

2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan
State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission



A comprehensive statewide plan that outlines funding priorities and strategies for the Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors Violence Against Women grant program, Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant program and the Sexual Assault Services Program grant program to enhance responses to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and victims of crime throughout New Mexico.

Adopted: June 19, 2017

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Introduction

The State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission (CVRC) is the administering agency tasked with the development of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Plan. The implementation plan builds upon the initiatives and successes of previous years and presents effective strategies for increasing the safety of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence victims and for promoting offender accountability. In addition to building upon the past initiatives and successes with Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors (STOP VAWA) funding, CVRC continues to integrate the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance (VOCA Victim Assistance) and Sexual Assault Services Programs (SASP) formula grants directly into the 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan. This plan will be utilized for the time period in which the federal 2017 - 2020 awards are administered. The implementation plan outlined in this document addresses the federal formula awards issued by the Office on Violence Against Women (STOP VAWA, SASP) and the Office for Victims of Crime (VOCA Victim Assistance).

One of the guiding principles for this planning process was to look at the needs within the state, regardless of funding eligibility or availability. Creating a plan that addresses needs and how we can leverage the funds we have in order to meet those needs and use this information to secure resources for areas where the funding eligibility does not currently exist. As such, these three awards have specific guidelines that must be adhered to in the issuance, management, and administration of awards. As we learned with the 2013 – 2016 Statewide Implementation Plan, developing a statewide plan for the three formula grants, as well as continued collaboration with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education) administering agencies not only decreases duplication of services, but increases awareness of services within the state and promotes effective strategies for serving victims of crime throughout the state. The plan provides an overview of the context of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence, victims of crime and demonstrates the needs of victims, services providers, and stakeholders in the state. The state completes annual updates to address the changing needs as identified by stakeholders.

The State of New Mexico 2017 - 2020 Statewide Implementation Plan was adopted on June 19, 2017.

Description of Planning Process

In 2016, CVRC executed a multi-stage planning process to increase statewide participation, diversify the multidisciplinary membership of the team, and to increase participation from tribal governments, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, agencies serving underserved populations and establish a comprehensive picture of the needs within the state. The objective was to increase participation across all disciplines affected by STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula grants administered by CVRC. The first stage of the planning process included a Site Visit and Stakeholder Meeting facilitated through the technical assistance of the Women of Color Network Collaboration Meeting: Fostering Transformative Conversations, May 17-19, 2016. (Appendix A).

The dialogue from this meeting helped in the development of a statewide needs assessment survey (Appendix B). The goal was to gather information across the state regarding victim services, needs within communities and identifying unserved, underserved, and inadequately served victims. The survey asked providers to prioritize funding to sustain core services and how to establish funding specifically dedicated towards programs whose mission is to provide services to underserved populations. The needs assessment survey was sent to numerous listserves around the state, including but not limited to the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, the New Mexico Department of Public Safety, the New Mexico Police and Sheriffs Association, 911 Dispatchers Affiliate Board, Administrative Office of the District Attorney's, Administrative Office of the Courts, Statewide Judicial Tribal Consortium, Children, Youth and Families (Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Administrator), Department of Health (Rape Prevention Education Administrator), Intimate Partner Death Review Team, New Mexico's DV/SA Network, service providers who work with underserved populations (undocumented immigrant, native American, children), service providers who work with unserved populations (LGBTQ, elder, individuals with disabilities) and victim service agencies around the state.

An emphasis was placed on maintaining existing, improving and developing new collaborative efforts across all systems that work with victims of crime throughout the state. A reoccurring question was, who is at the table, who is missing from the table *and* how do we get them to join the table? During the Stakeholder Meetings participants were asked: Is there someone you feel

is missing from the process and should be invited? Agencies and/or individuals that were identified were included in the invitation process and will continue to be part of the evolving dialogue. This dialogue recently included 911 dispatchers as part of an arm of law enforcement at the table.

The announcement of the survey included the following information:

The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission is conducting a statewide survey, as part of a comprehensive needs assessment. The information you provide will guide planning and future funding allocation decisions for the STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant program, the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance grant program and the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) grant program.

The survey takes about 15-20 minutes to complete. Your input will be critical to determining areas of need, gaps in services and policies or priorities necessary to create the types of system changes that will help victims of crime in New Mexico.

Please click on the link below to participate:

If you do not have the ability to participate through the Survey Monkey link, please contact our office for a paper copy to participate. You can call 505.841.9432 and ask for MaryEllen Garcia, VAWA Grants Administrator, or Melissa Ewer, VOCA Grant Administrator.

The statewide needs assessment Survey included participation across all systems. The results of the Needs Assessment Survey can be reviewed in Appendix C. There were 315 unduplicated participants in the statewide needs assessment Survey; Chart 1 shows what types of organizations were represented in the survey. Due to increased outreach to tribal governments and service providers, 8% of the participants were from tribal government, tribal courts, tribal law enforcement, and tribal victim service providers. Of the 33 counties within the state, all counties were represented. This survey saw a 134% increased participation from the prior planning process. In addition, providers identified providing services on a statewide basis and to the 19 pueblos, Navajo Nation and the Jicarilla and Mescalero Apache Nations within the state. Of the completed surveys 12.38% indicated that they provided services on a statewide basis. They also indicated the tri-county area of Bernalillo 16.8% Sandoval 15.2% and Valencia 9.5% counties represented the greatest service area, which represents the largest population base of the state. Furthermore, 17.7% of the participants provide services in at least one of the six counties that share a border with the Mexico and 8% indicated that they provide services within tribal

communities. The survey gathered information regarding the characteristics of participants, job description, agency type, communities and types of victims, see Chart 2, below.

The remaining questions in the statewide needs assessment gathered information regarding underserved, unserved and inadequately served victims, the greatest needs for victims by type of victimization and how the state should prioritize funding. This data was presented to the participants of stakeholder meetings held to complete the planning process and development of the plan (Appendix D).

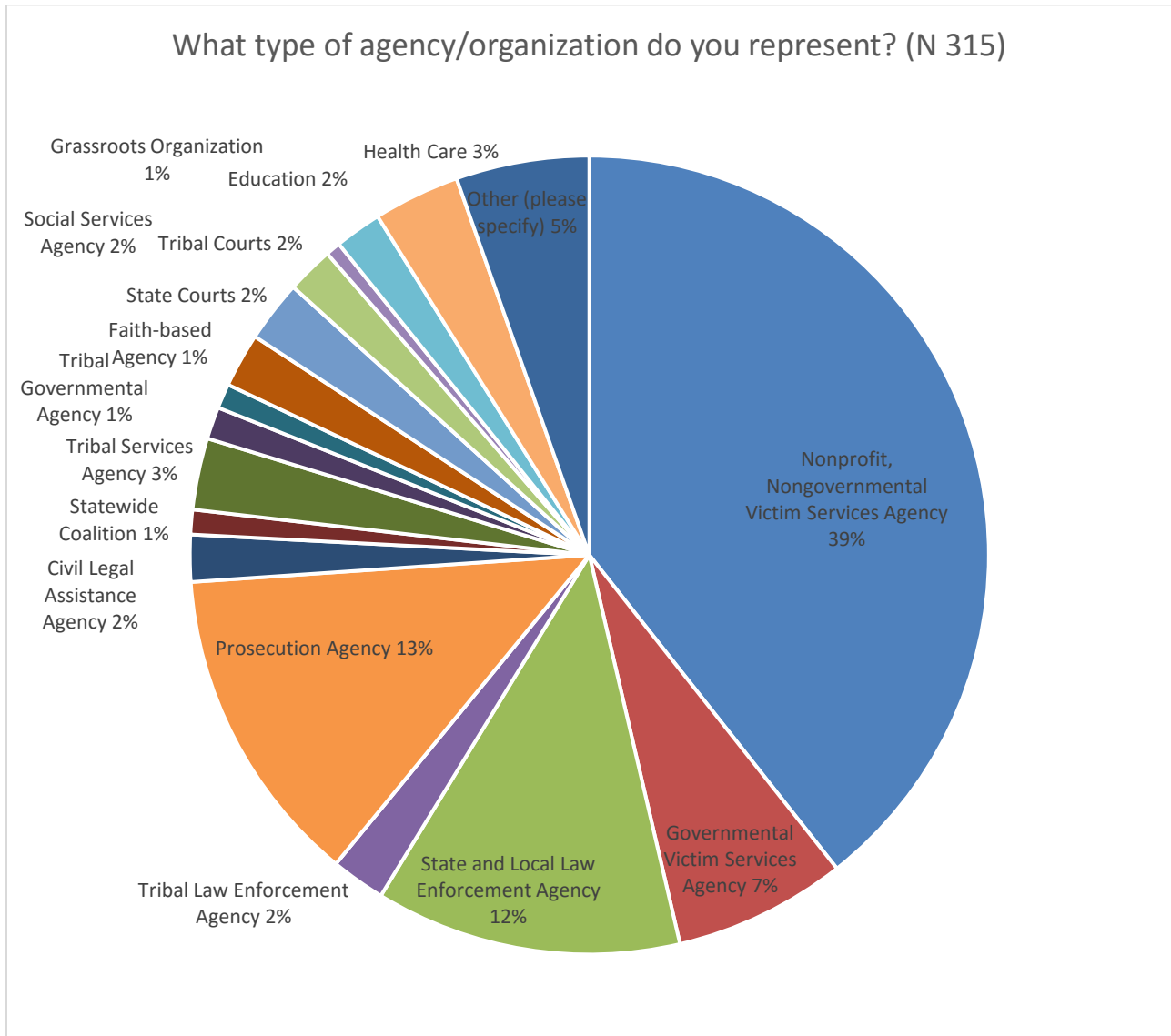


Chart 1: Question 1: What type of agency/organization do you represent?

Please identify the primary focus of your agency by type of victimization.

