

2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan
State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission



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

Adopted: March 17, 2014.

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Introduction

The State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission (CVRC) is the administering agency tasked with the development of the Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant (STOP VAWA) Implementation Plan. The implementation plan builds upon the initiatives and successes of previous years and presents effective strategies for increasing the safety of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence victims and for promoting offender accountability. In addition to building upon the past initiatives and successes with STOP VAWA funding, CVRC has integrated the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance (VOCA) and Sexual Assault Services Programs (SASP) formula grants directly into the 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan. Thereby, creating a single implementation plan for the three federal formula grants administered by CVRC. The implementation plan outlined in this document addresses three federal formula awards issued by the Office on Violence Against Women (STOP VAWA, SASP) and the Office for Victims of Crime (VOCA Victim Assistance). As such, these three awards have specific guidelines that must be adhered to in the issuance, management and administration of awards. CVRC certifies that all federal guidelines associated with each award will be strictly followed. Developing a statewide plan for the three formula grants, as well as continued collaboration with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education) administering agencies not only decreases duplication of services, but increases awareness of services within the state and promotes effective strategies for serving victims of crime throughout the state. The plan provides an overview of the context of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence, victims of crime and demonstrates the needs of victims, services providers and stakeholders in the state. The implementation plan will be updated annually to address the ever changing needs within the state and work towards safeguarding that programs and initiatives are focusing on the needs of those we are working to serve.

The State of New Mexico 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan was adopted on March 17, 2014.

Description of Planning Process

In an effort to increase statewide participation, diversify the multidisciplinary membership of the team, and to increase participation from tribal governments, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, agencies serving underserved populations and establish a comprehensive picture of the needs within the state CVRC executed a three stage planning process. The

objective of this planning process was to increase participation across all disciplines affected by STOP VAWA funding, as well as the other federal formula grants administered by CVRC, the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) and the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance (VOCA) grants. The first stage of the plan included a statewide needs assessment survey, utilizing Survey Monkey. The second stage of the process included three statewide focus groups to address needs within specific regions of the state. After compiling the data and needs-based information gathered from the first two stages, the third stage included a presentation of the Implementation Plan for comments, review and adoption.

The first stage of the planning process began in the spring of 2013 with the development of the statewide needs assessment survey. The needs assessment survey included 11 questions, with the goal of gathering information across the state regarding victim services; needs within communities and identifying unserved, underserved and inadequately served victims. (Appendix A). The needs assessment survey was sent to numerous list serves around the state, including but not limited to the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, the New Mexico Department of Public Safety, the New Mexico Police and Sheriffs Association, 911 Dispatchers Affiliate Board, Administrative Office of the District Attorney's, Administrative Office of the Courts, Statewide Judicial Tribal Consortium, Children, Youth and Families (Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Administrator), Department of Health (Rape Prevention Education Administrator), Intimate Partner Death Review Team, New Mexico's DV/SA Network, service providers who work with underserved populations (undocumented immigrant, native American, children), service providers who work with unserved populations (LGBTQ, elder, individuals with disabilities) and victim services agencies around the state.

An emphasis was placed on maintaining existing, improving tenuous and developing new collaborative efforts across all systems that work with victims of crime throughout the state. A reoccurring question was, who is at the table, who is missing from the table *and* how do we get them to join the table? During the focus groups participants were asked: Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? Agencies and/or individuals that were identified were included in the invitation process and will continue to be part of the evolving dialogue. This dialogue recently included 911 dispatchers as part of an arm of law enforcement at the table.

The announcement of the survey included the following information:

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

Your input will be critical to determining areas of need, gaps in services, and policies or priorities necessary to create the types of system changes that will help victims of crime in New Mexico.

The statewide needs assessment Survey included participation across all systems: non-profit victim services, governmental victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, tribal agencies and statewide coalitions. There were 134 unduplicated participants in the statewide needs assessment Survey; Chart 1 shows what types of organizations were represented in the survey. Additionally, question 4 of the survey asked participants: What counties do you serve? Of the 33 counties within the state, only two counties were not represented, De Baca and Harding counties. Of the completed surveys 14% indicated that they provided services on a statewide basis. They also indicated the tri-county area of Bernalillo 29% Sandoval 14% and Valencia 12% counties represented the greatest service area, which represents the largest population base of the state. Furthermore, 25% of the participants indicated they provide services in at least one of the six counties that share a border with the Republic of Mexico and 6% indicated that they provide services within tribal communities. The survey gathered information regarding the characteristics of participants, job description, agency type, communities and types of victims, see Chart 2, below.

