

2013 Annual Report

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia



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January 2, 2014

To the Chairs of the Senate and House Courts of Justice Committees and the Virginia State Crime Commission:

I am pleased to present to you the 2013 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia, pursuant to Virginia Code § 2.2-515.1.

The Report uses current statewide data to underscore the impact of domestic and sexual violence on the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Report highlights various initiatives undertaken by agencies and organizations in Virginia, including public awareness campaigns, training, activities, legislative changes and other statewide efforts to address these critical issues. The Report presents an overview of grant programs and services available to domestic violence and sexual assault victims, as well as the major funding sources for those programs and services. Finally, the Report includes extensive contact information for national, state, and local agencies and programs that work with or provide resources to victims of sexual and domestic violence.

I am proud of the progress we have made in addressing domestic and sexual violence in the Commonwealth of Virginia. I am confident that, moving forward, Virginia will continue to support programs and initiatives to promote safety for victims and to hold offenders accountable.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ken C II".

Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II

Domestic and Sexual Violence In Virginia

2013 Annual Report

Office of the Attorney General

Domestic Violence Initiatives

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*Electronic copies of the Attorney General's
2013 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual
Violence in Virginia may be downloaded from
the Office of the Attorney General's website at
www.ag.virginia.gov.*

*Cover Image: The images of the persons
included on the cover are merely
representative and are not images of actual
victims o sexual or domestic violence.*

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Attorney General's Message

Domestic and sexual violence impact thousands of Virginians each year. In addition to the physical and psychological trauma inflicted on victims and the children who witness violence in their homes, domestic and sexual violence impact all aspects of our communities, from our families and schools, to our workplaces and places of worship. Because of the profound and serious consequences of these crimes for our society as a whole, we must all work together to ensure victim safety and to achieve justice.

Agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth work on a daily basis to address the needs of victims through services, to create programs to strengthen response, prevention, and intervention efforts, and to hold offenders accountable. Due to the far reaching effects of these crimes, it is only through collaboration that we can address the needs of victims and put an end to domestic and sexual violence.

Finding ways to prevent and to respond to these crimes has been an important part of my work as Attorney General. I have supported legislation to improve the protective order process, expand the Address Confidentiality Program, and combat human trafficking. I continue to support the efforts of the Office of the Attorney General, as well as other agencies and organization across the Commonwealth, to respond to and to prevent domestic and sexual violence.

I would like to thank the following agencies and organizations for their continued collaboration and willingness to work closely with the Office of the Attorney General to address domestic and sexual violence issues in Virginia: the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Health, the Virginia State Police, the Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia, the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Virginia Center on Aging, the Virginia Poverty Law Center, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.

I am pleased to share with you the efforts these agencies and organizations have undertaken over the past year to address domestic and sexual violence at the state and local levels. As Virginians, we can work together to increase awareness and to address these devastating crimes that plague every facet of society and bring hope, support, and assistance to victims, their families, and their communities.



Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II

Executive Summary

Domestic and sexual violence impact our families, homes, communities, schools, and workplaces on a daily basis. Domestic and sexual violence impact all socio-economic levels, cultures, and religions. Whether the impact is open and obvious, such as a tragic homicide that receives media attention and spurs a community to action, or hidden and subtle, such as the emotional and psychological effect on children who silently live with the violence, domestic and sexual violence can penetrate even the deepest levels of our society.

The available data highlights the impact of these crimes in Virginia. It is estimated that, based upon the most recent data available, in 2012, at least 117 men, women, and children lost their lives to domestic violence, representing a 12.7% decrease in family and intimate partner homicides from 2011 to 2012.¹ Also in 2012, there were more than 67,000 calls to domestic and sexual violence hotlines across the state.² A total of 6,592 adults and children received 198,274 nights of emergency or temporary shelter due to domestic violence; however, 3,486 families requesting shelter services were turned away due to lack of shelter space.³ A total of 51,019 emergency protective orders were issued by magistrates and judges across the Commonwealth to protect the immediate health and safety of victims and their family members.⁴

During the 2013 Session, the General Assembly passed legislation to continue to improve and strengthen laws surrounding domestic and sexual violence. The General Assembly passed Senate Bill 1004 to allow a tenant who is a victim of (i) family abuse, (ii) sexual abuse, or (iii) criminal sexual assault to terminate a rental agreement under certain circumstances. House Bill 1643 and Senate Bill 1016 were passed to clarify that a protective order entered due to a violation of an initial protective order shall remain in effect upon petition for or the pendency of an appeal. The legislation also clarifies that family abuse protective orders are included in the types of protective orders that are not stayed upon appeal. The General Assembly also passed HB 2211, which provides that a person who is convicted of a second offense of stalking occurring within five years of a prior conviction of such an offense is guilty of a Class 6 felony when such person was also convicted within the five-year period prior to the instant offense of a violation of (i) assault and battery and other crimes against the same victim, (ii) assault and battery against a family or household member, or (iii) a protective order.

In 2013, Virginia's state and local agencies and organizations provided tools and resources to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, victim advocates, health care providers, social service providers, and allied professionals. State, local, and private partners also promoted public awareness and prevention initiatives and supported collaborative efforts among agencies and organizations to enhance the overall response to domestic and sexual violence, stalking, and human trafficking. For example:

- Through The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia (OES) Court Improvement and Training Grant, the Pulaski Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court organized and co-sponsored a multi-disciplinary training event for the community, which included a training entitled, "Civil Protection Orders: Improving Practice" in September 2013, in Dublin, Virginia. There were 98 people in attendance from multiple disciplines, including three judges, five magistrates, and 15 clerks.

- The Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council (CASC) again offered an intensive five-day training program to sexual violence prosecutors and investigators, entitled "Trauma to Trial: Investigating and Prosecuting Adult Non-Stranger Sexual Assault," to 15 prosecutor/investigator teams from across the state. In addition to "Trauma to Trial," CASC also offered domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution training at its larger, statewide training programs, including the CASC's Spring Institute, held in March 2013 and attended by 726 prosecutors. CASC offered classes on handling cross-warrants, evidence-based prosecution, and internal versus external validation of testimonial evidence.
- The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) increased awareness of the issues of domestic and sexual violence, stalking, and human trafficking and their impact on victims. In November 2013, as a joint collaboration of the OAG V-STOP grant, The James House Intervention and Prevention Services, Inc., and the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the OAG hosted the training "Investigating and Prosecuting Stalking Cases" in Colonial Heights, Virginia. More than 75 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates, victim/witness program staff, and allied professionals participated in the training. In February, the V-STOP and the CDS/GEAP grants co-hosted "Serve the Underserved: Effective Handling of Domestic and Sexual Violence Cases with Underserved Victims" in Chesterfield, Virginia. Approximately 90 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates, victim/witness program staff, and allied professionals attended the training. The V-STOP program and the Anti-Human Trafficking program co-hosted two "Human Trafficking for the Service Provider" trainings, one in Fredericksburg and one in Weyers Cave, with approximately 85 total attendees. The Anti-Human Trafficking Program conducted four regional, multidisciplinary trainings for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and victim-witness coordinators. Approximately 220 people attended these intensive two-day trainings.
- The Virginia Department of Health (VDH), in 2013, conducted five workshops and a train-the-trainer session, resulting in 36 new trainers and more than 250 health care professionals trained in the RADAR method for intimate partner violence screening. In addition, four Project Connect train-the-trainer sessions were held, certifying 45 family planning providers and 54 home visitors to facilitate Project Connect workshops locally. Ten half-day workshops were held with a total of 296 participants.
- The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, through its Training Institute, provided training to nearly 115 advocates, law enforcement officers, and allied professionals at its Spring Retreat in June 2013. A pre-retreat training on strangulation was provided by Gael Strack, J.D., and Ralph Riviello, M.D., of the National Strangulation Training Institute. The Retreat centered around trauma informed care practices for advocates working with people who experience sexual and intimate partner violence.
- The Virginia Community Defined Solutions (CDS)/Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and the Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP) Partnership worked collaboratively to create the CommunitySolutionsVA.org website. This website is a clearinghouse of information and resources for professionals working to address and prevent sexual and domestic violence in Virginia. The resources provided are designed to help communities enhance their response to sexual and domestic violence. It is also designed to help improve access to services for people affected by sexual and domestic violence.

- In November 2013, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) launched the *Virginia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Information System*, or VAFRIS. VAFRIS was funded through the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant Program. Reflecting a partnership between the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, VAFRIS was designed for use by Virginia’s local and regional domestic violence fatality review teams. These teams review the circumstances of domestic violence related homicides and/or suicides in order to identify opportunities for improved community response and effective intervention for injury and violence prevention. VAFRIS will help teams to collect, store, and report critical information about these preventable and premature deaths.
- The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) coordinated a two-and-a-half-day training event, *Law Enforcement Response to Adult Sexual Assault: Training of Trainers*. Attendance at this unique training was determined through a competitive application process, which consisted of 39 participants in a total of 17 teams, including team representation from five Virginia college campuses. Teams were comprised of at least one law enforcement officer and one sexual assault victim advocate from the same locality or campus. The training focused on non-stranger, adult sexual assault investigations and included updated information on Virginia’s sexual assault laws. Participants were provided with and trained on a law enforcement response to sexual assault training curriculum.

In addition, these agencies and organizations identified and collected data on family and intimate partner violence-related fatalities, domestic and sexual violence-related crimes, protective orders, and services to victims and children in order to assist with providing a broader picture of these issues that confront our communities. Much of that information is included in this Report.

As we enter 2014, we must continue to support the efforts of agencies and programs across the Commonwealth that work tirelessly to promote victim safety and offender accountability, while learning new ways to provide services both efficiently and effectively.

1. Information from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health. The number for domestic violence homicides in 2012 is current as of December 2013. This number may change, however, as some cases from 2012 remain under investigation.

2. Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia – VAdat Report 2012* (2013).

3. *Id.*

4. Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia

Domestic and sexual violence have direct physical and emotional consequences for tens of thousands of victims, family members, and children. These crimes do not discriminate - they impact women and men of all ages, races, and ethnic groups and socioeconomic backgrounds. Domestic and sexual violence also impact the community as a whole - from our homes and neighborhoods to our schools and workplaces. These crimes also present challenges for a wide range of professionals, who deal with these issues on a daily basis, including law enforcement officers, prosecutors, advocates, social services workers, judges, magistrates, court personnel, probation officers, health professionals, and others.

Agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth of Virginia devote significant resources to the prevention of and response to domestic violence and sexual assault incidents. These agencies and organizations continuously collect data to assess current programs and services in an effort to ensure the best allocation of resources at the state and local levels. By compiling the data available from stakeholder agencies and organization in a range of disciplines, this Report aims to facilitate an understanding of the impact of these issues on our families and communities.

What is Domestic Violence?

According to the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, domestic violence is defined as “[a] pattern of abusive behaviors used by one individual intended to exert power and control over another individual in the context of an intimate or family relationship.”¹

The *Code of Virginia* defines “domestic violence” more broadly as:

[t]he occurrence of one or more of the following acts by a current or former family member, household member as defined in § 16.1-228, person against whom the victim obtained a protective order or caretaker:

- a. Attempting to cause or causing or threatening another person physical harm, severe emotional distress, psychological trauma, rape or sexual assault;
- b. Engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances that place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or physical harm;
- c. Subjecting another person to false imprisonment; or
- d. Attempting to cause or causing damage to property so as to intimidate or attempt to control the behavior of another person.

Va. Code Ann. § 38.2-508.

Based upon the above *Code* definition, domestic violence may include elder abuse, abuse of incapacitated adults between the ages of 18 and 59, child abuse, stalking, dating violence, sexual abuse, and trafficking in women and children. Other terms often used in the *Code* and elsewhere to describe

¹ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2013).

domestic violence and the various relationships that fall within the broader definition of domestic violence include "family abuse" (see below), "spousal abuse," and "intimate partner violence."²

This Report and much of the data collected focuses on the broader definition of "domestic violence" as set forth by the *Code of Virginia*.

What is "Family Abuse?"

While the *Code* does include a broad definition for "domestic violence," the definition most often referenced in Virginia domestic violence cases is the definition for "family abuse:"

"Family abuse" means any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury and that is committed by a person against such person's family or household member. Such act includes, but is not limited to, any forceful detention, stalking, criminal sexual assault in violation of Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, or any criminal offense that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury.

Va. Code Ann. § 16.1-228.

The "family abuse" definition centers primarily on the relationship between the parties, defined as "family and household members:"

"Family or household member" means (i) the person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (iii) the person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (v) any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the person.

Va. Code Ann. § 16.1-228.

What is Sexual Violence?

The terms "sexual assault" or "sexual violence" imply sexual contact without consent and with or without the use or threat of force, regardless of the relationship of the parties. Pursuant to the *Code*

² "Intimate partner" has been defined by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner as a spouse, former spouse, current or former boyfriend or girlfriend, same-sex partner, or dating partner. Some relationships within the intimate partner classification do not fall within the statutory definition of domestic violence, where those relationships do not meet the cohabitation or child in common elements of Virginia Code § 16.1-228.

of Virginia, sexual offenses include rape (§ 18.2-61), forcible sodomy (§ 18.2-67.1), object sexual penetration (§ 18.2-67.2), aggravated sexual battery (§ 18.2-67.3), sexual battery (§ 18.2-67.4), and attempted sexual offenses (§ 18.2-67.5). For state crime reporting purposes, the Incident Based Reporting System used by the Virginia Department of State Police defines “forcible sexual offenses” as forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. “Non-forcible sexual offenses” include incest and statutory rape.³ For federal reporting purposes, the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting System defines a forcible rape as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.” Sexual offenses are defined as “offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like” and include incest, statutory rape, indecent exposure, and attempted sexual offenses.⁴

Domestic and Sexual Violence Offenses

- Preliminary homicide data for 2012 indicates a **12.7% decrease** in family and intimate partner homicides from 2011 to 2012.
- Sixty-four percent (64%) of forcible rapes were perpetrated by someone known to the victim.
- 37,045 emergency protective orders in family abuse cases and 13,974 emergency protective orders in acts of violence, force, or threat cases were issued in 2012.
- Over 67,000 hotline calls for domestic and sexual violence were received by local sexual and domestic violence programs and the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline.

Domestic Violence-Related Homicides

The ultimate tragedy in any family or community is the occurrence of an untimely or avoidable death. Between 1999 and 2012, a total of 1,994 people in Virginia lost their lives to domestic and dating violence.⁵

A review of preliminary homicide data for 2012 indicates that there were at least 117 family and intimate partner homicides in 2012, representing approximately 34.0% of the 344 homicides in Virginia for the year.⁶ This represents a 12.7% decrease in the number of identified family and intimate partner homicides from 2011 to 2012. The most common factors that precipitated these domestic violence homicides included the following:

- A verbal dispute of an unknown topic (19%)
- Child abuse or neglect (16%)
- The ending of an intimate partner relationship (15%)
- Financial issues (13%)
- Substance or alcohol use (12%)

³ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia*, 2012 (2013).

⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2012* (2013). (website) (accessed November 15, 2013)

⁵ Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health (2013).

⁶ Information from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health. The number for domestic violence homicides in 2012 is current as of December 2013. This number may change, however, as some cases from 2012 remain under investigation.

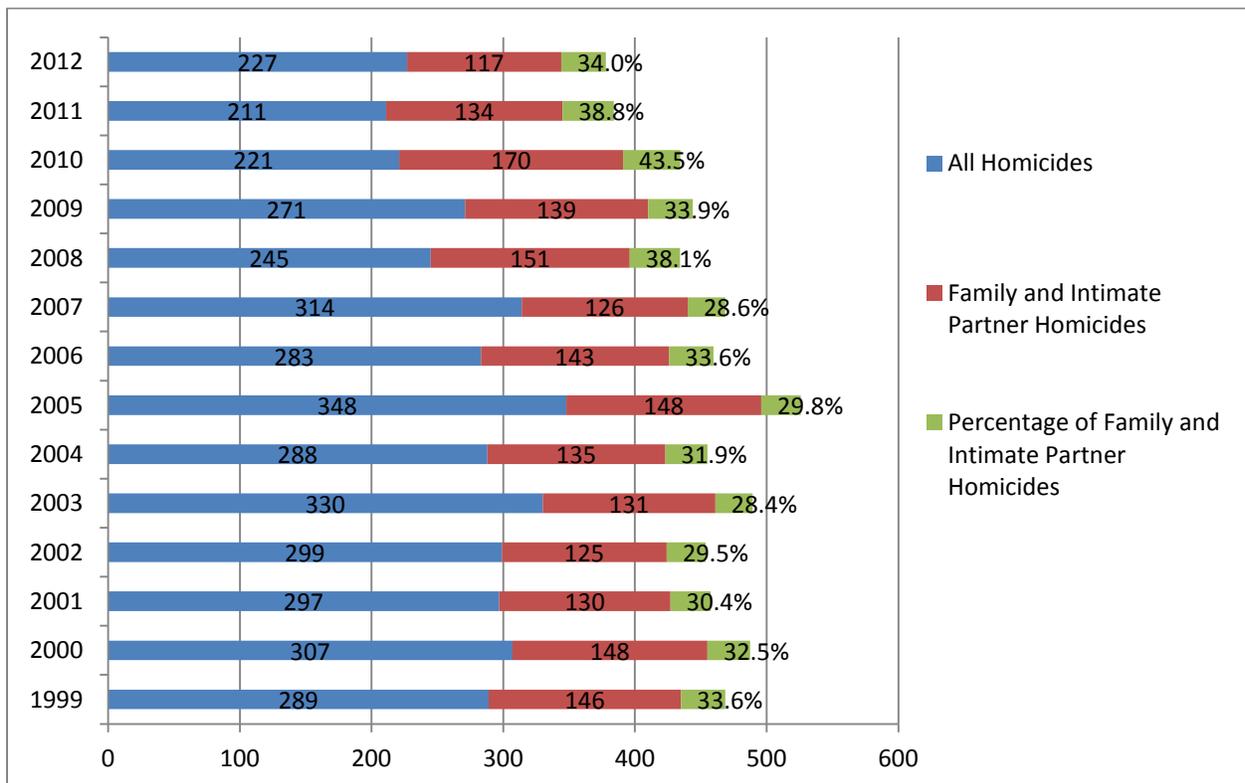
- The perception of or discovery of a new intimate partner (10%)

Additional risk factors were identified in many cases. Some of these factors included:

- The alleged offender had a history of arrests and/or convictions for either domestic violence or non-domestic violence-related offenses (56.4%)
- There was a history of physical violence or threats between the victim and alleged offender (41.9%)
- The alleged offender had a history of drug or alcohol use (33.3%)
- The alleged offender had a history of mental illness (20.5%)
- There was a history of one or more Protective Orders between the victim and the alleged offender (10.3%)⁷

In its ongoing surveillance of domestic violence homicides, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner compiled data on family and intimate partner homicides that occurred in Virginia from 1999 to 2012. From 1999-2012, the percentage of domestic violence-related homicides remained relatively consistent: roughly one in three homicides was attributable to family and intimate partner violence (Figure 1).⁸

Figure 1: Total Homicides and Family and Intimate Partner Homicides in Virginia, 1999-2012



Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health..

⁷ Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, November 15, 2013.

⁸ Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, November 15, 2013.

In addition, surveillance in 2012 revealed that a number of important trends continued from previous years:

- Males and females were both vulnerable to domestic violence homicide; however, females had a greater probability of being killed by a current or former intimate partner, whereas males had a greater probability of being killed by a family member, or while in the “crossfire” of an intimate partner relationship (e.g., killed by their intimate partner’s abusive ex-partner).
- Racial disparities continued throughout the study period. Black Virginians were at a significantly greater risk for domestic violence homicide than other racial/ethnic groups for each year studied. Infants were the most vulnerable age group, with the highest homicide rate for each year of the study period. This rate was higher than any other age, racial/ethnic, or gender group.
- A firearm was most often used to inflict the fatal injury in every year studied.
- In every year, homicide events were most likely to occur in a residence.⁹

Domestic Violence-Related Offenses

Domestic violence may result in or be a factor in any number of violent crimes. In 2012, approximately 8% of 17,664 violent crimes committed in Virginia and reported to law enforcement agencies were committed against family members or intimate dating partners.¹⁰ Approximately 48.5% of all violent crimes reported occurred in the home.¹¹

Assaults

Of the 17,664 violent crimes reported in 2012, there were 7,872 aggravated assault offenses, with 9,148 victims. The crimes reported in this category include assaults, attempted murder, poisoning, assault with a deadly weapon, maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives, and assault with disease (knowledge of infection and attempt to infect another). Of the total aggravated assaults reported, thirty-one percent were committed against family members or dating partners.¹² There was a ten percent increase in the number of domestic violence related aggravated assaults for 2012 as compared to 2011.

In 2012, 20,718 arrests were made across the Commonwealth for assault and battery against a family or household member.¹³ Of the charges filed, 5,433, or 26%, resulted in convictions.¹⁴ Of these

⁹ Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, November 15, 2013.

¹⁰ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2012* (2013). For data purposes, “violent crime offenses” include murder/non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible sex offenses, and robbery, all involving the use or threat of force. “Family and household members” for purposes of this report include spouse, “common law” spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandparent, grandchild, in-law, stepparent, stepchild, stepsibling, ex-spouse, or other family member. “Intimate partner” or “dating partner” includes a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship or homosexual relationship.

¹¹ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2012*

¹² Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2012* (2013).

¹³ ¹³ Data from the Virginia State Police (December 10, 2013). See Appendix A. Arrests for assault and battery against a family or household member include misdemeanor and felony arrests pursuant to Virginia Code § 18.2-57.2.

arrests, a significant number of individuals were charged as repeat offenders. There were 1,016 felony charges for third or subsequent offenses of assault and battery against a family or household member, resulting in 915 (90%) convictions.¹⁵ Felony convictions for assault and battery against a family or household member increased by 95% from 2011 to 2012. Additional charge and disposition information for assault and battery offenses is provided in Appendix A.

Stalking

Another crime closely related to domestic violence is stalking. Stalking is commonly defined as “a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.”¹⁶ In Virginia, stalking is defined by the *Code of Virginia* as:

Any person...who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person's family or household member.

Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-60.3(A).

Each year, an estimated 6.6 million people in the United States are the victims of stalking.¹⁷ Sixty-Six percent (66%) of female victims and 41% of male victims of stalking are stalked by a current or former intimate partner. Intimate partner stalkers frequently approach their targets, and their behaviors escalate quickly. Forty Six percent (46%) of stalking victims experience at least one unwanted contact per week.¹⁸

During 2012, a total of 567 arrests were made for stalking in Virginia, resulting in 127 convictions.¹⁹ The majority of stalking cases resulted in non-convictions (420 cases or 74%).²⁰ Overall, the total number of arrests for stalking declined by 22% from 2011 to 2012.

Types of Technology Used for Stalking

- Texting
- Sexting
- Use of Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) Social media can be used to harass the victim, create false accounts solely for the purpose to post negative, threatening, degrading messages of the victim, creating a fake account pretending to be the victim to send messages as the victim.
- Impersonating the victim online to create online sex ads or solicit sex online
- Using GPS tracking to follow the victim and/or track where the victim

From the National Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime, *Use of Technology to Stalk and the Workplace*, www.victimsofcrime.org

¹⁴ ¹⁴ Data from the Virginia State Police (December 10, 2013). See Appendix A. Conviction information is based upon disposition data available as of December 31, 2012.

¹⁵ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2012* (2013).

¹⁶ Stalking Resource Center, The National Center for Victims of Crime, *Stalking Fact Sheet*, www.ncvc.org (accessed November 17, 2013)

¹⁷ Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime, *Stalking Fact Sheet*, www.ncvc.org (accessed November 18, 2013).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ Data from the Virginia State Police (December 10, 2013). The conviction data includes arrests for misdemeanor and felony violations of the stalking statute, § 18.2-60.3. See Appendix A.

²⁰ Data from the Virginia State Police (December 10, 2013). The conviction data includes arrests for misdemeanor and felony violations of the stalking statute, § 18.2-60.3. See Appendix A.