Answer Options	Response Percent
Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence	66.2%
Sexual Violence (Adults/Teens)	52.4%
Stalking/Harassment (Intimate Partner/DV)	40.7%
Teen Dating Violence	31.4%
Child Victims of Physical Abuse	43.8%
Child Victims of Sexual Abuse	50.0%
Child Victims of Abuse/Neglect	42.4%
Human Trafficking	21.7%
Victims of DWI/Impaired Driving	23.4%
Elder Abuse & Neglect	26.6%
Adults Molested as Children	21.0%
Survivors of Homicide Victims	18.3%
Robbery	19.3%
Assault	27.2%
Hate & Bias Crimes (Racial/Religious/Gender/Sexual Orientation/Other)	18.3%
Identity Theft	15.5%
Bullying	17.9%
Identity Crimes	14.1%
Kidnapping	19.7%
Victims of Violent Crime (District Attorney's Offices Only)	21.4%
Other	6.6%
Multiple Victimization	15.5%

Chart 2: Question 6: Please identify the primary focus of your agency by type of victimization?

The results of this survey helped form the dialogue for the Stakeholder Meetings and are reflected within the priorities established and outlined below. The dialogue for the Stakeholder Meetings started with a mission taken from the Women of Color Network Meetings: *The work of equitably dispersing funds across a state/territory can be daunting. In order to be successful in reaching and resourcing underserved populations, it matters for funders to be Aspiring Allies, have meaningful engagement with underserved populations, and to intentionally seek out integrated approaches and innovative programming tailored to communities. With an aspiring ally framework and practical actions, we can spur personal and institutional social justice and equality.* (Appendix E)

The six Stakeholder Meetings were hosted in the throughout the state. Additionally, to increase accessibility and participation, a form requesting input was sent out to the list serves previously mentioned. The Stakeholder meetings were held throughout October through November in Farmington, Las Cruces, Grants, Española, Roswell and Albuquerque. For a complete list of dates see Appendix E.

The invitation to participate in this important discussion was disseminated through numerous list serves, including to all Tribal Chiefs of Police, Tribal Governors, Statewide Coalitions, victim services, prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and non-traditional providers of services to underserved populations. The invitations included the following language:

The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission is tasked with developing a statewide implementation plan for our STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant program, the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance grant program and the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) grant programs. In an effort to develop a comprehensive statewide plan, establish funding priorities and learn about the needs within the state, we are launching our planning process. There will be numerous statewide meetings/focus groups to solicit information from stakeholders around the state. These meetings/focus groups will be held in Las Cruces, Farmington, Grants, Española, Roswell and Albuquerque. Please join us at the dates and locations below to be part of this important process. Anyone who works with victims of crime, in any capacity, is invited to participate. This planning process will help guide the funding priorities for our STOP VAWA formula grant program, as well as our VOCA Victim Assistance formula grant program and our Sexual Assault Service Program formula grant.

Two of the meetings were hosted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs who offered a venue and space to facilitate the important dialogue. A draft copy of the plan was sent to each of the tribal Governors' and to every tribal Chief of Police in the state. The dissemination of the draft plan requested public comment and feedback. The public comments and feedback informed the final draft of the plan and the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission adopted the final 2017 - 2020 Statewide Implementation Plan.

In addition to formal Stakeholder Meetings, the Grants Administrators frequently meet with the New Mexico Tribal Judicial Consortium, the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs underserved working group, the New Mexico Collation Against Domestic Violence, the New Mexico Children's Alliance and various other victim services groups. These meetings create an open dialogue to increasing accessibility to funding opportunities and work towards creating priorities and strategies driven by the needs of those seeking victim services within the state.

Documentation of Participation

The types of organizations/entities that participated in the needs assessment survey is outlined in Chart 1 listed above. A complete data file has been preserved to record the information and participation. CVRC was pleased to have participation with the survey across all of the categories outlined in the 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, in addition to providers who serve victims of others crimes throughout New Mexico. An effort to increase participation in the planning process was a crucial component for the 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan. Several members of the state sexual assault, domestic violence and tribal coalitions, state and tribal law enforcement, state and tribal courts and prosecution agencies, culturally specific agencies (tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian), population specific agencies (elder abuse, LGBTQ, child) victim services agencies (domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, survivors of homicide, DWI, child abuse and neglect, human trafficking), civil legal programs, 911 dispatchers, medical professionals and social work students all participated in the survey. The needs assessment survey was widely distributed throughout the state across all systems, documentation of these efforts has been retained.

The Stakeholder Meeting participants included: staff from the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Programs, staff from the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, law enforcement officers, law enforcement based victim advocates, prosecutors, prosecution based victim advocates, court personnel, tribal based advocacy organizations, victim services who provide culturally specific services (tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian), population based victim services (elder, LGBTQ, teen, child abuse, neglect, homicide, DWI), victim services agencies who provide services to victims of crime, 911 dispatchers and collaborative administering programs for Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and Rape Prevention Act funds. Documentation of participation, including comments, concerns and recommendations have been retained. The invitation to participate in the Stakeholder Meetings was widely distributed throughout the state across all systems, documentation of these efforts has been retained.

The invitation to participate in the implementation plan process, provide comments, review and adoption period was widely distributed across the state. Documentation of targeted invitations to: the state sexual assault, domestic violence and tribal coalitions, state and tribal law enforcement, prosecution and courts, tribal governments (in states with state or federally recognized tribes), representatives from underserved populations, including culturally specific populations, victim

service providers, population specific organizations and others, such as 911 dispatchers, collaborative FVPSA and Rape Prevention Act funders have been retained (Appendix E) to demonstrate meaningful involvement and collaboration in the development of the implementation plan.

State Coordination of Plan

The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission administers the Victims of Crime Act Compensation and Victim Assistance grants. All subgrantees of CVRC, regardless of their funding source, are required by contract to educate and assist victims with the compensation application. The VOCA Victim Assistance award is directly integrated in this implementation plan.

The Children, Youth and Families Protective Services, Domestic Violence Unit, administers the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act for the state of New Mexico. Their grant program managers closely collaborate with CVRC and sit on the implementation team, reviews grant proposals and provide input regarding funding priorities. CVRC also reviews the annual strategic plan issued by the Children, Youth and Families Department. The Children, Youth and Families, Domestic Violence Unit administers awards to domestic violence providers, New Mexico Legal Aid, The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women.

The New Mexico Department of Health administers the Rape Prevention Education Administrator funds. Their grant program manager collaborates with CVRC and sits on the implementation team, reviews grant proposals and provides input regarding funding priorities. The Department of Health administers funding to sexual violence programs, in addition to the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs.

Collaboration between CVRC, the Children, Youth and Families Department and Department of Health programs are critical to ensure no duplication of services. Information about the location, funding and services provided by Office on Violence Against Women Discretionary Grants is also critical to ensure that the geographic areas with the least amount of available services receive adequate funding.

Needs and Context

Population Demographics and Geographical Information

New Mexico geographically is the fifth largest state in the country, with a widely dispersed rural population, covering a land area of one hundred twenty-one thousand two hundred ninety-eight (121,298) square miles. There is an average of seventeen persons (17) per square mile, as compared to eighty-seven (87.4) persons per square mile, nationally. According to the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 22.5% of the 2,081,015 people reside in a rural region of the state, with a population density of four persons per square mile. The United States Census Bureau reports that 6.5% of the population is under the age of five, 23.8% of the population is under the age of 18, and 15.8% of the population is over the age of 65. Females comprise 50.4% of the population.

New Mexico is one of the more culturally diverse states within the United States of America. According to the most recent United States Census Bureau estimates New Mexico has 2,081,015 residents. The demographic makeup of the state is White non-Hispanic or Latino, 38.4%; Hispanic or Latino, 48.0%, American Indian and Alaska Native 10.5%, Asian 1.7% and Black or African America 2.1%. Census data also reports that New Mexico's percentage of person below the poverty level is 20.4%, higher than the national average of 14.9%.

Demographic Data on the Distribution of Underserved

In order to provide adequate services to underserved victims of violence against women within the state, New Mexico is working to better identify un-served, underserved and inadequately served victims. As a result, the 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan incorporated the statewide needs assessment identifying not only underserved populations, but also unserved and inadequately served victims within our state. Poverty permeates the state with 20.4% of the population living below the federal poverty level, compared with 15.5% in 2006-2007. Geographic barriers further compound how victims access servicing within a large rural state.

New Mexico has 23 federally recognized tribes and pueblos, nineteen tribes, three apache tribes and the Navajo Nation. Each of the tribes and pueblos operate under a unique legal and political status as sovereign nations within the United States of America. According to the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department there are 219,500 Native Americans within the state, or 10.5% of the total population of which many report that 80% reside within Indian Country.

New Mexico is a leader in the nation with a high Spanish-speaking population and has the third highest rate of non-English speaking residents in the nation, at 9.3%. New Mexico shares a southern border with the Mexico, resulting in a large immigrant population. Census data indicates from 2007-2011 indicates 9.8% of the total population was foreign born; the Congressional Budget Office reports this value to be 10.7%. Regardless, it is evident that New Mexico ranks high with an undocumented immigrant population. Although data regarding the numbers of undocumented immigrants varies it is difficult to tabulate with accuracy the Federation for American Immigration Reform continues to estimate 100,000 undocumented immigrants resided in New Mexico as of 2010, but reports the foreign-born populations as of 2012 is 216,228, a 70% increase since 2000. Victim services agencies agree that there is difficulty in gathering reliable demographic data regarding undocumented immigrants' due to fear and reluctance to engage in the system, however, providers all agree there are more undocumented immigrant victims of crime than are reporting or seeking services.

The needs assessment survey helped to identify programs that are consistently providing services to populations they identify and deem unserved, underserved, and inadequately served. The implementation planning process created a dialogue to help programs reevaluate the services they are providing and the populations that are and are not seeking their services. Providers identified extreme rural isolation 17.89%, human trafficking 17.07%, language barriers for Asian 16.26%, homeless victims of crime 16.26%, and immigrants 15.45% as the top *unserved* populations. They further identified, with even greater numbers poverty 51.22%, low income 48.78%, LGBTQ 47.97%, limited English proficiency 43.90% and homeless victims of crime 43.09% as the greatest *underserved* populations. Providers identified the following as groups that are *inadequately* served individuals with substance abuse 26.83%, homeless victims of crime 26.02%, individuals with developmental disabilities 26.02%, individuals with mental illness 26.02%, and ages 12-18 24.39%

Nature of Violence in New Mexico

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) ranks New Mexico as the third most dangerous state in which to live, according to its most recent report of 2015 data. Factors used to rank the states are, rates for violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft. National reports of 2016 data indicate that New Mexico ranks second as the most dangerous date in which to live and news reports are indicating that the City of Albuquerque is a

at 20-year record for homicides within the first 5 months of 2017. According the 2015 Crime in the United States Report issued by the FBI, between 2014 and 2015, New Mexico saw a 9.8% increase in violent crime, with a rate of 656.1 violent crimes per 100,000 New Mexicans. Furthermore, this report shows a 15.9% increase in murder, a 12.9% increase in rape, under the revised definition, and a 13.8% increase in the legacy definition. Additionally, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Fatal Injury Data,” New Mexico ranks tenth in the nation for gun violence, with 14.6 gun deaths per 100,000 New Mexicans, 40% higher than the national average.

