. This is an interactive training that includes presentations by prosecutor trainers followed by “mock” jury selection exercises based on fact pattern material provided to the attendees. Topic areas covered include the fundamentals of jury selection, preparation, courtroom etiquette, court rules, jury instructions, and the law. Presentations also include topics related to “trauma informed jury selection” and educating your jury on “issues” related to the neurobiology of trauma, delay in reporting, non-intuitive victim behavior, DV dynamics, likability vs. credibility,

and consent. Participants are asked to conduct “voir dire” on the included topic areas based on the fact pattern material with other attendees participating as “jurors”. This is a prosecutor only training.

- **Trauma Informed Investigations and Prosecutions in Sexual Assault Cases Half-day (4 hours):** This is an interactive training which includes law enforcement and prosecutor trainers. It is open to prosecutors, law enforcement and advocacy personnel. This training is an introductory training designed to assist those handling sexual assault cases in different stages of the criminal process, from investigation through trial. The training is designed around learning to become more “victim-centered” and “offender-focused” in handling sexual assault cases. The topics covered in the training include the neurobiology of trauma, how to be trauma informed in police investigations, how to conduct trauma informed and victim-centered interviews, how to be trauma-informed in eliciting victim testimony, using expert testimony to address trauma behavior, and vicarious trauma.

The Board/DVS and PAAM will explore how to improve these training programs during the current planning cycle including incorporating more anti-bias and intersectionality issues, acknowledging how the intersection of race and violence against women has created a complicated history for many communities and severely impact those communities’ engagement with the criminal justice system today. In addition, the Board/DVS and PAAM will continue to consider the impact of virtual court practices on victims and seek to provide training and best practices that allow for participation that is safe, accessible, and empowering.

**Specialized Technical Assistance from the Board/DVS (not STOP funded).** The STOP-L program awarded in 2019 brought on a host of new law enforcement and prosecution grantees in Michigan. The Board/DVS has recognized that administration of STOP funds can be



a significant barrier for new grantees including government grantees such as law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices. In recognition of this, the Board/DVS dedicated a staff liaison to provide technical assistance to grantees to facilitate new prosecution and law enforcement projects. This liaison provides considerable technical assistance to grantees on issues such as project allowability, review of grant statistics, compliance with special conditions, adherence to trauma-informed practices, compliance with training requirements, and review of policy and procedure. The liaison meets with grantees upon request and provides an environment of support that is anticipated to result in long term success for grantees participating in the STOP-L grant program.

## **COURTS**

The dedicated DV Court project at the 54A District Court in the city of Lansing, Michigan also meets the state's STOP goals and objectives. The Court project was selected by DVS as a pilot project to serve as the court partner in a coordinated community response that includes the Lansing Police Department, the Ingham County Prosecutor, and community-based domestic violence service providers. The project is led by a single Judge who handles all the aggravated domestic violence assault and battery misdemeanors as well as all the domestic violence-second offense misdemeanors that are charged in its jurisdiction. The Judge also has the ability to preside over other intimate partner related misdemeanors that may be referred to it by the prosecutor or another 54-D District Court Judge. The purpose of the court is to provide intensive oversight and ensure intervention for offenders, to promote victim safety and offender accountability and rehabilitation, and ultimately to reduce domestic violence homicides.

The Court has a dedicated pre-trial docket where only domestic violence cases are scheduled and heard, and a dedicated docket for post-conviction review hearings. Offenders

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attend post-conviction review hearings as a group and remain in the courtroom (virtually or in-person) as each case is called and each offender interacts with the judge. The project also has a domestic violence coordinator, a dedicated domestic violence probation officer to whom all these cases are assigned, and a part-time security officer who is present at the hearings to assist both the court and survivors as needed.

In addition, the Board/DVS will continue to support judges to attend training opportunities at the national level on domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault provided by OVW technical assistance grantees. The Board/DVS will also continue to collaborate with the State Court Administrators Office and other allies in the judicial system. Current and recent efforts include participation in projects such as *Jail/Bail Task Force* and the *Jail Reform Advisory Counsel*. The Board/DVS also actively participated in the *Lessons Learned Committee*, which assessed the Michigan justice system's response to the pandemic; and the *Task Force on Open Courts, Media, and Privacy*, which assessed how the courts enable public access to judicial proceedings. The Board/DVS will also continue to consult with the Michigan Judicial Institute on judicial training efforts including participating as instructors in New Judges School.

**3. A description of how the funds will be distributed across the law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and discretionary allocation categories. (See 34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(4)).**

The current plan for distribution of funds across the statutorily mandated categories will continue the changes implemented in 2019 and is outlined below:

- **Law Enforcement:** The Board/DVS will distribute 25% of STOP funding for law enforcement projects as part of the STOP-L grant program, statewide criminal justice projects, and statewide training for law enforcement described above.

- **Prosecution:** The Board/DVS will distribute 25% of STOP funding for prosecution projects as part of the STOP-L grant program, statewide criminal justice projects, and statewide training for law enforcement described above.
- **Courts:** The Board/DVS will allocate 5% of STOP funding to courts to support a dedicated DV Court project at the 54A District Court in the City of Lansing, Michigan. The Court project was selected by DVS as a pilot project to serve as the court partner in a coordinated community response that includes the Lansing Police Department, the Ingham County Prosecutor, and community-based domestic violence service providers.
- **Victim Service:** The Board/DVS will distribute 30% of STOP funding for victim services through two funding programs STOP-V and CSU as described above.
- **Discretionary:** Discretionary funds are distributed at the discretion of the State across funding categories based on successful applications, needs identified by applicant organizations, and gaps in services identified by the state.
- **Administration:** In addition to funding state and local projects, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services utilizes the STOP (up to) 10% administrative set aside to fund contract and finance staffing costs for grant administration.