While stalking arrests decreased substantially in 2012, it should be noted that the number of emergency protective orders for acts of violence, force, or threat (formerly referred to as "stalking" or stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury protective orders) increased during this time period, specifically since the change in protective order laws that took effect on July 1, 2011. From January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012, 13,974 Emergency Protective Orders (EPOs) were issued for acts of violence, force, or threat. Based upon the most recent data available for 2013, from January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013, 6,697 EPOs have been issued.²¹ Likewise, arrests for violating a protective order for acts of violence, force, or threat increased from 284 arrests in 2011 to 758 arrests in 2012, an increase of 62%. Convictions also increased by 59% from 2011 to 2012.²²

Sex Offenses

The total number of violent crimes reported in 2012 includes 4,771 forcible sex offenses involving 5,903 victims.²³ Forcible sex offenses reported include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. Of the reported victims of forcible sex offenses, the vast majority (84.6%) were female.²⁴ Nearly one half (52%) of reported victims, both male and female, were under the age of eighteen.²⁵ Approximately one in four (27%) of the reported forcible sex offenses involved offenses committed against family members or intimate dating partners.²⁶

The majority of forcible sex offenses (64%) were committed by perpetrators known by or acquainted with the victim, including a substantial percentage of offenses committed by family or household members or dating partners (27%). Of the remaining offenses reported, 13% were committed by unknown/unreported assailants and 5% were committed by strangers.²⁷ (Figure 2)

- In 2012, there were **1,277 adult and juvenile arrests** for sexual offenses including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape. Of these arrests, fifteen percent were juvenile arrests.
- **Nearly one-half** (52%) of reported victims of forcible sex offenses, both male and female, were under the age of eighteen.
- Approximately **one in four** (27%) of the reported forcible sex offenses were committed against family members or intimate dating partners.
- Sex offenses remain largely unreported to law enforcement. Just over **one-half** (55%) of those individuals who sought sexual violence crisis services in Virginia in 2012 had reported the incident to law enforcement.

²¹ E-Magistrate reporting data provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

²² Data from the Virginia State Police (December 10, 2013). The conviction data includes arrests for misdemeanor and felony violations of the stalking statute, Virginia Code § 18.2-60.3. See Appendix A.

²³ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2012* (2013).

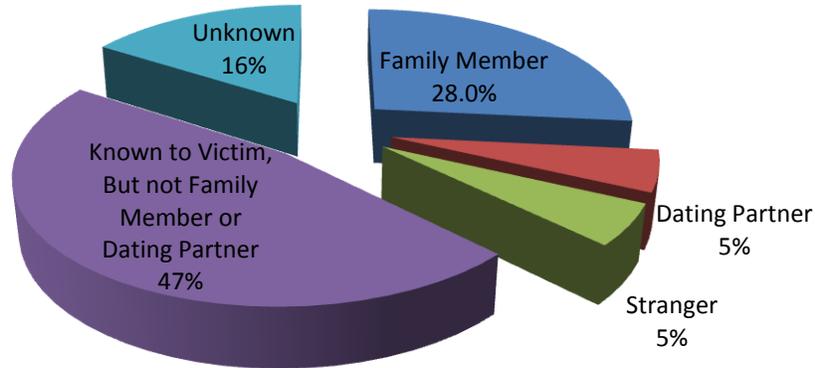
²⁴ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2012* (2013).

²⁵ *Id.* The number for victims under the age of 18 reflects victims in the 0-17 age range, as well as victims of unknown age.

²⁶ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2012* (2013).

²⁷ *Id.*

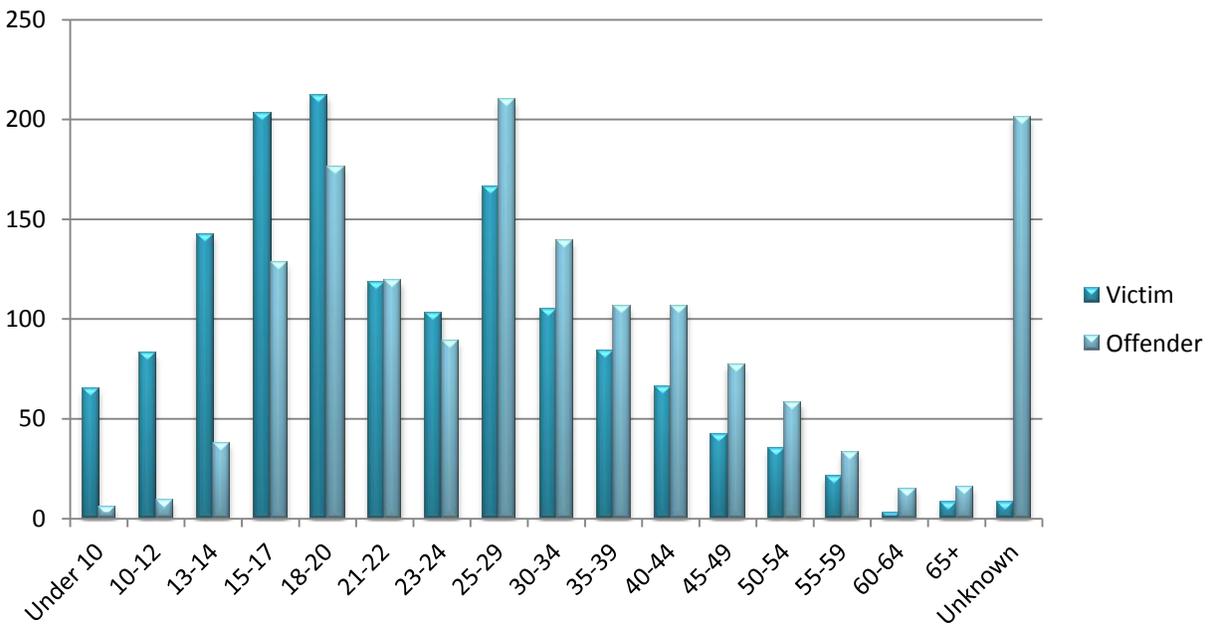
Figure 2: Forcible Sex Offenses--Relationship of Victim to Offender, 2012



Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2012* (2013).

Of the forcible sex offenses reported by law enforcement agencies in 2012, 1,432 were forcible rapes or attempted rapes that resulted in 1,464 victims.²⁸ Approximately one-third (34%) of the forcible rapes reported were committed against male and female victims under the age of 18. Another 30% were committed against females between the ages of 18 and 24.²⁹ As shown in Figure 3, the majority of offenders (43%) were between the ages of 18 and 29.

Figure 3: Forcible Rape: Ages of Victims and Offenders



²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2012* (2013).

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia*, 2012 (2013).

In addition, the majority of forcible sex offenses reported in 2012 occurred in a residence or home (68%). (Table 1)

TABLE 1: Number of Forcible Sex Offenses – Most Reported Locations of Offense, 2012

Location	Forcible Rape (n=1,527)	Forcible Sodomy (n=569)	Sexual Assault w/Object (n=322)	Forcible Fondling (n=2,350)
Residence/Home	1,024	373	239	1006
School/College	34	13	11	200
Highway/Road/Alley	50	20	17	130
Hotel/Motel	83	15	5	45
Field/Woods	67	17	2	35
Parking Lot/Garage	39	10	8	52

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia*, 2012 (2013).

Underreporting of Domestic and Sexual Violence Offenses

While criminal reports and arrest data can provide some picture of the impact of domestic and sexual violence on law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and the courts, the data does not capture the significant number of overall offenses that go unreported by victims. Further, according to information analyzed by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance in 2012, just more than half (51%) of the individuals who sought domestic violence advocacy services in Virginia had reported the presenting domestic violence experience to law enforcement. Similarly, approximately 55% of those individuals who sought sexual violence crisis services in Virginia had reported the incident to law enforcement.

Protective Orders

A protective order is a document issued by a court to protect a victim and a victim’s family or household members from an abusive person. Protective orders can be issued in cases of family abuse or in cases where a petitioner has been subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat. Protective orders can be issued on an emergency basis (for up to three days), on a “preliminary” or temporary basis (usually for 15 days), or on a “permanent” basis (for up to two years).³⁰

In 2011, the protective order system in Virginia underwent a number of legislative changes. Protective orders (formerly protective orders for stalking, sexual battery, aggravated sexual battery, and criminal offenses resulting in serious bodily injury) were made available to a larger class of persons based upon a broader range of conduct. In addition, the provisions for family abuse protective orders and protective orders were made more consistent, including the penalties for repeat violations.

Although changes to the protective order laws were enacted on July 1, 2011, due to the inconsistency of data collected by the relevant agencies, it is still somewhat unclear how these changes

³⁰ Va. Code Ann. §§ 16.1-253.4, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-279.1, 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, 19.2-152.10.

have impacted the issuance of protective orders as reflected by the available data, including the number of protective orders issued or the number of arrests for protective order violations. Data collected during the past three years related to the issuance of emergency protective orders, however, suggests a significant increase in the number of those orders sought under the new system.

Family Abuse Protective Orders are designed to protect a victim and his or her family or household members from the physically abusive or threatening conduct of another family or household member. In order for these orders to be issued, the family or household relationship must exist between the parties, and the victim must show that he or she is or has been subjected to family abuse. (Va. Code Ann. §§ 16.1-253.4, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-279.1.)

Protective Orders are also designed to protect a victim of violent or threatening behavior and his or her family members from the conduct or threats of another. These protective orders are issued when a victim "(i) is or has been...subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat, or (ii) a petition or warrant has been issued for the arrest of the alleged perpetrator for any criminal offense resulting from the commission of an act of violence, force, or threat. (Va. Code Ann. §§ 19.2-152.8-152.10.)

On an average day, the Virginia State Police estimates that there are more than 31,000 active protective orders on file in the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN).³¹ This number includes emergency, preliminary, and final orders. In 2012, 51,019 emergency protective orders (EPO) were issued by magistrates across the Commonwealth, which includes 37,045 protective orders in family abuse cases and 13,974 protective orders in acts of violence, force, or threat cases. The total number of EPOs issued in 2012 was 13% higher than in 2011.³² (Figures 4 and 5)

Also in 2012, a total of 15,127 preliminary (PPO) and final protective orders (PO) were issued by courts across the Commonwealth.³³ Of the 15,127 PPOs and POs, there were 267 non-family abuse protective orders issued where either the petitioner or respondent was a juvenile and 1,164 family abuse protective orders issued as a result of a violation of a protective order case or in a criminal case in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court.³⁴

It should be noted that the data on the number of family abuse protective order petitions filed and family abuse protective orders issued in Virginia's juvenile and domestic relations district courts (provided below) are significantly lower than the data provided in previous years by the Office of the Executive Secretary. In prior years, the data provided reflected *the number of persons protected* by protective orders rather than *the number of protective orders issued*. This resulted in inaccurate data about the actual number of preliminary and final protective orders issued, as multiple persons could be protected on a single order. Additionally, the data on protective orders from prior years combined family abuse and non-family abuse protective orders.

³¹ Information provided by the Virginia State Police.

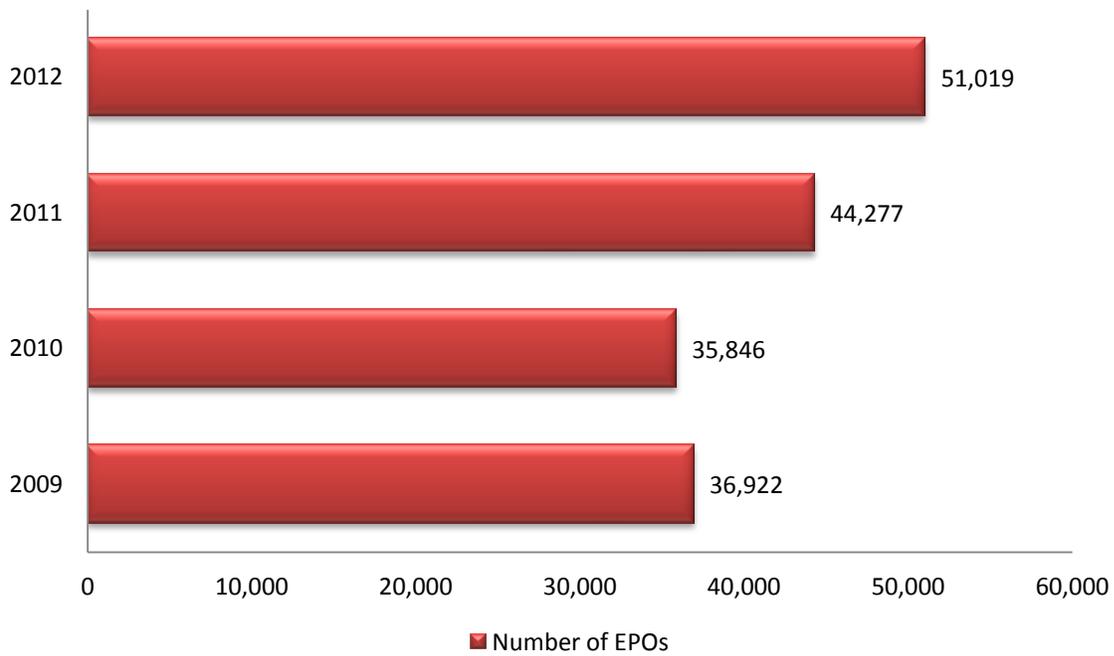
³² E-Magistrate reporting data provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

³³ Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

³⁴ Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

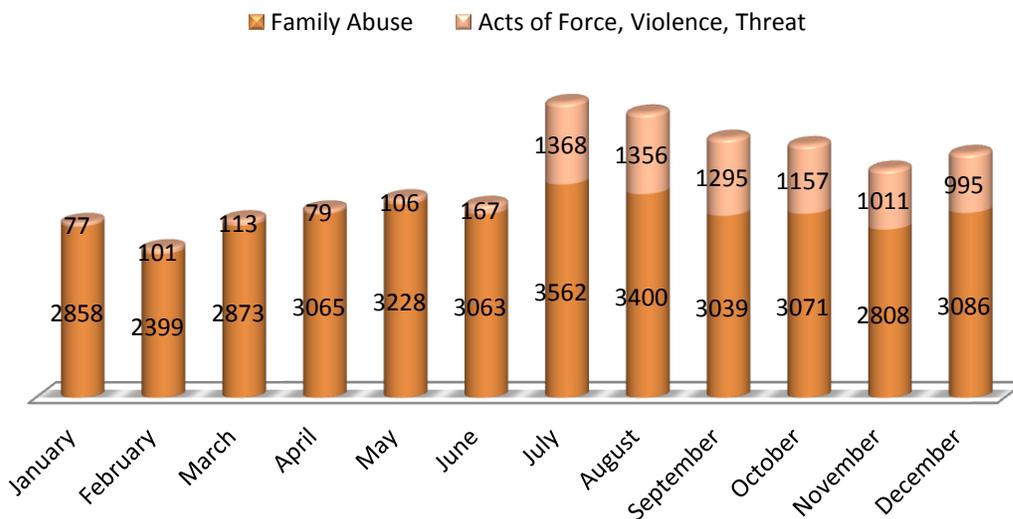
It is also important to note that prior to April 2012, protective order cases involving juvenile respondents were not entered into the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Case Management System (JCMS) in a way that would allow them to be distinguished from other case data. Accordingly, family abuse protective order cases involving juvenile respondents are not included in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court data provided below for the timeframe prior to April 2012. Recent changes to the system now allow those cases to be distinguished. Finally, it should be noted that the data presented in this Report does not include preliminary protective orders (PPO) because all cases in which a PPO was issued currently cannot be identified in the case management systems.

Figure 4: Number of Emergency Protective Orders Issued for Family Abuse and Acts of Violence, Force, or Threat by Year



Source: Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

Figure 5: Number of Emergency Protective Orders Issued by Month, 2012



Source: Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

Enforcement of protective orders is critical to their effectiveness in protecting victims from further acts of abuse. Although primarily issued as civil orders, certain violations of family abuse protective order provisions result in criminal prosecution.³⁵ In addition, the violation of any provision of a protective order issued for an act of violence, force, or threat (formerly a protective order for stalking, serious bodily injury, or sexual battery/aggravated sexual battery) results in criminal sanctions.³⁶

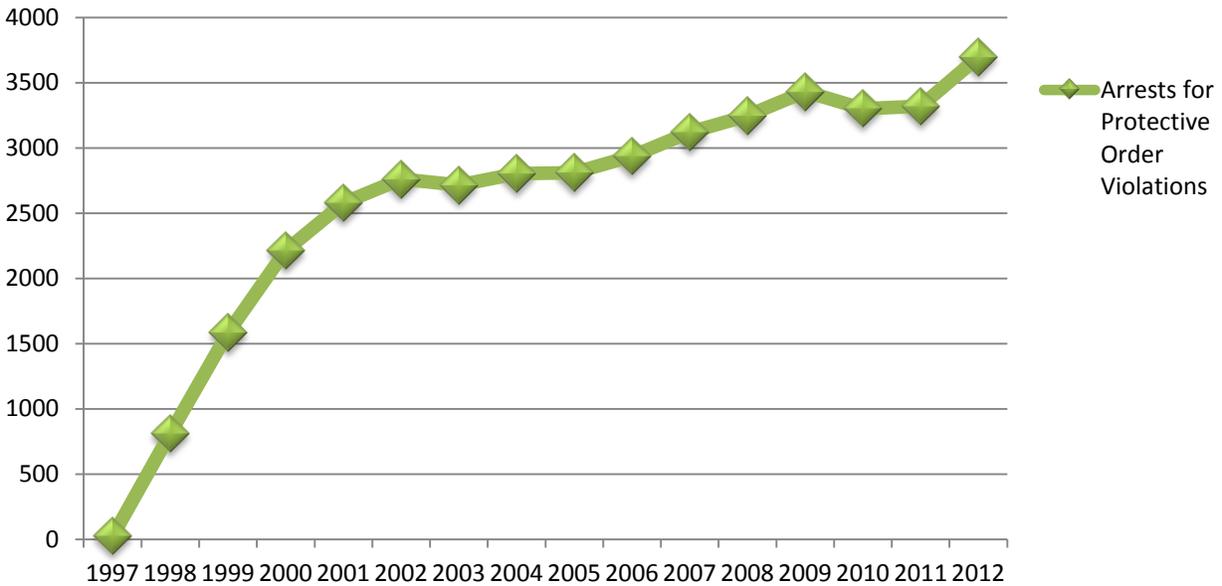
In 2012, 3,696 persons were arrested for violating family abuse protective orders, representing a 10% increase from 2011 to 2012.³⁷ (Figure 6) More than one in three (37%) of the reported protective order arrests in 2012 resulted in convictions.

³⁵ See Va. Code Ann. §§ 16.1-253.2.

³⁶ See Va. Code § 18.2-60.4.

³⁷ Data from the Virginia State Police (December 10, 2013). Arrests for family abuse protective orders increased substantially after July 1, 1997, when Virginia Code § 19.2-81.3 was amended to require law enforcement officers to arrest for protective order violations where probable cause exists to believe a violation has occurred. Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-81.3. See Appendix A.

Figure 6: Arrests for Family Abuse Protective Order Violations, 1997-2012



Source: Virginia State Police.

As indicated above, effective July 1, 2011, the protective order system in Virginia underwent a number of legislative changes, particularly related to the availability of non-family abuse protective orders, or "protective orders for acts of violence, force, or threat," (formerly protective orders for stalking, sexual battery, aggravated sexual battery, and criminal offenses resulting in serious bodily injury), which became available to a larger class of persons based upon a broader range of conduct. While the data suggests a significant increase in the arrest rate for violations of these orders beginning in 2011, the impact of these legislative changes on numbers of arrests will continue to be analyzed for longer-term trends in future reports. Arrests for protective orders issued for acts of violence, force, or threat increased 63% from 2010 to 2011 (91 in 2010 to 288 in 2011).³⁸ In 2012, arrests for violations of the protective orders for acts of violence, threat, or force increased by another 62% (758 arrests). Convictions also increased by 60% from 2011 (94 in 2011 to 235 in 2012).

Finally, service of protective orders by local law enforcement agencies in Virginia has improved in recent years. According to an audit of protective order records in the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) conducted by the Virginia State Police (VSP) in January 2006, an average of 44% of all active protective orders on file had been served on the abusive party, or respondent. In October 2009, the results of the audit by VSP showed vast improvement: an average of 93% of all active protective orders on file had been served on the respondent. On average, there are more than 31,000 active protective orders on file each day in the Protective Order Registry. As of October 31, 2013, 95% of all active final Protective Orders, 82% of all active Preliminary Protective Orders, and 81% of all active Emergency Protective Orders had been served on the respondent.³⁹

³⁸ Information from the Virginia State Police (December 10, 2013).

³⁹ *Id.*

Persons Receiving Domestic Violence Services in 2012

- **21%** reported that the perpetrator used a weapon against the victim (including firearms).
- **32%** reported that they had to relocate or become homeless as a result of the domestic violence.
- **51%** reported that they had reported the presenting domestic violence event to the police.

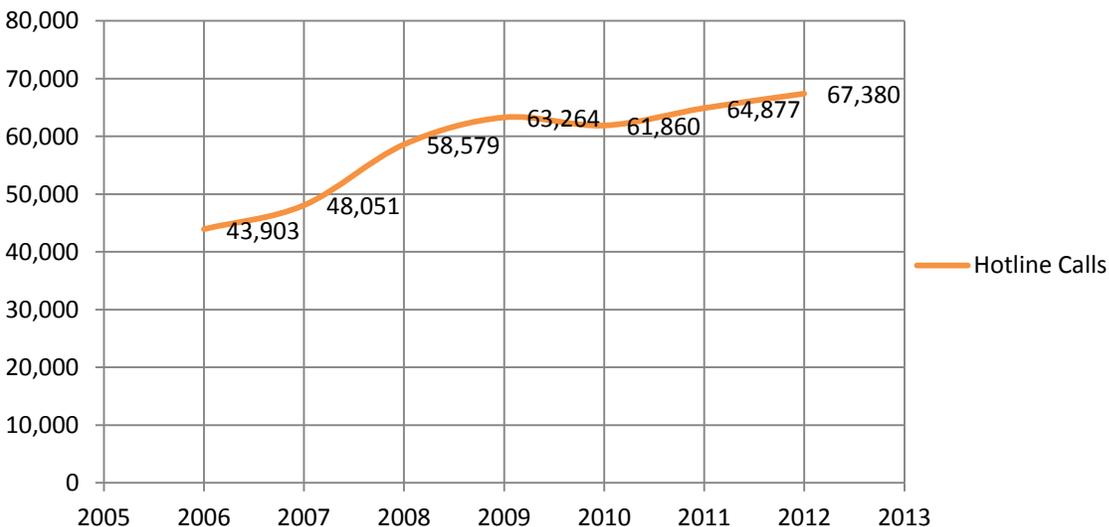
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2012* (2013).

Services to Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence

Domestic and sexual violence cases have a distinct impact on the criminal justice system. These offenses also impact social services and other agencies that provide direct services to victims and their families. Domestic and sexual violence service providers engage in crisis intervention and provide hotline, shelter, and advocacy services to thousands of victims and their children each year. Among the advocacy services provided are: education, safety planning, group and individual counseling, mental health services, accompaniment to court, referral to legal services, financial and housing assistance, and transportation.