New Mexico has made progress at addressing driving while intoxicated/under the influence. In 2006, enforcement, education, treatment and public awareness programs were intensified to concentrate resources in problem areas. As a result, driving while intoxicated/under the influence crimes were decreasing. However, in 2016 there were 98 drunk driving fatalities, representing 33% of all total traffic deaths, a 16.2% increase from the previous year.

Human trafficking is widespread throughout the United States of America today. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, trafficking of humans is the fastest growing criminal enterprise in the world. Human trafficking victims are forced to work in prostitution or sex entertainment, labor exploitation such as domestic servitude or restaurant work, sweatshop factory work or migrant agricultural work. Finding accurate data regarding the prevalence of human trafficking victims in New Mexico is difficult, however, efforts have been made to increase outreach, education and services across the state. According the recent data with the National Human Trafficking Hotline, New Mexico has identified 32 cases in 2017 alone, with 21 of those being sex trafficking cases. According to a February 1, 2017 KOB news report, human trafficking is on the rise in New Mexico and due to recent efforts to increase investigation, prosecution and victim services we have more data. The report goes on to state the New Mexico Attorney General’s Office had “70 cases reported in 2014 to 90 reported in 2015, then to 118 in 2016.”

The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) has been collecting data from law enforcement regarding rape and attempted rape of women since the 1930’s. Although the UCR is a valuable tool to gather insight into the number of rape and attempted rape that are reported to law enforcement, not all incidents of sexual violence are reported to law enforcement. Prior to December of 2011, the UCR definition of rape excluded anal and oral sex crimes and

penetration with an object or finger, and did not include assaults on males. However, this 80-year-old definition has been revised and now is defined as “penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.” With this expanded definition, the UCR will hopefully provide a clearer picture on the nature and incidence of sexual violence, including, drug-facilitated, statutory, spousal or gang.

The *New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository* maintains current statewide data regarding the nature and incidence of intimate partner and sexual violence. This unique data source provides a clear picture of intimate partner and sexual violence crimes committed, services provided, law enforcement reports of these crimes and an analysis of the impact on our state.

The most recent data from the *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XV: An Analysis of 2015 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (July, 2016)* (Appendix F) reports a lifetime prevalence of Domestic Violence 24%, Intimate Partner Violence 18% and Stalking 16%. To further breakdown the incidence, 32% of women or 1 in 3, 15% of men or 1 in 7 report being a victim of domestic violence; 25% of women or 1 in 4 and 10% of men or 1 in 10 report being a victim of intimate partner violence and 25% of women or 1 in 4 and 7% of men or 1 in 14 report being a victim of stalking. Weapons were used in about 58% of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and 18% of the cases reported by victims served by domestic violence service providers. The large disparity between weapon-related assaults in domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and victims may be explained in part, by a difference in perception between the two parties regarding what constitutes a weapon.

In 2015, in New Mexico, reports from law enforcement to the *Data Central Repository* identified 17,757 domestic violence incidents perpetrated upon 19,588 victims by 18,604 suspects. We continue to see that about 70% of the domestic violence victims who reported to law enforcement were females, however, 94% of the adult victims who reported to service providers were female. The *Data Central Repository* indicated that stalking cases reported to law enforcement totaled 125, stalking victims, a relatively low number, compared to the 25% females and 7% of males who self-identified as victims of stalking. The numbers for harassment reported to law enforcement were 1,491. (Caponera, July 2016)

Domestic violence reports to law enforcement were predominantly 19-45 years old (65%). Hispanic survivors represented 54% Black survivors 5% and Native American survivors 15%. Of the reports from law enforcement the number of incidents with children at the scene, there were 4,464 (32%,) incidents where at least one child was present and two-thirds (66%) of the children were under the age of 12. Service providers reported that 38% of children victim-witnesses experienced physical abuse from the current offender of the adult victim, and 6% experienced sexual abuse from the current offender of the adult victim. (Caponera, July 2016)

The most recent data from the *Sex Crimes in New Mexico XIV: An Analysis of 2015 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (December 2016)* (Appendix G) reports that in New Mexico 1 in 4 women (24%) are victims of an attempted or completed rape in their lifetime, as compared to 18% nationally. Additionally, this report has found that 1 in 20 men (5%) are victims of an attempted or completed rape in their lifetimes, as compared to 3% nationally. Furthermore, this report found that “in 2015, children (<13 years) comprised 29% of the sexual assault victims assisted by service providers, an average 30% (27% rape victims and 32% victims of non-penetration sex crimes) that came to the attention of statewide law enforcement agencies, and 22% of those patients were served at statewide SANE units.” (Caponera, December 2016)

In 2015, there were 4,039 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies. In 2015, law enforcement reported that 13% of rape cases had a suspect arrest. This represents a 6% increase over that reported in 2014. Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs served an average 1,018 patients providing medical assessment and treatment, and forensic evidence collection (Caponera, December 2016)

Service provider records in 2015 demonstrate that when examined by gender, twice as many males (51%) as females (19%) were children at the time of their sexual assault. There is significant disparity between the rates of victimized male children and female children in criminal sexual penetration and non-penetration crimes. (Caponera, December 2016)

Furthermore, the statewide victimization study “shows the rate of rape in the previous 12 months would estimate the number of reported and unreported rapes among adults in New Mexico in

2015 to be 6,381. This is ten times the number of adult rapes actually reported to law enforcement in the same year, 667.” (Caponera, December 2016)

The Intimate Partner Death Review Team conducts an annual review of adjudicated intimate partner violence and sexual violence homicides (Appendix H). In 2016, the team reviewed 33 deaths related to 27 incidents of intimate partner violence or sexual assault (IPV or SA). All reviewed deaths occurred in calendar year 2013 (CY2013). The Team reviewed 22 homicide deaths and 11 suicide deaths. Some valuable data from the Team’s review of CY2013 IPV-related homicide deaths:

IPV Victims (Number of victims = 27)

- 89% of IPV victims were female; 11% were male;*
- 93% of IPV victims had a prior history of IPV victimization;*
- 22% of IPV victims were married to the IPV perpetrator;*
- 26% of IPV victims were no longer in a relationship with the perpetrator;*
- 44% of IPV victims had a known history of alcohol abuse;*

IPV Perpetrators (Number of perpetrators = 27)

- 89% of IPV perpetrators were male; 11% were female;*
- 96% of IPV perpetrators had a prior history of IPV perpetration;*
- 81% of IPV perpetrators had a known history of alcohol abuse;*

Deaths Related to Intimate Partner Violence (Number of death incidents = 27)

- Fourteen IPV victims were killed by their current or former partner;*
- Six perpetrators committed suicide following the murder of another person and five IPV perpetrators committed suicide alone;*
- Two of the 27 IPV incidents had secondary homicide victims. Secondary victims included one former partner of the IPV victim and one relative of the IPV victim;*

Decedents and Offenders

- In cases where the IPV victim is killed (N = 14), the IPV perpetrator was the homicide offender;*
- In cases where the IPV perpetrator was the decedent (N = 17), six perpetrators completed a suicide after killing another person, five completed a suicide on their own, four were killed by the IPV victim, and two were killed by on-duty police officers.*

Prosecution and Sentencing in Homicide Incidents

Criminal charges were filed against 14 homicide offenders in 13 cases;

Prison sentences ranged from 2.5 years for involuntary manslaughter to life in prison for 1st degree murder.

As the data reveals, the nature of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI and violent crime is a constant challenge. Services to victims continue to advance to meet the diverse needs of our rural state. Service providers throughout the state work to build on established services, as well as develop new programs to meet the growing need. Ensuring services is a constant struggle and a driving force in maintaining existing and establishing new services in the state. Collaboration between stakeholders enhances existing services, increases services to areas with underserved needs, and improves the overall systemic response to victims of violence in our state.

Plan Priorities and Approaches

Current Project Goals and Objectives

As the administering agency for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula awards, CVRC works hard at generating goals and priorities that support existing core services, develop new services that address newly recognized needs within the state, promote sustainability of programs and foster the development of new and innovative projects. The following overarching goals and priorities for the 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan were established through a comprehensive, inclusive process in which input from stakeholders across all systems that serve victims in the state had an equal voice in establishing. The 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan overarching goals are:

Retain core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

Develop and maintain Specialized Victim Coordinator positions within Coalitions and Alliances to improve the provision of core services, best practices, trauma informed responses and organizational capacity, thus creating consistent services throughout the state.

Increase support and services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

Increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on, tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect, and LGBT communities.

Provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Enhance or establish services for victims of crime identified around the state as underserved.

Provide basic and advanced training to systems that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

Provide basic and advanced training to tribal victim services, tribal law enforcement, and tribal courts regarding services for victims in tribal communities.

Provide comprehensive training to victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and court personnel on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking to encourage increased reporting, arrest and successful prosecution of perpetrators.

Implement evidence-based risk/danger assessments to identify and prioritize victims who are considered to be in relationships with a high risk of lethality.

Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence-Related Homicides

The New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team (IPVDR Team), previously the New Mexico Female Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team, was established in 1997 through the assistance of a STOP VAWA subgrant. At that time, the Team reviewed female intimate partner homicides throughout the state between the years of 1993 through 1996 and produced its first report, *Getting Away with Murder*. Since 1997 the IPVDR Team has consistently met to review adjudicated cases and produce an annual report with recommendations that address reducing the incidence of domestic violence related homicides in New Mexico.

