States and Territories are now preparing to submit Fiscal Year 2017 STOP Violence Against Women Grants applications to the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

In an effort to provide as much support as possible to STOP administrators during this time period, the ALSO STAAR Project is releasing this Administrators’ Corner issue, which is focused on STOP Implementation Plans (IPs).

The 2017 STOP Formula Grant Solicitation was released on May 18, 2017 with a due date of June 28. The FY 2017 STOP IP is the second STOP Implementation Plan that has been developed by States and Territories after passage of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 2013). Many STOP administrators have been in their position for three years or fewer, however, and the 2017 IPs mark the first STOP planning process that they have led, and the first IP that they develop and submit to OVW.

Background on STOP Implementation Plans

States and Territories developed and submitted the first STOP IPs in 1995, after the passage of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994. All jurisdictions submitted plans to implement the STOP Formula Grant Program pursuant to the VAWA requirement that “grantees and subgrantees shall develop a plan for implementation and shall consult and coordinate with nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs, including sexual assault and domestic violence victim services programs and describe how the State will address the needs of underserved populations.”

Pursuant to VAWA 2013, all States and Territories applying for STOP Formula Grant funds must design and incorporate a planning process that is highly inclusive. As part of this process, the State or Territory administering agency is required to consult and coordinate in the planning process with a number of specified entities. Documentation of these efforts must be submitted along with the STOP IP, which must demonstrate the participation of all required entities and illustrate how their input was incorporated into the plan. Included in the list of entities are all of the State-recognized and Federally-recognized Indian Tribes located within a State.

Implementation Plans must also incorporate the requirements detailed in the 2016 STOP Regulations. An original set of regulations providing detail about STOP Formula Grants was published in 1995. In order to make them consistent with VAWA 2013, and previous reauthorizing language from 2000 and 2005, a new set of regulations was finalized and published on November 29, 2016. The

1 Eighty-four individuals who registered for the 2017 STOP Administrators meeting responded to the “temperature check” survey that was included in the registration materials. Thirty-nine respondents indicated that they had been in their position for three years or fewer, and 5 did not answer the question.

2 Violence Against Women Act, 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg—1(c)(2). For the full text, go to http://1.usa.gov/1aSql6d.

3 Conforming STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Regulations to Statutory Change; Definitions and Confidentiality Requirements Applicable to All OVW Grant Programs. 28 C.F.R. Part 90 et seq. (Nov. 29, 2016). The full text of the regulations can be found at http://bit.ly/
regulations include language that provides clarifying information on STOP Implementation Plan requirements. One of the most significant changes contained in the regulations is that a full Implementation Plan will now be submitted every four years beginning with the 2017 Implementation Plans — a change from the three-year period that had previously been required.

States and Territories may be at different stages of completion of their STOP applications. Some jurisdictions may be continuing to assemble the Implementation Plan, using input received from the STOP implementation planning committee, and information received from the larger consultation. A number of States submitted draft Implementation Plans to their OVW program manager for review prior to release of the FY 2017 STOP solicitation, and may now be making changes based on feedback received. This may also be a time when demographic information about a State or Territory is being cross-analyzed with information received about the barriers to safety that victims face; gaps in systems charged with the responsibility of holding offenders accountable; and the specific and unique needs and challenges encountered by individual survivors who identify with culturally specific populations, population-specific communities, Tribes, and other underserved populations. Some States and Territories may be making final decisions about STOP priorities, and refining goals and objectives for the four-year period.

We encourage you to contact the ALSO STAAR Project for technical assistance if you have any questions about your State or Territory STOP IP, resources that are available to assist with IP development, or anything related to sub-recipient programming.

This AC issue is intended to:

• Provide support to STOP administrators during the final Implementation Plan development process;
• List and link to the resources that are available to STOP administrators as they continue to coordinate with STOP planning committees to put the finishing touches on the State or Territory IP;

• Highlight key changes to the STOP IPs pursuant to VAWA 2013 and the 2016 STOP regulations; and

• Offer guidance on documentation of the planning committee and describing the larger consultation process.

The issue also contains a follow-up to the 2017 STOP Administrators Meeting written by Quenette Walton entitled “STOP at the Intersections: A Reflection,” and an update on technical assistance offered by Women of Color Network, Inc. As in every issue, the AC provides information on relevant upcoming events that STOP administrators or subgrantees are eligible to attend, a list of emails sent out to the STOP administrator email list (“Check Box”), and STAAR Project updates.

The STAAR Project is available to provide tailored and individualized consultation and technical assistance throughout the STOP Grant cycle. Please contact us with any questions you may have about the STOP program.

- Mary Malefyt Seighman, AC Editor and Director of Policy and Justice Initiatives, ALSO

STOP Implementation Plan Resources

There are a number of materials that are designed to assist with the STOP Implementation Plans (IPs), as well as the planning process. They are all intended to provide support during these phases of work, and as you finalize work on an IP and prepare to submit it to the Office on Violence Against Women as part of an application for STOP Formula Grant Program funds. The following materials are available online, or by contacting the ALSO STAAR Project.

Implementation Plan Checklist

The Implementation Plan Checklist was developed and distributed by the Office on Violence Against Women. It contains all of the elements that must be included in a FY 2017 STOP Implementation Plan.

Implementation Plan Tool (forthcoming 2017)

The STOP Implementation Plan Tool (“IP Tool”) is designed to assist STOP administrators with the development and writing of a STOP Implementation Plan (STOP IP). It tracks the elements required for a STOP Implementation Plan that are included in the Office on Violence Against Women Implementation Plan Checklist (“Checklist”). The Checklist elements appear in the IP Tool in the same order as they do in the Checklist, using the same outline numbers and letters. The Implementation Plan Tool will be released after the updated OVW Frequently Asked Questions about the STOP Formula Grant Program has been disseminated.

Implementation Plan Template Packet

The Implementation Plan Template Packet contains three resources for use in implementation planning, and writing a State or Territory IP. The Word Template and the Excel Template workbook are available upon request from alsostaarprojectta@also-chicago.org (view-only versions are available at the ALSO STAAR Project website here). The three components of the IP Template Packet are:

• Implementation Plan Template is a Word Template that is designed to be used in the creation of a STOP Implementation Plan. The Template offers a formatted, ready-to-use IP structure
that incorporates all relevant VAWA 2013 and 2016 regulation requirements. The Template tracks the OVW Implementation Plan Checklist and the Implementation Plan Tool.

• **STOP Planning Participation Workbook** is an Excel workbook with worksheets for organizing and keeping track of planning committee member participation in the STOP planning process, and outreach to and consultation with Tribes.

• The **Guide** explains the purposes of the Template and Workbook, and their features and uses.