The demand for sexual and domestic violence crisis services continues to rise. (Figures 7 and 8) From 2011 to 2012, there was a 4% increase in the number of hotline calls received. The number of adults and children receiving domestic violence services increased by 4.3% and the number of adults and children receiving sexual violence services increased by nearly 9%.⁴⁰

Figure 7: Hotline Calls, 2006-2012

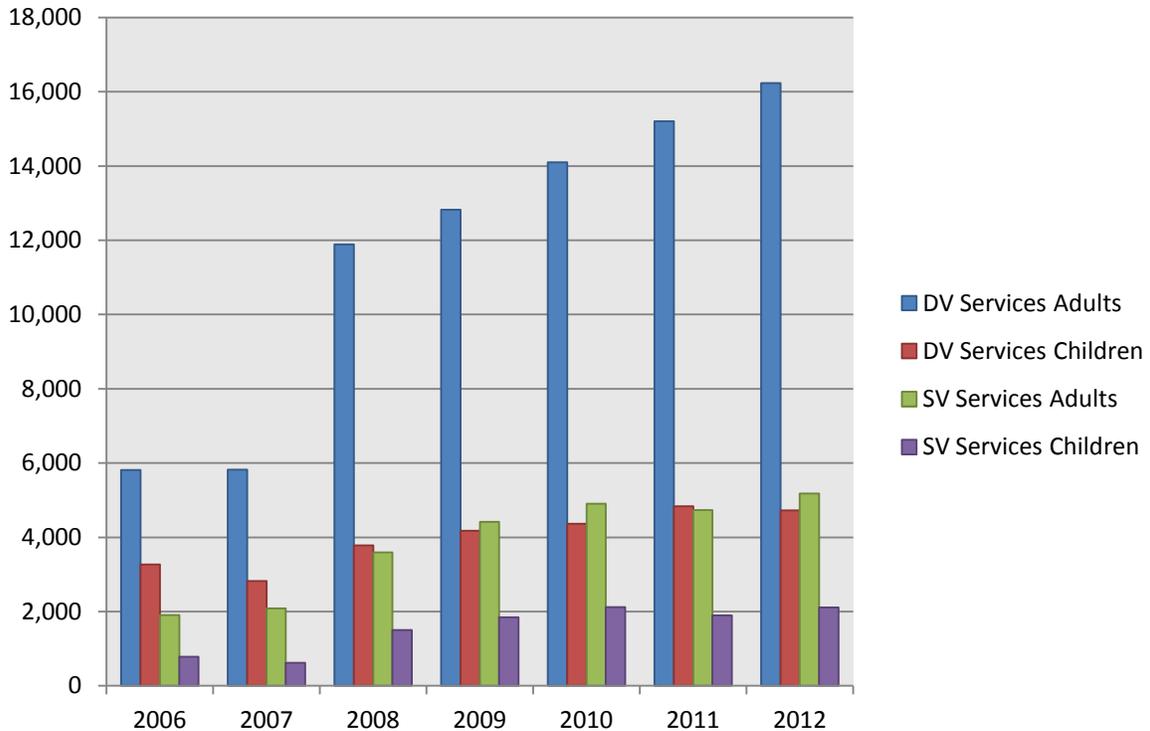


Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia, VAdata Reports 2006-2012* (2006-2013).

⁴⁰ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2012* (2013).

In 2012, local domestic and sexual violence service providers from 51 local programs responded to 67,380 hotline calls through Virginia domestic and sexual violence hotlines.⁴¹ Through hotline calls, local programs responded to requests for services, including crisis intervention, counseling and support, emergency housing/shelter, emergency financial assistance, safety planning, transportation, and information/referral. Local domestic violence programs also provided a total of 173,659 hours of advocacy services to 16,238 adults and 4,725 children.⁴²

Figure 8: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Adults and Children, 2006-2012



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia, VAdata Reports 2006-2012* (2007-2013).

Through public and private funding sources, emergency and temporary shelter services are provided to thousands of men, women, and children who are victims of domestic violence. In 2012, shelter programs provided 198,274 nights of emergency shelter to 3,788 adults and 2,804 children due to domestic violence.⁴³ These figures do not include the number of domestic violence victims who seek emergency shelter in non-domestic violence shelters. The overall number of nights of emergency shelter provided decreased by 2% from 2011 to 2012. The number of adults decreased by 1% and the number of children increased by 1% who received emergency shelter services in 2012. Not all victims who requested shelter services in 2012 were able to secure shelter accommodations. A total of 3,486 families

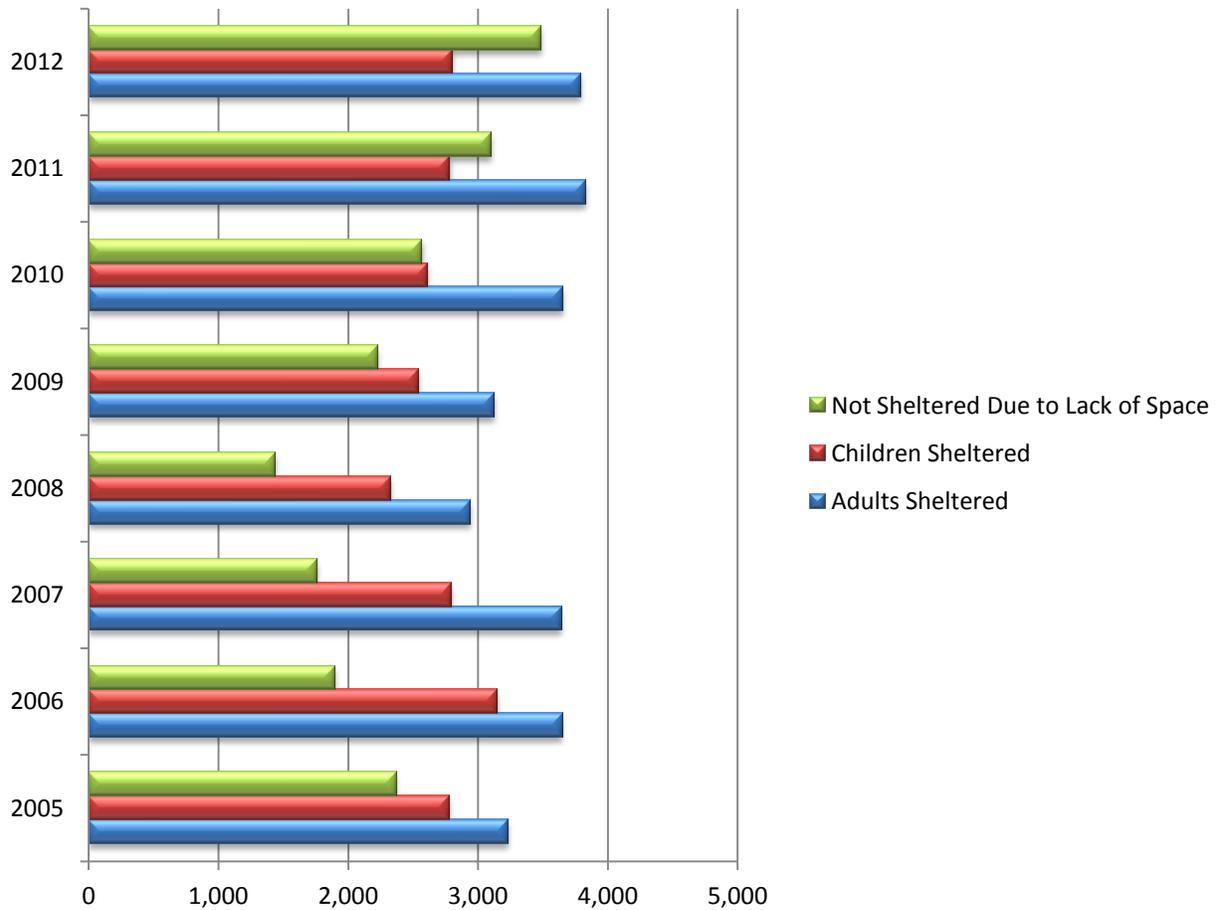
⁴¹ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2012* (2013).

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.*

who requested shelter services in 2012 were turned away, representing an 11% increase from 2011.⁴⁴ (Figure 9)

Figure 9: Shelter Services - Victims Sheltered and Turned Away, 2005-2012



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata Reports 2005-2012* (2006-2013).

In addition to emergency shelter needs, local domestic violence programs also assist victims and their families with housing support services to ease their transition from shelter to independent living arrangements. In 2012, local programs provided 68,294 nights of transitional housing to 287 adults and children.⁴⁵

⁴⁴Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2012* (2013).

⁴⁵*Id.*

Persons Receiving Sexual Violence Services in 2012

- **31%** reported that the perpetrator used a weapon against the victim (including firearms).
- **31%** reported the victim missed time from work, school, and/or a loss of income as a result of sexual violence
- **55%** reported that they had reported the presenting domestic violence event to the police.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdat Report, 2012* (2013).

In 2012, sexual violence service providers in 37 sexual assault crisis centers across the Commonwealth provided 5,175 adult and 2,107 child victims with 79,244 hours of advocacy services in an effort to ease the emotional trauma and to facilitate the reporting process.⁴⁶ (Figure 8) Of the children who received services in local crisis centers, 18% reported that they had been violated by a parent.⁴⁷

Victim/Witness Programs

In addition to domestic violence and sexual assault programs, local and state Victim/Witness Programs provide direct services to victims of crime, including victims of domestic and sexual violence. Currently, there are 104 local grant funded Victim/Witness Programs and 4 statewide victim assistance programs. The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) uses federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds, Victim/Witness Special Funds, and General Funds to make grants to support these programs.

Services provided by Victim/Witness Programs include explaining victims' rights, assisting victims in obtaining protective orders, explaining and helping victims apply for compensation through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (CICF), notifying victims of case statuses, court dates, and prisoner statuses, explaining the criminal justice process, accompanying victims to court and criminal justice related meetings, assisting victims in preparing victim impact statements, providing crisis intervention, and providing case disposition information. In FY 2012, Victim/Witness Programs provided direct services to 58,771 crime victims across the Commonwealth, including 15,781 victims of domestic violence.⁴⁸ These programs also provided services to 1,032 adult victims and 2,172 child victims of sexual assault.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdat Report, 2012* (2013).

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ Information provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

⁴⁹ *Id.*

Funding Sources and Grant Programs

Funding is critical to support an effective response to domestic and sexual violence at the local and state levels. However, funding from both federal and state sources often lacks continuity and consistency due to changing economic conditions and priorities. In recent years, funding from a number of sources has continued to decrease or fluctuate unpredictably. As a result, state and local agencies that rely upon those funding sources must seek alternate funding sources or make difficult decisions regarding the services that can be provided to victims of sexual and domestic violence. An overview of state and federal funding sources, as well as the state grant programs that fund local domestic and sexual violence programs, is provided below.

FUNDING SOURCES⁵⁰

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) is a substantial source of federal funding for all states. VOCA funding, administered in Virginia by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), supports domestic and sexual violence programs, Victim/Witness programs, and programs that provide services to child victims. As part of the award to DCJS, a formula-based portion of the VOCA funds are transferred from DCJS to the Department of Social Services (DSS) to support direct services in domestic violence programs.

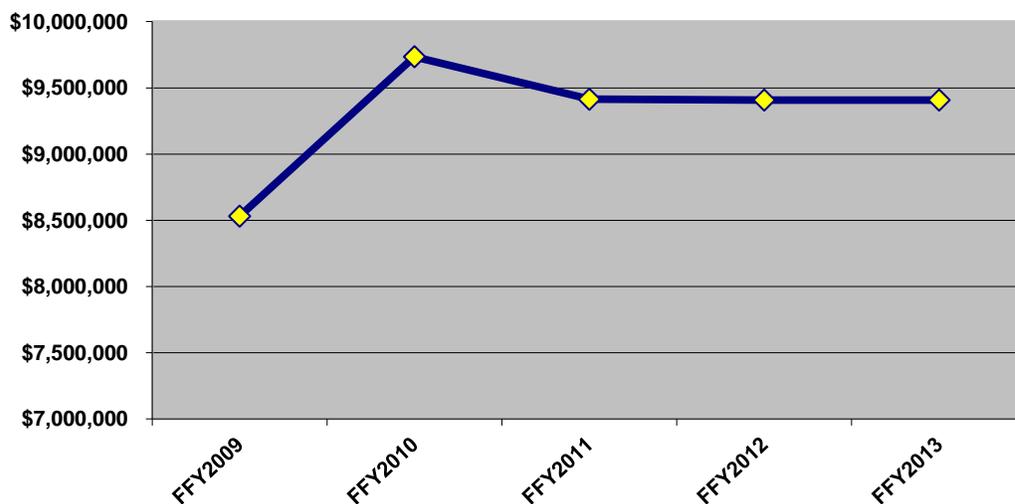
The amount of VOCA funding to Virginia has fluctuated in recent years. After reaching an all-time low in FY 2008, the Commonwealth's VOCA award rebounded in FY 2010. (Figure 10) Despite a steady increase in yearly VOCA funding, however, the increases tend to be offset by reductions in funding available through other sources.

For example, in state FY 2012, a \$465,000 reduction in the General Fund appropriation supporting Victim/Witness Programs offset the increase in VOCA funds available to support these programs. In an effort to ensure more consistent funding for Victim/Witness programs reliant on volatile VOCA funds, in recent years, DCJS has pooled funds from multiple sources: VOCA, an appropriation from general funds, and Victim/Witness Special Funds. As a result, support for Victim/Witness programs has stabilized in recent years.

In FY 2013, DSS administered \$2,315,511 in VOCA funds, representing a 12% decrease in funding from the 2012 funding of \$2,620,944. The 12% decrease of \$305,433 was slightly offset by stable funding in the other funding sources. However, all of the previously funded programs experienced a budget reduction of 1.5% to 2.5%, which led to staff reductions in several of the funded programs. The funding was awarded to 47 local programs providing services to victims of domestic violence.

⁵⁰Funding information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Social Services, the Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Division of Injury and Violence Prevention, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Family and Children's Trust Fund (FACT).

Figure 10: Total VOCA Available for All Programs, FFY2009 - FFY2013



Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

The Federal Violence Against Women Act Grant Program (VAWA) provides funding through the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), United States Department of Justice, for a number of grant programs for victims of domestic and sexual violence. It includes the Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant (STOP Program), the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP), the Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant (SASP), the Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program, and other discretionary grants.

*Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant*

Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grants are awarded to states to develop and strengthen the response of the criminal justice system to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to support and enhance services for victims. In Virginia, federal STOP funding is referred to as Virginia-STOP, or “V-STOP” funding.

V-STOP funding in Virginia is administered by the DCJS. Funds awarded to Virginia for CY 2012 increased slightly to \$2,899,721, representing a 1% increase when compared to the CY 2010 award. Despite recent increases, however, federal STOP Program funds to Virginia have experienced an overall decline since FY 2000. (Figure 11)

In 2012, there were a total of ninety initiatives funded in Virginia, including 21 in the law enforcement category, 17 in the prosecution category, five in the courts category, 36 in the victim services category, and 11 in the discretionary category.

Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP)

The Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP), also/formerly known as the Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant, supports training and technical assistance to allied professionals to enhance the coordinated community response to domestic and sexual violence and stalking, to hold offenders accountable through enforcement of protective orders and effective prosecutions, and to enhance victim safety.

In 2013, DCJS, in partnership with the Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Poverty Law Center, and Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance ("Virginia Partnership") applied for and was awarded a competitive GEAP Grant. The Virginia Partnership was awarded three-year funding in the amount of \$899,737. The GEAP funding will be used to enable the GEAP Partnership to continue its work with local coordinated community response (CCR) teams while supporting efforts to address identified gaps in system response, particularly gaps related to serving victims from traditionally underserved populations. In addition, the funding will allow the GEAP Partnership to conduct an assessment of the effectiveness of the new protective order legislation and its impact on intended beneficiaries (dating partners, stalking and sexual assault victims), as well as the targeted underserved populations. Developing an understanding of statewide implementation and enforcement issues will aid in filling current gaps and increase capacity for services for those who are currently least protected by our criminal justice system.

Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant (SASP)

DCJS receives VAWA funding from OVW for the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) Formula Grant. The SASP is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. The SASP provides funding to assist states in supporting rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations that provide core services, direct intervention, and related assistance to victims of sexual assault. In FY 2013, DCJS awarded a total of \$204,523 to support 30 eligible non-profit, non-governmental, sexual assault crisis centers.

Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program

Recognizing that individuals who are 50 years of age or older who are victims of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, face unique barriers to receiving assistance, Congress created the Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program (Training Grants Program). This grant program creates a unique opportunity for providing or enhancing training and services to address these problems for this specific audience.⁵¹ [Insert info re: current funding to VDARS/VCoA?]

Other VAWA Grants

The Virginia Department of Health, Injury and Violence Prevention Program (IVPP), receives VAWA funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support Virginia's Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) initiative. Finally, OVW awards VAWA grants to each state's domestic violence

⁵¹ Additional information about this grant may be accessed online at the OVW website: <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/ovwgrantprograms.htm#7>

coalition and sexual assault coalition for the purposes of coordinating state victims' services activities, as well as collaborating and coordinating with federal, state, and local entities. In Virginia, the state domestic and sexual violence coalition is the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.

Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) was enacted by Congress in 1984 to promote public awareness and prevention of family violence as well as to provide services for victims and their dependents. FVPSA funds enable local programs to provide residential and nonresidential services to victims, including shelter or transitional housing, safety planning, counseling, legal services, child care, services for children, career planning, education, public awareness, and necessities (such as clothing, food, and transportation).

In FY 2013, DSS administered \$2,109,726 in FVPSA funds, awarding contracts to 47 local programs. In FY 2014, all states received a 6.4% decrease in FVPSA funds, which resulted in a total of \$1,965,432 for Virginia.

Preventive Health and Human Services

The Preventive Health and Human Services (PHHS) Block Grant is administered by the United States Department of Health and Human Services through its administrative agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). A portion of these funds are set aside to support sexual assault services and prevention. In 2013, the Virginia Department of Health administered \$156,600 in PHHS Sexual Assault Set-Aside funds to the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance to: implement screening, training and data collection at six pilot domestic/sexual violence programs around the issue of reproductive coercion; create and disseminate educational resources on teen dating and sexual violence; develop a distance learning course for health care providers on the health care guidelines for treating victims of sexual assault; and to provide legal advocacy training for sexual assault program staff.

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Services Block Grant is administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. MCH funds are provided to states to assist in developing infrastructure and activities to improve the health of mothers and children. The Virginia Department of Health receives MCH funds for a number of programs, including Project RADAR and Project Connect, programs designed to assist Virginia health care professionals in effectively identifying, assessing, and managing patients/clients experiencing sexual and domestic violence.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

In 2004, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation creating the Virginia Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VDVVF). In 2006, the Virginia General Assembly passed additional legislation changing the name of the fund from the Virginia Domestic Violence Victim Fund to the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF). The purpose of the VSDVVF is to provide funding to assist in protecting and providing necessary services to adult victims of and children affected by sexual violence, domestic violence, stalking, and family abuse.

Over a two year period, approximately \$2.4 million is deposited into the VSDVVF fund for the purposes of funding victims' services programs and an additional \$2.4 million for the purposes of funding local attorneys of the Commonwealth's Attorney offices. These funds are generated by a two dollar fee charged in misdemeanor court convictions.

During the 2013 funding year, the VSDVVF supported five new grant programs. Overall, grants were awarded to 38 victims' services programs for the purpose of providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and family abuse. Funding was also provided to 28 local units of government to fund additional Commonwealth's Attorneys, paralegals, or legal secretaries or to enhance existing resources that provide services to adult victims and/or children who are affected by domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and family abuse.

Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program

Virginia established the Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program (VFVPP) in 1983 to provide additional funding for the prevention of family violence and intervention in situations involving family violence, particularly situations involving child abuse and neglect. In addition to prevention and intervention services, activities funded with VFVPP funds include the statewide Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline, statewide training, and technical assistance.

DSS administers VFVPP funds. Grants awarded through the VFVPP support basic crisis services, as well as projects for the prevention of family violence on the local and state levels. DSS administered \$1,500,000 in VFVPP grant funds for FY 2013, to 47 local programs and to the statewide coalition, the Action Alliance.

Virginia Crime Victim/Witness Fund

The Virginia Crime Victim/Witness Fund (VWF) was established in 1995 by Virginia Code § 19.2-11.3 to support the Victim/Witness Grant Program, which provides funding for services to victims and witnesses of all crimes, including victims of domestic and sexual violence. The VWF is funded by a designated percentage of court fees and costs collected by local district and circuit courts from convicted offenders.

The VWF is administered by the Department of Criminal Justice Services. In FY 2013, \$4,503,947 in funds from the VWF provided support to 88 local Victim/Witness Programs and one state-level victim assistance program.

State Special Funds

In the past, a portion of funds from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) was allocated to provide services to income eligible victims of domestic violence with dependent children. The previous allocation of \$1,248,750 in TANF funds for domestic violence services ended in FY 2012. To continue the services previously funded with TANF funds, the state budget now includes appropriations from General Funds and special, Non-General Funds. Forty-seven (47) local domestic violence programs received these Special funds in FY 2013 for the provision of crisis services.

Kids First and Children's Programs License Plates

The Family and Children's Trust (FACT) Fund generates revenue from the sale of KIDS FIRST license plates and a portion of the Children's Programs license plates, which is shared with the Department of Health's Safe Kids Coalition. These funds support grants for family violence programs and public awareness initiatives. In 2012, the KIDS FIRST plates generated \$158,565 and the Children's Programs plates generated \$48,968 for a total of \$207,533 in revenue.

Income Tax Refund Donation

Taxpayers may voluntarily donate all or part of their state income tax refund to FACT. Revenue from income tax check-off supports family violence prevention, treatment, and public awareness projects. In 2012, the income-tax check-off program generated approximately \$30,000 in revenue.⁵²

Federal and State Shelter Grants

In addition to the State Shelter Grant (SSG), Virginia receives federal funding for homeless shelter programs through the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. State and federal shelter grant funding is administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). Although shelter grants focus primarily on shelter services for the homeless population, funds from these programs also provide support to domestic violence shelters. Approximately one-third of the homeless shelter provider network is self-categorized as domestic violence shelters. In addition, approximately 15% of the total number of individuals served by shelters receiving SSG and ESG funds in 2011-2012 were victims of domestic violence. In addition, approximately 15% of the total number of individuals served by shelter receiving funding in 2011 and 2012 were victims of domestic violence. Of the shelters receiving SSG funds, 23% of individuals served were victims of domestic violence, while 32% of homeless households had experienced domestic violence in the preceding year.⁵³

Public-Private Partnerships

Another important, alternative funding source for agencies and programs comes from the private sector. Through public-private partnerships, public agencies collaborate with and receive support from private entities and organizations for a variety of initiatives, including victim services, training, and public awareness.

There are a number of examples of public-private partnerships in Virginia. First, the Attorney General's Program, "Safe in Our Communities: Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response," was launched in October 2008 by the Office of the Attorney General in partnership with Verizon Wireless and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. Through its HopeLine Program, Verizon Wireless provides funding for monetary awards to communities recognized by the Program.

⁵² Revenue information for 2013 will not be available until after processing of 2013 income tax returns in 2014.

⁵³ Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, *Virginia's Homeless Programs, 2012-13 Program Year, A Report to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees*, 7, 20-21 (2013).

A second example of the importance of public-private partnerships is the Red Flag Campaign of the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. The Campaign was launched in Virginia in 2007 and has since spread across the country to campuses in 28 other states and Canada, including the University of Hawaii, the Culinary Institute of America, and the US Air Force Academy. It was created in partnership with college students, college personnel, and community victim advocates, and is funded by grants from the Verizon Foundation, Verizon Wireless, Macy's Foundation, and more recently, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Finally, Project Connect of the Virginia Department of Health, Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, Injury and Violence Prevention Program, receives funding support through a grant from Futures Without Violence, formerly the Family Violence Prevention Fund, a national nonprofit sexual and domestic violence advocacy coalition. Futures Without Violence receives federal funding from the Office on Women's Health, and in turn, administers funding to support the groundbreaking multi-state Project Connect initiative to develop comprehensive models of public health prevention and intervention that can lead to improved health and safety for victims of sexual and domestic violence.

GRANT PROGRAMS

Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program

The Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program is a grant program administered by the Office of Family Violence at the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS). This Program promotes awareness, education, prevention, and service programs. DSS awards grants to public and private nonprofit, incorporated agencies and organizations that provide direct crisis services to victims of domestic violence.

In FY 2013, DSS awarded funding to local and statewide domestic violence programs, using a combination of federal grant funds from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), and state funds. The state funds are derived from the Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program (VFVPP) and general funds.