The remaining questions in the statewide needs assessment gathered information regarding underserved, unserved and inadequately served victims, the greatest needs for victims by type of victimization and how the state should prioritize funding. This data was presented to the participants of the second phase of the planning process, the focus groups.

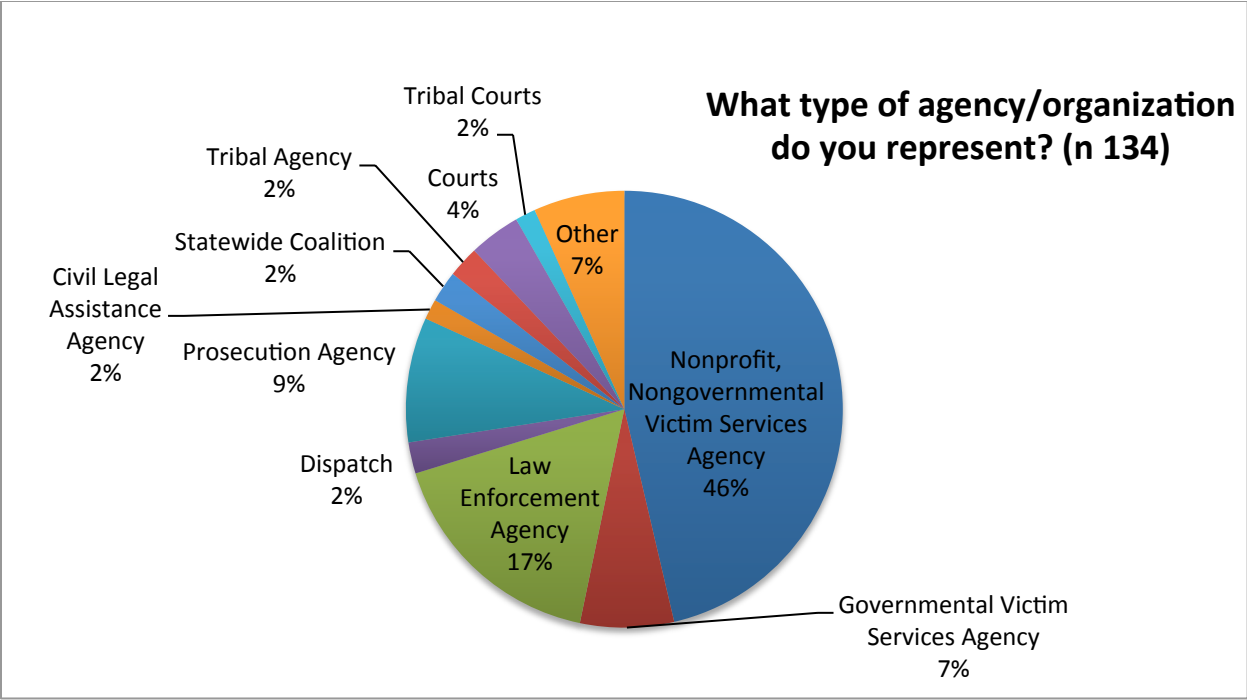


Chart 1: Question 1: What type of agency/organization do you represent?