**Implementation Plan Webinars, Conference Calls, and Virtual Office Hours**

**Webinar: Implementation Plans and Calculations (November 10, 2016).** Presenters: Marnie Shiels, OVW Attorney Advisor, and Amy Loder OVW Associate Director.

This webinar provided information about various STOP costs that must be calculated including the 20% sexual assault set-aside, match, and the PREA set-aside.

Webinar slides available [here](#). Webinar video/audio recording available [here](#).

**Virtual Office Hours (December 14, 2016, and January 11, 2017).**

The STAAR Project held online office hours to support STOP Administrators with implementation planning. A transcript combining both dates’ online chats can be found [here](#).

**Webinar for all OVW Grant Recipients: Conforming STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Regulations to Statutory Change; Definitions and Confidentiality Requirements Applicable to All OVW Grant Programs (January 5, 2017).** Presenter: Marnie Shiels, OVW Attorney Advisor.

This webinar provided an overview of the 2016 STOP regulations for all OVW grant recipients. Slides from the webinar are available [here](#).

**Conference Calls for STOP Administrators on the “Conforming STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Regulations to Statutory Change” Regulations (January 12, 2017, at 11 am ET and 4 pm ET).** Presenter: Marnie Shiels, OVW Attorney Advisor.

These conference calls provided information about the 2016 STOP regulations that is specific to the STOP Formula Grant Program. Recording of the 11 am call available [here](#). Recording of the 4 pm call available [here](#).

**Webinar on STOP and SAS Pass-Throughs and Administrative Funds (April 20, 2017, 4 pm ET).** Presenter: Marnie Shiels, OVW Attorney Advisor.

This webinar explains STOP and SAS grant requirements for pass-through funding and administrative costs. The webinar video is available [here](#).

**Promising Programs and Practices?**

Are there individuals, agencies, organizations, or collaborations in your State or Territory that are developing or using model approaches or practices?

We would love to learn more about them and possibly feature them in an article. Please send your input to mseighman@also-chicago.org.
The following information is included here to provide guidance for use in developing the portions of a STOP Implementation Plan that address the STOP planning committee, as well as the larger consultation process. Much of it is excerpted from the ALSO STAAR Project’s forthcoming revised STOP Implementation Plan Tool. The Tool will be released later in 2017, once the Office on Violence Against Women disseminates an updated version of Frequently Asked Questions on the STOP Formula Grants Program.

A STOP Implementation Plan is required as part of a state or territorial application for STOP funding. Beyond serving as a grant application requirement, a STOP IP can also serve as a cornerstone in a state’s or territory’s overall strategy for addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Moreover, the STOP planning process can serve as a model process within the state or territory. It may provide one of the only opportunities in the jurisdiction for key stakeholders from such a wide variety of disciplines and communities to consider together how to best serve victims and hold offenders accountable. As such, it is an opportunity for administrators of STOP funds to learn from:

• The collective expertise and experience of those in the jurisdiction whose work is dedicated to curtailing the violence, coercion, and control perpetrated by offenders;
• Those who work with victims to protect their safety;
• Those who help survivors achieve positive outcomes in the civil legal system;
• Individuals that support survivor participation in criminal cases, as well as those in other systems that impact a survivor’s individual and family needs; and
• A diverse array of communities affected by the violence.

Planning Committee Membership

In section II(B) of the OVW Implementation Plan Checklist, it is stated that an

VAWA and STOP Regulations

For those who wish to view the statutory and regulatory sections that govern the STOP program, links to the U.S. Code and the Code of Federal Regulations are provided below.

The U.S. Code sections that contain the STOP Grant-related provisions of VAWA 2013 are as follows:

42 U.S.C. § 13925 (Definitions)
42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (Purpose of program and grants)
42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-1 (State grants)
42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-2 (Definitions and grant conditions)
42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-3 (General terms and conditions)
42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-4 (Rape exam payments)
42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-5 (Costs for criminal charges and protection orders)
42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-8 (Polygraph prohibition)

The federal regulations governing the STOP Grants program were revised in 2016 and are published at 28 CFR Part 90.
Implementation Plan must include “[documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process: (within the Checklist, cross out and note “N/A” to the right if any of these entities is not applicable (e.g., if there is no dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition in the State or Territory; if there are no State or Federally recognized tribes in the State).”]

The following are the entities that must be part of the STOP planning committee, pursuant to the Checklist. VAWA definitions, and suggestions related to these entities, are included here.

Planning Committee membership must include, at a minimum:

• State sexual assault coalition.

• State domestic violence coalition.

• Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition.

• Law enforcement entity or state law enforcement organization. The law enforcement representative(s) on the planning committee will, ideally, have expertise and experience on domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases; possess an understanding of common and emerging issues; and be familiar with best practices for law enforcement responses to the four crime areas.

• Prosecution entity or state prosecution organization. Prosecution entities on the planning committee should be experienced with charging, working with victim-witnesses, and trying domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking offenders, as well as best practices for working on these cases.

• A court or the state Administrative Office of the Courts. The court representative can be the designated domestic or family violence point of contact within the state Administrative Office of the Courts, or can be a representative of a court that has

Implementation Plan Format and Structure

The following structure and formatting is recommended for STOP Implementation Plans:

• Cover page that includes the State or Territory name, the State or Territory administering agency and division, the date on which the IP was submitted, and the four-year range that the IP covers.

• Table of contents that includes section headings and subheadings. If possible, these should appear in the order that they appear in the Checklist. If this is not possible, it is helpful to include the section numbers/letters and section heading and sub-heading to which a section corresponds (e.g., IV(B)(2) Plan Priorities and Approaches - General descriptions of the types of programs and projects that will be supported with STOP dollars).

• Margins no smaller than 1 inch on all sides.

• Text body font that is no smaller than 11-point.

• Running headers or footers that include the name of the State or Territory, the State or Territory administering agency and division, and the calendar year in which the IP was submitted.

• Page numbers.

• Avoid duplicating information in multiple locations within the IP. Instead, use cross-references to the section containing the information. (e.g., “See Section III(A) for data on population demographics.”)

• Consider using charts, tables, graphs, and other methods to clearly communicate complex information and related data, or to address more than one IP element.
jurisdiction over civil or criminal domestic or dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases. Consider including both State and Tribal court representation on the planning committee.

The term “courts” is defined in VAWA as any civil or criminal, tribal, and Alaska Native Village, Federal, State, local or territorial court having jurisdiction to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including immigration, family, juvenile, and dependency courts, and the judicial officers serving in those courts, including judges, magistrate judges, commissioners, justices of the peace, or any other person with decision-making authority. 42 U.S.C. § 13925(a)(2).

• Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions. Tribal coalitions are present in a number of states, and can provide input on a broad range of issues related to Tribes, supporting victims, and holding offenders accountable on Tribal land. If no tribal coalition exists in the State, reach out to individual Tribes, regional tribal consortia, and tribal victim service advocates that have knowledge of the barriers to victim safety and offender accountability on Tribal land within the State.

Please keep in mind the requirement that the state engage in meaningful consultation with all state and federally recognized tribes in the state, and should consider committee members that can assist with the broader consultation process.

“Tribal coalition” is defined by VAWA as an established nonprofit, nongovernmental Indian organization, Alaska Native organization, or a Native Hawaiian organization that –

Provides education, support, and technical assistance to member Indian service providers in a manner that enables those member providers to establish and maintain culturally appropriate services, including shelter and rape crisis services, designed to assist Indian women and the dependents of those women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and

is comprised of board and general members that are representative of –

the member service providers described in subparagraph (A), and

the tribal communities in which the services are being provided.

• Population specific organizations representing the most significant underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the State other than tribes (which are addressed separately).

Section 90.12(e) of the STOP/VAWA regulations implements 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-1(i)(2)(E). States and Territories have discretion to determine “the most significant” underserved populations in the jurisdiction. An explanation of how the State or Territory selected and meaningfully consulted with the identified populations is required in section II(D)(4) of the Implementation Plan Checklist.

VAWA defines the terms “population specific organizations,” “underserved populations,” and “culturally specific” as follows:

“Population specific organizations”: a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that primarily serves members of a specific underserved population and has demonstrated experience and expertise providing targeted services to members of that specific underserved population. 42 U.S.C. § 13925(a)(21).
“Underserved populations” means populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General or by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate. 42 U.S.C. § 13925(a)(39).

“Culturally specific” means primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups (as defined in section 1707(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 300u-6(g)). The Public Health Service Act defines “racial and ethnic minority groups” as American Indians (including Alaska Natives, Eskimos, and Aleuts), Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics. “Hispanics” means individuals whose origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or any other Spanish-speaking country. 42 U.S.C. § 300u-6(g).

- Other, if relevant (including survivors, probation, parole, etc.).

The 2016 regulations state that States should include probation and parole entities in the planning process, and are also encouraged to include survivors of domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. It is helpful if the probation and parole representatives have knowledge of and experience working on specialized units devoted to supervision of offenders in any of the four crime areas.

The regulations note that including survivors in the planning process necessitates addressing safety and confidentiality during survivor recruitment and consultation.

“Other” may also include other relevant entities including, but not limited to: health care representatives (private or public health departments), Indian Health Services; public and private mental health care providers; university researchers; faith leaders; legal services and private attorneys; schools; professional associations for key disciplines such as judges; and business leaders or others that the jurisdiction determines are needed for the planning process.

**Planning Committee Documentation**

The OVW Checklist states the following about the required documentation:

At a minimum, this documentation must include the following for each planning committee member:

1. Which category the participant represents of the entities listed in 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-1(c)(2), such as law enforcement, state coalition, or population specific organization;
2. Whether they were informed about meetings;
3. Whether they attended meetings;
4. Whether they were given drafts of the implementation plan to review;
5. Whether they submitted comments on the draft;
6. Whether they received a copy of the final plan and the summary of major concerns;
7. Any significant concerns with the final plan.

It is advisable to keep detailed documentation on file about the consultation process. This should include how planning committee members reviewed the draft STOP plan and solicited input, and how the input was incorporated into the final plan. The records can take the form of emails showing the date the implementation plan was sent to individuals, memos, or other communication records. Records of comments should also be kept in the form of emails or other written

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1 28 CFR § 90.12(b)(4)-(5).
2 Id.
feedback, or written compilations of comments with attribution to planning team members. The detailed consultation records should be kept on file in the event OVW requests additional documentation.

STOP administrators can distribute the Implementation Planning Process Documentation of Collaboration (DOC) form or a comparable document to each individual or organization that participated in the planning process. Possible supporting documentation showing the participation of individuals in STOP planning processes includes:

- Meeting agendas;
- Meeting sign-in sheets;
- Conference call or webinar recordings, notes, or transcripts;
- Reviewer comments and tracked changes within draft IPs or other related materials; and
- Email messages.

Members of the planning team do not have to be physically present during the process. Documentation of participation in webinars, conference calls, or surveys can be used to show their participation. The STOP IP should reference the documentation. However, only the Documentation of Collaboration form or a comparable document should be submitted with the IP. The rest of the documentation should remain on file and available in the event it is needed.

Documentation should also demonstrate meaningful participation in the planning process. For example, it can be helpful to provide evidence that each required participant was able to:

- Raise and discuss concerns and issues related to the discipline or community/population that he or she represented at the meeting(s);
- See and provide comments on the draft STOP IP;
- Receive a final copy of the IP; and
- Comment on whether the final IP adequately addressed concerns that the participant raised.

RESOURCE: STOP Planning Entity Participation Log

This resource is a worksheet within the STOP Planning Participation Workbook (part of the ALSO STAAR Project’s STOP Formula Grants Implementation Planning Template Packet) can help with record-keeping on who has been invited to participate in the planning process, and how they participated. To view a PDF of the STOP Planning Entity Participation Log, go to the above link; however, the writable/fillable Excel workbook is not available for download. To obtain a fillable workbook, email ALSOSTAARProjectTA@also-chicago.org.

The log allows for tracking of a number of key facts that are important to keep on file in the event OVW has questions about the way that the STOP planning process was conducted. There are fields to record specific aspects of the consultation process including:

- Invitee names;
- Whether they are a planning committee member or a member of the larger consultation;
- The type of entity;
- The methods used for contacting them;
- Dates of contact and responses;
- The types of consultation opportunities offered;
- Whether they participated in planning sessions;
- Whether they received a copy of the draft IP and any significant comments that they made on it; and
- Whether the comments were addressed in the final plan.
Letters of support, signed statements, or similar documentation can serve as evidence of participation in these key processes in STOP planning. It is recommended that any letters or statements be unique, rather than form letters that are identical or nearly so. If individuals offer input and assistance to the STOP administrator outside of the formal implementation planning process, it should be described here, as well.

Consultation with Other Partners

Beyond the STOP planning committee, there are a number of other entities with whom the state or territory must consult and coordinate in the development of a STOP implementation plan. The OVW Checklist requires that an implementation plan submitted to OVW must include “[a] description of consultation with other collaboration partners not included in the planning committee.”

This must include, at a minimum:

- Sexual assault victim service providers and domestic violence victim service providers.

  The consultation process may include other victim service providers, in addition to domestic violence and sexual assault providers. VAWA defines “victim service provider” as a nonprofit, nongovernmental, or tribal organization, or rape crisis center, including a State or tribal coalition, that assists or advocates for domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking victims. The term includes domestic violence shelters, faith-based organizations, and other organizations, with a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. 42 U.S.C. § 13925(a)(43).