## **B. Statutory Priority Areas**

- 1. 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).(34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(5)).**

Grantees identify the percentage of their projects that will be dedicated to sexual assault, stalking and/or domestic violence and report allocations as part of their annual progress reports.

The Board/DVS has worked in a concerted way with state partner organizations receiving STOP funding to focus on sexual assault, making significant investments into law enforcement and prosecution training efforts directed at sexual assault, and supporting a statewide sexual assault cold case team at the Department of the Attorney General. Through these efforts the State has been successful in meeting the 20% set aside for sexual assault across multiple categories. The State does not plan to use the Crystal Judson purpose area.

**2. Goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence-related homicides within the State, including available statistics on the rates of domestic violence homicide within the State and challenges specific to the State and how the plan can overcome them. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(G); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(f)).**

In October 2000, Michigan's Governor convened the Michigan Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Task Force. The mission of the task force was straightforward: to stop homicides resulting from domestic violence. The task force responded to its mission by assembling facts, making findings, and outlining specific recommendations for the judiciary, the legislature, law enforcement, medical providers, social service agencies and community leaders. Recommendations from the Task Force led to a series of sweeping legislative changes to improve the response to domestic violence and prevent domestic violence homicides. The new legislative package passed in 2001 and have played an integral role in developing priorities for the Board's work, including funding priorities, training and policy development, as well as the work of the Criminal Justice Training Advisory Committee. One of the findings of the Task Force echoed what has always been the philosophy of the Board. "Domestic violence remains the sole responsibility of the abusers." The Board continues to utilize the recommendations of the Task Force including the reality that homicide prevention for survivors and their children includes having access to trauma-informed safety planning, effective legal advocacy, and emergency shelter services provided by the comprehensive domestic violence programs funded

by the Board. The Board also began work to help both the state and local communities better understand how to prevent domestic violence fatalities by (1) bringing the National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative to Michigan twice in 2018 to work with two different counties and (2) providing logistical administrative support to, and representation on, two counties' domestic violence fatality review teams (Wayne County, started in 2015, and Ingham County, started in late 2018).

Crime data available from the Michigan State Police indicates the following incidents over the past four years.

	<i>Homicide/ Non-Negligent (DV)</i>	<i>Negligent Homicide (DV)</i>	<i>Negligent Homicide Vehicle (DV)</i>
2017	82	10	10
2018	50	1	2
2019	63	3	1
2020	61	1	0

**Goals:** Reduce domestic violence fatalities. Objectives include:

- Continue providing logistical administrative support to, and representation on, two counties' domestic violence fatality review teams.
- Identify additional local communities that are interested in and able to start their own domestic violence fatality review team.
- Provide logistical support and technical assistance to newly formed local fatality review teams.

- Continue to provide training and technical assistance to criminal justice professionals on issues such as lethality assessments, strangulation, enforcement of protective orders and bond conditions and other topics shown to impact the domestic violence fatality rate.

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

**Description of how the State will recognize and meaningfully respond to the needs of underserved populations as identified above in II.B. (34 U.S.C. 10446(e)(2)(D) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(4)).**

- 1. Description of 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. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(E); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(e))**

The Board/DVS uses publicly available data, Board/DVS designed surveys, focus groups, Talking Circles, group meetings, and programmatic site visits to assess the needs of underserved populations across Michigan. The needs of underserved populations are addressed through a variety of strategies: (1) grants to organizations serving underserved populations; (2) RFP questions addressing underserved populations for all STOP applicants; (3) annual certifications and grant/contract monitoring activities addressing underserved populations; (4) grantee training, technical assistance, and relationship building; and (5) continued review of Board/DVS process and investment into Board/DVS staff capacity.

**Grants to organizations serving underserved populations:** A key strategy to reaching underserved populations are issuing grants directly to organizations serving those populations. Discussed in greater depth below the Board/DVS has made a concerted effort across funding sources to reach out and provide funding to organizations addressing the needs of underserved populations. The Board/DVS has contracts across several funding sources that resulted in

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funding for 20 projects serving underserved victim of domestic violence and or sexual assault. Currently funded grants directed toward underserved populations of domestic violence and or sexual assault are listed below (grantees meeting the OVW definition of culturally specific community-based organizations as defined in 34 U.S. Code § 12291 (a)(4)(6) are indicated\*):