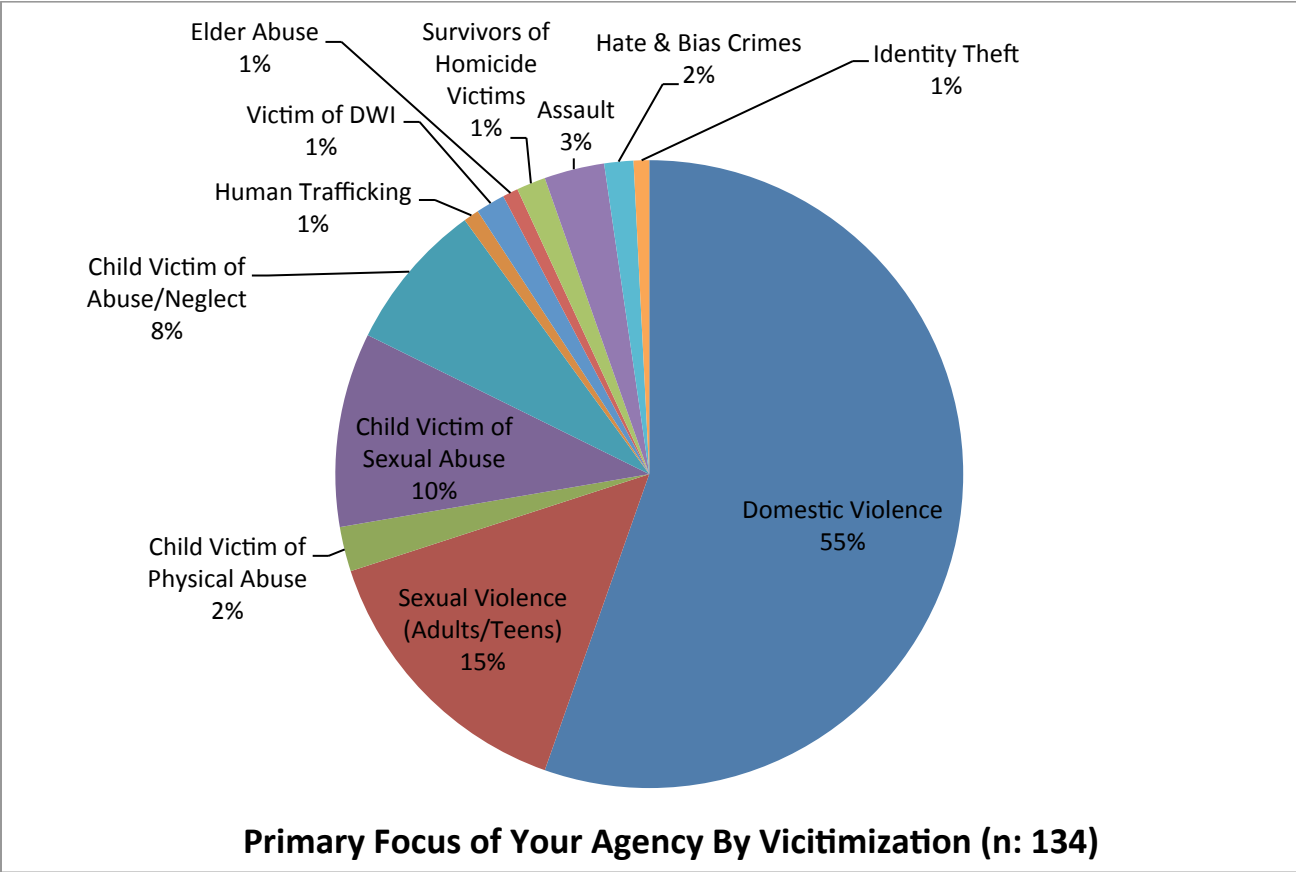


Chart 2: Question 6: Please identify the primary focus of your agency by type of victimization?

The three focus groups were hosted in the southern, northern and central region of the state. Additionally, to increase accessibility and participation, a form requesting input was sent out to all of the list serves previously mentioned. The dates of the focus groups were October 21st in Las Cruces, October 29th in Farmington, and November 8th in Albuquerque, 2013. There were 68 participants between all three groups and 9 individuals submitted input via the form. Participants at the focus groups included the following professions: prosecution, law enforcement; victim services agencies, courts, civil legal attorneys, 911 responders and members from the state domestic violence, sexual assault and tribal coalitions. Documentation of Participation forms from each of the focus group participants were gathered. Participation was documented via sign in sheets, Documentation of Participation forms, which included the primary needs/issues discussed and recommendations for addressing those needs.