- All state and federally recognized tribes. Documentation must include a description of efforts to reach tribes and how tribes were meaningfully consulted.

  All State- and Federally-recognized Tribes must be invited to participate in the planning process. While tribal coalitions, consortia, and other tribal organizations can serve as members of the planning committee, these organizations cannot substitute for the inclusion of all Tribes as part of the larger consultation. See §90.12 of the STOP regulations.

  - Population specific organizations, representatives from underserved populations, and culturally specific populations. The plan must include information on how the state selected and meaningfully consulted with the included organizations, including how the state considered both demographics and barriers/historical lack of access to services for each population.

    For this requirement, list the population specific organizations, underserved populations, and culturally specific populations identified and included in the larger planning process consultation. Discuss the ways in which the State or Territory solicited input from the organizations and populations, and incorporated input into the planning process, and how it was synthesized into the final plan. Consider including a description of the ways in which the input from these groups shaped the priorities, goals, and objectives set by the planning committee, and how the input is represented in the final IP.

    For information about demographic information regarding the population within the State or Territory, and how that information was used to identify underserved populations and culturally specific populations, the plan can cross-reference to the portion of the plan that addresses OVW Checklist Section III (Needs and Context).

Finally, the plan should also provide information on any others that were consulted but not part of the planning committee. For this portion of the plan, list any additional disciplines, populations, communities, and individuals that participated in the larger consultation process for the implementation plan. Provide information on how their input shaped the plan.
The Tribal Consultation Worksheet is a spreadsheet within the STOP Planning Participation Workbook (part of the ALSO STAAR Project’s STOP Formula Grants Implementation Planning Template Packet) can help with record-keeping on outreach to Tribes located within the State. The worksheet provides a place to record key information including:

- The names of each Tribe with which the State must consult and coordinate as part of the STOP planning process;
- Whether a Tribe is Federally-recognized, State-recognized, or both; and
- Allows for tracking of a number of key facts that are important to keep on file in the event OVW has questions about the way that the STOP planning process was conducted.

The Tribal Consultation Worksheet contains fields to record specific aspects of the tribal consultation process including:

- Name of Tribe;
- Whether the Tribe has Federal or State recognition;
- Names of initial contacts, how that individual was identified, why they were selected, whether that person serves as a victim advocate; and
- Outreach methods, dates, and results of contacts.

The Tribal Consultation Worksheet is part of the Implementation Plan Template Packet. A PDF of the Worksheet is available at the STAAR Project website - however, the writable/fillable Excel workbook is not available for download. To obtain a fillable workbook, contact ALSOSTAARProjectTA@also-chicago.org.

In March 2017, STOP Administrators gathered in Tucson, Arizona to follow up from the 2016 joint meeting of STOP Administrators and State and Territorial Coalitions that was entitled, “Working at the Intersections: Promoting Access and Accountability.” Last year, STOP Administrators and coalition directors gathered for an introduction to statewide planning and programming through an intersectional lens. Dr. Monique Morris, of the National Black Women’s Justice Institute, explained important concepts, including the differences between intersectionality and inclusion. She and other experts, including OVW technical assistance providers, shared broad strategies for incorporating an intersectional approach into STOP and Coalition work. This year, STOP Administrators came together to follow up on last year’s meeting by taking a deeper dive into intersectionality, learning about strategies for STOP planning and implementation, and looking more closely at underserved populations and technical assistance that is available.

This year’s meeting theme was, “STOP at the Intersections: Meeting Survivors Where They Are.” Meeting survivors where they are means being sensitive to the cultural attitudes and needs of those impacted by sexual assault and/or domestic violence, while slowly introducing conversations with staff to improve
communication with the population that is being served. For instance, transgender women of color are a particularly underserved population in communities across the United States. The Human Rights Campaign Trans People of Color Coalition (2015) note the uniqueness of this population through the extreme violence many in this community experience. In 2015, at least 21 people - nearly all of them transgender women of color - have lost their lives to various types of violence such as shootings, stabbings, and blunt force trauma. In 2016, that number increased to 23 homicides (Le Miere, 2017). Since January 2017, GLAAD found that there has been a steady increase in homicides of transgender individuals including 10 trans women of color, and projects an increase in 2017 over 2017 homicides (GLAAD, 2017; Le Miere, 2017). Because trans women of color are overwhelmingly victims of anti-transgender violence, these women live at the intersections of transphobia, racism, sexism, and criminalization. This often leads to high rates of poverty, unemployment, and homelessness (GLAAD, 2017). In order to recognize and respond to the cultural attitudes and needs of trans women of color, it is necessary to understand and examine how this group of women are particularly vulnerable to multiple forms of victimization, and subject to considerably worse outcomes.

Building upon last year’s meeting, OVW staff shared their commitment to supporting STOP Administrators in addressing the needs of diverse populations and organizations. OVW representatives paid particular attention to the need to understand the multiple identities of underserved and underrepresented populations.

The keynote speaker, Ms. Falilah Bilal (National Black Women’s Justice Institute) echoed the sentiments of last year’s meeting and OVW’s commitment to supporting STOP Administrators as they sorted through ways to put the survivor at the center through an intersectional lens. Ms. Bilal highlighted why intersectionality cannot wait and provided context. Centering the lived experience of survivors sometimes means changing established plans in order to address the diversity, specific challenges, and unique needs of survivors.

Following Ms. Bilal’s remarks, STOP Administrators attended breakout sessions that discussed topics such as consulting with tribes, addressing the needs of underserved populations (e.g., older adults, people of color, LGBTQ, people with disabilities, etc.), and funding sexual assault programs. The breakout sessions allowed STOP Administrators to consider the ways that they can implement what Dr. Morris, OVW, and Ms. Bilal introduced—meeting survivors where they are. For example, the session on consulting with tribes emphasized ways to build relationships with tribes and how to utilize available technical assistance to better address the needs of tribes.

STOP Administrators also learned about creative ways to assist survivors with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), older women, individuals who identify as LGBTQ, and communities of color. Funding sexual assault programs focused on grant processes, paying particular attention to meaningfully addressing SA in states and/or territories, and assessing the capacity of dual programs to provide sexual assault services. Together, these breakout sessions created opportunities for STOP Administrators to practice working at the intersections, and facilitated critical conversations about the role of STOP Administrators as leaders of efforts to support advocacy and services for all survivors.

Following the breakout sessions, STOP Administrators gathered to intentionally apply the meeting themes to their implementation
plans and other aspects of their grant management duties. Likewise, STOP Administrators were reminded of what intersectionality is not. Intersectionality is not a label. It is not an additive approach where you’re estimating the collective impact of race, class, gender, age, ability, religion, etc. It cannot be flattened to terms like ‘inclusion’ or ‘exclusion’ (Hankivsky, 2012; Radfemfatale, 2017).