In 2007, the New Mexico Legislature under NMSA §31-22-4.1 enabled the Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team. CVRC is the administering agency for New Mexico's Intimate Partner Death Review Team. The enabling legislation solidified the membership structure of the multidisciplinary group of professionals, further outlined the expansion of additional types of death related to intimate partner violence, such as bystanders, law enforcement, perpetrator suicides and also included the review of sexual violence related homicides. The IPVDR Team meets monthly to review the facts and circumstances surrounding each New Mexico death related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault. Additionally, the legislation established goals for the IPVDR Team:

The domestic violence homicide review team shall:

- (1) Review trends and patterns of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides in New Mexico;*
- (2) Evaluate the responses of government and nongovernment service delivery systems and offer recommendations for improvement of the responses;*
- (3) Identify and characterize high-risk groups for the purpose of recommending developments in public policy;*
- (4) Collect statistical data in a consistent and uniform manner on the occurrence of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides; and*
- (5) Improve collaboration between tribal, state and local agencies and organizations to develop initiatives to prevent domestic violence. NMSA §31-22-4.1*

The IPVDR Team produces an annual report for each calendar year, the most recent report is the New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team 2016 Annual Report: Findings and Recommendations from CY2013 Intimate Partner Deaths. The annual report presents the IPVDR Teams' finding and recommendations into system areas and identifies those that are the most pressing and relevant. These recommendations reflect risk factors and system gaps identified during case reviews.

The implementation planning members recognize the usefulness of the annual report produced by the IPVDR Team. The 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan has adopted the recommendations from the 2016 Annual Report and all future reports as goals and objectives for statewide priorities. Some of the overarching goals might not fit within the eligible purposes of the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP formula awards, however, the 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan address the totality of recommendations and supports programs that would address these areas. A full list of recommendations can be found in the 2016 report (Appendix H), however, the following recommendations address these system areas: tribal agencies, law enforcement, victim services, prosecution, courts, mental health care services, and cross-cutting recommendations for the broader community.

Legislative

Create firearm legislation consistent with federal law

Require written law enforcement documentation on all domestic violence calls

Tribal Policies and Services

Enact domestic violence codes within tribal criminal codes

Create local multi-disciplinary teams to address domestic violence and sexual assault

Develop and implement culturally appropriate and holistic education programs

Law Enforcement

Create model policy for documenting domestic violence

Standardize protocols for interacting with homicide and suicide survivors

Victim Services

Improve visibility of cross-cutting services among all local stakeholder agencies

Improve coordination of services for IPV victims who have physical, mental, or behavioral health conditions

Prosecution

Address policy and resource gaps in prosecution of interpersonal violence cases

Courts

Expand training on custody and divorce cases involving domestic violence

Provide continuing education on the provision of domestic violence orders of protection

Prioritize pre-trial and post-conviction monitoring

Post-Conviction Services

Improve assessment and treatment for mental and behavioral health during incarceration

Address policy and resource gaps in the monitoring and supervision of offenders

Health Care Services

Eliminate barriers and improve knowledge of and access to mental health services

Eliminate barriers and improve knowledge of and access to substance use services

Health care providers should screen for intimate partner violence and substance use

Cross-Cutting Recommendations for the

Improve universal awareness and recognition of intimate partner violence

Increase public outreach efforts on how and when to report witnessed incidents of interpersonal violence

Explore models for the provision of unbundled civil legal services

Goals for Addressing Prevention

Stakeholders identified prevention funding and activities as a priority within the state, across all victimizations. As a result, this plan supports prevention projects in accordance with the eligible funding guidelines of the STOP VAWA awards. Unless changes occur, prevention projects cannot be supported with VOCA VA or SASP fund at this time. *Spectrum prevention encompasses primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention as well as a range of activities across the spectrum of prevention to provide a framework for truly comprehensive prevention of violence that is responsive to and inclusive of diverse communities and their unique needs. Primary prevention is work undertaken to prevent violence before it occurs. Secondary prevention consists of services provided immediately after violence has occurred to prevent additional short-term effects, and tertiary prevention is efforts to mitigate the longer-term effects of violence. The spectrum of prevention consists of activities undertaken at the individual, community, service provider, coalition, organizational, and policy levels to prevent violence.*

Defining prevention as including all of these facets enables community service to implement prevention that meets the specific needs and readiness level of their own communities. Using this framework, activities include teaching healthy sexuality and relationships to prevent violence, providing advocacy for survivors immediately following experiences of violence, and follow-up with counseling services for survivors. Furthermore, combining primary, secondary and tertiary prevention activities with activities across the prevention spectrum including those such as teaching individual skills and knowledge, providing community education, enhancing service provider skills, building coalitions between organizations, and effecting both organizational level and public policy level change provides a broad scope of work from which to draw for community members and service providers as they seek to design and implement a range of

prevention activities based on their unique community needs, attributes, protective factors, and risk factors.

Priority Areas

Federal Purpose Areas

As the administering agency for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula awards, CVRC strictly adheres to the federal purpose areas, guidelines and/or regulations for each of these federal awards.

Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors Violence Against Women Act

The primary focus of the STOP Formula Grant Program is to support communities in their efforts to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. All funded projects adhere to the most recent Code of Federal Regulations 28 CFR 90: The Conforming STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Regulations to Statutory Change; Definitions and Confidentiality Requirements Applicable to All OVW Grant Programs, November 29, 2016. (Appendix I)

The eligible purposes under STOP VAWA funds include:

- 1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the appropriate use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (T) and (U) of section 101(a) (15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.1101 (a)).*
- 2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
- 3. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims.*
- 4. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying and tracking arrests,*

protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

5. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, developing or improving delivery of victim services and legal assistance to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
6. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
7. *Supporting formal and informal Statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.*
8. *Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.*
9. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.*
10. *Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters.*
11. *Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families.*
12. *Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities:*

- *Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including*
 - *The use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;*
 - *Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;*
 - *Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services);*
 - *Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.*
13. *Providing funding to law enforcement agencies victim services providers, and State, Tribal, Territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote—*
- *The development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;*
 - *The implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and*
 - *The development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, Territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.*
14. *Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
15. *Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.*
16. *Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims.*
17. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings.*

18. *Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.*
19. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses targeting male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18, United States Code.*
20. *Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.*

Sexual Assault Services Program

The primary objectives of the SASP Formula Grant Program is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment (e.g., accompanying victims to court, medical facilities, police departments, etc.), support services and related assistance to: adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault; family and household members of such victims; and those collaterally affected by the victimization (e.g., friends, coworkers, classmates) within the state.

The eligible purposes under SASP funds include:

- *Support the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of rape crisis centers and other nongovernmental or tribal programs and projects to assist those victimized by sexual assault, without regard to the age of the individual.*
- *Support rape crisis centers and other non-profit, nongovernmental organizations or tribal programs for programs and activities that provide direct intervention and related assistance. Intervention and related assistance may include:*
 - *24-hour hotline services providing crisis intervention services and referral.*
 - *Accompaniment and advocacy through medical, criminal justice, and social support systems, including medical facilities, police, and court proceeding.*
 - *Crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, and comprehensive service coordination and supervision to assist sexual assault victims and non-offending family or household members.*
 - *Information and referral to assist the sexual assault victim and non-offending family or household members.*
 - *Community-based, culturally specific services and support mechanisms, including outreach activities for underserved communities.*
 - *The development and distribution of materials on issues related to the services described in the previous bullets.*

Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance

The primary objective of the VOCA Victim Assistance grant is to provide services to victims of crime throughout the state. All funded projects adhere to the most recent Code of Federal Regulations 28 CFR Part 94: Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance, July 8, 2016. (Appendix J)

The purpose of the current VOCA Victim Assistance Guidelines include direct services to victims of crime which is defined as those efforts that (1) respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims; (2) assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after a victimization; (3) assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and (4) provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security such as boarding-up broken windows and replacing or repairing locks.

The eligible purposes for the VOCA Victims Assistance grant program, a crime victim is a person who has suffered physical, sexual, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime.

- *Crisis counseling to victims of crime in person consisting of crisis intervention, emotional support, and guidance and counseling provided by advocates, counselors, mental health professionals, or peers. Such counseling may occur at the scene of the crime, immediately after a crime, or be provided on an ongoing basis.*
- *Follow-up Contact to victims of crime consisting of in-person, via telephone and/or via written communications to offer emotional support, provide empathetic listening, and checking on a victim's progress.*
- *Therapy to victims of crime consisting of intensive professional psychological and or psychiatric treatment for individuals, couples, and family members related to counseling to provide emotional support in crisis arising from the occurrence of a crime. This includes the evaluation of mental health needs, as well as the actual delivery of psychotherapy.*
- *Group Treatment to victims of crime consisting of the coordination and provision of supportive group activities and includes self-help, peers, and social support.*
- *Crisis Hotline Counseling to victims of crime including the operation of a 24-hour telephone service, 7 days a week, which provides counseling, guidance, emotional support, information and referral services.*
- *Shelter/Safe House services to victims of crime consisting of short and long-term housing and related support services to victims and family members.*
- *Information and Referral services consisting of in-person contacts with victims of crime during which time services and available support are identified.*
- *Criminal Justice Support/Advocacy to victims of crime consisting of support, assistance, and advocacy to victims at any stage of the criminal justice process, to include post-sentencing services and support.*

- *Emergency Financial Assistance to victims of crime consisting of cash outlays for transportation, food, clothing, and emergency housing.*
- *Emergency Legal Advocacy consisting of filing of temporary orders of protection, injunctions, and other protective orders, elder abuse petitions, and child abuse petitions but does not include criminal prosecution or the employment of attorneys for non-emergency purposes such as custody disputes or civil suits.*
- *Assistance in Filing Compensation Claims with victims of crime consisting of making victims aware of the availability of crime victim compensation, assisting the victim in completing the required forms, and gathering the needed documentation. It may include follow-up contact with the victim compensation agency on behalf of the victim.*
- *Assistance with Victims' Rights consisting of making victims of violent crime aware of their rights, educating other service organizations of these rights and referral to appropriate agencies to ensure these rights are upheld in New Mexico.*
- *Personal Advocacy to victims of crime consisting of assisting victims in securing rights, remedies, and services from other agencies; locating emergency financial assistance, intervening with employers, creditors, and others on behalf of the victim; assisting in filing for losses covered by public and private insurance programs including workman's compensation, unemployment benefits, and welfare; accompanying the victim to the hospital and other such support services.*
- *Telephone Contact with victims of crime consisting of contacts with victims during which time services and available support are identified.*
- *Other services to victims of crime consisting of other VOCA allowable services and activities not listed such as forensic interviewing as it pertains to identifying and linking victims to services.*