Funding Source	Amount (\$)
VOCA	2,315,511
FVPSA	2,109,726
VFVPP	1,500,000
State Funds	1,278,750
Total	7,173,987

Sexual Assault Grant Program

The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) administers the Sexual Assault Grant Program (SAGP), which distributes funds to local sexual assault crisis centers and statewide programs to provide or enhance direct services to victims of sexual assault. There are two funding sources for SAGP. First, an appropriation from the State General Fund was first awarded by the General Assembly in 1989.

This annual appropriation partially funds local and statewide intervention efforts. Second, federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds have supported services to sexual assault victims since 1984.

In FY 2012, DCJS provided a total of \$3,375,529 to support 36 local sexual assault crisis centers (SACC) and one statewide program. Grant-funded SACCs provide a variety of core direct services to victims of sexual violence. These core services include: crisis intervention, follow-up peer counseling, assistance with crime victims' compensation claims, information and referrals to services, personal advocacy (e.g. accompaniment to hospital emergency rooms), and criminal justice support and advocacy. The goal is to ensure that all of Virginia's citizens have access to comprehensive sexual assault intervention services if needed.

Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant/Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders

The Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders, or "GEAP" grant program, also/formerly known as the Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant, is a federal discretionary grant funded by VAWA funds administered by the OVW. The goal of the GEAP grant is to encourage communities to adopt a coordinated community response in the treatment of domestic and sexual violence as serious violations of criminal law. GEAP funds are administered by DCJS as the lead agency grantee.

On a statewide level in Virginia, GEAP funding supports the Virginia GEAP Partnership, a grant collaborative of DCJS with the Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Poverty Law Center, and Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. In October 2013, the Virginia GEAP Partnership received a three-year, competitive grant in the amount of \$899,737. The GEAP Partnership provides training and technical assistance on the state and local levels to allied professionals to enhance the coordinated community response to domestic and sexual violence and stalking, to hold offenders accountable through enforcement of protective orders and effective prosecutions, and to enhance victim safety.

Virginia STOP Violence Against Women Grant (V-STOP)

In Virginia, federal STOP (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grants) funding is referred to as "V-STOP" funding. The goal of V-STOP is to develop and strengthen the response of the criminal justice system to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to support and enhance services for victims. DCJS awarded \$2,594,912 in V-STOP funding to 92 law enforcement agencies, Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices, courts, sexual assault crisis centers, and domestic violence programs statewide for efforts in CY 2011. The V-STOP allocation for CY 2012 funding is \$2,899,721.

Sexual Violence Prevention Programming Grant

The Injury and Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) of the Virginia Department of Health contracts with local sexual assault centers to provide sexual violence prevention programming in localities. Services and activities funded include: intensive youth-peer education, multisession, curriculum-based education, community education, train-the-trainer programs, and public awareness campaigns or events. In 2012, IVPP administered funds to 11 sexual assault crisis centers across the Commonwealth.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

DCJS administers grant funds from the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF) to support the prosecution of domestic violence cases, law enforcement efforts, and victim services (including sexual assault, stalking, and civil legal assistance programs). One-half of the funds are dedicated to supporting the prosecution of felonies and misdemeanors involving domestic violence, sexual abuse, stalking, and family abuse. The other half of the funds are dedicated to funding a variety of victims' services programs. During the FY 2011-2012 funding cycles, DCJS awarded funds to 35 victims' services programs and to 28 local units of government for the prosecution of domestic violence cases.

Victim/Witness Program Grants

Victim/Witness Program grants provide funds to local Victim/Witness Programs and statewide victim assistance programs that provide information, direct services, and assistance to victims and witnesses of crime as required by Virginia's Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act. In FY 2013, DCJS awarded a total of \$9,407,834 to a total of 108 state and local programs using a combination of funds from VOCA, the Virginia Crime Victim/Witness Fund and general funds.

Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council⁵⁴

The Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council (CASC) is the state agency mandated to provide support and training services to Virginia's prosecutors.

Since 2010, CASC has employed a V-STOP funded half-time Violence Against Women Resource Prosecutor (VAWRP). The VAWRP provides training, technical support and resources to Virginia's domestic and sexual violence prosecutors and investigators statewide. The VAWRP position has been refunded through CY 2013. Applications for continued V-STOP funding for CY 2014 and CY 2015 are pending.

In CY 2013, the VAWRP served on several statewide boards and commissions, to include the V-STOP Statewide Planning Team and the advisory board of the Virginia I-CAN! Accessibility Project of the Virginia Supreme Court. She also serves on the Governor's Domestic Violence Response and Prevention Advisory Board and its Campus Safety Subcommittee. As a part of this commitment, the VAWRP has embarked on a project with the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to develop statewide investigative forms/checklists to serve as models for police departments and sheriff's offices across Virginia in their investigations of domestic violence, sexual assault, and strangulation cases.

In CY 2013, the VAWRP organized and implemented 36.25 hours of continuing legal education (CLE) credit for Virginia's prosecutors on issues related to the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases. The VAWRP also provided 26 hours of in-service credit to 16 sexual assault investigators from across Virginia, including Virginia college campuses and the Virginia State Police.

These training hours were offered through both large statewide trainings and smaller topic-specific trainings. Since 2008, CASC has offered a V-STOP funded intensive five-day training program to sexual violence prosecutors and investigators.⁵⁵ The program, entitled "Trauma to Trial: Investigating and Prosecuting Adult Non-Stranger Sexual Assault," is offered annually at no cost to 15 prosecutor/investigator teams from across the state. The "Trauma to Trial" training was developed in response to the startling statistics surrounding adult non-stranger sexual assault. According to RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), more than two-thirds of rape victims know their assailants, yet only 9% of all rapists will ever spend a day in jail. "Trauma to Trial" confronts these statistics and focuses on overcoming the myriad challenges associated with investigating and prosecuting these difficult cases. The faculty is comprised of allied professionals from across Virginia and beyond and includes not only prosecutors and investigators, but also victim advocates, forensic nurse examiners/sexual assault nurse examiners (FNE/SANE), social workers/clinicians, and victim-witness personnel. Importantly, no student is excluded from "Trauma to Trial" because their office or department does not have funding for training. The "Trauma to Trial" budget includes funding for students' lodging, meals, and training expenses.

In addition to "Trauma to Trial," CASC also offers domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution training at its larger, statewide training programs. At CASC's Spring Institute, held in March

⁵⁴ Information provided by the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council.

⁵⁵ CASC received V-STOP funding for "Trauma to Trial" in the amount of \$36,564.00 each year for CY 2012 and 2013.

2013 and attended by 726 prosecutors, CASC offered classes on handling cross-warrants, evidence-based prosecution, and internal versus external validation of testimonial evidence. At the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys (VACA) Annual Summer Conference held in August 2013, CASC provided instruction on ensuring prosecutor safety and security, as well as instruction of how to obtain and use at trial electronic evidence, such as cell phone, computer, and GPS records. At the 2013 Executive Program held in December, CASC offered a 2.5 hour presentation addressing the spate of missing women cases along the Route 29 corridor and the use of the Virginia Department of Emergency Management in conducting these multijurisdictional investigations. Additionally in 2013, three and one-half hours of training were provided on ethical issues that arise in domestic and sexual violence cases.

CASC is deeply committed to combating crimes of violence against women. By receiving support services and many hours of continuing legal education, Virginia's prosecutors are well-equipped to successfully prosecute domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking offenders.

Office of the Attorney General

The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) promotes public awareness of domestic and sexual violence and human trafficking issues in the Commonwealth through the implementation of a number of initiatives, training, collaboration, and grant programs. The OAG actively promotes sound public policy and legislative efforts to enhance victim safety and to hold offenders accountable. The OAG also collaborates with state agencies, nonprofit organizations, and businesses to address the issues of domestic and sexual violence in communities across the Commonwealth. The OAG employs the Statewide Facilitator for Victims of Domestic Violence, a position created by Virginia Code § 2.2-515.1, to assist agencies with the implementation of domestic violence programs.

Address Confidentiality Program (ACP)

The Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) is a voluntary, confidential mail-forwarding service for victims of domestic violence who have recently moved to a location unknown to their abusers. The Program permits a participant to use a "substitute" mailing address in lieu of his or her home address in an effort to keep the victim's physical location confidential. The substitute address is a post office box, maintained by the OAG in Richmond, with no relation to the participant's actual address. As of July 1, 2011, the ACP is available to domestic violence victims across the Commonwealth. While the ACP cannot provide absolute protection for victims, it can be an effective element of an overall safety plan. Victims are encouraged to seek counseling through a local domestic violence program, a sexual assault crisis center, or through shelter services for safety planning information. Additional information on the ACP can be found at: <http://www.ag.virginia.gov>.

There are currently a number of active participants in the ACP, including both adults and children. Each year, the program continues to see an increase in participation from around the Commonwealth.

Grant Initiatives

V-STOP and Community Defined Solutions (CDS)/Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protective Orders (GEAP)

Through two grants from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), the STOP Violence Against Women Grant (V-STOP) and the Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant/Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protective Orders (CDS/GEAP), the OAG provides resources, training, and technical assistance to local and state allied professionals, as well as to victims on domestic and sexual violence issues.

Through funding from the V-STOP grant, the OAG produces and distributes resource materials and provides training to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and victim services providers. The materials and trainings include information on domestic and sexual violence laws, accessing domestic violence resources, and working with victims from underserved communities, including victims from the elderly, disabled, non-English speaking, tribal, and immigrant populations. In CY 2013, the OAG received \$47,720 in V-STOP funding from the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to support public awareness activities across the Commonwealth and in underserved communities. Through the "Safe at Home" Program, the OAG directed victims to state and local resources, provided training to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and advocates on working with victims from underserved communities, and distributed thousands of public awareness materials statewide.

The OAG also provides outreach to the Native American population in Virginia by participating in Native American Advocates Against All Violence (NAAAAV). During 2013, NAAAAV was represented at multiple tribal powwows to provide attendees with public awareness materials. In November 2013, as a joint collaboration of the OAG V-STOP grant, The James House Intervention and Prevention Services, Inc., and DCJS, the OAG hosted the training "Investigating and Prosecuting Stalking Cases" in Colonial Heights, Virginia. More than 75 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates, victim/witness program staff, and allied professionals are expected to participate in the training.

In collaboration with the OAG's CDS/GEAP, Victim Notification, and Anti-Human Trafficking Programs, the V-STOP grant supported additional trainings for allied professionals across Virginia. In February, the V-STOP and the CDS/GEAP grants co-hosted "Serve the Underserved: Effective Handling of Domestic and Sexual Violence Cases with Underserved Victims" in Chesterfield, Virginia. Approximately 90 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates, victim/witness program staff, and allied professionals attended the training. The V-STOP program participated in the Victim Rights Week event hosted by the Victim Notification Program by presenting on Sexual Assault Awareness month. Finally, the V-STOP program and the Anti-Human Trafficking program co-hosted two "Human Trafficking for the Service Provider" trainings, one in Fredericksburg and one in Weyers Cave, with approximately 85 total attendees.

As a recipient of funding from the CDS/GEAP grant, the OAG participates in a partnership with five government and non-profit agencies to improve practice and policy related to criminal justice and advocacy response to domestic violence. Through the CDS/GEAP grant, the OAG provides training and technical assistance to prosecutors and law enforcement officers statewide. In 2013, the OAG offered the third and final training, "Got Evidence? How to Effectively Use Evidenced-Based Prosecution in Domestic Violence Cases," in Roanoke, Virginia, to promote more effective investigation and prosecution of domestic violence cases where the victim is unwilling or unable to participate. In addition, the CDS grant updated and translated the brochure "What Everyone Should Know About Protective Orders: A Guide to Ensure Compliance with the Law" in English and Spanish. Over 20,000 brochures were distributed to all Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Courts and General District Courts across the Commonwealth to be given to respondents in protective order cases.

The 2010-2012 cycle of the CDS/GEAP grant was extended to and ended on September 30, 2013. In early 2013, the Virginia CDS/GEAP Partnership successfully applied for and received continuation funding that began on October 1, 2013. As a result, the OAG received \$180,838 for a three year grant cycle from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2016.⁵⁶

Human Trafficking

As the crime of human trafficking began to grow across the Commonwealth, the OAG responded by focusing additional resources to combat the crime on a variety of fronts: training, legislation, prosecutions, task force leadership, and outreach and awareness. In 2012, the OAG established the permanent position of Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinator as a dedicated, full-time position to strengthen the Commonwealth's response to trafficking.

From 2011-2013, the OAG embarked on a robust training initiative, conducting more than 50 trainings across the Commonwealth in little more than two years. These efforts increased awareness of trafficking for nearly 2,500 patrol officers, service providers, prosecutors, investigators, corrections officers, probation officers, health care professionals, and other community partners likely to encounter a trafficking victim. Four of these trainings, held in 2013, were regional, multidisciplinary trainings for law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim-witness coordinators. Approximately 220 people attended these intensive two-day trainings, and the feedback the OAG received was excellent.

Since 2011, the OAG has drafted legislation, carried by state legislators from both parties, to improve the investigation and prosecution of trafficking offenses in Virginia. These successful bills have allowed prosecutors to hone in on gang-controlled sex trafficking, provided tools for investigators working collaboratively to dismantle trafficking rings operating in multiple jurisdictions, and targeted the demand for minors engaged in commercial sex, making it a felony offense for anyone soliciting prostitution from a minor. The OAG also assisted in the drafting and passage of legislation to mandate the posting of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline in strip clubs across the Commonwealth.

Seen as a leader in combating trafficking in the United States, the OAG has been invited to work on national initiatives. The OAG is part of the human trafficking committee for the National Association of Attorneys General, a coalition of Attorneys General who are working to ensure that all Attorneys General give the issue of human trafficking the focused attention it deserves.

Beginning in 2011, the OAG's Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinator was part of a group of experts drawn from across the country to advise the Uniform Law Commission (ULC) on drafting a uniform state law to combat trafficking. The Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinator was the only state prosecutor engaged in that process, which brought together national policy leaders to work over two years to come to a resolution on a uniform law. She was one of only four advisors asked by the ULC to present the draft law to the full body of more than 300 commissioners over three full days in Boston in July 2013.

⁵⁶ The partnership was awarded funding in 2010 from OVW through the Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant, formerly called the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders ("GEAP") grant. In 2011, OVW changed the name of the grant back to the GEAP grant. In 2013, the partnership was awarded funding under the GEAP grant.

That law was approved by the full commission and is projected to be introduced into legislation in states across the country beginning in late 2013 and early 2014.

Further, the OAG works directly with federal, state and local law enforcement to investigate and prosecute human trafficking offenses in the Commonwealth. An Assistant Attorney General (AAG) who works in the Eastern District of Virginia has won national acclaim for his work prosecuting the Underground Gangster Crips, receiving an award from the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children for excellence in prosecuting child exploitation and Gang Prosecutor of the Year by the Virginia Gang Investigators Association. The AAG directs a multi-jurisdictional grand jury in Northern Virginia that, among other things, is targeting trafficking rings for prosecution under state laws.

The OAG has a reputation for partnering with stakeholders across the Commonwealth, and helping to coordinate collaborative efforts to combat trafficking and restore its victims. The OAG serves on the coordinating committee convened by Governor McDonnell in 2013 to ensure state agencies work collaboratively against the problem of human trafficking in the Commonwealth. The other represented agencies are those tasked by the General Assembly with responding in some way to trafficking, and include the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Education, and the Department of Labor and Industry. From this partnership came recommendations for the Governor's Executive Directive on trafficking, which establishes an Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinating Committee comprised of key state agencies working together to strengthen the Commonwealth's response to trafficking.

The OAG co-leads task forces and working groups across the Commonwealth (Northern VA, Central VA, Tidewater, Western District), partnering with the U.S. Attorney's offices, federal, state and local law enforcement, service providers, and community partners to combat trafficking in each region. The OAG Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinator works in partnership with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia, the Fairfax County Police Department, and the Polaris Project to co-lead one of only a handful of federally-funded Human Trafficking Task Forces in the nation. She serves on the Northern Virginia Human Trafficking Task Force (NVHTTF) Executive Committee, directing task force administration and leading several sub-committees. An AAG in the Eastern District of Virginia, along with two federal prosecutors, leads prosecutions and investigations for the NVHTTF.

Because of these efforts and initiatives, the Virginia OAG is recognized as a national leader in the policy discussion on human trafficking. The Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinator was recently invited by the American Bar Association to be part of a panel of national speakers discussing the implications of state law and federal policy on forced labor in supply chains, speaking to corporate attorneys that represent some of the largest businesses in the nation. The Dutch government invited the Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinator to be part of a five-person U.S. delegation to attend an international summit of experts working to combat child sex trafficking. Through a series of meetings and working sessions, the summit attendees will collaborate and share information about successful strategies to attack this problem and brainstorm about the benefits of cross-border collaboration and cooperation.

Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia (OES) is the Administrative Office for Virginia's Judicial System. The OES provides coordination, supervision and administrative support for operation and systems within the court and magistrate systems. The OES also provides ongoing training and technical assistance to judges, magistrates, and court personnel across the Commonwealth on a range of issues that impact the courts, including training on domestic and sexual violence issues.

In 2013, the OES received funding from two grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women: the STOP (Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors) grant program (or V-STOP in Virginia), and the Court Training and Improvement (CTI) grant program. Total funding to support specified domestic violence projects in 2013 was \$75,424 (\$42,091 V-STOP and \$33,333 CTI).

I-CAN! Virginia

I-CAN! Virginia is a free online forms completion program that enables a person to complete and print out the forms necessary to petition for a protective order in Virginia's district courts. I-CAN! Virginia can be used anywhere a person has access to the Internet and is available in both English and Spanish. I-CAN! Virginia can be accessed through Virginia's Judicial System Web site at www.courts.state.va.us or directly at www.ican.courts.state.va.us.

Online assistance with protective orders through I-CAN! Virginia has been available since 2005 for family abuse protective orders in Virginia's juvenile and domestic relations district courts and since late 2011 for non-family abuse protective orders in Virginia's General District courts. The OES continues to update, improve and maintain I-CAN! Virginia through V-STOP funding.

Usage of I-CAN! Virginia has steadily increased. In 2012, a total of 1,346 users created accounts and accessed both I-CAN! Virginia protective order modules (921 family abuse and 425 non-family abuse) with 694 printing the forms necessary to petition for a protective order. In the first nine months of 2013, a total of 1,196 users created accounts and accessed I-CAN! Virginia (759 family abuse and 437 non-family abuse) with 624 printing the forms necessary to petition for a protective order. A user's ability to access I-CAN! Virginia without printing protective order forms serves an important purpose of educating the user about the protective order process, allowing them to return to the program when they are ready to complete and print their protective order forms.

To complement the improved access to protective order petitions through I-CAN! Virginia, 21 Virginia courts (18 Juvenile and Domestic Relations District courts and 3 General District courts) have developed and posted on Virginia's Judicial System Web site court-specific filing information for petitioners seeking a protective order in those particular courts. Court-specific filing information provides petitioners with information and resources to assist them in better understanding the court process and community resources available related to domestic violence.

In 2013, two additional courts, Fairfax General District Court and Roanoke City General District Court completed and posted their filing information on Virginia's Judicial System Web site, and six additional juvenile and domestic relations district courts in Accomack, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Goochland, Richmond City, and Washington County updated their filing information on Virginia's Judicial System Web site.

Judicial Branch Training and Education on Domestic Violence

In 2013, the OES provided training on domestic violence issues to judges, magistrates and district court clerks. Domestic violence training in 2013 was provided to all new judges at their pre-bench training, district court judges at their annual conference, clerks of court at their annual training, and magistrates using a web-based format. Judicial branch training is funded, in part, through a V-STOP grant.

Pre-bench training on domestic violence was provided to 35 new judges (nine circuit court, 17 general district court, and nine juvenile and domestic relations district court) in 2013. Four sessions were provided. A session on “Domestic Violence and Protective Orders” was provided to all new judges, a session on “Challenges of Victim Sexual Assault Cases” was provided to circuit court judges, a session on “Mental Health and Domestic Violence” was provided to juvenile and domestic relations district court judges, and a session entitled “An Overview of the Family Violence Reference Manual” was provided to all district court judges. Also in 2013, at the mandatory conference for district court judges, a voluntary discussion group on the topic of protective order procedures and best practices was attended by approximately 25 judges.

OES updated the “Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Family Violence Reference Manual” in 2013. A hard copy of the manual was provided to all new district court judges at the 2013 pre-bench training. An electronic version of this manual is available to all judges in the Commonwealth on the Virginia Courts Intranet site. As an accompaniment to the Reference Manual, an online resource “An Introduction to the Family Violence Reference Manual and Related Resources” was developed in 2013 and posted on the Virginia Courts Intranet site. An additional online training on “The Dynamics of Domestic Violence” is under development and is expected to be made available on the Virginia Courts Intranet site by the end of 2013.

For magistrates, the online domestic violence course, “Virginia Magistrates Family Abuse Case Management Course” continues to be made available through Virginia’s Judicial System’s Knowledge Center. Since this training was first made available in 2010, 133 magistrates have completed the course, including 11 in 2012 and nine in 2013. Magistrates who complete this course earn six (6) Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credits. This course has been recently reviewed and updates are expected to be completed by the end of 2013.

In 2013, the OES and the I-CAN! Accessibility Project at the VCU School of Social Work collaborated to develop a training for clerks of court on disability awareness, including the connection between disabilities and abuse. This training was delivered to 255 district court clerks (140 clerks of court and 115 deputy clerks) in the Commonwealth on June 25, 2013 at their annual conference. Finally, a training entitled, “Increasing Access to Protective Orders through I-CAN! Virginia” was developed and posted on the Virginia Courts Intranet site for use by all clerks of court.

Court Improvement and Training Grant Program

In 2011, the OES received funding through the Court Improvement and Training Program of the Office on Violence Against Women to establish a domestic violence compliance docket and a protective order docket for the Pulaski Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. This three-year grant provides funding for a part-time domestic violence docket coordinator in Pulaski, in addition to training and technical assistance from national providers.

In 2011, the Pulaski Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court accomplished its goal of establishing two domestic violence dockets to improve the handling of domestic violence cases and increase victim safety and offender accountability. The domestic violence criminal compliance docket began on April 20, 2011 and the protective order docket began on July 1, 2011 at the Pulaski Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Both dockets continued to operate successfully in 2013.

In 2013, the Pulaski Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court organized and co-sponsored a multi-disciplinary training event for the community, which included a training entitled, "Civil Protection Orders: Improving Practice" on September 6, 2013 in Dublin, Virginia. Featured speakers included the Honorable Steve Aycock and Jennifer Arsenian from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Ninety-eight people attended from multiple disciplines, including three judges, five magistrates, and 15 clerks. An additional domestic violence training for professionals and stakeholders in the community is being planned for Spring 2014.

The Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia⁵⁸

The Family and Children's Trust Fund (FACT) was created by the General Assembly in 1986 as a public-private partnership for the prevention and treatment of family violence, including child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and elder abuse and neglect.

FACT is administered by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. The Board of Trustees is vested with the statutory authority to: 1) Encourage, approve, and accept gifts, contributions, bequests, or grants from any public or private source to carry out the purposes of FACT; 2) Administer and disburse any funds available to FACT; 3) Engage in fundraising activities to expand and perpetuate FACT; 4) Monitor the use of funds to ensure the accountability of the recipient of funds; 5) Advise the Department of Social Services, the Board of Social Services, and the Governor on matters concerning programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect and family violence, the treatment of abused and neglected children and their families, and such other issues related to child abuse and neglect and family violence as identified by the Commissioner; 6) Communicate to the Departments of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, Corrections, Criminal Justice Services, Education, Health, and Juvenile Justice, other state agencies as appropriate, and the Attorney General activities of the Board of Trustees related to efforts to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect and violence within families; and 7) Encourage public awareness activities concerning child abuse and neglect and violence within families.

FACT is primarily funded by direct donations from public and private sources, revenue from the sale of the KIDS FIRST license plates, and voluntary donations on state income tax returns. In FY 2013, FACT received \$207,533 in funding from its license plate campaign and approximately \$30,000 from state income tax returns.