STOP Administrators were reminded that intersectionality is complex and requires an examination of personal assumptions. So, let’s explore what is at the crux of intersectionality. Intersectionality focuses on examining how social locations and structural forces interact to shape and influence human experiences (Hankivsky, 2012, p. 1713). Social locations are the groups people belong to because of their place in history and society. Social locations are defined by a person’s gender, race, social class, age, ability, religion, sexual orientation, geographic location, etc. Structural forces on the other hand, are the institutions that shape opportunities in America. Structural forces align to create patterns of disenfranchisement, poverty, and poor health. However, these factors—social locations and structural forces—when combined, marginalize individuals and populations based on race, gender, social class, marital status, sexual orientation, religion, etc. As such, intersectionality helps explain how social locations, structural forces, and organizations shape all of our lives (Weldon, 2008). This means that we have to intentionally think about how racism, sexism, classism, heterosexism, ableism, etc. interact as social systems to disadvantage people (Cooper, 2017, p. 231).

Through the framework of intersectionality, we create the space to explore the possibility of simultaneously experiencing the effects of privilege and penalty, which often places certain groups in opposition to one another (e.g., male/female; elderly/young; Black/White; rich/poor, etc.). In other words, we cannot ask people to prioritize their oppression and identities. In fact, intersectionality helps us understand why structural issues have significant social and legal ramifications. Ultimately, intersectionality helps us understand differences and intentionally addressing them (Radfemfatale, 2017).

Thus, understanding what intersectionality is not places us in a position to grapple with what intersectionality is. It also forces us to push ourselves to learn and make mistakes as we work towards understanding another’s truth and another’s lived experience. Because we may operate from an uninterrogated position of privilege, we may make mistakes. We may even unintentionally offend those with whom we would like to collaborate and from whom we would like to learn. We make mistakes because we are human and because we are breaking new ground and reaching out in ways that may not have been done before.

We cannot ask people to prioritize their oppression and identities.

I offer the following strategies to STOP Administrators who are beginning to work at the intersections:

• Apologize for any mistakes, as nothing else can happen until you acknowledge them.
• Examine personal assumptions that contribute to the marginalization of individuals’ identities.
• Collect data on what is happening on the margins for survivors.
• Identify the power within the margins, and how the identified power impacts the lived experiences of survivors.
• Intentionally look at the needs of the underserved, unserved, and inadequately served populations.
• Be open to discussions that help facilitate change.

In addition, to the aforementioned strategies,
below are some questions aimed at helping you to assess state/territorial and subgrantee work related to intersectionality:

- Who is being provided services? Who (e.g., older adults, people of color, LBGTQ individuals, people with disabilities, individuals with limited English proficiency, etc.) is being compared to whom (e.g., the dominant culture)? Why?
- Who is the grant for and does it advance the needs of those it proposes to serve
- Are the services framed within the current historical, cultural, political, economic, societal, and/or situational context, and where possible, does it reflect self-identified needs of affected communities (Hankivsky & Cormier, 2009)?
- Which identities are relevant or not directly relevant, and why (Winker & Degele, 2011)?
- How will interactions at individual levels of experience be linked to social institutions and broader structures and processes of power?
- How will human commonalities and differences be recognized without resorting to essentialism, or be oblivious to historical and contemporary patterns of inequality (Cole, 2008)?

Practicing from an intersectional frame is difficult; however, “intersectionality does make apparent the importance of new ways of framing the complexity of human life and social inequalities” (Hankivsky, 2012, p. 1718). The challenges presented by the discussions at the 2016 Joint Meeting and the 2017 meeting for STOP Administrators raise important questions about who, what, when, where, why, and how to incorporate intersectionality into STOP-funded work. Furthermore, the challenges presented underscore what is required for intentional, inclusive, and effective service provisions. To remain at the forefront, STOP Administrators can continue to explore and discuss the implications of intersectionality in their work. We can all seek ways to apply intersectionality as a framework for improving understandings of and responses to the complexities of people’s lives and experiences, and ultimately meet survivors where they are at.

References


No Author. (2017). My feminism will be intersectional or it will be bullshit. Retrieved from http://tigerbeatdown.com/2011/10/10/my-feminism-will-be-intersectional-or-it-will-be-bullshit/


We are pleased to announce our 2016-2018 STOP project developed specifically to work with STOP administrators to strengthen and expand your work in and with historically oppressed, marginalized and emerging populations.

The Underserved Populations Implementation Project: Reaching the Spectrum of Survivors will provide training and technical assistance to STOP Administrators and Coalition Executive Directors to assist them in better identifying and reaching un-served, underserved and inadequately served communities, and to enhance their distribution of funding to community-based organizations designed to serve these communities.

Since 2010, WOCN, Inc. has provided training and technical assistance to STOP administrators based on the Three Tier System (3-TS). The 3-TS originally developed the 3-Tier or 3-T’s System for STOP Administrators to enhance their outreach and services to (1) un-served, (2) underserved and (3) inadequately served populations.

This innovative approach is intended to provide assistance with STOP planning and implementation in the following ways related to un-served, underserved, and inadequately served populations:

- Identify “un-served, underserved, and inadequately served” populations in their states;
- Better understand the intersections of oppressions and needs;
- Better engage, collaborate with and become “Aspiring Allies”;
- Increase and/or expand women of color (WOC) and other marginalized leadership in the state planning and implementation process to provide funding, and programming;
- Better develop, increase and sustain accessible and attainable funding opportunities for the CBOs serving these populations;
- Develop and implement innovative funding strategies for new grassroots pilot programs; and
- Improve and/or increase training and technical assistance for CBOs.

The WOCN, Inc. 2011-2016 projects, offered the following technical assistance and training opportunities:

WOCN’s Level I Action Meeting for STOP Administrators.
This is the foundation of the 3-TS Technical Assistance and Training Program. This meeting improves the capacity of service providers to reach and provide resources to un-served, underserved, and inadequately served populations in the following ways:

- **Apply the 3-Tier System to Better Identify Underserved Populations.** Objective: Enable service providers to use the 3-Tier System in overall strategic planning and map shared resources and strategies for responding to the needs of systemically and/or historically marginalized populations.
- **Become a Stronger Aspiring Ally to**
**Underserved Populations.** Objective: Help service providers to expand supportive strategies, values, and resources for bolstering communities and grassroots leadership.

- **Build Community Relationships Effectively Across Cultures.** Objective: Enable service providers to expand strategies and tools for developing relationships with un-served, underserved, and inadequately served communities.

- **Develop Innovative TA & Funding Practices.** Objective: Give service providers additional perspectives, models, resources, and methods for: (1) outreach; TA provision; and distribution of funds to culturally specific, community-based programs whose primary constituents are un-served, underserved, and inadequately served communities.