<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Funding Source</b>
<b>ACCESS*</b>	Dearborn	Arab	STOP
<b>Avalon Healing Center</b>	Detroit	African American	Other
<b>Bay Mills Indian Community*</b>	Brimley	Native American	Other
<b>Centro Multicultural La Familia, Inc.*</b>	Pontiac	Hispanic/Latinx	STOP
<b>Detroit Police Department</b>	Detroit	African American	STOP
<b>Equality Michigan</b>	Detroit	LGBTQ	Other
<b>Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa*</b>	Suttons Bay	Native American	Other
<b>Hannahville Indian Community*</b>	Wilson	Native American	Other
<b>Keweenaw Bay Indian Community*</b>	Baraga	Native American	Other
<b>Lac Vieux Desert Tribal Council*</b>	Watersmeet	Native American	STOP
<b>LaVIDA/Community Health and Social Services Center*</b>	Detroit	Hispanic/Latinx	STOP
<b>LGBT Detroit</b>	Detroit	LGBTQ	Other
<b>Little River Band of Ottawa Indians*</b>	Manistee	Native American	Other
<b>Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians*</b>	Harbor Springs	Native American	Other
<b>Mai Family Services*</b>	Livonia	South Asian	STOP
<b>Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi*</b>	Fulton	Native American	Other

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<b>Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe*</b>	Mt. Pleasant	Native American	Other
<b>SASHA Center*</b>	Detroit	African American	Other
<b>Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians*</b>	Sault Ste. Marie	Native American	Other
<b>Sisters Against Abuse Society</b>	Detroit	African American	Other

**STOP Application Process:** In addition to funding organizations that primarily work with underserved communities, all STOP applications are encouraged to propose projects and services for underserved communities within their service area. STOP applicants are asked to document any collaborations they have with culturally specific service organizations and/or Tribes in their service area and include such organizations in their MOU, if applicable, to the proposed project. STOP RFPs asked applicants to identify underserved and unserved communities, including LEP populations, in their service areas and describe how they will address the needs of those communities, including persons with limited English proficiency. Applicants are scored based on state scoring system.

**Annual Certifications and Contract/Grant Monitoring:** All STOP grantees are required to complete an annual certification and are required to confirm that they have a written language access policy as well as procedures and policies for responding to civil rights complaints. Ongoing grant monitoring will include two contract review site visits by the Board/DVS Quality Assurance (QA) Team during the five-year grant award period. During this process the QA Team provides feedback and recommendations on program services, policies, paperwork, and shelter/service facilities, all with an eye toward determining whether programs are welcoming to all and provide outreach to all populations in their service areas. Specifically, the contract review process includes:



- Review of outreach efforts reported on Semi-Annual Reports.
- Review of grantees' Board of Directors, staff, and clientele reflection of the community in which the program is set. If they do not, the program is expected to remediate within a certain timeframe.
- Review of grantees' services to non-English speaking clients, that temporary emergency housing/shelters, non-residential services, and satellite facilities are accessible for individuals with physical disabilities, including deaf/hard of hearing and blind survivors. If the facility is not other provisions are made to serve the challenged population.
- Review of grantee compliance with contract condition stating that victim service grantees "will utilize intervention strategies and supports that will honor and respect cultures of families including linguistic, geographic, religious, economic, ethnic, racial diversity, disabilities, sexual orientation, and gender identity. Services and supports respect family realities, values and beliefs with a consistent promotion of non-violent inclusionary practices. Contractors understand, acknowledge, and respect the uniqueness of individuals and families. Special needs and developmental levels are recognized and supported" and reasonable accommodations are made for victims who meet the definition of having a disability.

**Training and Technical Assistance:** The Board/DVS has long recognized that training, technical assistance, and relationship building efforts are critical to providing and promoting services to underserved communities. The 2020 State of Crime Victim Advocacy in Michigan report identified that the overwhelming majority of Michigan advocates identify work with marginalized populations as part of their job responsibilities. However, almost 25% of those advocates also reported low confidence in their ability to do this work and 50% of advocates

reported the desire for more training on these topics. Accordingly, the Board/DVS will continue to dedicate resources to supporting victim service providers' ability to serve and respond to marginalized populations. These efforts will include:

- Technical assistance and capacity building efforts provided by the Board/DVS with organizations/projects aimed specifically at providing services to underserved communities, with a focus on emerging grantees new to administering federal funding through the cumbersome state processes.
- Ongoing training provided by the Board/DVS on improving services and responding to underserved communities including a regular topic incorporated into Agency Director Meetings.
- Training and technical assistance for service providers through funding to statewide training partners such as the Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence (state coalition), Uniting Three Fires Against Violence (Tribal coalition), and Michigan Victim Assistance Network (MiVA). The Board/DVS will work in partnership with these organizations to prioritize and plan trainings and technical assistance to improve services and accessibility of services for underserved and unserved communities.
- Training and technical assistance to law enforcement and prosecution grantees through the Prosecuting Attorney's Association of Michigan and the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards. These efforts will prioritize designing scenario-based learning that raises issues of cultural competence, gender-based violence, anti-bias and intersectionality.
- Training for advocates utilizing the remote learning management platform through the Michigan Victim Advocacy Network (MiVAN). Trainings will focus intensively

on providing services to underserved communities and provide a webinar series and resources for victim service providers. This webinar series will include Michigan-based experts including many of those funded by DVS. It is anticipated that the series will enhance skills, promote best practices, and help advocates build Michigan-based connections, particularly with other advocates in Michigan working specifically with underserved communities.

**2. 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. (34 U.S.C. 10446(e)(2)(D) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(4))**

Funding planning for culturally specific services happens division-wide across funding sources as the Board/DVS works to match funding with the needs described by victim service organizations. Through past efforts, the Board/DVS learned that simply releasing a dedicated RFP for culturally specific services was not a successful strategy. Accordingly, the Board/DVS consults demographic data, surveys, and networking to identify gaps in services and then relies on relationship building and technical assistance with identified communities to explore organizational interest and readiness to apply for funding. This process of networking and relationship building has proven successful in developing long term grantees across communities and funding sources.