In 2012, FACT awarded funding to 19 local projects and programs aimed to prevent and treat family violence across the Commonwealth for FY 2014. Funding supports emergency shelter services, counseling services, advocacy services, parent education through home visiting, hotline services, and outreach forums. The Board is currently preparing to issue the 2013 RFP in December for FY 2015.

⁵⁸ Information provided by the Family and Children's Trust Fund. Additional information available is at: <http://www.fact.state.va.us/>.

In addition, FACT is currently in the process of finalizing its *2013 Violence at Home: The FACT Report*. Since 2010, FACT has provided this annual report to serve as a tool and data resource to communities and local programs and organizations across the Commonwealth. The 2013 edition provides a comprehensive listing of local, regional, and statewide family violence data across the lifespan, including data on children, families, and older adults. The report is unique because it presents Virginia-specific information across various domains of family violence and across the entire lifespan. FACT is also in the process of finalizing its 2013 Issue Brief which focuses specifically on older adults and family violence. Both publications will be finalized by December 2013.

Other 2013 highlights include the hosting of FACT's first, major fundraising event, which took place in April in Arlington. The event yielded approximately \$28,300. In addition, FACT entered into a partnership with VCU's Center on Aging and the Virginia Department of Health to develop a training curriculum on aging and abuse. Once the curriculum is finalized, FACT will lead the planning a regional kick-off trainings, which are tentatively scheduled to take place in the fall of 2014.

Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Center on Aging⁵⁹

The Virginia Center on Aging (VCoA), housed in the School of Allied Health Professions at Virginia Commonwealth University, was created by legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 1978. The Center is "an interdisciplinary study, research, information and resource facility for the Commonwealth of Virginia." VCoA is the only such center in Virginia.

VCoA has several training initiatives that address domestic and sexual violence in later life and elder abuse. VCoA receives V-STOP (Virginia Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) funding from the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to address intimate partner violence and sexual assault in later life. VCoA receives funding from the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF) to support statewide efforts against family violence, including training and technical assistance. VCoA is also part of a collaborative effort among nine statewide agencies and nine Bristol and Washington County agencies that receives funding by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), United States Department of Justice, through its Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program. This three-year initiative, *Virginia Elder Justice Training and Services*, is administered by the Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services.

In 2013, VCoA once again provided representation to the Governor's Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board, as continued by Executive Order #44.

Domestic Violence in Later Life Grant Projects

VCoA is a founding member of the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life, a regional collaboration of criminal justice professionals, domestic and sexual violence programs, adult protective services and other allied professionals working together to raise awareness and improve the community response to women aged 50 and older who are the victims of domestic and sexual violence.

VCoA administered two grant projects on behalf of the Task Force in 2013: the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life Project and the Family Violence Project.

⁵⁹ Information provided by the Virginia Center on Aging, Virginia Commonwealth University.

In 2013, VCoA was awarded V-STOP grant funding for the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life Project. The goal of the project is to develop a comprehensive, coordinated, and cross-trained community response to domestic violence and sexual assault in later life by increasing awareness, education, and specialized resources for law enforcement, criminal justice professionals, aging service providers, domestic violence advocates, and allied service professionals. Project efforts are focused in Richmond and the Counties of Chesterfield, Hanover, and Henrico. During the first eleven months of 2013, the project coordinator provided training to 231 professionals, multiple consultations to local agencies, and expertise on domestic violence in later life at meetings of local coalitions and task forces. As in 2012, greater emphasis has been placed this year on multidisciplinary team (MDT) meetings within each locality. The project coordinator has facilitated 12 such meetings in the first eleven months of 2013.

In 2013, VCoA was awarded continuation funding from the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF) for the Family Violence Project. The goal of the statewide project is to develop a comprehensive, coordinated, and cross-trained community response to family violence that impacts women aged 50 and older. During the first eleven months of 2013, the project coordinator provided training to 513 individuals throughout the Commonwealth, consultations to a variety of agencies, and made presentations at meetings of statewide, regional and local organizations.

Virginia Elder Justice Training and Services

In October 2012, a coalition of eighteen City of Bristol, Washington County and statewide agencies was awarded funding for a three-year project through the Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services serves as lead agency for this project to address abuse in later life, and will provide administrative and fiscal oversight. VCoA manages the project and provides technical assistance to the local and statewide partners. Activities taking place from January through November 2013 included:

- participation by a five-person team at New Grantee Orientation;
- participation by a seven-person team at the national training of trainers event for the law enforcement curriculum; the team will redeliver the training in Washington County and Bristol;
- participation by a four-person team at the national training of trainers event for the victim services curriculum; the team will redeliver the training in Washington County and Bristol;
- delivery of a trial run of the law enforcement training in Bristol;
- hosting of the Abuse in Later Life Project Kick-Off event in Abingdon; and
- participation by a Washington County prosecutor in the national prosecutors training.

Further information about the project can be found at the Virginia Elder Justice Training and Services blog at: <http://wp.vcu.edu/vaelderjusticetrainingandservices/>.

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services⁶⁰

⁶⁰ Information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) is charged with planning and implementing programs to improve the functioning and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. DCJS accomplishes its mission through providing funding, training, and technical assistance to agencies, programs, individuals, and localities. Through a focus on victim services, DCJS develops, coordinates, and funds victim/witness programs, sexual assault crisis centers, and programs that combat violence against women. DCJS offers services, training, and resources to victim service providers, law enforcement officers, allied professionals, prosecutors, and other local government officials. DCJS also provides technical assistance to localities in establishing, maintaining, and expanding victim assistance programs, monitors, assesses, and disseminates information on victim-related legislation, and monitors and evaluates grant programs. DCJS administers millions in grant funding to support local victim assistance programs, prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, state and local domestic and sexual violence agencies, and state and local victim-witness programs. As a result, thousands of victims receive services from local programs, thousands of law enforcement officers and allied professionals receive domestic and sexual violence-related training, and dozens of localities benefit from funding and technical assistance.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

In 2004, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation creating the Virginia Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VDVVF). In 2006, the Virginia General Assembly passed additional legislation changing the name of the fund from the Virginia Domestic Violence Victim Fund to the Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF). The purpose of the VSDVVF is to provide funding to assist in protecting and providing necessary services to adult victims of and children affected by sexual violence, domestic violence, stalking, and family abuse.

Over a two year funding period, approximately \$2.4 million is deposited into the VSDVVF fund for the purposes of funding victims' services programs and an additional \$2.4 million for the purposes of funding local attorneys of the Commonwealth's Attorney offices. These funds are generated by a two dollar fee charged in misdemeanor court convictions.

During the 2013 funding year, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund supported five new grant programs. Overall, grants were awarded to 38 victims' services programs for the purpose of providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Funding was also provided to 28 local units of government to fund additional Commonwealth's Attorneys, paralegals, or legal secretaries or to enhance existing resources that provide services to adult victims and/or children who are affected by domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse.

During 2012, the VSDVVF victims' services programs provided services to 3,295 victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Also, in 2012, the total number of charges reported involving adult and/or child victims supported by VSDVVF funding was 3,330.

VSDVVF supported five new programs in 2013, to include the Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ESCADV). This organization is the only program that serves victims of domestic violence on the Eastern Shore. ESCADV provides shelter, hotline services, safety planning, supportive counseling, and community awareness and outreach to the victims and communities located in Accomack and Northampton counties. Special efforts have been made by the staff to provide culturally competent services to the Hispanic community members. Grant funds were used to support a part of

the salaries for three full-time staff members. During the first half of 2013, ESCADV provided services to 39 victims of domestic violence and provided 797 days of emergency shelter to victims of domestic violence. Staff at ESCADV have stated that “without VSDVVF funding, the program would have likely decreased or closed” leaving no program to serve the residents of the Eastern Shore.

VSDVVF funds also supported part of two full-time positions at the Children, Youth, and Family Services (CYFS) program in Charlottesville, Virginia. The CYFS provided unlimited specialized counseling to primary victims of child sexual, physical, and emotional abuse or neglect, and secondary victims who have been exposed to domestic violence, to help them heal and overcome the trauma. In the first three quarters of 2013, 36 child victims of were served by CYFS through VSDVVF funding.

Additionally, during the 2012 funding cycle, training was provided to 8,645 allied professionals on topics relating to domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse, criminal justice process, underserved populations, and community response. Services provided for civil legal assistance include protective orders, custody, divorce, child support, and immigration services. Civil legal assistance was provided to 2,131 victims of domestic violence, 151 victims of sexual assault, and 10 victims of stalking. Over 4,886 days of emergency shelter was provided to domestic violence and sexual violence victims/survivors and their families.

V-STOP

DCJS was designated in 1995 by Governor George Allen as the agency in Virginia to implement the STOP formula grant program of the Violence Against Women Act or VAWA. The STOP Program was initially authorized under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and reauthorized and amended by the Violence Against Women Act of 2000, 2005 and, most recently, by the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Act of 2013. The STOP Violence Against Women grant program promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women. The STOP Program also encourages the development and strengthening of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and strengthening of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Virginia’s STOP grant program is referred to as V-STOP. In 2012, there were a total of ninety initiatives funded in Virginia, including 21 in the law enforcement category, 17 in the prosecution category, five in the courts category, 36 in the victim services category, and 11 in the discretionary category.

In 2012, there were a total of 563 training events that were funded with V-STOP funding, training a total of 8,684 allied professionals and volunteers in Virginia. Some of the most common topics of training events included: Domestic Violence Overview, Mandatory Reporting Requirements, Dynamics and Services, Advocate Response, Safety Planning for Victims/Survivors, Law Enforcement Response, and Confidentiality. Also in 2012, victim services sub-grantees provided services to 13,732 victims/survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and 3,604 services to secondary victims.

Additionally, V-STOP funded law enforcement officers investigated a total of 3,665 cases related to domestic, sexual, and/or dating violence and stalking. V-STOP law enforcement officers also provided 3,701 referrals to victim/witness programs and 5,557 to advocacy programs. In 2012, V-STOP funded prosecutors handled 5,001 cases of sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking related.

Finally, V-STOP programs reported funds have enabled them to conduct trainings, hire domestic violence investigators and prosecutors, as well as support advocates for the sole purpose of providing and enhancing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and/or stalking.

Law Enforcement Response to Adult Sexual Assault: Training of Trainers

In March, DCJS coordinated the two-and-a-half-day training event, *Law Enforcement Response to Adult Sexual Assault: Training of Trainers*. Attendance at this unique training was determined through a competitive application process. The resulting cohort consisted of 39 participants in a total of 17 teams, including team representation from five Virginia campuses. Teams were comprised of at least one law enforcement officer and one sexual assault victim advocate from the same locality or campus.

The training focused on non-stranger, adult sexual assault investigations and included updated information on Virginia's sexual assault laws. Participants were provided with, and trained on, a law enforcement response to sexual assault training curriculum. These teams are now equipped to deliver the provided training curriculum in their communities. It is expected that participants will facilitate at least two (2) training sessions in their communities within one year.

Support to Local Sexual Assault Response Teams

In 2004, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation stating that "the Department of Criminal Justice Services shall promote the use of local and regional sexual assault response team policy and protocol...as an integral part of an effective coordinated community response to sexual assault." 2004 Va. Acts ch. 980. Further, the *Code of Virginia* directs that DCJS shall establish "training standards and publish a model policy and protocols for local and regional sexual assault response teams." Va. Code Ann. § 9.1-102.

Legislation passed in 2008 and 2009 also contributed to the need for statewide guidelines on a coordinated response to sexual violence. In 2008, in response to federal mandates attached to grant funding from the Violence Against Women Act, the Virginia General Assembly passed a bill that made significant changes to laws describing the provision of, and payment for, forensic examinations in sexual assault cases. In 2009, legislation codified the creation of sexual assault response teams (SART) in Virginia. Since July 1, 2009, Commonwealth's Attorneys have the responsibility to coordinate a multi-disciplinary response to sexual violence in their community which is consistent with the guidelines established by DCJS.

In accordance with these legislative mandates, DCJS continues to promote the publication, *Sexual Assault Response Teams: A Model Protocol for Virginia*, which focuses on comprehensive, coordinated intervention and care for adult victims of sexual assault. This protocol is available for download from the DCJS website at: www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims/. Localities are encouraged to review the model protocol as they continue to address sexual assault in their communities and as they seek to meet related statutory requirements.

Additionally, during the past year, DCJS coordinated four one-day SART trainings in the following communities: Abingdon, Hampton, Leesburg, and Farmville. These trainings featured local SART members who highlighted their roles and responsibilities as part of the SART. Training attendees included law enforcement officers, medical professionals, prosecutors and other attorneys, victim

advocates, students, and others interested in learning more about responding to sexual assault victims in their community.

Virginia Department of Health, Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, Injury and Violence Prevention Program⁶¹

The Injury and Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) in the Division of Prevention and Health Promotion at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) provides funding and technical assistance to local organizations and communities for local prevention education efforts. The IVPP also provides training and resources on sexual and domestic violence to health care providers to encourage universal screening, assessment, and response to intimate partner violence. The IVPP also collects and analyzes data on the prevalence of sexual violence in the Commonwealth.

Project RADAR and Project Connect

Project RADAR, a health care provider-focused effort in VDH's Injury and Violence Prevention Program, assists Virginia health care professionals in effectively identifying, assessing, and managing patients experiencing intimate partner violence. Project RADAR provides information on best practice policies, guidelines, and assessment tools, training programs and specialty-specific curricula, awareness and educational materials, and information on the latest research related to intimate partner/domestic violence.

Project RADAR:

Routinely inquire about current and past violence

Ask direct questions

Document findings

Assess safety

Review options and referrals

In 2013, at five workshops and a train-the-trainer session were held, resulting in 36 new trainers and more than 250 health care professionals trained in the RADAR method for intimate partner violence screening. Educational materials were disseminated statewide to all community health centers, free clinics and campus health centers and, between these mailings, resource order forms and live trainings, over 8,000 printed materials were distributed to providers and patients across the Commonwealth.

Project Connect is part of a groundbreaking multi-state initiative of Futures Without Violence (formerly the Family Violence Prevention Fund), which seeks to develop comprehensive models of public health prevention and intervention that can lead to improved health and safety for victims of sexual and domestic violence. In Virginia, the project's focus lies in family planning and home visiting settings. The Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, in partnership with the Division of Child and Family Health, the Virginia Home Visiting Consortium, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, has developed assessment strategies and tools, training curricula, educational materials and policy/procedure guidance to better enable family planning clinic staff and home visitors to identify and provide support and referral to individuals and families impacted by sexual and domestic violence.

In 2013, four Project Connect train-the-trainer sessions were held, certifying 45 family planning providers and 54 home visitors to facilitate Project Connect workshops locally. Ten half-day workshops were held with a total of 296 participants. Additionally, in an effort to educate program staff on

⁶¹ Information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, Injury and Violence Prevention Program.

women's health and support the development of partnerships between advocacy programs and health care providers, Futures Without Violence developed a Project Connect curriculum for domestic and sexual violence programs. In 2013, through Preventive Health and Human Services (PHHS) and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) funding, this curriculum was piloted to approximately 40 advocates in six domestic and/or sexual violence programs. Project Connect educational resources were disseminated widely as well, with more than 35,000 Project Connect safety cards, posters and other clinical screening/assessment tools delivered via training sessions and resource request forms to providers and their patients/clients over the course of the year.

For more information about Project RADAR or Project Connect, go to www.projectradarva.com or www.projectconnectva.com.

Rape and Sexual Violence Prevention Program

Virginia's Rape and Sexual Violence Prevention Program provides funding, education, and technical assistance to a broad base of community programs to increase the capacity to prevent rape and sexual violence via prevention education in local communities. Through this initiative, the program collects and analyzes data on the prevalence of sexual violence, provides training, and develops and promotes resources. In 2012, the initiative provided support to 11 sexual assault crisis centers across Virginia.

The Rape and Sexual Violence Prevention Program includes a number of important initiatives:

Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: The goals of the Child Sexual Abuse initiative are to help educate adults about the prevalence of child sexual abuse (CSA) and the vital role adults have in preventing CSA. The Virginia Department of Health hosted several trainings in partnership with state and local child abuse prevention programs on CSA prevention using the evidence-informed, "Stewards of Children" Curriculum developed by Darkness to Light. Fifty-two trainings of the "Stewards of Children" program were conducted in 2013 that reached 797 participants, including 115 child care providers.

Men Ending Violence: The goals of the Men Ending Violence initiative are to increase adult and adolescent males' involvement in the primary prevention of sexual and domestic violence and provide training, technical assistance, and resources to male-serving agencies to increase the capacity of communities to effectively engage men and boys in sexual and domestic violence prevention. In FY 2013, VDH provided 8 trainings that reached over 400 participants, including the U.S. Coast Guard All Flag Command, the Virginia National Guard, and the Fort Lee community.

Dating Violence Prevention Program: The goals of the Dating Violence Prevention Program are to provide information, training, and resources on dating violence prevention to professionals working with youth, teens, and college students. The program offers training on multiple curricula on dating violence including: Safe Dates, Choose Respect, RELATE, Love Is Not Abuse, Building Healthy Relationships Across Virginia, and Bringing in the Bystander. In FY 2013, VDH provided nine trainings that reached over 450 participants.

Blue Ribbon Symposium on Hypersexualized Media: This symposium, in partnership with Virginia Commonwealth University, convened an interdisciplinary group of nationally recognized experts in the field of psychology, social and behavioral health, violence prevention, media, sociology, medicine, social work, and government agencies. The goals of Symposium included identifying educational and

preventative strategies for reducing exposure to and mitigating the negative influence of hypersexualized media (HSM) and to develop a coordinated response to the negative impact of HSM on adolescent girls and boys.

Statutory Rape Awareness Program: The Statutory Rape Awareness Program provides information and resources to address statutory rape and sexual coercion of minor teens. The goals of the program are to: raise community awareness of the problem of statutory rape, reduce the incidence of statutory rape, educate youth service professionals on topic of statutory rape, and educate youth about sexual coercion. The program provides education and training on the issue of statutory rape to state and local education systems, family planning nurses, relevant counseling services, and youth. Two available online learning tools are listed below:

- KnowCoercion.com is an interactive web dialogue providing information on statutory rape for youth, parents, and other adults. The information is provided with the goal of preventing abusive relationships and reducing the incidence of statutory rape, rates of teen pregnancy, school dropout, and sexually transmitted disease: www.knowcoercion.com
- Online training is available for professionals working with youth, including an hour-long presentation with video and audio that discusses Virginia code regarding statutory rape, the dynamics of statutory rape and sexual coercion of minor teens. The training also provides information on how to help youth in such relationships. Participants can printout a certificate of completion at the end of the training. <http://sexualviolence.vdhcourse.vi.virginia.gov>

For more information on the Rape and Sexual Violence Prevention Program, visit VDH's website at: <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/ofhs/prevention/dsvp/index.htm>.

Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner⁶²

Surveillance Efforts

Pursuant to Virginia Code § 32.1-283.3 (B), the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) collects information on all homicides in the Commonwealth of Virginia and conducts surveillance of those homicides that result from family and intimate partner violence.⁶³

The OCME also receives grant funding from the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), for the Virginia Violent Death Reporting System (VVDRS). The OCME received funding from the CDC in the amount of \$235,403 for FY 2012-2013 and \$225,010 for FY 2013-2014 to support the VVDRS, which conducts surveillance of violent death cases for reporting to the CDC. VVDRS cases include, but are not limited to, (1) all cases of suicide where the victim had an intimate partner problem (not necessarily violence), was the perpetrator of interpersonal violence within the past month, and/or was the victim of interpersonal violence within the past month; and (2) all homicides which were related to intimate partner violence and/or intimate partner jealousy or rivalry. Reports from this project are posted at www.vdh.virginia.gov/medExam/NVDRS.htm#reports.

⁶² Information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

⁶³ Using data to educate and inform about the volume and breadth of fatal family violence, the OCME publishes a yearly report entitled *Family and Intimate Partner Violence Homicide*, which can be accessed at: www.vdh.virginia.gov/medExam/Violence.htm.

Domestic Violence Fatality Review

With funding through the Grant to Encourage Arrest and the Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP), formerly known as Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Program (CDS), the OCME works directly with Virginia communities to establish domestic violence related local or regional fatality review teams. The goal of fatality review is to thoroughly examine the dynamics and circumstances associated with domestic violence related death in order to identify and implement prevention strategies and improve the community's overall response to domestic violence. The OCME provides technical assistance to domestic violence fatality review teams, including team member recruitment, developing team policies and procedures, obtaining local government endorsement, training on the theory and method of fatality review, developing recommendations and preparing reports. As of October 1, 2013, eighteen local domestic violence fatality review teams have been established across the Commonwealth of Virginia. A listing of local fatality review teams is provided in Appendix E. Resources and materials developed to support these teams are available at <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/medExam/dvfr/resources.htm> and <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/medexam/dvfr/newsletters.htm>.

In October 2013, the OCME was awarded \$174,600 to continue its fatality review initiatives for the three year period covering FY 2014-2017 through the CDS/GEAP Partnership. Collaborative projects will include assessments of Virginia's current capacity for response to sexual and domestic violence among victims from traditionally underserved populations, including African American, immigrant, older adult victims, and those with limited English proficiency. GEAP partner agencies will then use insights from these assessments to develop culturally competent best practice approaches for effective sexual and domestic violence response, designing training and resource materials in light of those best practices. OCME specific projects include enhanced design and implementation of a web-based data collection tool and report system for use by local fatality review teams, with particular emphasis on how methods of fatality review shift when victims are from underserved populations. In November of 2013, OCME launched the *Virginia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Information System*, or VAFRIS. Reflecting a partnership between the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, VAFRIS was designed for use by Virginia's local and regional domestic violence fatality review teams. These teams review the circumstances of domestic violence related homicides and/or suicides in order to identify opportunities for improved community response and effective intervention for injury and violence prevention. VAFRIS will help teams to collect, store, and report critical information about these preventable and premature deaths.

The VAFRIS captures the following kinds of information about domestic violence in Virginia:

- Type of domestic violence, such as intimate partner, child homicide by caregiver, elder abuse, and abuse between other family members.
- Demographic information about the victims and alleged offenders.
- Behavioral risk factors for victims and alleged offenders, including substance use and mental health problems.
- Basic information about the event, such as where it happened and weapon or fatal agent used.
- Children's exposure to domestic violence.
- Factors precipitating the fatal domestic violence event, such as arguments or other conflicts.
- Details of the relationship between victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, including the length of relationship, presence of lethality factors, issuance of protective orders, and other civil proceedings.

- Criminal histories of domestic violence perpetrators.
- Team review of the case with regard to system response and challenges to review.
- Team recommendations for improvement.

Virginia Department of Corrections⁶⁴

The Virginia Department of Corrections' (DOC) goals for sexual and domestic violence services are to support the safety and well-being of victims, children and the community. DOC strives to hold offenders accountable for their crimes while supporting them in their process of change. Three main components of the DOC's response to sexual and domestic violence are: (1) evidenced based programs and curriculum; (2) case planning and offender supervision; and (3) victim services and advocacy.

Domestic Violence Offenders-Institutions

Although DOC does not currently have a system-wide domestic violence education program, DOC does provide programming and services to address the impact of crime. Facility staffs are provided opportunities for training on sexual and domestic violence. Domestic abuse intervention programs do not guarantee that offenders will cease their violence. Nor are interventions intended to salvage relationships.

Programs and services offered in DOC facilities promote public safety by addressing offenders' criminogenic needs and preparing them for successful re-entry. These programs and services provide opportunities for offenders to develop and demonstrate pro-social behaviors. They also support the effective operation of prison facilities by constructively occupying otherwise idle offender time.

Some of the programming provided in the facilities includes:

1. Intensive Reentry Programs - DOC provides re-entry transition services to offenders at intensive re-entry sites throughout the state. The goal of the Intensive Re-entry Program is to prepare the offender for release by removing any potential barriers, as well as working with the offender to emphasize all potential assets. When offenders are within 12 months of release, they will be transferred to Phase 1 of a prison-based Intensive Re-entry Program at security levels 2 and 3 prison facilities located strategically throughout the state. (Re-entry programs are also located at higher security level facilities.) Eligible offenders will be placed at facilities closest to their release home plan. In the programs, counselors work directly with the Probation Districts that will supervise offenders upon release and collaborate on home plan development and other services.