**Build Effective and Innovative Responses for Un-served, Underserved and Inadequately Served Populations in the Implementation Plan.** Objective: Facilitate the development of a list of commitments and actions to take forward in relation to reaching and resourcing un-served, underserved, and inadequately served communities.

**WOCN’s Level Two Action Meeting for STOP Administrators**

This meeting builds on the 3-TS learnings from Level One and provides platforms for service providers to transform the way they see, understand, plan and implement their work. This training offers a deeper lens for service providers to reflect, assess, and strengthen the progress of STOP Administrators’ work. Post-meeting, participants are better able to identify, reach, and resource 3-Tier Populations and integrate the 3-Tier System approach in their STOP planning and implementation plan. The components and learning objectives of this meeting include the following:

- **Review of the 3-TS Approach.** Objective: Review and clarify the purpose and multiple uses of the 3-TS. Participants reapply the 3-TS to discover new or emerging underserved populations and their needs.

- **Assess Your Progress in Better Identifying, Reaching and Resourcing 3-Tier Populations.** Objective: Identify and share new learnings, approaches and opportunities used. Identify the gaps, and why and how goals were reached and not reached.

- **Improve the Reach, Accessibility, and Effectiveness of RFPs:** Objectives: Share and discuss strategies that can shape RFPs to be more accessible, relevant, and appropriate to culturally-specific CBOs. Share and discuss strategies that enable RFPs to address and support emerging issues and pilot programs for the 3-Tier populations and communities.

- **Enhance Funding Practices.** Objectives: Review information on the funding landscape and culturally-specific CBO needs. Review and discuss successful case studies on innovative funding practices for underserved populations. Begin to consider new and innovative funding strategies.

- **Unpack Current Statewide or Regional Plan for Underserved Populations.** Objectives: Identify the ways in which current plans are/are not reflective of the intersectional needs of 3 Tier populations/communities. Assess the realistic capacity and sustainability of current goals. Identify the pros and cons of working with a community-based planning team. Identify ways in which learnings from the previous sessions can enhance existing plans, goals, and create new ones.

- **Name and Overcome Barriers to New and Innovative Plan Goals for Underserved Populations.** Objectives: Build on the previous sessions to identify varied levels of barriers to implementing new ideas and practical solutions. Participants brainstorm ways to overcome barriers.

- **Translate New Goals into Work Plan Strategies.** Objectives: Revisit new learnings to identify concepts, models
strategies, and their needed touchstones to enhance STOP Plan goals. Participants prioritize key goals, establish objectives/touchstones, and develop a timeline with existing and needed resources.

The WOCN 3-Tier System Online Toolkit
Access to this toolkit will help service providers organize learnings to further support their engagement with marginalized or “3-Tier” populations. The Toolkit is located [here](https://www.wocn.org/toolkit). The Toolkit also serves as another instrument for service providers to advance their support of local, state, national, and Tribal programs.

- **Section I** introduces important information used to place the 3-Tier System Tools in their most useful context and easiest application.
- **Section II** helps users prepare to reach 3-Tier populations.
- **Section III** contains ESSENTIAL TOOLS 3-7, which provide promising practices for implementation.
- Site visits to coach and consult service providers on long-term visioning, strategic plans, and compliance improvement.
- Continuing education webinars on promising practices in reaching and serving 3-Tier populations.

Statewide Collaboration Action Meetings.
This is a special convening with administrators, their sub-grantees and potential sub-grantees to improve statewide collaboration and to better outreach and serve underserved populations.

Promising practice resources bank accessible through the Online Toolkit.

As a result of the national 3-TS trainings held in prior years:

- 100% of participating STOP Administrators increased their knowledge and skills and would recommend this training to other Administrators; and
- 96% of Administrators planned to make changes in the way they develop and execute...
their next 3-year Implementation plan.

As a result of WOCN’s site visits with STOP administrators were enabled to:

• Better identify new underserved populations (75%)
• Build relationships to enhance and reach underserved populations (75%)
• Develop more culturally specific RFPs (62.5%);
• Increase funds to underserved populations (87.5%);
• Become better Aspiring Allies to underserved populations (87.5%); and
• Develop leadership to enhance reaching and resourcing underserved populations (100%).

As a result of WOCN’s Statewide Collaboration Meetings with Administrators and their key and potential sub-grantees, participants were enabled to:

• Network with advocates they did not know prior to the meeting (90%); and
• Develop new ideas to improve relationships with culturally specific programs (80%).

The 2016-2018 project will continue to assist STOP Administrators in identifying and including un-served, underserved, and inadequately served populations in their STOP Implementation Plans. It will continue to work and build on our previous work by improving coordination with STOP sub-grantees to better reach and serve underserved populations. This project will also provide a greater opportunity to bring Administrators and State Coalition Executive Directors (EDs) together for mutual learning and coordination on serving underserved populations.

While domestic violence (DV) and sexual assault (SA) affect women of all races and ethnicities, there are unique circumstances within communities of color, which may account for under-reporting. For example, immigrant survivors who face discrimination, racism, unemployment, isolation, and issues related to immigration status often fall through the cracks. LGBTQ and transgender survivors of color, whose assaults often go unreported, continue to experience severe forms of violence and higher rates of homicide in greater proportions than non-persons of color. This project will provide in-depth TA on better reaching and resourcing communities that are often thwarted when seeking appropriate services.

Over the next 18-months you will have opportunities to participate in and/or receive:

• A series of 1.5-day Statewide Collaboration Meetings to build effective collaboration between STOP administrators and community-based organizations serving underserved populations;
• A 1.5-day National Institute on creating More Effective RFPs and Implementation Plans for STOP administrators and State coalition directors;
• Several national webinars focusing on immigrant and LGBTQ Survivors, their families and communities and youth-serving community-based programs, and emerging issues/populations;

The Implementation Plan Template entitled, *A Guide to Effective Implementation Plan and Underserved Populations Identification and Planning Worksheet* created specifically to assist STOP administrators in their state planning and implementation process to better reach and resource un-served, underserved, and inadequately served populations and communities; and ongoing TA via phone calls, email, and video conferencing.

We look forward to continuing to work with you. Keep a look out for invitations to the above events.

For more information on WOCN’s 3-TS Technical Assistance and Training Program, please email Aleese Moore-Orbih, or call 844-962-6462, Ext. 705.
STAAR Project Updates

LINK Update

*In partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women, ALSO’s LINK Travel Assistance Program subsidizes STOP Formula Grant state and territory administrators and subgrantees to attend national conferences and trainings where they gain knowledge and experience to share and implement in their local communities.*

**End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) Annual Conference (Apr. 18-20, 2017–Orlando, FL)**

In partnership with OVW, ALSO sponsored a group of bilingual victim advocates to attend EVAWI’s 2017 International Conference on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Systems Change. The two organizations represented in this group are Ethiopian Tewahedo Social Services (Columbus, OH) and Voces Unidas for Justice (Colorado Springs, CO). Both of these STOP-funded organizations provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services to survivors from underserved immigrant and refugee communities.