The enhancement of the VOCA Victim Assistance rules in July 2016 created the following enhancements:

Expanded legal services. *Victims may now receive legal services that extend beyond the immediate aftermath of the crime, including services to protect one's safety, privacy or other interests in a criminal proceeding directly related to the victimization; motions to vacate or expunge a conviction; and other legal actions that are reasonably necessary as a direct result of the crime. Victims are also now entitled to receive comprehensive legal assistance in custody proceedings, divorce hearings, immigration cases and housing negotiations.*

Correctional institutions' ability to work with rape crisis centers. *Rape crisis centers can now use VOCA assistance funds to serve victims who are incarcerated, an important development in light of the high incidence of sexual assault experienced by justice-involved women. The change also enables corrections agencies working to comply with the Prison Rape Elimination Act to call on rape crisis centers to be an additional source of service and support for victims.*

Forensic interviews with vulnerable populations. *When police and prosecutors need to interview vulnerable victims such as children and adults with cognitive or communicative disabilities, they may now use VOCA assistance funds to hire professionals who know best how to get meaningful and accurate responses from these persons without retraumatizing them.*

Capacity building. *Under the new rule, states and localities can use VOCA assistance funds to increase their capacity to serve victims by strengthening and enhancing their interagency and multidisciplinary*

responses. They can use funds to help service providers coordinate with federal agencies to serve victims of federal crimes, or to facilitate their participation on statewide or other task forces. They may also use VOCA assistance funds to pay the salaries and expenses of staff serving on direct service child and adult abuse multidisciplinary response teams, and to support victim satisfaction surveys and needs assessments to improve the delivery of victim services.

Housing services. *Recognizing the critical need for shelter for victims of domestic abuse, the new rule allows service providers to use funding for certain aspects of transitional housing and relocation costs.*

December 31, 2016 Courtesy of Courtesy of Joye Frost, Director, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bea Hanson, Ph.D., Principal Deputy Director, Office on Violence Against Women

Priorities and Goals Regarding How Funds Will Be Used

The following priorities and goals were established during the comprehensive implementation planning process, which relied heavily on input from experts who participated and data driven evidence from the *New Mexico Data Central Repository* and the *New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team*, state coalitions and affiliations and experts in the field. The Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women (Appendix L) and the New Mexico Data Central Repository (Appendix F & G) identify priorities to addressing violence within communities. This information guides the goals and priorities outlines within this plan. Some of these priorities and goals might not fit within the eligible purposes of the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP formula awards; however, the plan addresses the totality of recommendations and supports eligible programs that would address these areas.

One of the goals identified during the needs assessment survey and Stakeholder Meetings was the desire to support existing services with stable continuation funding. As outlined in the funding strategy for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP formula awards, there is a mechanism to support continued funding, while promoting new and innovative projects. Participants identified that 65% of funds should support maintenance of core services and 35% should support new and innovative approaches, Chart 3, question 12.

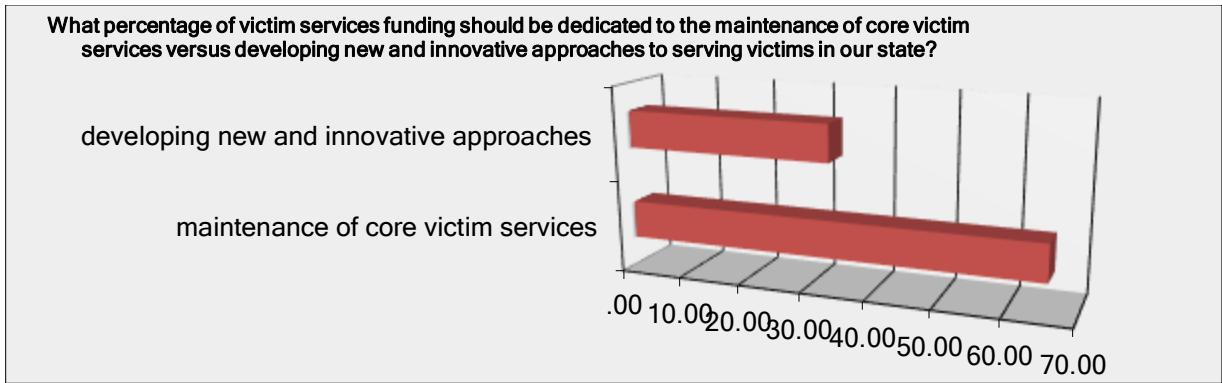


Chart 3: Question 12: Maintenance of Core Victim Services Versus Developing New and Innovative Approaches

Furthermore, participants were asked to evaluate priorities that would support mainstream victim services versus programs whose missions are dedicated to providing services to marginalized and underserved victims. Stakeholders identified that 56% of funds should be dedicated to mainstream services, and the remaining 44% towards underserved, marginalized population specific services, Chart 4, question 13.

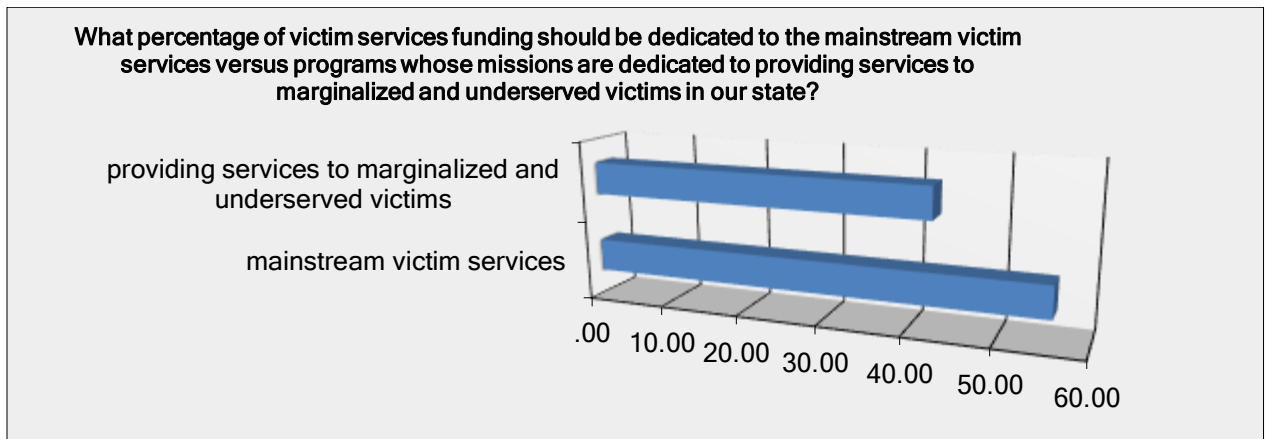


Chart 4: Question 13: Mainstream Victim Services Versus Programs Whose Missions Are Dedicated to Providing Services to Marginalized and Underserved Victims

The following priorities and goals have been adopted as part of the 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan:

Victim Services

To continue to support core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

To support increased salaries for victim advocates, counselors and victim service providers who are working with victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

Increase support and services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

Increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect and LGBT communities.

To provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

To develop or enhance or establish services for victims of crime identified around the state as underserved.

To develop, continue and/or strengthen the civil legal assistance provided to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault stalking and/or dating violence through civil legal assistance in cases that bear directly and substantially on criminal justice matters or that are inextricably entwined with criminal justice matters.

To develop and support programs that work with victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence that have been identified as high risk for lethality.

To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide specialized advocacy for victims with disabilities.

To support counseling and therapeutic services for individuals with substance abuse who identify as victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.

To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide increased access to services for victims with limited English proficiency, including support for an interpreter bank within the state.

To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide increased access to services for sexual violence victims of human trafficking.

To improve access to transitional housing for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.

To establish programs that offer access to shelter for victims of sexual violence.

To establish programs that offers or improves access to shelter for victims of human trafficking.

To provide basic and advanced training to systems that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

To support efforts for advanced training regarding sexual violence: processing evidence, PREA/prison rape, the purpose/value of suspect/offender exams, the overlap of IPV-SA-Stalking-Animal abuse, or investigating challenging cases i.e., cold cases, delayed reporting, non-compliant victims, sexual assault cases involving marginalized populations

such as sex workers, runaways, drug addicts, homeless, or the elderly with dementia.

To support efforts for advanced training regarding domestic violence: confidentiality laws, teen dating violence, orders of protection, and marginalized populations such as sex workers, runaways, homeless, or elderly.

To improve access to mental health services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

To establish, continue and/or strengthen programs that provide civil legal services to undocumented victims eligible for legal remedies as identified under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.

To enhance or maintain existing Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs or existing rape crisis center programs.

Support for coordinated efforts to address domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence in communities that provides a forum for interagency communication and collaboration and work to develop and implement policies and procedures that improve interagency coordination and lead to more uniform responses to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking crimes.

To enhance and promote consistency of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) statewide response to sexual assault victims through training initiatives, the genital skills lab and through the coordination of the statewide SANE Task Force.

To support the Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator.

To support the Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations, such as incarcerated victims of sexual violence.

To support the Statewide SANE Coordinator.

To support the Statewide SANE Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.

To support Statewide PREA Victim Services Coordinator.

To support the Statewide PREA Victim Services Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to incarcerated populations.

To support Statewide Underserved Populations Victim Services Coordinator.

To support the Statewide Underserved Populations Victim Services Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.

To support Statewide Tribal Services Victim Services Coordinator.

To support the Statewide Tribal Services Victim Services Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.

To support Statewide Domestic Violence Victim Services Coordinator.

To support the Statewide Domestic Violence Victim Services Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.

To continue the coordination of urban, rural, and tribal rape crisis centers through the provision of technical assistance, compliance monitoring, training, and infrastructure development assistance.

To strengthen Sexual Assault Forensic Exams in Indian Country through advocate training and the development of sexual assault multidisciplinary teams.