The last six months (Phase 2) of the Intensive Re-entry Programs operate as residential units under the Cognitive Community Program model. Phase 2 provides intensive treatment by utilizing social learning theory and the Cognitive Community treatment modality. The Cognitive Community model is a blend of evidence based Therapeutic Community program techniques and the Thinking for a Change (cognitive skills) program elements. The programs create a social environment that simulates the values, interpersonal interactions, decision making, and behavior expectations of society.

⁶⁴ Information provided by the Virginia Department of Corrections.

In 2012, approximately 1,588 offenders completed re-entry programming.

2. Thinking For a Change (T4C) - Thinking For a Change is facilitated at all major prisons and field units. The T4C program is designed to teach offenders appropriate social skills, help them develop their problem solving strategies, and teach them appropriate cognitive restructuring techniques, which subsequently may impact criminogenic risk factors. The goal is to decrease criminal thinking through cognitive behavioral changes and skill development in the T4C group participants. The curriculum was developed by Barry Glick, Ph.D., Jack Bush, Ph.D., and Juliana Taymans, Ph.D., in cooperation with the National Institute of Corrections. Approximately 2,487 offenders completed T4C programming in 2012.
3. Substance Abuse Matrix Model - The Matrix Model development was funded by a National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) grant in the mid-1980s. It has over 20 years of research and utilization. It is the only specific treatment program model endorsed by NIDA as a scientifically based approach in Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide. To create effective treatment protocols for clients dependent on stimulant drugs, treatment professionals at the Matrix Institute drew from numerous treatment approaches, incorporating into their model methods that were empirically tested and practical. Their treatment model incorporated elements of relapse prevention, cognitive-behavioral, psycho-education, and family approaches, as well as 12-Step program support. Approximately 612 offenders completed substance abuse programming. Approximately 656 offenders complete the Matrix program.
4. Substance Abuse Cognitive Therapeutic Community (CTC) - DOC has Cognitive Therapeutic Communities (CTC) which are substance abuse residential treatment programs. The CTC is an intensive, long-term, institution-based treatment program for incarcerated substance abusing offenders. The community defines right living as an integral concept through role modeling and confrontation of unhealthy lifestyles. A hierarchy structure is utilized within the community to create accountability and responsibility for the offender population. Approximately 668 offenders complete the CTC program.
5. A Framework for Breaking Barriers Program - A Framework for Breaking Barriers is a copyrighted program specially designed to motivate offenders to overcome barriers and set goals to make positive changes in their lives. This program based on a Cognitive Reality Model focuses on critical thinking skills training. Staff are specially trained to facilitate the program using videos and offender workbooks. This program is offered at some of the facilities within the Department. Approximately 310 offenders complete the Matrix program.
6. Ready to Work - This program has a strong focus on employment, job searches, resume writing, retaining employment, removing barriers for employment, and obtaining work credentials that will aid in successful employment. The goal of Ready to Work is to increase the participants' future marketability for employment. While participating in the program, participants create resumes, conduct job searches, complete job applications, practice interviewing, learn about the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, practice handling rejection, and learn job retention skill. Approximately 2,009 offenders complete the Ready to Work program.

7. Resources for Successful Living - This program assists offenders with identifying and utilizing resources for successful reentry. It is mostly comprised of seminars which target particular topics such as managing new relationships, maintaining health, and utilizing resources such as the Virginia Department of Social Services, The Virginia Department of Veterans Services, and others.
8. Preparing-PREPS is designed to help prepare the offender in multiple life areas including physical, emotional, psychological and physiological issues that may affect their successful adaptation to society upon release. One goal of the program is to expose offenders to the realities of readjustment and to prepare the offender for the risky situations involved in returning to society. Other program goals include: 1) Increasing the offender's awareness of areas needing improvement, 2) Improving the offenders' coping strategies and skills, 3) Assisting the offender in developing appropriate adaptive handling of daily stressors and situations that are likely to be encountered in the community. Approximately 422 offenders completed PREPS programming.
9. The Road to Success-This program is provided at Security Level 1 facilities as a re-entry program for offenders within four months of release. Approximately 572 offenders complete this program.
10. Anger Management-The Anger Management Program is offered in all major prisons. The cognitive-based curriculum helps offenders learn alternative strategies to management conflict and to solve problems without resorting to violence and inappropriate expressions of anger. Approximately 851 offenders completed anger management programming.
11. Behavioral Correction Program (BCP)-The Behavioral Correction Program is a substance abuse treatment program within the CTC into which judges can directly sentence offenders. The length of stay for most participants is two years and successful completion of the program is required prior to the release of the offender.

Sexual Violence Offenders-Institutions

Currently, 16 facilities are designated to provide sex offender treatment. Designated sex offender treatment sites may provide a variety of services including assessment, psychoeducational groups, therapeutic groups or residential treatment services. Assessment is comprised of a specialized evaluation to identify an offender's specific sex offender treatment needs and risk of reoffense. Psychoeducational treatment is education-based and provided via non-therapeutic groups of both sex offender-specific and ancillary topics which require an offender to demonstrate a particular level of content knowledge. Offenders participating in this level of treatment are prioritized according to their release date. Psychoeducation is the first and most basic level of treatment. Approximately 253 offenders completed the psychoeducational group.

Following completion of psychoeducational groups, offenders are screened for appropriateness for therapeutic treatment. Such individual or group treatment identifies and addresses the dynamics and occurrence of sexual behavior and utilizes specific strategies to promote behavioral change. This level of treatment is reserved for offenders who have been assessed as being at medium to high risk of sexual reoffense.

Residential treatment for sex offenders is provided in the Sex Offender Residential Treatment (SORT) Program located at Greenville Correctional Center. The SORT Program has 86 beds. The goal of the Program is to provide comprehensive assessment and treatment services to offenders who have been identified as being at moderate to high risk for sexual reoffense. The SORT Program utilizes psychoeducational and therapeutic interventions as well as extensive assessment measures, including the polygraph and penile plethysmograph (PPG). Offenders within several years from release are referred from across the Department; program staff accept those most appropriate for intensive treatment. The program utilizes techniques which have been shown to have the greatest likelihood of reducing sexual reoffending behavior; the treatment methods and theoretical underpinnings of the program are based on the merging of the Transtheoretical Model of Change, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, the Good Lives Model, and Relapse Prevention. These treatment models are supported by research consistent with evidence based practices (EBP), and their integration is a natural progression in the treatment of sex offenders.

Domestic Violence Offenders-Community Corrections

Once released from incarceration, offenders ordered to serve community supervision with DOC are placed on the caseload of a Probation and Parole Officer (PO). Some Probation and Parole (P&P) Offices assign offenders with convictions for Assault and Battery of a Family Member to the Intensive Supervision Team. Intensive Supervision involves enhanced surveillance of offenders through increased contacts with offender and in the community. Services provided to offenders include random urinalysis, GPS (Global Positioning Systems) or telephonic monitoring, curfews, treatment agency referrals and follow-up, employment and home checks. Upon completion of Intensive Supervision, offenders are returned to conventional supervision.

Regardless of the level of supervision, the PO conducts a risk assessment to determine best practices for supervision. POs check status of protective orders; place high risk clients on GPS Monitoring; conduct frequent office and home visits; and make referrals to local Batterer Intervention Programs, substance abuse or mental health services if needed.

In response to the court order, COMPAS score and past criminal history, the PO will determine what programming is required for the offender. Programs and services available for offenders convicted of DV can include:

- In-house anger management groups
- In-house Programs including: Thinking for a Change
- In-house substance abuse treatment
- In-house Mental Health Services
- Referral to Batterer Intervention Program
- Referral to Community Services Board
- Random urine screens and breathalyzers
- GPS monitoring

P&P are members of local Domestic Violence Fatality Review Teams and attend annual training on domestic violence. They work closely with the local advocates, law enforcement and the Commonwealth's Attorney's Office.

Sexual Violence Offenders-Community Corrections

Sex offender supervision continues to employ an enhanced supervision model for all sex offenders in the Commonwealth. A team approach is used and the team is most often comprised of a Senior Probation and Parole Officer, a Sex Offender Supervision Probation and Parole Officer, and a Surveillance Officer. All 43 probation and parole districts have incorporated the Sex Offender Supervision Practices Manual into their programs, and are active participants in the updates to that manual.

The FY2013 budget included 16 additional sex offender supervision specialist positions. Experts in the field recommend a sex offender specialist staffing ratio of 40 to 1 in order to appropriately address public safety needs. These additional positions helped move districts toward that staffing ratio. Fifteen of the positions were deployed to the field and a Sex Offender Program Coordinator position was created to manage the ever increasing demands of GPS.

The Code of Virginia mandates that any offender convicted of Failure To Register on or after July 1, 2006 be placed on GPS. The department has experienced steady growth in this area and at the end of June 2013, had averaged 436 on-leg units. This marks a 41% increase from on-leg units in June of 2012.

In February 2013, DOC contracted with Dr. Robin Wilson to train specialists on the scoring and use of the STABLE-2007 and the ACUTE-2007. These two instruments are sex offender risk assessments designed to be used and scored by community supervision officers. Approximately 200 officers were trained and four DOC staff were trained as trainers, thus ensuring sustainability. Specialists began using these risk assessment tools in May. Since the original training, an additional 26 officers have been trained, along with eight community sex offender treatment providers. There are 18 contracts statewide providing sex offender assessment and treatment and 11 vendors providing polygraph services. A total of \$1,666,600.00 was allocated for assessment, treatment, and polygraph in all Districts. This figure does not incorporate the co-payment that was implemented for these services in FY2008.

The Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) civil commitment process continues to grow. The impact of this growth is felt by Community Corrections when these SVP's are granted conditional release. The number currently being supervised under conditional release is 100, which is an increase of approximately 28% from FY2012. Of that number, 33 are "pure" conditional release, meaning that they have no criminal obligation. This continues to be a high risk and high demand type of case. By statute, these cases are monitored by GPS and have demanding conditional release plans that involve collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services.

Sex offenders are among the most demanding cases under supervision. The sex offender specialist staff must monitor offender behavior, verify and modify living arrangements as needed, work closely with sex offender treatment providers and polygraph examiners, and cope with victim trauma. There have been a number of legislative and procedural changes over the years that have resulted in increased demands on an Officer's case management duties. These would include such things as GPS, SVP cases, and the Sex Offender Verification System (SOV). Training efforts are geared toward keeping the Officer up-to-date on legislative changes, technology and evidence based supervision and treatment practices. The supervision of sexual offenders is constantly evolving and Officers need to be exposed to the most current research and training.

Currently, there are about 3,529 adult probation and parole offenders who are required to register on the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry. The Department of Corrections

continues to be proactive in their supervision and monitoring of this difficult population. Probation and Parole Officers and the Virginia State Police frequently collaborate in their efforts to ensure these offenders are properly registered with the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry.

Prison Rape Elimination Act

In 2012, the Attorney General of the United States published the national standards for the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). DOC has implemented all standards and met compliance requirements as of August 20, 2013. Compliance audits will begin for DOC in October and will continue through 2015 for the first three year period. The PREA standards are designed to prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse in confinement facilities. The standards speak to categories including prevention planning, responsive planning, training and education, screening for risk of sexual victimization and abusiveness, reporting, official response following reports, investigations, discipline, medical and mental care, data collection and review and audits. The standards do impose some significant burdens on state correctional systems and the estimated cost of compliance for the DOC is approximately \$2.1 million annually. Additional cost will be faced for compliance of the Department of Juvenile Justice (rough estimate of \$600,000 annually). A state whose Governor does not certify full compliance with the standards is subject to the loss of five percent of any Department of Justice grant funds that it would otherwise receive for prison purposes. Governors' certifications begin after one year of audits, in the late summer of 2014.

Victims of Sexual and Domestic Violence

In order to promote public safety, the DOC Victim Services Unit (VSU) provides notification assistance and referral services to all victims of offenders under its custody. The unit establishes and maintains services for victims of crime, including victim registration and notification, offender status and location, offender release plans, victim awareness education, and impact of crime education for offenders.

An important aspect of the role of VSU is to provide victims with information about the correctional system and notification of an inmate's custody status. The Victim Bill of Rights entitles victims to receive notification regarding transfers, work release status, name change, death, release, escape and parole events (if eligible). The VSU is able to notify victims as long as the victim has provided them with updated contact information throughout the inmate's incarceration. During Fiscal Year 2013, the VSU provided services to 684 new victims; 125 reported being victims of sexual violence while 13 reported being victims of domestic violence.

If the victim is incarcerated, facility mental health staff would provide services and referrals. DOC facilities provide programs for offenders who have been victimized, to include:

- Making Peace with Your Past - This program seeks to: (1) identify and understand problems and feelings from childhood; (2) identify ways their past impact today; (3) unearth buried feelings from the past and experience healing, forgiveness and recover; (4) experience an atmosphere of trust honesty and love in a small group to bring about hope, healing and wholeness. Approximately five offenders completed this program.
- Trauma Resolution - This program seeks to assist offenders who have significant PTSD symptoms in gaining coping skills necessary for improved functioning. To develop a better understanding of how to normalize symptoms, monitor triggers, employ grounding techniques, and reduce overall impact

of past traumas on daily functioning is the goal of the group. This group is psycho-educational in nature-not process oriented-and so participants' trauma histories are not directly discussed. Rather, the use and impact of coping skills and various expressive techniques are taught and processed.

- Seeking Safety - Seeking Safety is a present-focused treatment for clients with a history of trauma and substance abuse. The program focuses on coping skills and psycho-education and is based on five central ideas: (1) safety as the primary goal; (2) integrated treatment of PTSD and substance abuse; (3) a focus on ideals; (4) four content areas: cognitive, behavioral, interpersonal, and case management; and (5) attention to therapist processes. The goal of this program is to increase the individual's safety by discounting self-destructive behaviors such as substance abuse, letting go of dangerous relationships, gaining control over extreme symptoms, and stopping self-harming behaviors. Seeking Safety attempts to assist the individual in attaining safety in their relationships, thinking, behavior, and emotions; and move individuals towards freeing themselves from negative behaviors.

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development⁶⁵

The mission of the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) is to create safe, affordable, and prosperous communities to live, work and do business in Virginia. DHCD partners with Virginia's communities to develop their economic potential; regulates Virginia's building and fire codes, provides training and certification for building officials, and invests in housing and community development projects throughout the Commonwealth. The majority of these projects are designed to help low-to-moderate-income citizens. By partnering with local governments, nonprofit groups, state and federal agencies, and others, DHCD strives to improve the quality of life for Virginians.

DHCD does not provide initiatives specifically related to domestic violence. However, the state-funded Homeless Solutions Grant (HSG), which replaced the State Shelter Grant, Rapid Re-Housing, and the federally-funded Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) are available to homeless service providers that also provide services to victims of domestic violence. Approximately 15% of all individuals who obtain shelter services are victims of domestic violence and 49% of adults receiving Rapid-Re-Housing funds are victims of domestic violence.⁶⁶ Additional information regarding the funds administered by DHCD for domestic violence shelters is provided in the "Funding Sources and Grant Programs" Section.

Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence⁶⁷

Pursuant to Virginia Code §§ 63.2-1611 through 63.2-1615, the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS) is responsible for the coordination and management of domestic violence prevention and service efforts across the Commonwealth. In accomplishing its statutory mission, the Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence (OFV), funds local public and private nonprofit domestic violence programs that address the issue of domestic violence within their community and provide services to all people in that community who have experienced or been impacted by domestic violence. The OFV's primary goals are to support local domestic violence programs, to provide leadership and coordination within DSS on domestic violence as it relates to child abuse and neglect and

⁶⁵ Information from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

⁶⁶ Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, *Virginia's Homeless Programs, 2012-13 Program Year, A Report to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees*, 7, 19, 20 (2013).

⁶⁷ Information provided by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence.

other DSS service areas, to educate local DSS agencies, community organizations and the general public on the effects of domestic violence, and to work collaboratively with the state domestic violence coalition and other state agencies. The OFV endeavors to provide consistent and reliable services through local service providers for victims and children in every locality of the Commonwealth.⁶⁸

Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program - Support to Domestic Violence Programs

Through contracts with local domestic violence programs, OFV supports local programs to provide an array of direct services to victims of domestic violence and their children, including crisis hotlines, shelter for victims and their children, emergency transportation, translation services for limited and non-English speaking victims, services for children and youth exposed to domestic violence, legal advocacy including court accompaniment, explanation of legal options, and referrals to attorneys, assistance with applications for benefits through local departments of social services (LDSS) and victims' compensation, safety planning and counseling for victims in crisis and non-crisis situations.

In addition to funding local programs that provide services to victims and their children, through a contract with the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (Action Alliance), the OFV continues to support the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline, the Virginia Data Collection Project (VAdata), the provision of technical assistance for local programs and communities, as well as the provision of training for local domestic violence advocates.

Listed below are a few highlights from the year 2013, as well as activities and events, provided by staff of the Office of Family Violence for funded domestic violence programs.

Domestic Violence Awareness Month

During Domestic Violence Awareness Month, OFV hosted the "In Her Shoes" activity for professionals who work for the Virginia Department of Social Services. OFV also participated in the Futures Without Violence Respect Challenge and came in the top five in the country. The challenge involved asking VDSS staff who they wanted to thank for teaching them about respect. A video of the results was created and posted on the Respect Challenge website.

Voluntary Services Model

Federal law requires that all FVPSA funded domestic violence programs offer voluntary services. To ease the transition, five learning modules were developed and sent out to funded programs from February to June in 2013. The voluntary services model is based on the idea that participating in services should be voluntary and not a condition of receiving shelter or other services. The voluntary services model, sometimes referred to as the reduced-rules model, emphasizes client-driven services. The foundation of voluntary services model is that adult survivors are competent, capable and should have right to make their own decisions.

Domestic Violence Action Team

The OFV also coordinates the Domestic Violence Action Team (DVAT), a multi-disciplinary team representing DSS, the Virginia Department of Health, the Office of the Attorney General, the Virginia

⁶⁸See Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence, *2007 Annual Report* (2008).

Department of Housing and Community Development, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, local domestic violence programs, and local departments of social services. DVAT focuses on the statewide response to victims of domestic violence. The DVAT set priorities for collaborative work that will improve the safety of victims of domestic violence. The top three priorities address 1) the needs of victims of domestic violence with substance abuse and mental health issues, 2) identifying screening tools for allied professionals to identify the presence of domestic violence, and 3) improving the quality and consistency of data collection. These priorities will continue to be the focus of DVAT over the next year.

Outcome Sessions

The OFV convened an Outcome workgroup to develop new statewide domestic violence outcomes. Six regional outcome input sessions were conducted throughout the state to get feedback on needed changes for state outcomes. For seven years, outcomes have been based primarily on services provided to clients, as documented through VAdata, rather than feedback from clients. New outcomes will be based on the expressed needs of local domestic violence programs and will be measured based on direct client feedback obtained through the Documenting Our Work project.

Domestic Violence Program Statistics

The following chart represents domestic violence services provided by grant-funded programs for FY 2011-2013 and was collected from the Virginia Domestic Violence Data Collection System, VAdata.

SERVICES	2011	2012	2013
Family Violence Hotline Calls	37,636	39,624	39,692
Total People Sheltered Due to DV	5,514	5,812	5,226
Total Nights Provided for DV	172,102	172,869	163,324
Unable to Fill Because Full	2,662	3,287	3,739
Total Adults Provided with Advocacy Services	14,143	15,344	15,125

Statewide Domestic Violence Outcomes

The domestic violence programs funded through the DSS, OFV report on uniform outcomes through the VAdata system regarding individuals served by their programs. The results for FY 2013 are:

2013	<i>OUTCOMES</i>
90%	<i>Of individuals making victim-related calls to the hotline were more informed about the dynamics of domestic violence and services available through domestic violence programs.</i>

86%	<i>Of domestic violence survivors who call the hotline are given referrals to community resources to increase their capacity to acquire resources needed to live a violence-free life.</i>
79%	<i>Of survivors requesting shelter are protected from violence and abuse from the perpetrator by the arrangement for or provision of shelter.</i>
82%	<i>Of survivors are able to identify safety options through the participation in the development of a safety plan.</i>

Virginia Department of State Police⁶⁹

The Virginia Department of State Police (VSP) serves the Commonwealth as the primary state law enforcement agency and assists the criminal justice system in a wide range of capacities. One of VSP’s primary responsibilities involves the sharing of information with other members of the criminal justice system. The Criminal Justice Information Systems Division (CJIS) is responsible for administering the systems that are used to disseminate this information. This information is made available through multiple databases including: the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN), the Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE), the Virginia Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry, the Virginia Protective Order Registry, the Virginia Firearms Transaction Center (VFTC), and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).

VSP also serves as the central repository for incident-based data reported by local law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth. The Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting (UCR/IBR) section of the CJIS Division collects, analyzes, and disseminates statistics to members across the Commonwealth. This data is then compiled into an annual report entitled *Crime in Virginia*, available online at www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm.

The Virginia Protective Order Registry

In 2002, pursuant to Virginia Code §§ 52-45 and 19.2-387.1, VSP established the Protective Order Registry which serves as a central repository of information regarding outstanding, valid protective orders. The purpose of the Registry is to assist the efforts of local law enforcement agencies to protect their communities and their citizens by facilitating access to current protective order information. This information is maintained and disseminated by the Registry as accurately and completely as possible to assist in the expedited entry and dissemination of protective order information upon request to criminal justice agencies, including local law-enforcement agencies, through VCIN. The Virginia Protective Order Registry works in conjunction with the National Crime Information Center’s (NCIC) Protective Order File. This ensures that all Virginia-issued protective orders are entered into both the state and national databases, allowing for greater enforcement of these orders across the country. In addition, VSP works in conjunction with the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia to develop and implement the E-Magistrate system. This system allows magistrates to enter both warrants and emergency protective orders instantly into VCIN and NCIC upon issuance.

⁶⁹ Information provided by the Virginia State Police.

Virginia Poverty Law Center⁷⁰

The Virginia Poverty Law Center (VPLC) provides leadership, support, training, public education, and advocacy to address the civil legal needs of Virginia's low-income population. VPLC works collaboratively with Virginia's legal aid community, other organizations, and stakeholders to represent the interests of low-income Virginians in the courts, executive agencies, and legislative bodies.

VPLC's Domestic and Sexual Violence Project addresses the legal needs of victims of domestic, intimate partner and sexual violence through training and technical assistance to legal aid and private attorneys, advocates, and other service providers, legislative advocacy, phone consultations, and direct legal representation in limited situations. As a statewide support organization for local legal aid programs throughout Virginia, staff members engage in public policy efforts to improve and/or establish laws that empower domestic and sexual violence victims and hold perpetrators accountable for their actions. With other local and statewide stakeholders and input from local legal aid attorneys and victims' services staff members, VPLC strives to educate legislators about the impact of various protocols, procedures, and legislation on victims and their families. VPLC provides training and technical assistance to legal services and private attorneys, victims' services advocates, and other service providers about domestic, intimate partner and sexual violence issues. VPLC participates in and manages issue-related listservs and has a domestic and sexual violence staff attorney who travels throughout Virginia to provide training. Through support from a federal Grant to Encourage Arrest and Enforcement of Protective Orders (GEAP), VPLC created a basic Legal Advocacy Manual (geared to helping Virginia victim advocates and victims understand the protective order process and other legal issues facing victims. It may be downloaded free of charge at <http://www.communitysolutionsva.org/index.php/resources/item/legal-advocacy-manual-2013>).