As in previous years, EVAWI – an OVW funded national TA provider and ALSO collaborating partner – brought together law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, victim advocates, judges, parole and probation officers, medical personnel, faith community members, educators and others in this three-day conference. The agenda highlighted promising practices and emerging issues in sexual assault, domestic violence, and other forms of gender-based violence. This year’s conference had a particular focus on effective approaches to systems change.

ALSO consultant Quenette Walton, Ph.D., accompanied the LINK group to the EVAWI conference. The feedback she received from the LINK group was very positive. A blog post about the event will be posted on the ALSO website.

All LINK participants were asked to develop action plans demonstrating how they would apply what they learned. Listed below are the goals from participant action plans:

**Ohio - Beniam Cherinet (Ethiopian Tewahedo Social Services), Suad Mohamed (Ethiopian Tewahedo Social Services)**

Goal: To develop skills and empower [staff] with new information to provide quality services to victims and establish better and improved collaboration and partnership with other agencies.

**Colorado - Arianna Dominguez (Voces Unidas for Justice)**

Goal: To bridge the gap in best practice trauma informed response and the current response for those who interact with victims of sexual assault within the Colorado Springs justice system.

- Cristina Damiani, ALSO Program Manager

**2017 STOP Administrators Meeting**

On March 28-29, 2017, ALSO hosted its 10th annual meeting for STOP administrators. STOP administrators plan and implement the STOP Formula Grant Program in the 56 U.S. states, territories, and the District of Columbia. ALSO plans and executes the meeting in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Read the [blog](#).

**From Required to Inspired Within the STOP Formula Grant Program**

In the second of a two-part series of meetings designed to assist STOP Administrators with...
their STOP implementation planning and other points along the grant cycle, ALSO’s STAAR Project convened “From Required to Inspired: Unlocking Your Leadership Potential through Grant Administration,” in Chicago on November 15-16, 2016.

The meeting was attended by STOP Administrators from 13 states (Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia. Read the blog.

Highlights from the Underserved NGO

On January 31st - February 2nd, 2017, ALSO hosted the New Grantee Orientation (NGO) for the Grants for Outreach and Services to Underserved Populations in partnership with the Office on Violence Against Women. During this two and a half day meeting in Saint Paul, agencies from 14 cities around the country met to discuss various topics related to implementing and revamping anti-violence programs in their jurisdictions. Read the blog.

2016 Consolidated Youth Winter Institute

In partnership with the Office on Violence Against Women, the Consolidated Youth Technical Assistance Team consisting of ALSO, Break the Cycle, and Men Can Stop Rape, hosted the 2016 Consolidated Youth Winter Institute, “Learning from Each Other: Sharing Grantee Successes,” in San Diego on December 15-16, 2016. This Institute spotlighted current grantees’ work and provided an opportunity for them to share their knowledge and accomplishments among fellow Consolidated Youth Program grantees. Read the blog.

- Deirdre O’Rourke, ALSO Program Coordinator

Upcoming Events

Please seek approval from your OVW program specialist if you are using or plan to use OVW award funds to attend this event.

80th Annual Conference

(National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges)

This conference features plenary sessions with training tracks on family law, juvenile justice, child welfare, and family violence; as well as tracks featuring practical and innovative solutions are just the beginning of the educational offerings of the NCJFCJ’s 80th Annual Conference. Register here.

5th Annual Technology Summit


This unique 3-day training summit focuses on the intersection of technology and domestic & sexual violence, stalking, and trafficking. The conference is designed for advocates, law enforcement, and legal professionals who work with survivors of abuse. Participants will be given tools and information to respond to technology abuse, to enhance services for survivors of violence, and to hold offenders accountable.

National Institute on the Prosecution of Elder Abuse

Aug 8, 2017- Aug 11, 2017, Des Moines, Iowa
(National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life, the Office on Violence Against Women, and AEquitas)
The National Institute on the Prosecution of Elder Abuse (NIPEA) is a 3.5-day course designed to challenge prosecutors to reevaluate their approach to prosecuting elder abuse cases. Participants receive training on the dynamics of elder abuse as well as practical skills to successfully prosecute these cases. This program is pending final approval from OVW. Please do not make travel arrangements until you have received a confirmation packet from the registrar. Interested prosecutors may apply to attend by completing this survey. For assistance, please email Nina Reynolds or reach her by phone at (608) 237-3454.

Who Decides? The Unique Dynamics of Serving Survivors with Guardian

Aug 15, 2017, 1-2:30 PM ET
This webinar will be a primer on the particular issues that arise when a survivor has a guardian and give service providers guidance on issues such as substitute and supported decision making models of guardianship, consent to medical treatment or exams, and confidentiality. Register here.

The Effect of Upcoming Legislation on Domestic Violence Survivors

September 7, 2017, 2:00-2:30 PM ET (American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education)
In this final session, we will discuss the current political climate and federal level legislation that exists on gun violence that has the potential to positively or negatively impact survivors of domestic violence. Why is it important to update definitions of dating relationships? How does federal concealed carry reciprocity impact survivors of abuse? We will answer these questions and more in this final segment. Go to the website for more information about this event.

Continuing Judicial Skills in Domestic Violence Cases: Family Court Assignment

Course
Sep 8, 2017 8:00am - Sep 9, 2017 9:00am
MDT, Denver, CO (National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges)

This course is focused exclusively on judges who are assigned to family court. Participants attending this course will be better able to: evaluate whether domestic violence cases are appropriate for ADR processes in family courts, and, if so, develop safeguards to use in those cases; promote safety and accountability in all family court-related interventions; craft effective parenting orders to match unique family circumstances and needs; and determine the appropriate role of the family court to monitor and review custody/parenting decisions.

Technological Abuse: Evidence and Ethical Issues

September 12, 2017, 1:30-3:00 PM ET (American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education)
(Pending OVW approval) This is part two of a three-part webinar series for attorneys exploring technology and domestic violence. Part two of the series will outline the process for gathering and admitting evidence of technological abuse. Participants will learn how to provide clients with the tools to assist in gathering tech evidence. This webinar will also explore ethical issues related to gathering tech evidence and the interaction of technology and the court system.

Exploring the Complexities of Mandated Reporting in the Context of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

September 12, 2017, 1-2:30pm CDT (Vera Center on Victimization + Safety)

Register for the webinar.