**3. 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. This could include specific information as to which subgrantees met the required 10% set aside within the victim services allocation for culturally specific organizations during the prior funding cycle. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(E); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(2))**

**Past and Evolving Practice:** Historically, the Board created a STOP specific set aside and utilized a Culturally Specific and Underserved (CSU) solicitation to distribute the 10% set aside. With technical guidance provided by the National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault (SCESA), Board/DVS staff developed an RFP for this underserved set aside, and announcements about this funding opportunity were made to all existing domestic and sexual assault programs and organizations serving underserved populations. This process allowed the Board to fund several programs. However, subsequent solicitations to bid for services for underserved communities did not result in any new applicants. As a result, the Board obtained approval from the MDHHS contract office to modify the bid process for CSU and award pilot projects specifically for programs providing services for underserved, marginalized, and culturally specific populations. This CSU program also allowed the Board/DVS to match the program needs with the type of funding that best addressed those needs across multiple funding sources, not always STOP funding. This revised bid process resulted in the funding of additional new grantees. STOP grantees funded under the CSU program must meet the definition of culturally specific community-based organizations as defined in 34 U.S. Code § 12291 (a)(4)(6). Concurrent and specialized technical assistance was also provided for grantees new to administering federal funding through the state processes. This CSU program and additional outreach efforts with other funding streams were successful at capacity building with emerging programs, met the Board's goals in this area and resulted in 20 programs serving culturally specific and/or underserved and unserved victims of domestic and/or sexual violence across multiple funding streams administered by the Board/DVS.

As noted earlier, another critical factor in the evolution of funding for culturally specific community-based organizations was Michigan's historical use of a funding formula to distribute

STOP funds. The Board/DVS received feedback during the most recent planning process that the formula structure excluded potentially strong applicants from culturally specific community-based organizations by (1) limiting applicants to the formula grant program to existing and historically funded domestic/sexual violence service providers, and, (2) limiting culturally-specific community based organizations to funding through the CSU program. Based on this feedback, and other considerations mentioned above, the Board/DVS ceased distribution of STOP funds through a formula process and created a competitive process that was open to any victim service applicant for the first time in 2019, entitled STOP-V.

**Current funding programs:** The current 10% set aside for culturally specific community-based organizations has been met using two funding programs, STOP-V and continued use of the CSU program. The five programs listed below on the table below are currently supported with STOP funds and meet the definition of culturally specific community-based organizations as outlined in 34 U.S. Code § 12291 (a)(4)(6).

<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Funding Source</b>
<b>ACCESS</b>	Dearborn	Arab	STOP-V
<b>Centro Multicultural La Familia, Inc.</b>	Pontiac	Hispanic/Latinx	STOP-V
<b>Lac Vieux Desert Tribal Council</b>	Watersmeet	Native American	CSU (STOP)
<b>LaVIDA/Community Health and Social Services Center</b>	Detroit	Hispanic/Latinx	CSU (STOP)
<b>Mai Family Services</b>	Livonia	South Asian	CSU (STOP)

The Board/DVS will continue to meet the 10% set aside for culturally specific community-based organizations through a continued combination of two grant programs. First,

applicants will be able to apply directly for the STOP-V program in 2024 and designate themselves as a culturally specific service provider meeting the definition outlined in 34 U.S. Code § 12291 (a)(4)(6). Second, organizations may continue to be funded through the CSU grant program. The Board/DVS is in the process of reviewing the CSU program across all funding sources. As described above the goal of the CSU program is to meet the needs of culturally specific and underserved service organizations with the funding stream that most meets their organizational needs, including STOP funds. In addition, with other non-STOP funds the Board/DVS will provide funding for projects that enhance the ability of non-culturally specific service organizations to provide quality and honoring services to survivors from underserved communities. The Board/DVS will work to foster formal partnerships between culturally specific community organizations and mainstream organizations seeking to provide services to a specific community.

#### **D. Grant-making Strategy**

##### **1. Timeline for the STOP grant cycle. (See 28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(8)).**

Michigan's STOP funds are primarily distributed through STOP-V and STOP-L as part of a five-year award which is renewed annually. Applications for funds were competitively bid in the fall of 2019 for an award period that started on January 1, 2020. Funds will be competitively bid again during the fall of 2024 with an award period beginning January 1, 2025. The basic timeline for the competitive award process includes:

- **Notification of availability of funds:** Funding notifications are distributed 4-6 weeks prior to application deadline through the MDHHS mandated Electronic Grants Administration & Management System (EGrAMS), simultaneous press releases to statewide media outlets, and e-mail notices (detailed further below).