Because VPLC is a statewide support organization for local legal aid programs and their staff, VPLC staff attorneys do not generally handle individual cases except when asked to act as co-counsel with a legal aid attorney. VPLC staff attorneys provide legal consultations over the phone and may be available, however, on a limited basis, to provide direct legal representation in matters involving complicated or innovative legal issues. During the fall of 2009, VPLC launched a pilot quarterly clinic in Richmond to provide legal services to immigrants who are victims of domestic or sexual violence through a private partnership with a local immigration law firm, the Challa Law Offices. The clinic has served over 56 clients since its inception. VPLC hopes to replicate this clinic in other parts of Virginia. Additional information about VPLC may be found online at: www.vplc.org.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance⁷¹

The Action Alliance has been Virginia's leading voice on sexual and domestic violence for 30 years and enhances response and prevention efforts through training, public policy advocacy, public awareness programs, and technical assistance to professionals. As an advocacy organization, the Action Alliance provides the expertise needed to ensure an effective response. As a service provider, the Action Alliance offers people resources for making informed choices. And as a membership organization, the Action Alliance builds diverse alliances across the Commonwealth. The Action Alliance envisions a future where all communities are free of sexual and domestic violence, where individual sexual behaviors are

⁷⁰ Information provided by the Virginia Poverty Law Center.

⁷¹ Information provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.

safe and respectful, where healthy relationships thrive, and where survivors are empowered in an environment of respect and mutual learning.

As a statewide coalition, or alliance, members include 52 domestic violence programs and 38 sexual assault crisis centers, allied organizations providing services to victims of domestic and sexual assault and other individuals from diverse communities. The Action Alliance provides more than 50 trainings each year for members and other community professionals. In addition, members benefit from the Action Alliance resource clearinghouse, including access to journals, media resources and special displays such as the Silent Witness and the Art of Surviving. For more information on Action Alliance projects and resources visit the website at www.vsdvalliance.org.

To accomplish its mission, the Action Alliance relies upon federal and state grant funding, membership fees, and private contributions. In 2013, the Action Alliance received 85% of its approximately \$2.1 million budget from federal and state grants and contracts, including funding from the Office on Violence Against Women, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Virginia Department of Health, and the Virginia Department of Social Services. Approximately 15% of the Action Alliance's funding was from private sources, including membership dues, fees, fundraising, and private contributions.

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline

Through a grant from the Virginia Department of Social Services, the Action Alliance operates the statewide toll-free Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline, answered 24 hours a day by trained advocates who provide crisis counseling and link family, friends, and survivors to resources in their community: 1-800-838-8238. In 2012, the Hotline responded to 5,901 Hotline calls and 21,211 calls on behalf of 30 local Sexual and Domestic Violence agencies during the time the Hotline was serving as back-up to those agencies. The Hotline also maintained two full-time Spanish-speaking Hotline advocates to respond to the increasing number of Spanish-speaking Hotline calls.

The Hotline saw the addition of two projects in 2013 including the PREA Hotline and the LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline. The PREA Hotline was established through a contract with the Virginia Department of Corrections to respond to incarcerated individuals who are seeking outside support for experiences related to sexual violence. The Hotline staff will provide support to callers and when requested connect callers with volunteer victim advocates who may provide ongoing support through medical exams and/or legal proceedings related to sexual violence. The PREA Hotline can only be accessed from within Virginia DOC facilities.

The LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline is supported in part through the Richmond Area Partnership to Enhance Services to LGBTQ Survivors and Raise Awareness of Violence in LGBTQ Communities. This partnership is coordinated by the Virginia Anti-Violence Project. The Helpline is currently a regional effort operational from 8am-8pm Monday through Friday, plans are to expand access to this service to LGBTQ communities across Virginia. The LGBTQ Helpline number is 866.356.6998.

Public Policy and Legislative Initiatives

Public policy is a critical component of comprehensive and effective victim advocacy. The Action Alliance monitors the development and implementation of state and federal laws that affect victims of

sexual and domestic violence and sexual and domestic violence agencies. The Action Alliance worked as part of a national collective of sexual and domestic violence advocates on an inclusive VAWA and was excited to celebrate the passage of an inclusive VAWA reauthorization bill in 2013. The Action Alliance also works collaboratively with state agencies including the Virginia Departments of Social Services, Criminal Justice Services, Health, and Housing and Community Development, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and others. The Action Alliance also holds an annual Legislative Advocacy Day in order to inform members and elected representatives about legislation related to sexual and domestic violence.

Building Healthy Futures Fund

Virginia’s sexual and domestic violence agencies are engaged in a wide variety of prevention efforts across the state—and they are struggling to fund those initiatives. The priority for public funding, especially in challenging economic times, is “public safety,” which is most often interpreted as crisis services for victims and treatment or incarceration for perpetrators. Although every dollar invested in prevention not only changes the lives of individuals, it saves literally hundreds of dollars in the costs associated with future violence, public funding is very limited and fewer than one-third of sexual and domestic violence agencies receive any of these limited funds. Prevention efforts must therefore rely upon funds raised in the private sector, from individuals, organizations, businesses and foundations. In order to sustain and expand prevention efforts across the state, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance is re-launching the Building Healthy Futures Fund.

The Building Healthy Futures Fund will contain a shared revenue between the Action Alliance and its member sexual and domestic violence advocacy agencies wherein the Action Alliance retains 15 percent of the yearly profits for development and maintenance of the fund and the remainder of the proceeds will be divided evenly among shareholders based on the number of shares held by each member agency.

The Action Alliance Building Healthy Futures Fund license plate was approved during the 2013 General Assembly session and production will begin in 2014.

Do You Campaign

After three years of development and holding focus groups with nearly 100 13-16 year olds across Virginia, the Action Alliance piloted a new DO YOU campaign to build teens’ resilience to violence through creative expression.

The DO YOU Campaign addresses youth violence (dating and sexual violence, sexual harassment, and bullying) by confronting its root causes and enhancing protective factors (also referred to as “building resilience”) to promote positive development and healthy relationships.

Two phases comprise the campaign. In Phase 1, teens meet over ten sessions in small, same-gender groups. Each session uses experiential activities and creative expression to build resilience to youth violence by:

- Developing greater empathy;
- Learning to model fairness and equality;
- Feeling valued by one’s community;
- Learning media literacy tools to critically analyze media messages;

- Learning about the four components to healthy sexuality; and
- Practicing respectful communication skills.

Each teen focuses her/his creative work on an individual “zine,” a creative art book with “fill-in-the-blank” prompts for self exploration.

In Phase 2, teens plan and execute a culminating activity or event that highlights insight gained in Phase 1. The first round pilot locations were: Scott County, Culpeper, and Hampton/Newport News.

Public Awareness Efforts

In April 2007, the Action Alliance launched **The Art of Surviving** exhibit, a powerful exhibit of artwork and poetry created by survivors of sexual violence. In 2008, the Action Alliance worked with MettaKnowledge for Peace and the University of Virginia (UVA) Library to request funding from the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities to create an Art of Surviving website and online digital exhibition. The UVA Library professionally digitized all of the artwork for the online exhibit, which can be viewed at www.artofsurviving.org.

Beating Hearts is a photographic project inspired by true stories of domestic violence. The series of twelve posters, each 22” x 28”, is based on stories and artwork from the original Beating Hearts exhibit, which features large and small photo constructions (some of them three-dimensional) with accompanying text. The exhibit can be viewed on the Action Alliance website at www.vsdvalliance.org and can be borrowed for display by affiliate and sexual and domestic violence advocacy members of the Action Alliance.

Inspired by a national public awareness project, **Silent Witness Virginia** seeks to raise awareness of domestic violence and create opportunities for healing through a visual memorial to lives lost. Virginians who have lost loved ones to domestic violence homicide are invited to submit their stories and life-sized plywood silhouettes are created as memorials to these victims. In 2011, Silent Witness became a regional project with member sexual and domestic violence agencies housing the silhouettes and organizing displays for agencies in their area. The Action Alliance provided necessary materials and guidance to ensure the success of the project and to increase the visibility of the Silent Witness displays by housing them regionally. Each October, a coordinated effort is made to display Silent Witness throughout the month in a variety of settings to highlight Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Biennial Spring Retreat

The Action Alliance Training Institute welcomed nearly 115 advocates, law enforcement, and allied professionals to its Spring Retreat at Sweet Briar College in Amherst in June. The pre-retreat training on strangulation was provided by Gael Strack, J.D., and Ralph Riviello, M.D., of the National Strangulation Training Institute. The Retreat centered around trauma informed care practices for advocates working with people who experience sexual and intimate partner violence.

Reproductive Coercion and Domestic Violence

The Action Alliance received additional Preventive Health and Human Services (PHHS) funding this year to support an initiative that will build the capacity of staff working in local domestic violence shelters to screen for reproductive coercion and link survivors to resources in their communities to meet their healthcare needs. The Action Alliance efforts center on training advocates to enhance screening

skills and building relationships with local healthcare providers to increase access to resources for survivors.

The Red Flag Campaign

During 2012-2013, the Action Alliance continued to expand and strengthen its Red Flag Campaign to address dating violence and promote the prevention of dating violence on college campuses. Four of the five Virginia HBCUs (Historically Black Colleges and Universities) are Red Flag Campaign “Partner Campuses” this year. The list of partner campuses includes:

1. College of William & Mary
2. Emory & Henry College
3. Hampton University
4. James Madison University
5. Jefferson College of Health Sciences
6. Longwood University
7. Norfolk State University
8. Northern Virginia Community College
9. Old Dominion University
10. Tidewater Community College
11. University of Mary Washington
12. University of Virginia
13. Virginia Commonwealth University
14. Virginia State University
15. Virginia Tech
16. Virginia Union University

The Red Flag Campaign was a finalist in the Worldwide Avon Foundation Communications Awards for outstanding use of communications to end violence against women. The Red Flag Campaign was one of five nominees in the “Break the Silence” award category for outstanding communications materials that encourage individuals or communities to step in and speak out against violence against women.

The Campaign was launched in Virginia in 2007 and has since spread across the country to campuses in 28 other states and Canada, including the University of Hawaii, the Culinary Institute of America, and the US Air Force Academy. It was created in partnership with college students, college personnel, and community victim advocates, and is funded by grants from the Verizon Foundation, Verizon Wireless, Macy’s Foundation, and more recently, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

CommunitySolutionsVA.org

The website is a clearinghouse of information and resources for professionals working to address and prevent sexual and domestic violence in Virginia. The resources provided are designed to help communities enhance the response to sexual and domestic violence. It is also designed to help improve access to services for people affected by sexual and domestic violence.

Five statewide organizations have collaborated to create and maintain the site.⁷² The project partners are:

- The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance
- The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
- The Virginia Department of Health's Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
- The Office of the Attorney General, and
- The Virginia Poverty Law Center

These partners, otherwise known as *The Virginia GEAP/CDS Partnership* work collaboratively to improve community responses to domestic and sexual violence in Virginia. The partnership is funded under the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP), formerly known as the Community-Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Program (CDS), from the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice.

Action Alliance Caucuses and Task Forces

As part of the membership structure of the Action Alliance, task forces and caucuses are formed to address a variety of issues and elevate the voices of marginalized communities.

The current list of Task Forces and Caucuses includes the:

Survivor Caucus

Women of Color Caucus

Latin@ Caucus

Queer Caucus

Wild Women of Wisdom Task Force

Latin@ Task Force

Racial Justice Task Force

Northern Virginia Task Force

Southwest Virginia Task Force

Virginia Campus Task Force

⁷² The Virginia GEAP/CDS Partnership originally included the Virginia State Police and the Office of the Executive Secretary. Both organizations are no longer members of the Partnership.

Governor's Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board

On October 1, 2010, Governor Bob McDonnell signed Executive Order 25 to establish the Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board (“Advisory Board”).

The Advisory Board, convened under the leadership of Secretary of Public Safety Marla Graff Decker, was established to: (1) renew the dialogue about domestic violence with state, local, and private stakeholders; (2) make recommendations for changes to laws, policies, and procedures in order to enhance Virginia's response to domestic violence at all levels, and (3) promote ongoing collaboration among relevant agencies, as well as private sector and community partners involved in domestic violence prevention, enforcement, and response efforts.

In order to promote access and to ensure that relevant issues were considered by the Advisory Board, four Subcommittees were established: Protective Order Enhancement and Implementation, Enhancing Campus Safety, Improving Services to Children and Youth, and Expanding Services to Older Victims and Victims with Disabilities and Mental Illness.

On July 26, 2011, the Advisory Board endorsed its first set of recommendations for consideration by Governor McDonnell's Administration. On April 25, 2012, Governor McDonnell issued Executive Order 44 to continue the work of the Advisory Board for a second year and to devise strategies for implementation of the 2011 recommendations.

From 2010-2013, the Advisory Board made a total of 33 recommendations to enhance policies, procedures, and practices, many of which have been adopted by state and local agencies and have resulted in a number of legislative changes since 2010.

In 2013, the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) published a summary report of the accomplishments of the Advisory Board and the status of the recommendations made, *Governor's Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board Summary Report: Enhancing the Criminal Justice Response in Virginia, 2010-2013*.⁷³

See below for additional information.

⁷³ The full Advisory Board summary report can be accessed online at: <http://www.publicsafety.virginia.gov/Initiatives/DV/DVReport-Summary2010-13.pdf>.

Enhancing Services to Underserved Populations: Training Needs for Service Providers

Based upon a recommendation of the Advisory Board, in November 2012, DCJS conducted a statewide training needs assessment survey to identify the specific training needs for professionals who provide services to victims of domestic and sexual violence who are older or aging, who have disabilities, or who have mental illnesses.

A total of 163 service providers responded to the training needs assessment survey. The survey respondents provided important information on the training they receive, training curricula available, as well as current gaps in training. The most frequently cited training needs included:

- how to effectively work with each of the underserved populations;
- information about resources and services available;
- training to improve coordination among the agencies working with these populations;
- training specifically developed for court professionals;
- training about caregiver-related issues; and
- the role of substance abuse in domestic and sexual violence.

The full training needs assessment published in 2013, *Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board, Underserved Populations Statewide Training Needs Assessment Survey*, can be accessed online at: http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims/documents/DV_Underservedfindings.pdf

The Advisory Board included 43 members appointed by the Governor, representing a wide range of professions and expertise from across the Commonwealth. The membership included designees from the following agencies and organizations:

- Office of the Attorney General
- Supreme Court of Virginia
- Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council
- Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys
- Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police
- Virginia Sheriffs' Association
- Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services
- Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services
- Virginia Department of Corrections
- Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
- Virginia Department of Education
- Virginia Department of Health
- Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development
- Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
- Virginia Department of Social Services
- Virginia Department of State Police
- Virginia State Crime Commission
- Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia
- Virginia Center on Aging
- Virginia Poverty Law Center
- Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund
- Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance
- Virginia Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, Inc.
- Virginia Chapter of the International Association of Forensic Nurses
- Virginia Network for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, Inc.
- Representatives from the Virginia Senate
- Representatives from the Virginia House of Delegates

Legislative Update 2013

HB 1643 (Watts)/SB 1016 (Howell) - Protective Orders - This legislation clarifies that a protective order entered due to a violation of an initial protective order shall remain in effect upon petition for or the pendency of an appeal. The legislation also clarifies that family abuse protective orders are included in the types of protective orders that are not stayed upon appeal.

HB 2120 (Herring)/SB 1006 (Barker) - Physical Exam Recovery Kits for individuals incapable of making informed decisions - This legislation provides that a licensed physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or registered nurse may perform a physical evidence recovery kit ("PERK") examination for a person who is believed to be the victim of a sexual assault and who is incapable of making an informed decision regarding consent to such examination when (1) there is a need to conduct the examination before the victim is likely to be able to make an informed decision in order to preserve physical evidence of the alleged sexual assault from degradation; (2) no legally authorized representative or other person authorized to consent to medical treatment on the individual's behalf is reasonably available to provide consent; and (3) a capacity reviewer provides a written certification that the individual is incapable of making an informed decision.

HB 2122 (Herring)/SB 997 (Barker) - Photos and X-rays in cases of suspected adult abuse - This legislation provides that, in any case of suspected abuse of an incapacitated person, photographs, X-rays and appropriate medical imaging of such incapacitated person may be taken as a part of the medical evaluation without the consent of the person responsible for the incapacitated person. Further, such photographs, X-rays and medical imaging may be introduced into evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding

SB 1004 (Howell) - Early termination of rental agreements by victims of family abuse - This legislation provides that a tenant who is a victim of (i) family abuse, (ii) sexual abuse, or (iii) criminal sexual assault may terminate a rental agreement under certain circumstances. The bill details the circumstances under which termination may be sought and the process that must be followed by the tenant to effect the termination.

HB 2211 (McClellan) - Stalking; penalty for second offense - The legislation provides that a person who is convicted of a second offense of stalking occurring within five years of a prior conviction of such an offense is guilty of a Class 6 felony when such person was also convicted within the five-year period prior to the instant offense of a violation of (i) assault and battery and other crimes against the person when the victim of that crime was the same person who was the victim of the stalking activity in the instant conviction, (ii) assault and battery against a family or household member, or (iii) a protective order.

Appendix A - Additional Data

Table A-1: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Violations of Family Abuse Protective Orders, 2003-2012

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2003	16.1-253.2	M	2,655	1,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	16.1-253.2	M	2,727	1,021	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
2005	16.1-253.2	M	2,600	1,070	0	5	0	4	1	0	0
2006	16.1-253.2	M	2,706	1,083	0	16	1	6	8	0	1
2007	16.1-253.2	M	2,853	1,039	0	78	1	11	65	0	1
2008	16.1-253.2	M	2,965	1,038	0	1,092	121	603	368	0	0
2009	16.1-253.2	M	3,109	1,145	0	1,840	271	1,034	535	0	0
2010	16.1-253.2	M	3,032	1,165	0	1,686	229	1,016	440	1	0
2011	16.1-253.2	M	3,074	1,211	0	1,742	235	1,011	496	0	0
2012	16.2-253.2	M	3,414	1,322	0	1,880	232	1,172	476	0	0

Table A-2: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violations of Family Abuse Protective Orders (Third or Subsequent Offense Within 20 Years), 2004-2012

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred or Other
2004	16.1-253.2	F	75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	16.1-253.2	F	210	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	16.1-253.2	F	232	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	16.1-253.2	F	267	18	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2008	16.1-253.2	F	282	26	0	60	0	47	12	1	0
2009	16.1-253.2	F	322	32	0	114	6	59	49	0	0
2010	16.1-253.2	F	264	102	0	143	8	102	32	0	1
2011	16.1-253.2	F	245	105	0	131	6	92	33	0	0
2012	16.1-253.2	F	282	99	0	153	5	108	40	0	0

Table A-3: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Assault and Battery Against Family or Household Member, 2003-2012

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2003	18.2-57.2	M	21,943	6,875	29	2,010	20	35	1,807	0	148
2004	18.2-57.2	M	22,099	6,755	29	2,374	16	31	2,167	0	160
2005	18.2-57.2	M	22,463	6,661	18	2,740	15	48	2,475	0	202
2006	18.2-57.2	M	22,099	6,818	15	3,992	26	97	3,713	0	156
2007	18.2-57.2	M	22,473	6,540	15	4,862	22	163	4,499	0	178
2008	18.2-57.2	M	22,993	6,174	10	12,951	1,164	4,836	5,720	1	1,230
2009	18.2-57.2	M	23,031	5,387	4	16,919	1,959	7,298	4,716	0	2,946
2010	18.2-57.2	M	22,872	5,918	3	18,055	1,882	7,488	8,375	1	309
2011	18.2-57.2	M	21,244	4,550	7	16,872	1,664	7,113	6,785	0	1,310
2012	18.2-57.2	M	19,702	4,518	1	15,699	1,674	6,816	4,040	0	3,169

Table A-4: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Assault and Battery Against Family or Household Member, 2003-2012

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred or Other
2003	18.2-57.2	F	1,038	196	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
2004	18.2-57.2	F	1,166	225	2	7	0	1	4	0	2
2005	18.2-57.2	F	1,293	210	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
2006	18.2-57.2	F	1,224	215	0	4	0	2	2	0	0
2007	18.2-57.2	F	1,177	205	0	14	2	9	3	0	0
2008	18.2-57.2	F	1,136	208	0	343	22	225	94	2	0
2009	18.2-57.2	F	1,161	211	0	537	37	308	191	0	1
2010	18.2-57.2	F	1,174	955	0	762	49	389	318	0	6
2011	18.2-57.2	F	1,142	870	1	718	50	350	297	0	21
2012	18.2-57.2	F	1,016	915	0	684	64	331	229	0	60
2003	18.2-57.2(B)	F	72	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	18.2-57.2(B)	F	58	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	18.2-57.2(B)	F	59	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	18.2-57.2(B)	F	86	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	18.2-57.2(B)	F	100	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	18.2-57.2(B)	F	64	14	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
2009	18.2-57.2(B)	F	72	8	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
2010	18.2-57.2(B)	F	177	18	0	7	2	4	1	0	0
2011	18.2-57.2(B)	F	173	11	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
2012	18.2-57.2(B)	F	287	7	0	4	0	4	0	0	0

Table A-5: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Stalking, 2003-2012

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2003	18.2-60.3	M	1,017	190	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
2004	18.2-60.3	M	1,025	168	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2005	18.2-60.3	M	910	192	0	4	0	1	3	0	0
2006	18.2-60.3	M	881	169	0	8	0	5	3	0	0
2007	18.2-60.3	M	921	193	0	63	3	9	51	0	0
2008	18.2-60.3	M	900	158	0	459	54	202	201	2	0
2009	18.2-60.3	M	991	195	0	741	90	364	287	0	0
2010	18.2-60.3	M	919	178	0	702	72	367	262	1	0
2011	18.2-60.3	M	733	137	0	571	74	321	175	0	0
2012	18.2-60.3	M	564	122	0	418	57	249	112	0	0

Table A-6: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Stalking (Third or Subsequent Offense Within 5 Years), 2003-2012

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2003	18.2-60.3	F	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	18.2-60.3	F	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	18.2-60.3	F	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	18.2-60.3	F	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	18.2-60.3	F	12	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
2008	18.2-60.3	F	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	18.2-60.3	F	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	18.2-60.3	F	9	5	0	9	0	4	5	0	0
2011	18.2-60.3	F	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	18.2-60.3	F	3	5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0

Table A-7: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Violation of Stalking Protective Order, 2003-2012

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS						
				Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred	
2003	18.2-60.4	M	61	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	18.2-60.4	M	100	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	18.2-60.4	M	99	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	18.2-60.4	M	95	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	18.2-60.4	M	98	41	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
2008	18.2-60.4	M	86	39	0	24	4	13	7	0	0	0
2009	18.2-60.4	M	135	51	0	80	25	33	22	0	0	0
2010	18.2-60.4	M	94	33	0	54	12	21	21	0	0	0
2011	18.2-60.4	M	284	94	0	180	25	91	64	0	0	0
2012	18.2-60.4	M	758	235	0	497	55	270	172	0	0	0

Data provided by the Virginia State Police (December 10, 2013)

*2003 data not provided for felony violations of protective orders

Appendix B - State Agencies and Organizations

Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council

William & Mary Law School, Room 220
613 South Henry Street
P.O. Box 3549
Williamsburg, VA23187
(757) 253-4146
www.cas.state.va.us

Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia (FACT)

801 East Main Street, 15th Floor
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 726-7604
www.fact.state.va.us

Office of the Attorney General

900 East Main Street
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 786-2071
www.oag.state.va.us

Supreme Court of Virginia

Office of the Executive Secretary
100 North 9th Street, 3rd Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-6455
www.courts.state.va.us

Virginia Center on Aging

Virginia Commonwealth University
730 East Broad Street
P.O. Box 980229
Richmond, VA23298
(804)828-1525
www.vcu.edu/vcoa

Virginia Department for the Aging

1610 Forest Avenue, Suite 100
Richmond, VA23229
(804) 662-9333
www.vda.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services

1220 Bank Street
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 786-3921
www.dbhds.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Corrections, Community Corrections

P.O. Box 26963
Richmond, VA23261-6963
(804) 674-3000
www.vadoc.state.va.us/community

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

1100 Bank Street
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 786-4000
www.dcjs.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Health Division of Prevention and Health Promotion