The final and third stage included a presentation of the implementation plan for comments, review and adoption. A draft of the plan was disseminated to the list serves previously mentioned, participants of the focus groups, services providers around the state including prosecution, law enforcement, courts and courts and posted on CVRC's web page. A draft copy of the plan was also mailed to each of the 23 tribal Governors' and to every tribal Chief of Police in the state. CVRC received several phone calls from tribal governments and tribal law enforcement agencies during the review and comments period. Documentation of collaboration forms were requested and gathered via e-mail, fax and mail as part of the comments and review period. These forms can be found in Appendix B. The dissemination of the draft plan requested public comment and feedback. The public comments and feedback were addressed in the priorities of the plan and the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission adopted the final 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan.

Documentation of Participation

The types of organizations/entities that participated in the needs assessment survey is outlined in Chart 1 listed above. A complete data file has been preserved to record the information and participation. CVRC was pleased to have participation with the survey across all of the categories outlined in the 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, in addition to providers who serve victims of others crimes throughout New Mexico. An effort to increase participation in the planning process was a crucial component for the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan. Several members of the state sexual assault, domestic violence and tribal

coalitions, state and tribal law enforcement, courts and prosecution agencies, culturally specific agencies (tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian), population specific agencies (elder abuse, LGBTQ, child) victim services agencies (domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, survivors of homicide, DWI, child abuse and neglect, human trafficking), civil legal programs, 911 dispatchers, medical professionals and social work students all participated in the survey. The needs assessment survey was widely distributed throughout the state across all systems, documentation of these efforts have been retained.

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

The invitation to participate in the implementation plan process, provide comments, review and adoption period was widely distributed across the state. Documentation of targeted invitations to: the state sexual assault, domestic violence and tribal coalitions, state and tribal law enforcement, prosecution and courts, tribal governments (in states with state or federally recognized tribes), representatives from underserved populations, including culturally specific populations, victim service providers, population specific organizations and others, such as 911 dispatchers, collaborative FVPSA and Rape Prevention Act funders have been retained (Appendix B) to demonstrate meaningful involvement and collaboration in the development of the implementation plan.

State Coordination of Plan

The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission administers with Victims of Crime Act Compensation and Victim Assistance grants. All subgrantees of CVRC, regardless of their

funding source, are required by contract to educate and assist victims with the compensation application. The VOCA Victim Assistance award is directly integrated in this implementation plan. The Children, Youth and Families Protective Services, Domestic Violence Unit, administers the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act for the state of New Mexico. Their grant program managers closely collaborate with CVRC and sit on the implementation team, reviews grant proposals and provide input regarding funding priorities. CVRC also reviews the annual strategic plan issued by the Children, Youth and Families Department. The Children, Youth and Families, Domestic Violence Unit administers awards to 31 providers, New Mexico Legal Aid, The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women. The New Mexico Department of Health administers the Rape Prevention Education Administrator funds. Their grant program manager closely collaborates with CVRC and sits on the implementation team, reviews grant proposals and provides input regarding funding priorities. The Department of Health administers funding to 11 sexual violence programs, in addition to the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs.

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

Needs and Context

Population Demographics and Geographical Information

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the country with a widely dispersed rural population, covering a land area of one hundred twenty-one thousand two hundred ninety-eight (121,298) square miles. There is an average of seventeen persons per square mile, as compared to eighty-seven persons per square mile, nationally. According to the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 22.5% of the 2,085,287 people reside in a rural region of the state, with a population density of four persons per square mile. The United States Census Bureau reports that 6.9% of the population is under the age of five, 24.7% of the population is under the age of 18, and 14.1% of the population is over the age of 65. Females comprise 50.5% of the population. Since 2000, the population of New Mexico has increased 13.2%.

New Mexico is one of the more culturally diverse states within the United States of America. According to the most recent United States Census Bureau estimates New Mexico has 2,085,287 residents. The demographic makeup of the state is White non Hispanic or Latino, 39.8%; Hispanic or Latino, 47.0%, American Indian and Alaska Native 10.2%, Asian 1.6% and Black or African America 2.4%. Census data also reports that New Mexico's percentage of person below the poverty level is 19.5%, higher than the national average of 14.9%.