Effective Program & Curriculum Development Workshop

Sep 19, 2017 8:30am - Sep 20, 2017 5:00pm
EDT (Futures Without Violence)

This session will help you to: 1) Incorporate effective audio/visual aids, including PowerPoint slides; 2) Create a variety of interactive, adult learning activities that can achieve learning objectives while addressing all learning styles; 3) Develop and employ a process for assessing education/training needs, designing program components, and drafting a program outline; and 4) Prepare a comprehensive curriculum outline to guide faculty and document programs.

Continuing Judicial Skills in Domestic Violence Cases: Civil Protection Order Court Assignment Course

Sep 28, 2017 8:00am - Sep 29, 2017 12:00pm PT (National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges)

The CJS program is a highly interactive program based on adult learning theory that provides transformative education. Judges return to their communities with an ability to be better able to use risk and danger assessment tools when rendering decisions in civil protection order cases; apply an understanding of domestic violence when issuing economic relief on behalf of victims and their children; manage protection order cases involving pro se litigants and recognize the ability to promote a pro se litigant’s access to justice within the ethical constraints of a judge; and identify the wide range of enforcement mechanisms available to ensure compliance with protection orders, including civil and criminal contempt proceedings.

STOP Project: Identifying, Reaching & Resourcing LGBTQ Survivors (Pending Approval)

October 6, 2017, 2:00-3:30 PM ET (Women of Color Network, Inc.)

Judicial Leadership Summit II

October 30 - November 1, 2017, Incline Village, NV (National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges)

This is an invitation judicial summit on domestic violence that will identify best judicial and court practices and identify principles that support judicial and court practice in domestic violence cases that keep victims and their children safe and hold offenders accountable and assist to promote best practices and long term sustainability.

Bridging Differences: Advocating for Survivors from Underserved Communities

November 1 - 3, 2017, Savannah, GA (Battered Women’s Justice Project)

All survivors of domestic and sexual violence face many challenges seeking safety and justice when accessing the criminal or civil systems. The challenges for survivors from marginalized communities are magnified for several historical reasons as well as the current configuration of programming and services. Advocates seeking to assist survivors from any of the historically underserved and marginalized communities need to be conscious of not only their own race and gender biases but how these biases are present in all systems. In working with marginalized survivors, considering historical oppression as well as daily microaggressions will make for better-informed advocacy and guide survivors towards a sense of safety and justice.
Check Box

Please check to make sure that you have received the following STOP Grant Program emails.

Sent by ALSO STAAR Project TA

ALSOSTAARProjectTA@also-chicago.org is the email address from which you will receive emails from the ALSO STAAR TA Project. Emails are sent throughout the year to alert you about STOP Formula Grants technical assistance resources and opportunities and important information from OVW. Please add this address to your contacts list to help ensure delivery of these important STOP Grant-related emails.

6/6/2017- Fwd: Register Today: Working with LGBTQ Immigrant Intimate Partner Violence Survivors
6/1/2017- Fwd: June 15, 2017: Funding Opportunity Webinar - World Elder Abuse Awareness Day
5/23/2017- Project Announcement from WOCN
5/15/2017- FWD: LGBTQ 101 Webinar
5/15/2017- DV and Firearms Webinar Recording Available
5/4/2017- REPLACEMENT STOP Implementation Plan Template Packet
4/26/2017- STOP Meeting Blog and Evaluation Deadline Reminder
4/17/2017- Thank you for attending the 2017 STOP Administrators Meeting
4/12/2017- Fwd: OVW Webinar: Leading with Emotional Intelligence, April 26
4/12/2017- Upcoming Training: Cultural Competency in the Courts
4/12/2017- Fwd: CLINIC E-learning: Intro to Immigration Law, May 24-July 7
4/10/2017- Fwd: ASISTA technical assistance and webinars for grantees
4/5/2017- Fwd: Register for the NCJFCJ's upcoming webinar on the Firearms Pilot Site Initiative on April 26!
3/24/2017- Updated Email Contact for OVW Webinar - Pass-Throughs & Administrative Costs
3/24/2017- Fwd: EMERGE Training, May 1-2, 2017
2/24/2017- Fwd: OVW Training: Human Trafficking & Collaborative Responses- May 2017, Cleveland
2/16/2017- Follow up to Hotel Reminder for 2017 STOP Administrators Meeting and STOP Administrator Call Recordings
2/16/2017- Fwd: Webinar Announcement-The National Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exam Response Protocols
2/13/2017- Hotel Reminder for 2017 STOP Administrators Meeting and STOP Administrator Call Recordings
2/10/2017- Fwd: Registration Extended! Now Open to All OVW Grantees! What Works: Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias
2/6/2017- REMINDER: STOP Meeting Administrator Calls This Week
1/27/2017- From Required to Inspired Within the STOP Formula Grant Program
1/24/2017- Call Announcement, 2017 Meeting Homepage, and TA Office Hours Chat Transcript
1/20/2017- Announcement: Resource for STOP Administrators from the Sexual Violence Justice Institute
1/13/2017- Recordings and Slides from OVW STOP Rule Conference Calls (January 12, 2017)
1/12/2017- Call-information and slides for OVW STOP Rule Conference Calls - January 12, 2017
Check Box, continued

1/10/2017- REMINDER: OVW STOP Rule Conference Calls - January 12, 2017
1/9/2017- REMINDER: 2017 STOP ADMINISTRATORS MEETING REGISTRATION
1/6/2017- Announcement: The Legal Advocate’s Perspective: Board of Immigration Appeals Recognition and Accreditation & Legal Services for Abused Immigrants
1/4/2017- Fwd: 2016-17 TA Office Hours Announcement
1/3/2017- 2017 STOP ADMINISTRATORS MEETING REGISTRATION
12/20/2016- THE LEGAL ADVOCATE’S PERSPECTIVE: Board of Immigration Appeals Recognition and Accreditation & Immigration Legal Services for Abused Immigrants
12/13/2016 - REMINDER: 2016-17 TA Office Hours Announcement

Sent by OVW

5/18/2017- Fwd: FY 2017 STOP Solicitation - Released
5/4/201- Fwd: FY STOP Solicitation, Implementation Plan and STOP Allocation
4/10/2017- Fwd: Application for Rape Survivor Child Custody Act Funding Deadline Approaching May 9, 2017
4/3/2017- Fwd: Monday April 3, OVW Webinar Reminder
3/21/2017- Fwd: OVW Webinar - Pass-Throughs & Administrative Costs
2/23/2017- Fwd: Updated STOP Implementation Plan Checklist
1/23/2017- Fwd: DOJ, Civil Rights Division Jurisdiction Over Law Enforcement Sexual Misconduct
1/18/2017- Fwd: Rape Survivor Child Custody Act Information
1/5/2017- Fwd: Change Impacting STOP Program in Justice for All Reauthorization Act