- **Distribution of solicitation packets:** The full solicitation package is available upon release through EGrAMS 4 -5 weeks prior to application deadline. The solicitation package includes the Application, Application Instructions, Pre-Award Risk Assessment and DVS Grantee Guidelines.
- **Applicant outreach Q & A:** A pre-application process includes: (1) a pre-application webinar/conference call open to all prospective grantees, (2) a question period where interested bidders can submit written questions, and (3) a posted question and answer document available to all interested bidders.
- **Award notifications:** Award notifications are provided through EGrAMS. Applications selected for funding will either be approved as submitted or approved with revisions required. For any applications approved as submitted, the applicant will be notified that the agreement document is available for signature in the MI E-Grants system. For any applications approved with revisions required, the applicant will be notified that the application is ready for revisions in the MI EGrAMS system. After successful completion of required revisions and subsequent review, the applicant will be notified that the agreement document is available for signature in the MI EGrAMS system.
- **Grantee events:** All new grantees can participate in one to two new grantee webinars. Current victim service grantees participate in triannual Agency Director Meetings which include ongoing education and funding updates. Victim Service grantees are also required to attend virtual training on confidentiality and crime victim compensation. Law enforcement and prosecution grantees are required to participate in pre-approved domestic violence and or sexual assault training depending on their grant activities.

- **Quality assurance and monitoring:** All prospective grantees complete a pre-award risk assessment prior to the grant award and Board/DVS complete an annual risk assessment for each grantee. This process is used to create a monitoring plan. Every funded program over the five-year grant period will participate in a minimum of two in-depth contract reviews and/or standards reviews. On years where the grantees are not participating in an in-depth review, high risk grantees will have a financial audit, moderate risk grantees will have a desk review, and low risk grantees will have a fiscal questionnaire review. High risk grantees may be required to participate in additional technical assistance and/or monitoring activities.
- **Progress reports:** Victim service grantees file monthly progress reports. Law enforcement and prosecution grantees file quarterly progress reports.

Statewide training and technical assistance contracts are negotiated and allocated on an annual basis. Pilot projects such as the contract for courts and the CSU program are awarded on a rolling time frame.

**2. Description of how the State will ensure that eligible entities are aware of funding opportunities, including projects serving underserved populations. (28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(5) and (g)(4))**

Notice about competitive STOP Request for Funding Proposals (RPFs) are released through the MDHHS mandated electronic grant system— Electronic Grants Administration & Management System (EGrAMS). Any interested organization or agency can sign up in the system to receive notice of grant opportunities by funding category. Information about signing up and accessing EGrAMS is available on the Board/DVS website. In addition, the MDHHS Office of Communications issues a statewide press release for each RFP released. Through this



process hundreds of news organizations and media outlets across the state receive funding notices for publication from MDHHS, including culturally specific media outlets such as the Michigan Chronicle (covering areas of interest for Michigan's African American/Black Communities), Dearborn News (bilingual Arabic/English media outlet), Latino Detroit (covering bilingual Spanish/English) media outlet, and more.

In addition, to promoting grant opportunities through EGrAMS and press releases, the Board will continue to promote STOP funding opportunities via e-mail and list serves to current Board/DVS grantees ( more than 140 grantees) including the 20 organizations currently funded by Board/DVS that provide culturally specific services in Michigan including the organization listed in V.C.1 above. Board/DVS also promotes grant opportunities through and statewide membership organizations such as the Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence, Uniting Three Fires Against Violence (Michigan's Tribal Coalition), the Michigan Victim Assistance Network, the Prosecuting Attorney's Association of Michigan, the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards, the Michigan Sheriff's Association, and the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police. These organizations then distribute to their membership.

Finally, the Board/DVS will continue to employ a staff person who focuses on work with culturally specific communities, networking and relationship building that has proven successful in promoting grant opportunities and developing long term grantees across communities and funding sources.

- 3. 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. (34 U.S.C.**

**10446(i)(2)(D))**

As described above, two distinct competitive RFPs are released under the STOP funding program in Michigan. One RFP is designed for victim service provider applicants, STOP-V, and one RFP designed for law enforcement and prosecution applicants, STOP-L. Applicants to the STOP-L program are required to submit a Memorandum of Understanding or Letter of Support from their community or Tribal based domestic violence/sexual assault victim service provider as a prerequisite to be considered for funding. This MOU or Letter of Support must document the history of the relationship between the organizations, past participation in coordinated community response efforts, and the support of the victim service provider for the proposed project.

In addition, communities have the option to submit STOP-V and STOP-L applications and identify themselves as consortium project. A consortium project is one in which multiple organizations from the same community partner to submit separate applications that represent coordinated project planning across victims services, law enforcement and/or prosecution projects. Bonus points may be given to consortium projects that demonstrate partnership and coordinated plans for STOP funded services among two or more of the federally designated categories (law enforcement, prosecution and community/Tribal-based domestic violence and/or sexual assault programs). Identifying the project as part of a consortium will allow all applications from consortium partners to be reviewed by the same rating team, ensuring consistency.

Finally, specialized statewide projects and targeted pilot projects funded with STOP are also required to include elements of consultation with victim service providers. Training projects implemented by the Prosecuting Attorney's Association and the Michigan Commission on Law

Enforcement Standards incorporate victim service providers as part of curriculum development, review, and delivery. The statewide Sexual Assault Unit at the Attorney General's office incorporates victim advocates as part of their process and the entire Unit participates in regular multidisciplinary case review meetings with victim advocates where a standing agenda item reviews cases through a trauma-informed lens.