Demographic Data on the Distribution of Underserved

In order to provide adequate services to underserved victims of violence against women within the state, New Mexico is working to better identify un-served, underserved and inadequately served victims. As a result, the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan incorporated the statewide needs assessment identifying not only underserved populations, but also unserved and inadequately served victims within our state. Poverty permeates the state with 19.5% of the population living below the federal poverty level, compared with 15.5% in 2006-2007. Further compounding the geographic barriers to accessing services for victims within a largely rural state.

New Mexico has 23 federally recognized tribes and pueblos. Each of the tribes and pueblos operate under a unique legal and political status as sovereign nations within the United States of America. According to the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department there are 215,912 Native Americans within the state, or 10.5% of the total population of which 80% reside within Indian Country.

New Mexico is a leader in the nation with a high Spanish-speaking population and has the second highest rate of non-English speaking residents in the nation, at 28.2%. New Mexico shares a southern border with the Republic of Mexico, resulting in a large immigrant population. Census data indicates from 2007-2011 9.8% of the total population was foreign born persons; the Congressional Budget Office reports this value to be 10.7%. The accuracy of this data is difficult to verify, as undocumented immigrants are often reluctant to report to Census workers. However, it is evident that New Mexico ranks high with an undocumented immigrant population. Although data regarding the numbers of undocumented immigrants varies greatly, is difficult to tabulate with accuracy and establish the validity of the numbers, the Federation for American Immigration Reform estimates 100,000 undocumented immigrants resided in New Mexico as of 2010. Victim services agencies agree that there is difficulty in gathering reliable,

accurate demographic data regarding undocumented immigrants due to fear and reluctance to engage in the system, however, providers across the board indicate there are more undocumented immigrant victims of crime than are reporting or seeking services.

Nature of Violence in New Mexico

The Uniform Crime Report ranks New Mexico as the fourth most dangerous state in which to live, according to its most recent report of 2012 data. Factors used to rank the states are, rates for violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft. Additionally, New Mexico has been ranked as seventh in gun violence. Which include firearm homicide deaths, aggravated assaults and violent crime.

New Mexico has increasingly made progress at addressing driving while intoxicated/under the influence. In 2006, enforcement, education, treatment and public awareness programs were intensified to concentrate resources in problem areas. As a result driving while intoxicated/under the influence crimes have been decreasing. In 2012 there were 97 drunk driving fatalities, representing 27% of all total traffic deaths, a 6.7% decrease from the previous year.

Human trafficking is widespread throughout the United States of America today. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, trafficking of humans is the second largest criminal industry in the world after drug dealing and is the fastest growing. Human trafficking victims are forced to work in prostitution or sex entertainment, labor exploitation such as domestic servitude or restaurant work, sweatshop factory work or migrant agricultural work. Finding accurate data regarding the prevalence of human trafficking victims in New Mexico is difficult, however, efforts have been made to increase outreach, education and services across the state.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) has been collecting data from law enforcement regarding rape and attempted rape of women since the 1930's. Although the UCR is a valuable tool to gather insight into the number of rape and attempted rape that are reported to law enforcement, not all incidents of sexual violence are reported to law enforcement. Prior to December of 2011, the UCR definition of rape excluded anal and oral sex crimes and penetration with an object or finger, and did not include assaults on males. However, this 80-year-old definition has been revised and now is defined as "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." With this expanded definition, the UCR will

hopefully provide a clearer picture on the nature and incidence of sexual violence, including, drug-facilitated, statutory, spousal or gang.

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

In addition, the first *Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico* (SVV) was conducted in 2005. This landmark survey revealed that 1 in 4 adult women and 1 in 20 adult men in New Mexico have been the victims of rape or attempted rape in their lifetime. It also revealed that 1 in 4 adult women and 1 in 10 adult men have been the victim of intimate partner violence in their lifetime. A surprise finding of the survey was the number of adult women (1 in 4) and men (1 in 14) in New Mexico who have been stalked in their lifetime.