To support programs or services that addresses the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).

To support training for staff that provide services to incarcerated victims of sexual violence.

To support prevention efforts within domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and dating violence.

Law Enforcement

To support local, state and tribal law enforcement based victim advocates who assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

To support advocates who work for or with local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies, including advocates who respond on scene to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.

To support local, state and tribal law enforcement liaison positions to enhance the quality of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and/or stalking investigations and reports for the purpose of reducing lethality and dual arrest and to improve enforcement of protection orders.

To support training for local, state and tribal dispatchers to better assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.

To support training for local, state and tribal law enforcement related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.

To support training for local, state and tribal law enforcement regarding orders of protection, full faith and credit and the laws regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence on a local, state and federal level.

To support local, state and tribal specialized violence against women law enforcement officers, victim liaisons and advocates. Units developed and dedicated solely to providing assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence; including training and resources necessary to implement specialized units.

To support specialized violence against women law enforcement officers and/or units within college and/or university police, including training and resources necessary to implement specialized units.

To support technologies for local, state and tribal law enforcement to better serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.

To provide technology and training scholarships to local, state and tribal law enforcement officers for the purpose of enhancing domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking investigations, and to provide the most current state of the art technology options along with best practices on how to effectively utilize these tools.

To assist rural and tribal law enforcement with training regarding domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking investigations to enable them to train other law enforcement professionals in their respective regions of the state.

To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies.

To improve coordinated community response teams within local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies to address domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence in communities that provides a forum for interagency communication and collaboration and works to develop and implement policies and procedures that improve interagency coordination and leads to more uniform responses to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking crimes.

To support projects that develops and implement best practices regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence within local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies.

Prosecution

To support state and tribal prosecution based victim advocates who assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

To support state and tribal law enforcement Violence Against Women prosecution units to expedite the handling of, and increase the successful conviction rate of adult sexual assault, domestic violence and/or stalking cases and provide training for law enforcement officers on evidence collection and investigation of cases.

To support efforts to increase collaboration between local victim services agencies and state and tribal prosecution agencies to expedite the handling of, and increase the successful conviction rate of adult sexual assault, domestic violence and/or stalking cases

To support projects that develops and implement best practices regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence within state and tribal prosecution agencies.

To support training for prosecutors and prosecution based victim advocates related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.

To support trainings that address orders of protection, full faith and credit and the laws regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence on a local, state and federal level.

To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within state and tribal prosecution agencies.

Courts

To support a Violence Against Women Point of Contact within the Administrative Office of the Courts to improve coordination and communication among key stakeholders in specific regions of the state; to identify best practices and develop standard protocols, policies and procedures with the assistance of an advisory committee; to serve as statewide point of contract for issues regarding the courts' standards and practices for handling domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases; to coordinate training and provide technical assistance; to address concerns regarding interpretation and translation access within the courts; to attend Tribal/State Judicial Consortium meetings; to visit tribal

courts; and to coordinate efforts with the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women.

To support efforts to increase training for the judiciary, including clerks, regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within state and tribal courts.

Addressing Underserved

To support efforts to meaningfully provide services to victims of crime within the LGBTQI populations.

To support efforts to assist programs to develop capacity to provide meaningfully services to victims of crime within the LGBTQI populations, including agency assessments.

To support efforts to evaluate and revise agency policies, procedures, forms, and practices to provide trauma informed services to victims of crime within the LGBTQI populations.

To support efforts that meaningfully address victims of crime who are experiencing homelessness identified as victims of crime in the state.

To support efforts that meaningfully address individuals with mental illness who are victims of crime in the state.

To support efforts that meaningfully address individuals with disabilities who are victims of crime in the state.

To support efforts that meaningfully address underserved populations identified as victims of crime in the state.

To support efforts to improve law enforcement response and ability to adequately investigate cases of elder abuse and neglect, including financial exploitation.

To support efforts to improve services to children, including children who witness domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, child victims of sexual abuse and child exploitation.

To support efforts to meaningfully provide services that assist undocumented immigrant and Spanish speaking victims of violence, including services under the Violence Against Women Act.

To support efforts to meaningfully provide services to victims with disabilities.

To support efforts to increase community coordinated responses that address the needs of underserved victims of crime.

Cross Cutting

To support efforts to collect data regarding the nature and incidence of violence within the state across all systems, victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.

To support efforts that improves access to resources and sharing of information to improve services to victims of crime.

To support community coordinated response and multidisciplinary teams to improve services to victims of crime, including support for co-located service to improve accessibility to victims of crime.

To support training cultural competency across all systems; victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.

To support training regarding ethics across all systems victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.

To support training regarding best practices for working with victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking across all systems; victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.

STOP VAWA “Crystal Judson” Federal Purpose Area

Currently, New Mexico does not have any projects that are funded under the STOP VAWA *Crystal Judson* purpose area. The implementation planning process addressed the needs and severity of intimate partner/domestic violence perpetrated by law enforcement. If a STOP VAWA project were to be funded as a *Crystal Judson* Domestic Violence Protocol Program, the following special conditions would be attached to their award. On an annual basis, the funded and match staff shall receive additional training on the topic of incidents of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel from the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Program and local non-profit, non-governmental victim’s services agencies in the community they serve. The project shall report the status of their progress on a quarterly basis. After a period of two years, the project shall provide a report of the adopted protocol to CVRC, including a summary of progress in implementing such protocol. CVRC will ensure that each subgrantee receiving funds under this purpose area will receive the required annual training, submit the report and policies developed by the project to the Office on Violence Against Women and will notify the Office on Violence Against Women of any program funded under this purpose.

STOP VAWA Civil Legal Assistance Programs

Participants in the implementation planning process recognized the value of access to civil legal assistance for orders of protection and for expanded civil legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence. Under the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 which expands the definition of civil legal assistance to include a full range of legal services, such as housing, family law, public benefits, and other similar matters. Any project funded for civil legal assistance funds will be required to meet the following criteria.

- (1) Any person providing legal assistance through a program funded under the LAV Program
 - (A) has demonstrated expertise in providing legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking in the targeted population; or

- (B) (I) is partnered with an entity or person that has demonstrated expertise described in subparagraph (A); and
- (ii) has completed, or will complete, training in connection with domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault and related legal issues, including training on evidence-based risk factors for domestic and dating violence homicide.
- (2) Any training program conducted in satisfaction of the requirement of paragraph (1) has been or will be developed with input from and in collaboration with a state, local, territorial, or tribal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking victim service provider or coalition, as well as appropriate tribal, State, territorial, and local law enforcement officials.
- (3) Any person or organization providing legal assistance through a program funded under this Program has informed and will continue to inform state, local, or tribal domestic violence, dating violence or sexual assault programs and coalitions, as well as appropriate State and local law enforcement officials of their work.
- (4) The grantee's organizational policies do not require mediation or counseling involving offenders and victims physically together, in cases where sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or child sexual abuse is an issue.

Types of Programs to Be Funded

The following projects are currently funded through STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP awards. Each of these programs meets the mandatory eligibility requirements of each award.

Victim Services Programs

Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.

Residential and non-residential advocacy services for victims of domestic violence.

Residential and non-residential advocacy services for victims of domestic violence targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian and elderly.

Transitional housing and housing services victims of domestic violence.

Access to shelter and emergency shelter services to victims of sexual violence.

Case Management services for victims of domestic violence.

Case Management services for victims of domestic violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian and elderly.

Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence.

Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence and sexual violence who identify as substance abuse users.

Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, and elderly.

Civil legal advocacy and civil legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.

Civil legal advocacy and civil legal assistance to undocumented immigrant for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.

Advocacy services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence, including support of rape crisis center programs.

Advocacy services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, elderly and LGBTQ populations, including support of rape crisis center programs.

Counseling and therapy for adult, teen, and child victims of sexual violence.

Civil legal services for victims of domestic violence and sexual violence.

Support for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs for services for adult, teen, and child victims of sexual violence.

Support for a Statewide SANE Coordinator who provides a statewide SANE training for nurses to ensure quality and standardized acute medical and forensic response to sexual assault patients, coordinate and sponsor SANE Task Force meetings and provide targeted outreach to victims in Native American communities

Support for a Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator.

Support for a Statewide PREA Victim Services Coordinator.

Support for a Statewide Tribal Victim Services Coordinator.

Support for a Statewide Domestic Violence Victim Services Coordinator.

Support for a Statewide Underserved Populations Victim Services Coordinator.

Support for Court Appointed Special Advocate Programs who advocate on behalf of children who are abused or neglected.

Support for programs that provide forensic interviews for victims of child sexual abuse, children who witness violence and individuals with developmental disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse/assault.

Programs that provide advocacy and therapy to survivors of homicide.

Programs that provide advocacy and support to victims of DWI.

Programs that provide advocacy and support to victims of human trafficking.

Access to interpretation and translation services for victims with Limited English Proficiency and deaf and hard of hearing victims.

Law Enforcement Programs

Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.

Law Enforcement based victim advocates who provide support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence or victims of crime by law enforcement.

Law Enforcement based and housed victim liaisons housed who work closely with victims and investigators to ensure that lethality factors guide the investigation process, that victims are referred to community services and that victims with limited English proficiency are provided with appropriate services to ensure equal access and equal treatment.

Designated law enforcement officers who will work to improve the quality of domestic violence and sexual assault investigations, will assist with service and enforcement of protection orders.

Prosecution

Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.

Prosecution based victim advocates who provide advocacy and support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, talking, dating violence or violent crime as they go through the criminal justice system.

Dedicated prosecutors who work on domestic violence, sexual assault, talking and/or dating violence cases to increase and enhance the prosecution of domestic violence offenders and to train law enforcement officers on improved investigation.

Court

Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.

A violence against women point of contact attorney who will work to improve communication within courts and between courts and key stakeholders, as well as the Court's legal resource for court-related domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking issues.

Cross Cutting

Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.

Data collection on the incidence and nature of sexual violence in New Mexico across all systems: victim service, courts, prosecution, and law enforcement.