**4. Description of how the State will identify and select applicants for subgrant funding, including whether a competitive process will be used. If different selection methods will be used for each allocation category, describe the method. (28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(8))**

A competitive RFP process is used for the STOP-V and STOP-L grant programs which fund victim service providers, law enforcement and prosecution. These grants are awarded through a competitive RFP process consistent with the MDHHS procurement policies. A committee of three reviewers, Board/DVS staff including contracts, quality assurance, administrative, and special projects staff, are used to review, evaluate, and score applications according to RFP requirements. Only applications receiving a minimum of 80 points are eligible to receive funding through the grant program. An application will be evaluated based on the evaluation criteria identified in the RFP. This process is strictly controlled by the mandated MDHHS grant making process.

STOP funding will continue to be used in the CSU program. CSU awards are typically designed as pilot projects and have historically been negotiated with each organization based on a simplified application process.

Continuing contracts are also in place for the Statewide projects and these projects will maintain their focus on statewide criminal justice initiatives including, policy development, training and technical assistance to local law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.

**5. Whether STOP subgrant projects will be funded on a multiple or single-year basis. (See 28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(8))**

STOP funds for victim services, law enforcement and prosecution projects are competitively bid every three to five years. Contracts are awarded for a one-year period with the option to renew annually for up to five years. Pilot projects and statewide criminal justice initiatives, including training and technical assistance projects, are negotiated annually.

**6. Description of how the State will determine the amount of subgrants based on the population and geographic area to be served. (34 U.S.C. 10446(e)(2)(B) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(2))**

STOP funding is awarded based on the need described by the applicant organization. For victim service organizations, the Board/DVS administers 20 different domestic violence and sexual assault specific funding sources, some of which are distributed based on a formula that considers population and geographic service area (see maps below in section V.D.7.).

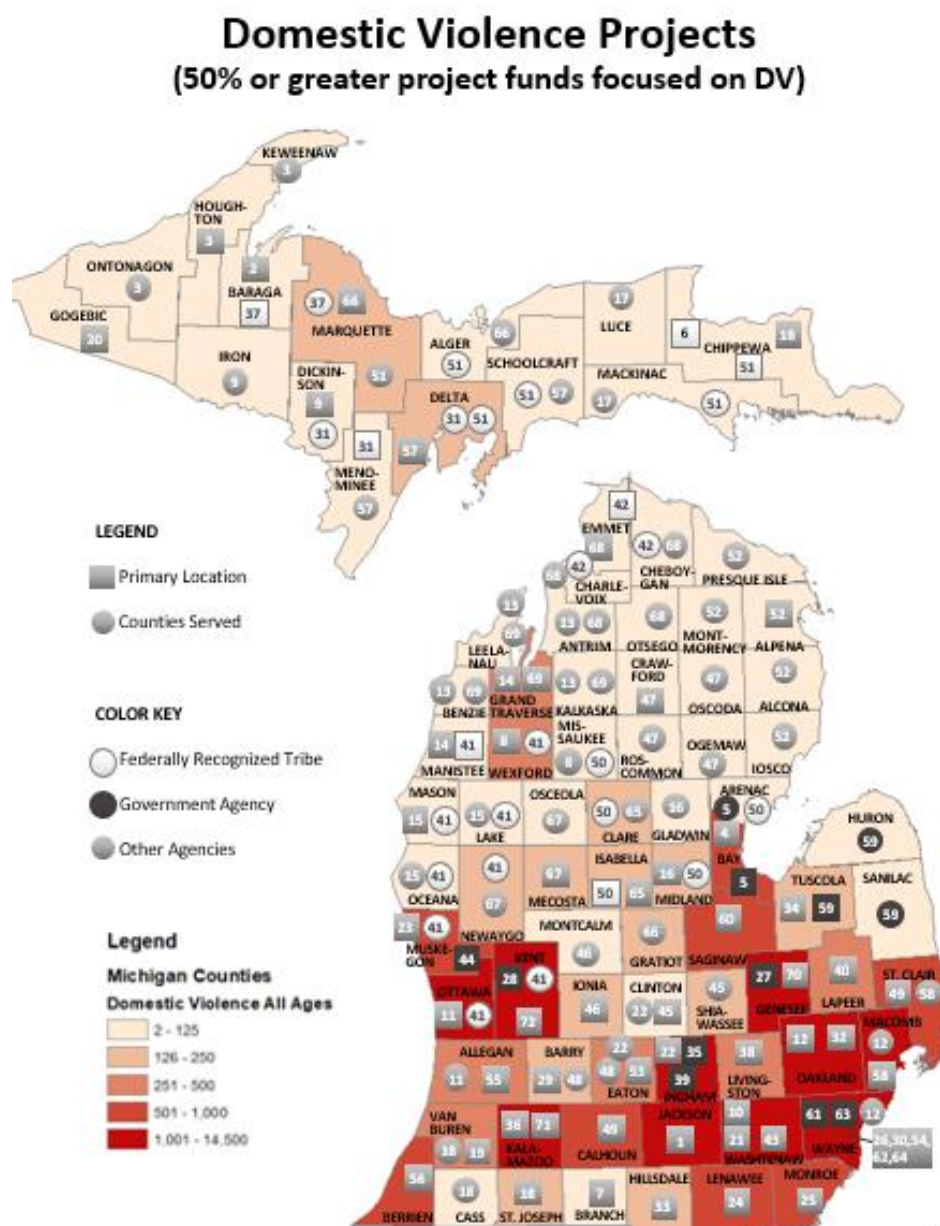
Michigan will continue to invest STOP funding into several statewide projects targeting law enforcement and prosecution, including training and technical assistance projects, and a statewide law enforcement and prosecution project at the Michigan Department of the Attorney General that investigates and prosecutes sexual assault cases throughout the state of Michigan.