109 Governor Street, 8th Floor
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 864-7732
Injury Hotline: 1-800-732-8333
www.vahealth.org/civp

Virginia Department of Health Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

400 East Jackson Street
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 786-3174
www.vdh.virginia.gov/medexam

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development

600 East Main Street, Suite 300
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 371-7000
www.dhcd.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Social Services Office on Family Violence

801 East Main Street
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 726-7000
www.dss.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of State Police

P.O. Box 27472
Richmond, VA23261-7472
(804) 674-2000
www.vsp.virginia.gov

Virginia Poverty Law Center

700 East Main Street, Suite 1410
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 782-9430
www.vplc.org

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance

5008 Monument Ave, Suite A
Richmond, VA23230
(804) 377-0335
www.vsdvalliance.org

Appendix C - Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Crisis Programs by Locality

Accomack County

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 3
Onancock, VA23417-0003
877-787-1329

Albemarle County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Alexandria

Alexandria Sexual and Domestic Violence Program
421 King Street, Suite 400
Alexandria, VA22314
703-838-4911
www.alexandriava.gov/women/

Allegheny County

Safehome Systems
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA24426
540-965-3237
<http://safehome24426.tripod.com>

Amelia County

*Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center*
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077

Amherst County

YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA24504
888-528-1041
www.lyncburgywca.org

Appomattox County

YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA24504
888-528-1041
www.lyncburgywca.org

Arlington County

Arlington County Violence Intervention Program
3033 Wilson Blvd., Suite 500A
Arlington, VA 22201
703-228-4848
www.arlingtonva.us

Doorways for Women and Families
P.O. Box100185
Arlington, VA22210
703-237-0881
www.doorwaysva.org

Augusta County

[New Directions Center, Inc.](http://www.newdirectionscenter.com)
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Bath County

Safehome Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA24426
540-965-3237
Toll Free: 877-393-3672
<http://safehome24426.tripod.com>

Bedford County

Bedford County Domestic Violence Services
P.O. Box 783
Bedford, VA24523
540-587-0970
www.co.bedford.va.us

YWCA of Central VA Domestic Violence Prevention
Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA24504
888-528-1041
www.lyncburgywca.org

Bland County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

Botetourt County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Bristol

Abuse Alternatives, Inc.
104 Memorial Drive
Bristol, TN37620
423-652-9093
Toll Free: 800-987-6499
www.abusealternativesinc.org

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Brunswick County

*Family Violence/Sexual Assault
Prevention Program*
420 South Main Street
Emporia, VA23847
800-838-8238

*Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center*
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077

Buchanan County

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

People, Incorporated of VA
Domestic and Sexual Violence Program
1173 W. Main Street
Abingdon, VA24210
276-623-9000
877-697-9444
<http://peopleinc.net>

Buckingham County

*Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center*
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077

Buena Vista

Project Horizon
120 Varner Lane
Lexington, VA24450
540-463-2594
www.projecthorizon.net

Campbell County

YWCA of Central Virginia Domestic Violence Prevention
Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA24504
888-528-1041
www.lyncburgywca.org

Bedford County Domestic Violence Services
P.O. Box 783
Bedford, VA24523
540-587-0970
www.co.bedford.va.us

Caroline County

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Empowerhouse
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

Carroll County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

Charles City County

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
PO Box 208
New Kent, VA 23124
804-966-8720
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

Charlotte County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077

Tri-County Community Action Agency
PO Box 799
South Boston, VA24592
434-575-7916
www.tricountycaa.com

Charlottesville

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Chesapeake

Help and Emergency Response
P.O. Box 2187
Portsmouth, VA23702-0187
757-485-1445
757-485-3384 (hotline)
www.hershelter.com

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Chesterfield County

Chesterfield County Domestic Violence
Resource Center
P.O. Box 40
Chesterfield, VA23832-0040
804-768-4783
www.chesterfield.gov

The James House

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Clarke County

The Laurel Center
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA22604
Office: 540-667-6160
24 Hour Hotline: 540-667-6466
www.thelaurelcenter.org

Clifton (Township)

Fairfax County Office for Women and Sexual Violence
Services

Covington

Safehome Systems
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA24426
540-965-3237
Toll Free: 877-393-3672

Craig County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Culpeper County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Cumberland County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077

Danville

YWCA of Central Virginia
Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Tri-County Community Action Agency

Dinwiddie

The James House
1016 Maplewood Ave
Hopewell, VA23860
804-458-2840
www.thejameshouse.org

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077

Emporia

Family Violence/Sexual Assault Unit
420 South Main Street
Emporia, VA23847
434-838-8238

Essex County

[Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.](http://www.havenshelter.org)
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org

Fairfax

Fairfax Office for Women
Domestic and Sexual Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA22035
703-360-7273
<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/OFW/>

Fairfax County

Fairfax Office for Women
Domestic and Sexual Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA22035
703-360-7273
<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/OFW/>

Falls Church

Fairfax Office for Women
Domestic and Sexual Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA22035
703-360-7273
<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/OFW/>

Fauquier County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Floyd County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnr.org

Fluvanna County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Franklin County

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA23439
800-969-4673
<http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/>

Franklin County Family Resource Center
P.O. Box 188
Rocky Mount, VA24151-0188
540-483-1234
www.franklincountyva.org/shelter

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Frederick County

The Laurel Center
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA22604
Office: 540-667-6160
24 Hour Hotline: 540-667-6466
www.thelaurelcenter.org

Fredericksburg

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Empowerhouse
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

Front Royal

Harmony Place
P.O. Box 1831
Front Royal, VA22630-1831
540-635-9194
540-635-9062 (hotline)
www.harmonyplace.org

Giles County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnrv.org

Gloucester County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Goochland County

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Grayson County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

Greene County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Greensville County

Family Violence/Sexual Assault Prevention Program
420 South Main Street
Emporia, VA23847
434-348-0100

Halifax County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077

Tri-County Community Action Agency
P.O. Box 799
South Boston, VA24592
434-575-7916
www.tricountycaa.com

Hampton

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA23669-0561
757-722-2261
757-723-7774 (hotline)
www.transitionsfvs.org

Hanover County

Hanover Safe Place
Ashland, VA23005
Toll Free: 888-370-SAFE (7233)
Local Hotline: 804-752-2702
www.hanoversafeplace.com

Harrisonburg

The Collins Center
P.O. Box 1473
Harrisonburg, VA22803
540-434-2275
www.thecollinscenter.org

First Step
Harrisonburg
540-434-0295
Toll Free: 800-578-3433

Henrico County

SafeHarbor
P.O. Box 17996
Richmond, VA23226
804-249-9470
www.SafeHarborShelter.com

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Henry County

Citizens Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 352
Martinsville, VA24114-0352
276-632-8701
www.cafv.info

Hopewell

The James House
1016 Maplewood Ave
Hopewell, VA23860
804-458-2840
www.thejameshouse.org

Isle of Wight County

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA
800-969-4673
<http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/>

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

James City County

Avalon: A Center For Women And Children
P.O. Box 1079
Williamsburg, VA23187-1079
757-258-5051 (hotline)
www.avaloncenter.org

King and Queen County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
PO Box 208
New Kent, VA 23124
804-966-8720
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

King George County

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Empowerhouse
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

King William County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
PO Box 208
New Kent, VA 23124
804-966-8720
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

Lancaster County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org

Lee County

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Leesburg

Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)
105 East Market Street
Leesburg, Virginia20176
703-777-6552
www.lcsj.org

Lexington

Project Horizon
120 Varner Lane
Lexington, VA24450
540-463-2594
www.projecthorizon.net

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Loudoun County

Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)
105 East Market Street
Leesburg, Virginia20176
703-777-6552
www.lcsj.org

Louisa County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Lunenburg County

Madeline's House
(Southside Center for Violence Prevention)
P.O. Box 563
Farmville, VA23901
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.net

Lynchburg

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

YWCA of Central Virginia
Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Madison County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Manassas

ACTS/Turning Points
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA22026-0074
703-221-4460
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Manassas Park

ACTS/Turning Points
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA22026-0074
703-221-4460
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Martinsville

Citizens Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 352
Martinsville, VA24114-0352
276-632-8701
www.cafv.info

Mathews County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Mecklenburg County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077

Middlesex County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Montgomery County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnr.org

Nelson County

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

New Kent County

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
PO Box 208
New Kent, VA 23124
804-966-8720
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

Newport News

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA23669-0561
757-722-2261
757-723-7774 (hotline)
www.transitionsfvs.org

Norfolk

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

YWCA of Southampton Roads
Women In Crisis Program
5215 Colley Avenue
Norfolk, VA23508
757-625-4248
757-625-5570 – hotline
ywca@ywca-shr.org

Northampton County

Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 3
Onancock, VA23417-0003
877-787-1329
www.esva.net/~escadv

Northumberland County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org

Norton

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org
Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Nottoway County

*Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center*
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077

Onancock

Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 3
Onancock, VA23417-0003
877-787-1329
www.esva.net/~escadv

Orange County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Page County

CHOICES Council on Domestic Violence for Page County
216 W. Main Street
Luray, VA22835
540-743-4414
www.choicesofpagecounty.org

Patrick County

Citizens Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 352
Martinsville, VA24114-0352
276-632-8701
www.cafv.info

Petersburg

The James House
1016 Maplewood Ave
Hopewell, VA23860
804-458-2840
www.thejameshouse.org

Pittsylvania County

YWCA of Central Virginia
Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Poquoson

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA23601
757-599-9848
www.visitthecenter.org

Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA23669-0561
757-722-2261
757-723-7774 (hotline)
www.transitionsfvs.org

Portsmouth

Help and Emergency Response
P.O. Box 2187
Portsmouth, VA23702-0187
757-485-1445
757-485-3384 (hotline)
www.hershelter.com

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Powhatan County

Powhatan Department of Social Services
3908 Old Buckingham Road, Suite 2
Powhatan, VA23139
804-598-5630

*Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077*

Prince Edward County

*Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
PO Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
24 Hour Hotline: 888-819-2926
434-292-1077*

Prince William County

ACTS/Turning Points
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA22026-0074
703-221-4460
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Pulaski County

*Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnrv.org*

Radford

*Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnrv.org*

Rappahannock County

*Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
<http://www.safejourneys.org>*

Richmond

SafeHarbor
P.O. Box 17996
Richmond, VA23226
804-249-9470
www.SafeHarborShelter.com

*YWCA of Richmond
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org
central va task force*

Richmond County

*Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org*

Roanoke

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Roanoke County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Rockbridge County

Project Horizon
120 Varner Lane
Lexington, VA24450
540-463-2594
www.projecthorizon.net

Rockingham County

The Collins Center
(Formerly Citizens Against Sexual Assault)
P.O. Box 1473
Harrisonburg, VA22803
540-432-6430
540-434-2275 (hotline)
www.thecollinscenter.org

First Step
Harrisonburg
540-434-0295
Toll Free: 800-578-3433

Rocky Mount

Franklin County Family Resource Center
P.O. Box 188
Rocky Mount, VA24151-0188
540-483-5088
540-483-1234 (hotline)
www.franklincountyva.org/shelter

Russell County

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

People, Incorporated of VA
Domestic and Sexual Violence Program
1173 W. Main Street
Abingdon, VA24210
276-623-9000
877-697-9444
<http://peopleinc.net>
clinch valley community action

Salem

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Scott County

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Hope House of Scott County
P.O. Box 1992
Gate City, VA24251
888-250-4325
www.hopehousescottcounty.org

Shenandoah

Response, Inc.
P.O. Box 287
Woodstock, VA22664-0287
540-459-5161
www.response2abuse.com

Shenandoah County

Response, Inc.
P.O. Box 287
Woodstock, VA22664-0287
540-459-5161
www.response2abuse.com

Smithfield

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA23439
800-969-4673
<http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/>
Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Smyth County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

Southampton County

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA23439
800-969-4673
<http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/>

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Spotsylvania County

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Empowerhouse
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

Stafford County

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Empower House
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

Stanley

Staunton

New Directions Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Suffolk

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA23439
800-969-4673
<http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/>

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Surry County

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA23439
800-969-4673
<http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/>

Sussex County

Family Violence/Sexual Assault Prevention Program
420 South Main Street
Emporia, VA23847
800-838-8238

Tazewell County

clinch valey
Family Crisis Services
P.O. Box 188
North Tazewell, VA24630
800-390-9484
www.clinchvalleycaa.org

Vienna

Fairfax Office for Women and Domestic
and Sexual Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA 22035
703-360-7273
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/OFW/

Vinton

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Virginia Beach

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Samaritan House
P.O. Box 2400, #226
Virginia Beach, VA
757-430-2120 PALS
757-631-0710
www.samaritanhouseva.org

Warren County

Harmony Place
P.O. Box 1831
Front Royal, VA22630-1831
540-635-9194
540-635-9062 (hotline)
www.harmonyplace.org

Warrenton

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
www.safejourneys.org

Washington County

Abuse Alternatives
104 Memorial Drive
Bristol, TN37620
423-652-9093
Toll Free: 800-987-6499
www.abusealternativesinc.org

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Waynesboro

[New Directions Center, Inc.](http://www.newdirectionscenter.com)
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Westmoreland County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org

Williamsburg

Avalon: A Center for Women and Children
P.O. Box 1079
Williamsburg, VA23187-1079
757-258-5051
www.avaloncenter.org

Winchester

The Laurel Center
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA22604
Office: 540-667-6160
24 Hour Hotline: 540-667-6466
www.thelaurelcenter.org

Wise County

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Woodbridge

ACTS/Turning Points
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA22026-0074
703-221-4460
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service (SAVAS)
P.O. Box 4783
Woodbridge, VA22194
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.savasofpwc.org

Wythe County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

York County

Avalon: A Center for Women and Children
P.O. Box 1079
Williamsburg, VA23187-1079
757-258-5051
www.avaloncenter.org

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA23669-0561
757-723-7774
www.transitionsfvs.org

(Source- Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, updated July 2012. For a current list of all accredited and non-accredited domestic and sexual violence programs, visit the Action Alliance's website at www.vsdvalliance.org)

Appendix D - Certified Batterer Intervention Programs

ACTS/Turning Points Men's Program

3900 Acts Lane
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026
Office: (703) 221-4460 ext. 222
Fax: (703) 221-0662
BIP Director: Megan Purdy
E-mail: mpurdy@actspwc.org
Website: www.actspwc.org
Service area(s): Prince William, surrounding

Arlington County Dept. of Human Services

Arlington County Abuser Intervention Services
2100 Washington Blvd. 3rd Fl. (Sequoia Plaza)
Arlington, VA 22204
Office: (703) 228-1550
Fax: (703) 228-1171
BIP Director: Maurice Hendrix
E-mail: Mhendrix@arlingtonva.us
Service area(s): Arlington County

Blue Ridge Counseling Services

Domestic Violence Alternatives Program
123 South Poston Street
Marion, VA 24354
Office: (276) 783-9040
Fax: (276) 782-9567
BIP Director: David R. Boehm
E-mail: blueridgedoc@aol.com
Service area(s): Smyth, Wythe, Grayson, Carrol

Blue Ridge Counseling, LLC

Domestic Violence Alternatives Program
519 Second Street
Radford, VA 24141
Office: (540) 639-9040
Fax: (540) 639-9040
BIP Director: Keith Fender
E-mail: kfender@blueridgecounseling.com
Service area(s): Giles, Floyd, Montgomery, Pulaski, Radford, Roanoke, Bedford, Lynchburg

Catholic Charities of Eastern Virginia

5361-A Virginia Beach Blvd.
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
Office: (757) 456-2366 ext. 502
Fax: (757) 456-2367
BIP Director: Kathy Dial
E-Mail: kdial@cceva.org
Service area(s): Hampton Roads

Center for Child and Family Services, Inc.

Peaceful Choices
2021 Cunningham Drive, Suite 450
Hampton, VA 23666
Office: (757) 838-1960
Fax: (757) 838-3280
BIP Director: Ellen Williams
E-mail: info@kidsandfamilies.com
Website: www.kidsandfamilies.com
Service area(s): Hampton, Newport News, Williamsburg, James City County, York County, Chesapeake, Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Suffolk, Norfolk, Virginia Beach

Change in Action

12884 Harbor Dr., Suite 203
Woodbridge, VA 22192
Office: (571) 247-2652
Fax:
BIP Director: Laura Stokes
E-Mail: info@changenaction.org
Website: www.changenaction.org
Service area(s): Prince William, Manassas, Stafford

Clinical Associates of Olde Towne

VALUE
507 Court St.
Portsmouth, VA 23704
Office: (757) 391-2887/729-5113
Fax: (757) 391-2887
BIP Director(s): Dennis L. Derbaum and Teresa Strong
E-mail: denderbaum@cox.net
Service area(s): Portsmouth, Norfolk, Suffolk, Chesapeake, Virginia Beach, Hampton-Newport News

Commonwealth Catholic Charities

1512 Willow Lawn Drive
P.O. Box 6565
Richmond, VA 23230
Office: (804) 285-5900
Fax: (804) 285-9130
BIP Director: Marie Olenych
E-mail: Marie.Olenych@ccofva.org
www.ccofva.org/services/counseling/bip.htm
Service area(s): Richmond metro, Louisa, Charlottesville, Orange

Counseling and Forensic Services, Inc.

Boundaries for Change
21 B Ft. Evans Road NE
Leesburg, VA 20176
Office: (703) 443-6917
Fax: (703) 490-5505
BIP Director: Stephanie Hardenburg
E-mail:
drhardenburg@counselingandforensicservices.com
Website: www.counselingandforensicservices.com
Service area(s): Loudoun, Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, Alexandria, Washington D.C., Arlington, Fredericksburg, Henrico, Ashland, Stafford

Empowerhouse (Rappahannock Council on DV)

Men's Fresh Start
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
Office: (540) 372-7866
Fax: (540) 373-0794
BIP Director: Jolanda Songer
E-mail: jolandas@rcdv.com
Service area(s): King George, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Fredericksburg

Fairfax County Office of Women & Domestic and Sexual Violence Services

ADAPT-Anger & Domestic Abuse Prevention Treatment
12000 Government Center Parkway, #339
Fairfax, VA 22035
Office: (703) 324-9497
Fax: (703) 324-3959
BIP Director: Sam J. Bachman
E-mail: sam.bachman@fairfaxcounty.gov
Website: www.adapt.clinicprn.org

Service area(s): Fairfax, Falls Church, Towns of Vienna, Herndon, Clifton

Family Focus Counseling Services

20-B John Marshall Street
Warrenton, VA 20186
Office: (540) 349-4537
Fax: (540) 349-2369
BIP Director: John D. Borgens
E-mail: johnfamilyfocus@gmail.com
Website: www.familyfocusva.com
Service area(s): Fauquier, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Madison

Frank Manners and Associates, Inc.

Alternatives to Domestic Violence Program
5412-A Glenside Drive
Richmond, VA 23228
Office: (804) 672-8390
Fax: (804) 672-8393
BIP Director: Frank D. Manners
E-mail: fdmanners@aol.com
Service area(s): Chesterfield County and Henrico

New Life Substance Abuse & Behavioral Consultants, Inc.

2697 International Parkway,
Parkway One, Suite 204-1
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
Office: (757) 486-1143
Fax: (757) 486-1663
BIP Director: Brad Taylor
E-mail: newlifesac@cox.net
Website: www.newlifefabc.com
Service area(s): Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, North Carolina

Northern Virginia Family Services

Multicultural Human Services Programs
6400 Arlington Blvd., Suite 110
Falls Church, VA 22042
Office: (703) 533-3302
Fax: (703) 237-2083
BIP Director: Cyndy Dailey
E-mail: cdailey@nvfs.org
Website: www.nvfs.org
Service area(s): Northern Virginia

OAR of Fairfax County

Violence Intervention Program

10640 Page Ave., Suite 250

Fairfax, VA 22030

Office: (703) 246-3033

Fax: (703) 273-7554

BIP Director: Brandon Cosby

E-mail: bcosby@oarfairfax.org

Website: oarfairfax.org

Service area(s): Northern VA

Pendleton Child Service Center-Living in Harmony

2473 North Landing Road, Municipal Center

Building 23

Virginia Beach, VA 23456

Office: (757) 385-4357

Fax: (757) 385-4533

BIP Director: Susan Dye

E-mail: sdye@vbgov.com

Service area(s): Virginia Beach, Chesapeake,
Norfolk

Skinner Holistic Health Corporation

158 Pleasant Shade Drive

Emporia, VA 23847

Office: (434) 348-9071

Fax: (434) 336-0835

BIP Director: Marvin E. Skinner

E-mail: skinpoknights@telpage.net

Service area(s): Emporia, Brunswick, Greenville,
Sussex

For more information, visit the Virginia Batterer
Intervention Program Certification Board website at
www.vabipboard.org.

Appendix E - Local Fatality Review Teams

Bedford County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Malerie Everhart

Court Advocate, Bedford Domestic Violence Services

(540) 587-0970

m.everhart@bedfordcountyva.gov

Chesterfield County Intimate Partner & Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Patricia Jones-Turner

Coordinator , Chesterfield County Domestic and Sexual Violence Resource Center

(804) 706-1272

JonesTurnerP@chesterfield.gov

Colonial Area Family and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team

(James City County, Poquoson, Williamsburg, York County)

For more information contact:

Amy Jacobson

Colonial Community Corrections

(757) 564-2311

ajacobson@jamescitycountyva.gov

Fairfax County Domestic Violence Fatality Review

For more information contact:

Sandra Bromley

Domestic Violence Coordinator , Fairfax County

(703) 324-9494

Sandra.Bromley@fairfaxcounty.gov

Four Rivers Regional Fatality Review Partnership

(New Kent, Charles City, King William, and King and Queen Counties and the Town of West Point)

For more information contact:

Gwen Kitson

Program Director, Project Hope

(804) 966-8732

gkitson@quinrivers.org

Franklin County Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Cindy Treadway

Director, Franklin County Family Resource Center

(540) 483-5088

cindytreadway@franklincountyva.org

Hampton Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Marcy Wright
Executive Director, Transitions Family Violence Services
(757) 722-2261
mwright@transitionsfvs.org

Henrico County Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Beth C. Bonniwell
Domestic Violence Coordinator – Criminal Investigations
Division of Police, County of Henrico
(804) 501-5732
bon@co.henrico.va.us

Lynchburg City Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Susan Clark
Victim Witness Director
Office of the Commonwealth’s Attorney, City of Lynchburg
(434) 455-3766
sclark@ocalynchburg.com

Mathews County Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Sheriff Mark Barrick
(804) 725-7177
sheriff@co.mathews.va.us

Monticello Area Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

(Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville)

For more information contact:

Jon Zug
Assistant Commonwealth’s Attorney, Albemarle County
(434) 972-4072
jzug@albemarle.org

Newport News Fatality and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Synetheia N. Newby
Office of the Commonwealth’s Attorney - Victim/Witness
(757) 926-7257
snewby@nngov.com

Norfolk Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Linda L. Bryant

Senior Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk

Linda.Bryant@norfolk.gov

Philip G. Evans

Senior Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk

(757) 664-4815

Phil.Evans@norfolk.gov

Northern Neck/Essex Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

(Counties of Essex, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland)

For more information contact:

Marcie Lawhead

Special Agent, Virginia State Police

(804) 553-3539

vafinest1@gmail.com

Pulaski County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Mary Beth Pulsifer

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley

(540) 639-9592

communityoutreach@wrcnrva.org

City of Richmond Child and Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Mary Langer

Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Richmond

(804) 646-2949

langerme@ci.richmond.va.us

Roanoke Valley Regional Family and Intimate Partner

Violence Fatality Review Team

(County of Roanoke, Cities of Roanoke and Salem, Town of Vinton)

For more information contact:

Melissa Ratcliff Harper

Forensic Nurse Examiner

Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital

(540) 521-0365 or (540) 266-6025

mrharper@carilionclinic.org

Washington/Bristol Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

(County of Washington, City of Bristol)

For more information contact:

Nicole Price

Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney, Washington County

(276) 676-6291

Nicole.Price@provenprosecutor.org

Jerry Wolfe

Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Bristol

jawolfe@bristolva.org

(276) 645-7200

From the Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (October 15, 2013).