The most recent data from the *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository*. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (October, 2013) (Appendix C) reports a lifetime prevalence of Domestic Violence 24%, Intimate Partner Violence 18% and Stalking 16%. To further breakdown the incidence, 32% of women or 1 in 3, 15% of men or 1 in 7 report being a victim of domestic violence; 25% of women or 1 in 4 and 10% of men or 1 in 10 report being a victim of intimate partner violence and 25% of women or 1 in 4 and 7% of men or 1 in 14 report being a victim of stalking. Weapons were used in about 65% of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and 20% (1,410) of the cases reported by victims served by domestic violence service providers. The large disparity between weapon-related assaults in domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and victims may be explained in part, by a difference in perception between the two parties regarding what constitutes a weapon.

In 2012, in New Mexico, reports from law enforcement to the *Data Central Repository* (identified 18,825 domestic violence incidents perpetrated upon 17,708 victims by 16,028 suspects. About 70% of the domestic violence victims who reported to law enforcement were females, however, 94% of the adult victims who reported to service providers were female. The

Data Central Repository indicated that stalking cases reported to law enforcement totaled 68, stalking victims, a relatively low number, compared to the 20 females and 4 males per 1000 person who self identified as victims of stalking. The numbers for harassment reported to law enforcement were 1,105. (Caponera, October 2013)

Of the domestic violence reports to law enforcement were predominantly 19-45 years old (27%). “Slightly more Hispanic survivors were represented among victims (51%) than are represented in the state population (47%). Black survivors (4%) and Native American survivors (16%) are presented significantly more among victims than their representation in the state population (10% and 2%, respectively). Similarly, adult victims as reported by domestic violence service providers were predominantly 22-40 years old (62%) and Hispanic (51%).” (Caponera, October 2013)

Of the reports from law enforcement the number of incidents with children at the scene, there were 3,601 (31%, 6,155) incidents where at least one child was present and over half (53%) of the children were under the age of 12. Service providers reported that 31% of children victim-witnesses experienced physical abuse from the current offender of the adult victim, and 6% experienced sexual abuse from the current offender of the adult victim. (Caponera, October 2013)

The most recent data from the *Sex Crimes in New Mexico XI: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (December 2013)* (Appendix D) reports that in New Mexico 1 in 4 women (24%) are victims of an attempted or completed rape in their lifetime, as compared to 18% nationally. Additionally, this report has found that 1 in 20 men (5%) are victims of an attempted or completed rape in their lifetimes, as compared to 3% nationally. Furthermore, this report found that “in 2012, children (<13 years) comprised almost one-third (30%) of the sexual assault victims assisted by service providers, an average 26% (26% rape victims and 26% victims of non-penetration sex crimes) that came to the attention of statewide law enforcement agencies, and 21% of those patients were served at statewide SANE units.” (Caponera, December 2013)

In 2012, there were 4,176 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies. In 2012, law enforcement reported that 15% of rape cases had a suspect arrest. This represents a 3%

increase over that reported in 2011. Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs served an average 1,041 patients providing medical assessment and treatment, and forensic evidence collection (Caponera, December 2013)

Service provider records in 2012 demonstrate that when examined by gender, twice as many males (61%) as females (26%) were children at the time of their sexual assault. There is significant disparity between the rates of victimized male children and female children in criminal sexual penetration and non-penetration crimes. In 2012, of the males that were raped, 63% were children, compared to 27% of females. (Caponera, December 2013)

The Intimate Partner Death Review Team conducts an annual review of adjudicated intimate partner violence and sexual violence homicides. In 2013, the team reviewed 33 deaths related to 28 incidents of intimate partner violence or sexual assault (IPV or SA). All reviewed deaths occurred in calendar year 2010 (CY2010). The Team reviewed 19 homicide deaths, nine suicide deaths, and five deaths resulting from police shootings in response to an IPV incident. Some valuable data from the Team's review of CY2010 IPV-related homicide deaths:

IPV/SA Victims (# of victims = 28)

- 89% of IPV/SA victims were female; 11% were male;
- 82% of IPV/SA victims had a prior history of IPV victimization;
- 42% of IPV victims were married to the IPV perpetrator; 23% were no longer in a relationship with the perpetrator;
- 25% of IPV/SA victims were drinking alcohol at the time of the incident;

IPV/SA Perpetrators (# of perpetrators = 30)