**7. 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. (34 U.S.C. 10446(e)(2)(A) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(1))**

STOP funding is awarded based on the need described by the applicant organization. For victim service organizations, the Board/DVS administers 20 different domestic violence and sexual assault specific funding sources, some of which are distributed based on a formula that considers population, geographic service area and availability of existing domestic violence,

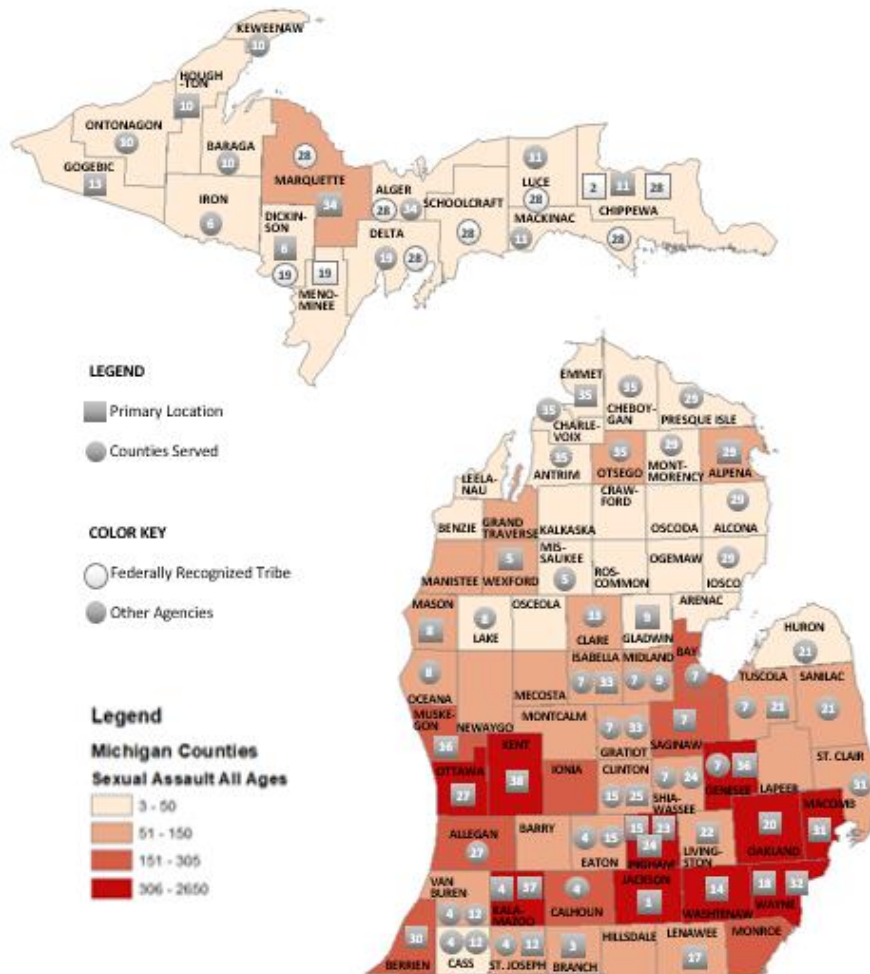
dating violence, sexual assault and stalking programs. The Board/DVS continually reviews existing gaps in services to identify areas of need and works strategically with local and statewide organizations to address those gaps and update funding plans accordingly. The following three maps provide a snapshot of (1) domestic violence services and domestic violence incident rates, (2) sexual assault services and sexual assault incidents rates, and (3) STOP funded projects.

**Domestic Violence:** the following map is an overlay of domestic violence incidents rates and currently funded Board/DVS funded domestic violence projects (all funding sources). Programs are indicated with a number and may include primary program locations (square shape) and counties served/satellite locations (circle shape). Statewide projects, such as training and technical assistance initiatives, are not displayed on the map. The below map is a snapshot of the geographic distribution of services in 2019.



**Sexual Assault:** The following map is an overlay of sexual assault incidents rates and currently funded Board/DVS funded sexual assault projects (all funding sources). Programs are indicated with a number and may include primary program locations (square shape) and counties served/satellite locations (circle shape). Statewide projects, such as training and technical assistance initiatives, the statewide Sexual Assault Hotline, and Statewide Sexual Assault Cold Case Unit, are not displayed on the map. The below map is a snapshot of the geographic distribution services in 2019.