Description of Funding Allocations

STOP VAWA Allocations

In accordance with federal guidelines at least 25% of the funds granted will be allocated for prosecution purposes, at least 25% percent will be allocated for law enforcement purposes, at least 30% will be allocated for victim services purposes, and at least 5% will be allocated for the judiciary. Approximately 15% will be allocated under the discretionary category. No more than 10% will be used for eligible administrative expenses.

The 30% dedicated for victims services will meet the Violence Against Women Act definition as “services provided to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including telephonic or web-based hotlines, legal advocacy, economic advocacy, emergency and transitional shelter, accompaniment and advocacy through medical, civil or criminal justice, immigration, and social support systems, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, information, and referrals, culturally specific services, population specific services, and other related supportive services”. Of the 30% allocated for victim services purposes at least 10% will be allocated towards culturally specific community-based organizations.

SASP Allocations

In accordance with federal guidelines only rape crisis centers and other non-profit, nongovernmental or tribal organizations and activities that provide direct intervention and related assistance will be awarded funds. Intervention and related assistance may include: 24-hour hotline services, providing crisis intervention services and referral, accompaniment and advocacy through medical, criminal justice, and social support systems, including medical facilities, police, and court proceedings, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, and comprehensive service coordination and supervision to assist sexual assault victims and non-offending family or household members, information and referral to assist the sexual assault victim and non-offending family or household members, community-based, culturally specific services and support mechanisms, including outreach activities for underserved communities and the development and distribution of materials on issues related to the services. No more than 5% will be used for eligible administrative expenses.

VOCA Victim Assistance Allocations

In accordance with federal guidelines at least 10% will be allocated towards child abuse (sexual and physical abuse) projects, 10% towards adult sexual assault projects, 10% towards domestic

violence projects and 10% designated towards previously underserved victim populations. The definition used under previously underserved includes victims of federal crimes, survivors of homicide victims, victims of assault, robbery, gang violence, hate and bias crimes, bank robbery, economic exploitation and fraud or elder abuse; victims of vehicular homicide, intoxicated drivers (DUI/DWI) or careless driving resulting in death; non-or-limited English speaking victims; and victims who are at-risk adults. No more than 5% will be used for eligible administrative expenses.

Plan for 20% Sexual Assault Set Aside

New Mexico has twelve full services Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Units, twelve Rape Crisis Centers (RCC) who meet or are working to meet the Core Services Standards to be a full service RCCs and 32-community mental health agencies, which are contracted to provide access to hotline and hospital advocacy services for women, men, and children victims of sexual violence in areas where it is hard to reach a rape crisis center. The SANE Units and RCCs work hard at providing services throughout the entire state, often providing services remotely in satellite offices to meet the varying geographic barriers to services in the state. Historically the STOP VAWA Implementation Plan has worked towards equitable distribution of STOP VAWA funds between domestic violence and sexual violence service providers.

Agencies that are listed as SANE Units or Rape Crisis Centers work closely with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs to be listed as a provider who provides services to victims of sexual violence. CVRC closely collaborates with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs in the grant making process to determine which programs and projects meet those core standards to provide meaningful services to victims of sexual violence. During the application process any agency that lists providing services to victims of sexual violence must be one of the above agencies, or an agency that has demonstrated a dedication towards providing meaningful services and has received training from the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs. The SASP award supports RCCs programs in the state. Additionally, VOCA Victims Assistance funds are awarded to adult sexual violence programs in the state and to programs that work with victims of child sexual abuse. Again, it is important to note that sexual assault only awards, the project must meet the standards established by the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs.

In order to ensure the state meaningfully addresses sexual violence, at least 20% of the STOP VAWA funds will continue to be allocated towards sexual violence across at least two categories. Priorities that have been identified under the 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan included sustaining core services, capacity building for existing services, development of sustainable programs in areas underserved, improved access to services for populations identified as underserved, increase basic and advanced training to service providers , law enforcement and activities that address PREA. The state will continue to collaborate with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs to ensure that only programs and projects that meet established core standards are counted towards the 20% allocation.

Plan for PREA Projects

In accordance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), the state has worked diligently to certify compliance with these established standards. As these funds are no longer required to support projects, the Stakeholders identified incarcerated survivors of sexual violence as a priority. The Stakeholders identified the following goals regarding PREA: a Statewide PREA Coordinator, improved access to incarcerated victims of sexual violence, training across all systems regarding PRE, and training for corrections personnel regarding the nature and context of sexual violence in a correctional setting.

Addressing Certification Requirements for STOP VAWA

The State of New Mexico certifies the following with regards to STOP Certification Requirements:

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement concerning costs for criminal charges and protection orders.**
 - In accordance with New Mexico Statutes and Codes Section 40-13-3.1. Forbearance of costs associated with domestic abuse offenses.
 - A. An alleged victim of domestic abuse shall not be required to bear the cost of: (1) the prosecution of a misdemeanor or felony offense arising out of an incident of domestic abuse, including costs associated with filing a criminal charge against the alleged perpetrator of the abuse; (2) the filing, issuance or service of a warrant; (3) the filing, issuance or service of a witness subpoena; (4) the filing, issuance or service of a petition for

an order of protection; (5) the filing, issuance or service of an order of protection; or (6) obtaining law enforcement reports or photographs or copies of photographs relating to the alleged abuse or pattern of abuse.

B. No witness fee shall be charged where prohibited by federal law.

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement concerning forensic medical examination payment for victims of sexual assault:**

- Victims of sexual assault in New Mexico are not required to cover the costs associated with forensic medical examinations. In July of 1995, the state, through the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, began paying 100% of the forensic medical exam per victim per year on bills resulting from rape exams, evidence collection, or child sexual abuse exams. Up to \$150 is paid on medical costs not associated with evidence collection (injury repair, medications, etc.). The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs is the administering agency for this program. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs sends packets with billing instructions to medical providers throughout New Mexico on how to obtain these payments. The bills and verification forms are then sent to the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs where they are verified for payable services. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs through a special Division of Mental Health fund then pays the verified bills. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs conducts routine outreach to hospitals and SANE Programs about the how to bill the coalition, what is allowable, directions to certify that patients/victims are not invoiced and works diligently to educate about VAWA payment requirements. Additionally, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs annually obtains a proclamation from the Governor designating a sexual violence awareness month. Packets of materials are sent to all sexual abuse program coordinators so that all New Mexico communities have the opportunity to benefit. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs develops, prints, and distributes a materials specifically for the awareness month, which is sent in bulk to all coordinators for further distribution within their communities.

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement concerning judicial notification regarding section 922(g)(8) and (g)(9) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and any applicable related federal, state, or local laws.**

- In accordance with New Mexico Statutes and Codes Section Family Violence Protection Act, Sections 40-13-1 to 40-13-8 NMSA 1978, judicial form 4-965 the following statement is included on the order of protection cover page.

WARNINGS TO RESTRAINED PARTY: RESTRAINED PARTY

This order shall be enforced, even without registration, by the courts of any state, the District of Columbia, any U.S. Territory, and may be enforced by Tribal Lands under 18 U.S.C. Section 2265. Crossing state, territorial, or tribal boundaries to violate this order may result in federal imprisonment under 18 U.S.C. Section 2262.

As a result of this order, it may be unlawful for you to possess or purchase ammunition or a firearm, including a rifle, pistol or revolver, under 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g)(8). If you have any questions whether federal law makes it illegal for you to possess or purchase a firearm, you should consult an attorney.

Only the court can change this order.

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement prohibiting polygraph testing.**

- In accordance with New Mexico Statutes and Codes Section 30-9-17.1. Victims; polygraph examinations; prohibited actions. A law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney or other government official shall not ask or require an adult, youth or child victim of a sexual offense provided in Sections 30-9-11 through 30-9-13 NMSA 1978 to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation, charging or prosecution of the offense. The victim's refusal to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device shall not prevent the investigation, charging or prosecution of the offense.

Documentation of Collaboration

Appendix K includes letters from prosecution, law enforcement, courts and victim services agencies that outline: the need for the grant funds, the intended of the grant funds, the expected result of the grant fund and the demographic characteristics of the population to be served including age, disability, race, ethnicity, and language background.

Grant-Making Strategy

Priority to Areas of Varying Geographic Size

Priority consideration for project funding is based on geographic diversity and existing service availability in the respective regions of the state. Demographics are a critical consideration when making funding decisions. Proposal reviewers look for evidence-based proposals that discuss the demographics of the underserved populations that the project will serve. Proposals are required to discuss existing services in their region that are addressing the needs of these populations and to discuss collaborative efforts that will address the problems. Proposal reviewers look for evidence that collaborative agencies have been involved in the planning process and assess the ways in which proposed projects plan to provide linguistically, culturally and accessible services for the populations served. Proposal reviewers may look for a plan for staff training on providing culturally appropriate services, as applicants are invited to include training of their staff by members of the underserved populations in their respective regions of the state. Proposal reviewers also look at the progress a program has made towards developing a plan or protocol to meet the needs of people with limited English proficiency.

Determination of Subgrants Based on The Population and Geographic Area

New Mexico recipients of Office on Violence Against Women discretionary grants, Office for Victims of Crime awards, the Family Violence Protection Services Act, Rape Prevention Act, state and local funding sources will be reviewed as part of the decision-making process. Also, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, Department of Health, United Way and CVRC Grant Programs will provide information about available services in all the regions of the state to help determine areas that are in most critical need of services, without duplicating efforts. Applicants whose geographic area includes tribal populations must include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of tribal populations in their service area.

In addition to considering a region's total population and respective demographics, the region's population density will also be considered with regard to the socio-cultural, economic and geographic barriers that create unique challenges for victims.

Description of Equitable Distribution of Monies on A Geographic Basis

Consideration is also based on the efficacy of a proposed project plan. All applicants must submit a plan that realistically presents the goals, measurable objectives, implementing activities and timeline and impact evaluation activities for the project.

Proposal review committees will be composed of statewide experts on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, human trafficking, child abuse and neglect, homicide and other violent crime victimizations. Proposal reviewers represent diverse knowledge, expertise and have experience with underserved communities within New Mexico.

A comprehensive grant-writing workshop will be offered approximately three weeks after the funding announcement. A post award-training workshop on effective grant management will be provided prior to the beginning of the new grant cycle.