- 90% of IPV/SA perpetrators were male; 10% were female;
- 73% of IPV/SA perpetrators had a prior history of IPV perpetration;
- 70% of IPV/SA perpetrators were drinking alcohol at the time of the incident;

Deaths Related to Intimate Partner Violence /Sexual Assault (# of deaths = 33)

- Nine IPV victims were killed by their current or former partner;
- Two SA victims were killed by the perpetrator(s) of the sexual assault;
- Six bystanders were killed by IPV perpetrators, including three new partners of the IPV victim, two co-workers of the IPV victim, and one child;

- *Three perpetrators who committed acts of homicide also committed suicide;*
- *Five IPV perpetrators were shot by police officers responding to the IPV incident;*
- *Two IPV perpetrators were killed by a bystander to the IPV incident; and*
- *Six IPV perpetrators committed suicide alone without committing homicide;*

Prosecution and Sentencing in Homicide Incidents

- *Criminal charges were filed against the homicide offender in 13 cases;*
- *Prison sentences ranged from one year (suspended) for aggravated assault to life in prison for 1st Degree Murder.*

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

Plan Priorities and Approaches

Current Project Goals and Objectives

As the administering agency for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula awards, CVRC works hard at generating goals and priorities that support existing core services, develop new services that address recognized needs within the state, promote suitability of programs and foster the development of new and innovative projects. The following overarching goals and priorities for the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan were established through a comprehensive, inclusive process in which input from stakeholders across all systems that serve victims in the state had an equal voice in establishing. The 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan overarching goals are:

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

- *Increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on, tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect, and LGBT communities.*
- *Provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity.*
- *Enhance or establish services for victims of crime identified around the state as underserved.*
- *Provide basic and advanced training to systems that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Provide basic and advanced training to tribal victim services, tribal law enforcement, and tribal courts regarding services for victims in tribal communities.*
- *Provide comprehensive training to victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and court personnel on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking to encourage increased reporting, arrest and successful prosecution of perpetrators.*
- *Implement evidence-based risk/danger assessments to identify and prioritize victims who are considered to be in relationships with a high risk of lethality.*

Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence-Related Homicides

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

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

The domestic violence homicide review team shall:

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

The IPVDR Team produces an annual report for each calendar year, the most recent report is the New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team 2013 Annual Report: Findings and Recommendations from CY2010 Intimate Partner Deaths. The annual report presents the IPVDR Teams' finding and recommendations into system areas and identifies those that are the most pressing and relevant. These recommendations reflect risk factors and system gaps identified during case reviews and those generated by IPVDR Team members through the discussion of their professional experiences working on similar cases.

The implementation planning members recognize the usefulness of the annual report produced by the IPVDR Team at addressing intimate partner and sexual violence related homicides in the state. The 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan has adopted the recommendations from the 2013 Annual Report as goals and objectives for statewide priorities. Some of the overarching goals might not fit within the eligible purpose of the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP formula awards, however, the 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan address the totality of recommendations and supports programs that would address these areas. A full list of recommendations can be found in the 2013 report (Appendix E), however, the following recommendations address these system areas: tribal agencies, law enforcement, victim services,

prosecution, courts, mental health care services, and cross-cutting recommendations for the broader community.

Policy

- *Create New Mexico legislation to require documentation of the abuse incident for all domestic violence calls for service with suspicion or allegations of abuse by responding law enforcement officers.*
- *Amend the Public Safety Telecommunicator Training statute (NMSA §29-7C-7) to require training on the nature of domestic disturbance calls and common types of emergency situations that may result from intimate partner violence.*
- *Incorporate curriculum on teen dating violence in mandatory public school health education standards for high school students.*

Tribal Policies and Services

- *For tribal governments who have a formalized criminal code, the Native American Committee recommends enacting domestic violence codes within criminal codes. By including domestic and family violence in the criminal code, tribal law enforcement and prosecutors will have an additional tool to ensure the protection of those who are victims of intimate partner and family violence.*

Law Enforcement

- *Evaluate response to domestic violence calls and ensure personnel are following best practices models during dispatch, response, and incident documentation.*
- *Law enforcement agencies should ensure officers are provided training on the delivery of information and referrals for victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault and encourage the use of victim advocates in the field.*