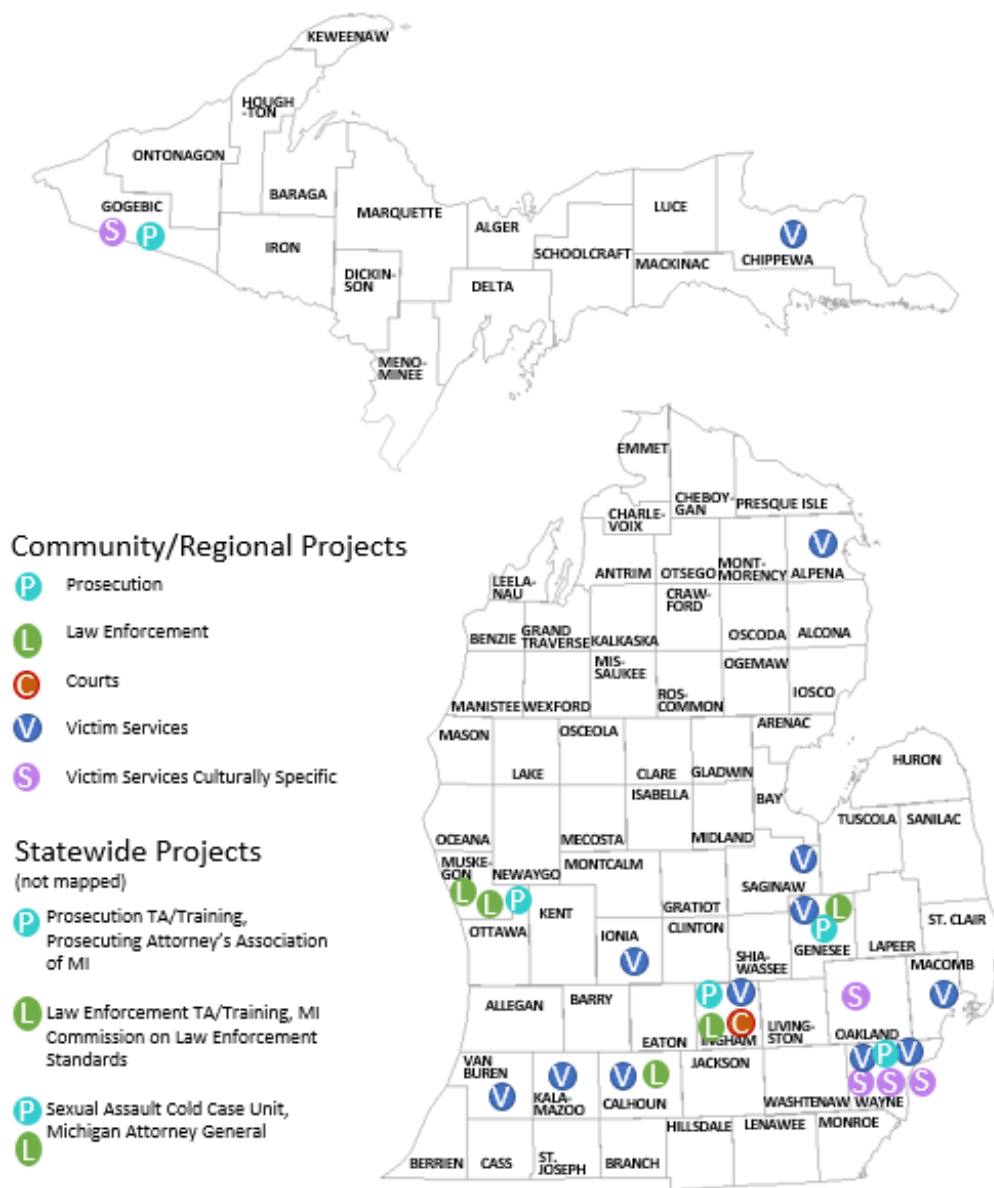
**Sexual Assault Projects**  
**(50% or greater project funds focused on sexual assault)**



**STOP Funded Projects:** The following map displays areas of the state where current STOP grants were awarded in 2019 for an anticipated 5-year funding cycle. It designates victim services, prosecution, law enforcement, and culturally specific projects. Statewide technical assistance initiatives, and Statewide Sexual Assault Cold Case Unit are not displayed on the map.

## STOP Funded Projects

Current as of October 2021





**8. Description of how the State will equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis including nonurban and rural areas of various geographic sizes. (34 U.S.C. 10446 (e)(2)(C) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(3))**

As indicated, the Board/DVS administers approximately 20 different domestic violence and sexual assault specific funding sources as well as VOCA funds—a percentage of which are also dedicated to domestic violence and sexual assault victim services. Most STOP funds are awarded competitively, however, ongoing funding planning across funding sources and the use of a formula for some of these funds have resulted in domestic violence victim services in every Michigan county and sexual assault services in most Michigan counties. In addition, the Board/DVS funds several statewide projects such as training and technical assistance initiatives, the statewide Sexual Assault Hotline, and Statewide Sexual Assault Cold Case Unit.

**9. Information on projects that the State plans to fund, if known. (28 C.F.R. § 90.12(g)(5))**

The Board/DVS is planning to continue to fund statewide training/technical assistance projects criminal justice projects that have been a priority since the inception of STOP funds in Michigan. These projects have focused on training and policy efforts following a multidisciplinary coordination model. Continuation of these projects has allowed the state to be nimble in addressing emerging issues and priorities in a collaborative way. Projects requiring policy development include multidisciplinary task forces or advisory boards that helped outline and review products. Such efforts led to the following: The Michigan Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence Officer Manual; Model Policy: The Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence; State of Michigan Standard Domestic Relationship Incident Form; Michigan Model Policy: The Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault; The Michigan Judicial Institute Bench-Books on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Domestic

Violence and Sexual Assault Trial Manuals for Prosecutors. The following projects will continue and have been outlined in section V.A.2 above:

- Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards, Law Enforcement Training Project
- Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan VAW Training and Technical Assistance Project
- Statewide Sexual Assault Cold Case Unit (Michigan Department of the Attorney General)