Methods for Request for Proposal and Subgrant Awards

The State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission annually issues a request for proposal for the STOP VAWA, SASP and VOCA formula grants. The request for proposal is developed specific to federal funding regulations of each formula grant. Strict adherence is given to the eligible purposes, projects and guidance of each of these awards. The request for proposal process includes continuation and competitive funding applications. The request for proposal establishes a clear sequence of events for the issuance of the solicitation, due date of the applications, proposal review process, preliminary awards process, appeals process and final award. The process, for all three-formula award, is a proposal review team comprised of at least three professionals in the relevant field review and assess applicants' eligibility for funding. The proposal review committee uses a guided scoring system, which is outlined in the request for proposal, to score the applications. The applicants are scored based of the mandatory elements of the proposal, which includes at a minimum; a comprehensive narrative, primary project components, budget and standard assurances. Proposal review committee members review the proposals independently and then meet to discuss the merits of the proposal prior to assigning each of their final scores. Applicants are selected based off the average of their total scores.

As the administering agency, CVRC assesses a potential subgrantee's history of grant compliance with their awards. If applicable, a potential subgrantee's previous award(s) are reviewed for programmatic and financial compliance. Subgrantees are assessed on the

timeliness and accuracy of their programmatic and financial reporting within the guidelines established by CVRC. This identifies potential risks for future funding and assists the Grant Administrator with establishing additional monitoring with subgrantees with a less than favorable assessment. This assessment can result in an agency not receiving a subgrant award due to repeated history of poor compliance, probationary/conditional awards with established performance measures, increased programmatic and financial reporting requirements, or other measures necessary to ensure proper grant management. The additional requirements become part of the individual agency's subgrant award and contract. CVRC follows their grants' monitoring policies and procedures for subgrantees.

Solicitation announcements are included on the CVRC website as well as sent out to list serves such as: the Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Network, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Coalition to STOP Violence Against Native Women, the Administrative Office of the District Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, the Department of Public Safety and the New Mexico Sheriffs and Police Association.

Timeline for Subgrants

CVRC adheres to both the state fiscal year, July 1st through June 30th and the federal fiscal year, October 1st through September 30th. The STOP VAWA and SASP formula grants adhere to the state fiscal year. The competitive and continuation funding request for proposals for the STOP VAWA and SASP formula grants are issued in January. The competitive and continuation funding request for proposal for the VOCA Victim Assistance formula grant is issued in May.

Subgrant Award Cycle

In an effort to continue successful projects, encourage sustainability and also fund new projects, CVRC adheres to the following funding strategy for its formula grant programs:

STOP VAWA Formula Grant

All projects that were successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding unless the project was a non-recurring project (such as a conference, training, technology or equipment, etc.). After two successful grant years of funding the project could apply for a third year of continuation funding with a 10% reduction in the

request for funds (using the initial budget). After three years of funding, the project could apply for a fourth year of continuation funding with an additional 10% reduction in the request for funds for a total of a 20% reduction (using the initial budget). Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects would be eligible to apply for a fifth year of funding as a new project in competition with all other new applicants.

Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant

All projects that were successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding for up to four consecutive years. Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. The Sexual Assault Services Program funding has been issued to the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs as part of a competitive request for proposal. The coalition also adheres to a four-year continuation funding with its sub grantees. Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects would be eligible to apply for a fifth-year of funding as a new project in competition with all other new applicants.

Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Formula Grant

In an effort to support continuity, sustainability and maintain core services within victim services programs around the state, projects that are successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding annually. Continuation projects must submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. A competitive request for proposal is also issued annually to fund new projects throughout the state that address specific needs for victims of crime.

Consultation with Victim Service Providers

In an effort to increase collaboration across systems, improve the systemic response to victims of crime and guarantee that proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims, all programs seeking STOP VAWA are required to submit, with their proposal a certification of consultation form. In addition, to improve meaningful collaboration, all programs with STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP

programs, are required to consult and provide information of this consultation in the development of their continuation and competitive applications. The form addresses the most recent guidance issued by the Office on Violence Against Women and guarantees all governmental agencies must provide the dates and content of the planning meetings. The content must demonstrate meaningful consultation with state, local or tribal victim services programs during the development their application. Applicants who do not demonstrate meaningful collaboration are not eligible to receive STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP funds.

Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

Meeting the needs of underserved populations has always been a priority for programs funded through STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP funds. The 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan continues to emphasize the coordination of services and training to meet the needs of unserved, undeserved and inadequately served victims within the state. CVRC continues to use the following definition to determine how a program addresses the needs of underserved populations. *“Underserved populations” is defined as “populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General.”*

The implementation planning process helped identify populations within the state that are historically undeserved as well as populations that might not have been previously considered underserved. Participants of the needs assessment identified human trafficking, incarcerated and sex trafficking victims as the top three *unserved* within the state. Participants also identified rural, Native American and undocumented immigrants, as the top three *underserved* victims within the state. Participants identified substance abusers, individuals with mental health diagnosis and individuals with disabilities as the top three *inadequately served* within the state. The Stakeholder Meetings further supported the information gathered from the needs assessment survey by identifying undocumented immigrants, rural isolation, substance abuse, mental illness, homeless victims, elderly, child abuse and neglect victims, LGBTQI and Native American victims as unserved, underserved and inadequately served within the state. This information will

help guide future funding priorities for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula grants in accordance with each awards' guidelines.

STOP VAWA Culturally Specific Community Based Organizations

In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act 2013 and guidance issued by the Office on Violence Against Women, at least 10% of the victim services allocation for the STOP VAWA award will be dedicated to culturally specific community-based organizations. Culturally specific community-based organizations must meet the guidelines established within the Violence Against Women Act 2013, which define culturally specific *organizations as a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization or tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community that: focuses primarily on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; has established a specialized culturally specific program that addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; has a primary focus on underserved populations (and includes representatives of these populations) and addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or obtains expertise, or shows demonstrated capacity to work effectively, on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through collaboration; and: is primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups; and is providing services tailored to the unique needs of that population.* CVRC will confirm strict adherence to these guidelines to confirm at least 10% of the victim services allocation is dedicated to providing culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population.

Culturally Specific Services and Activities

Priority consideration will be given for applications that specifically improve services to underserved populations that experience barriers to the access to services as a result of race, ethnicity, language, physical, emotional or mental disabilities, sexual orientation, age and/or geography.

Applicants whose geographic area includes tribal populations must include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of tribes or tribal populations in their service area. Applicants that do not have tribes or tribal lands within their service area must demonstrate good faith efforts to reach out to American Indians residing in their service area.

Applicants whose geographic area includes other underserved populations must identify those populations and include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of those populations.

All applicants that provide direct services to victims must provide detailed responses to the following questions to ensure that meaningful access to services are being provided to victims with Limited English Proficiency:

- What is your organization's process for identifying LEP persons who need language assistance?
- Provide the percentage of LEP persons within your organization's eligible service population. What is the frequency with which LEP individuals come into contact with the program?
- What resources are available to LEP persons by your organization? What language assistance resources are available?
- How will staff be trained to serve LEP individuals?
- What is the status of LEP policy development within your organization?
- How do you provide information about your services to LEP persons?

Information About the Culturally Specific Organizations Funded

In addition to new applications, continuation funding for the STOP VAWA awards for state fiscal year 2017 has 42% of the victim services allocation, which is dedicated to culturally specific organizations, whose primary focus is providing culturally specific services. The VOCA Victim Assistance award allocates 10% towards program that are dedicated solely to culturally specific services. The SASP award allocates 50% towards program that are dedicated solely to culturally specific services.

Some of the programs funded under STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP funds include:

Catholic Charities provides services to undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking assistance and advocacy under the provisions under the Violence Against Women Act.

DNA, in San Juan County, serves the Navajo Nation, provides victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking with legal assistance to obtain Orders of Protection and related emergency orders in state and tribal courts.

Enlace Comunitario is a non-profit organization that has produced a dynamic continuum of culturally specific services offered exclusively to Spanish speaking immigrant victims of domestic violence and their children since 1995. All staff are bilingual (Spanish/English) and come with a background in or significant experience with the Latino community.

La Casa, Inc. is a domestic violence program in Las Cruces, New Mexico, which borders the Republic of Mexico, provides a dynamic continuum of culturally specific services to Spanish-speaking immigrant victims of domestic violence. The project provides services to undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking assistance and advocacy under the provisions under the Violence Against Women Act.

The New Mexico Immigrant Law Center provides services to undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking assistance and advocacy under the provisions under the Violence Against Women Act.

Tewa Women United, a collective inter-tribal women's voice in the Tewa homelands of Northern New Mexico, provides services to victims of sexual violence who are members of any one of the tribes or pueblos in New Mexico.

Conclusion

The 2017 – 2020 Implementation Plan is a comprehensive statewide plan that outlines funding priorities and strategies for the Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors Violence Against Women grant program, Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant program and the Sexual Assault Services Program grant program to enhance responses to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and victims of crime throughout New Mexico.

The ongoing commitment and dedication of the implementation planning process has resulted in a 2017 - 2020 Implementation Plan that embraces innovation while simultaneously providing ongoing funding for critical services to reduce the incidence of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking in the state.

Over the years, the projects supported through New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission have introduced new concepts, developed best practices, trained numerous prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates and members of the judiciary and have provided much needed information to the state. In addition, collaborative efforts have brought together diverse groups that have resulted in sustaining and productive partnerships.

Appendix A

Women of Color Network Stakeholder Meeting

Appendix B

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Needs Assessment Survey

Appendix C

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Needs Assessment Survey Results

Appendix D

Stakeholder Meeting Presentation Materials

Appendix E

Documentation of Collaboration

Appendix F

Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XV: An Analysis of 2015 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (July, 2016)

Appendix G

Sex Crimes in New Mexico XIV: An Analysis of 2015 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (December 2016)

Appendix H

New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team 2016 Annual Report: Findings and Recommendations from CY2013 Intimate Partner Deaths

Appendix I

Conforming STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Regulations to Statutory Change; Definitions and Confidentiality Requirements Applicable to All OVW Grant Programs

Appendix J

Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Program

Appendix K

Letters documenting support from prosecution, law enforcement, courts and victim services programs.

Appendix L

Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women Recommendations