Victim Services

- *Identify, inventory and leverage existing resources to improve sexual assault response, services, forensic examination, investigation, and prosecution especially in rural areas and in areas frequently serving Native populations.*
- *Improve the coordination of services for IPV/SA victims who experience the co-occurrence of intimate partner violence and substance abuse, criminal offending, mental illness, or specialized medical conditions.*

Prosecution

- *Address policy and resource gaps in the prosecution of domestic violence and sexual assault cases.*
- *Ensure the use of best practices when negotiating plea bargains with IPV perpetrators in domestic violence cases.*

Courts

- *Courts should prioritize monitoring of offenders, both those awaiting trial for violent crimes and those sentenced to court monitored probation.*
- *Expand training for court personnel on cross-cutting issues for courts with jurisdiction over criminal charges, domestic matters, and domestic violence orders of protection.*

Post-Conviction Services

- *Reduce caseloads for post-conviction professionals, especially those who work with intimate partner violence offenders.*
- *Ensure adequate substance abuse testing for persons serving terms of probation or parole.*

Medical, Mental, and Behavioral Health Care Services

- *Enhance knowledge about intimate partner violence for licensed professionals in medical professions, social work, counseling, psychology, and psychiatry.*
- *Eliminate barriers and improve knowledge of and access to mental health services throughout the state.*
- *Eliminate barriers and improve knowledge of and access to substance abuse services.*

Cross-Cutting Recommendations for the Community

- *Improve access to early intervention and support services for persons who have either witnessed or experienced interpersonal violence and their caretakers.*
- *Improve access to social and legal resources for teen parents throughout the state.*

Priority Areas

Federal Purpose Areas

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

Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors Violence Against Women Act

The primary focus of the STOP Formula Grant Program is to support communities in their efforts to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat

violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

The eligible purposes under STOP VAWA funds include:

1. *Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the appropriate use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (T) and (U) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.1101 (a)).*
2. *Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
3. *Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims.*
4. *Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
5. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, developing or improving delivery of victim services and legal assistance to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
6. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
7. *Supporting formal and informal Statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.*

8. *Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.*
9. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.*
10. *Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters.*
11. *Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families.*
12. *Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities:*
 - *Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including*
 - *The use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;*
 - *Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;*
 - *Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services);*
 - *Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.*
13. *Providing funding to law enforcement agencies victim services providers, and State, Tribal, Territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote—*
 - *The development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;*

- *The implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and*
 - *The development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, Territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.*
14. *Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
 15. *Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.*
 16. *Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims.*
 17. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings.*
 18. *Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.*
 19. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses targeting male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18, United States Code.*
 20. *Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.*

Sexual Assault Services Program

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

The eligible purposes under SASP funds include:

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

Victims Of Crime Act Victim Assistance

The primary objective of the VOCA Victim Assistance grant is to provide services to victims of crime throughout the state. CVRC adheres to the current Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, VOCA Victim Assistance Guidelines regarding eligible purposes for all current and past funded awards. The VOCA Victim Assistance Guidelines are in the process of being revised and will be issued as *Regulations*. CVRC will adhere to any future guidance and regulations put forth from the Office for Victims of Crime in the execution of VOCA Victims Assistance awards. The purpose of the current VOCA Victim Assistance Guidelines include direct services to victims of crime which is defined as those efforts that (1) respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims; (2) assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after a victimization; (3) assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and (4) provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security such as boarding-up broken windows and replacing or repairing locks.

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

- *Crisis counseling to victims of crime in person consisting of crisis intervention, emotional support, and guidance and counseling provided by advocates, counselors, mental health professionals, or peers. Such counseling may occur at the scene of the crime, immediately after a crime, or be provided on an on going basis.*
- *Follow-up Contact to victims of crime consisting of in-person, via telephone and/or via written communications to offer emotional support, provide empathetic listening, and checking on a victim's progress.*
- *Therapy to victims of crime consisting of intensive professional psychological and or psychiatric treatment for individuals, couples, and family members related to counseling to provide emotional support in crisis arising from the occurrence of a crime. This includes the evaluation of mental health needs, as well as the actual delivery of psychotherapy.*
- *Group Treatment to victims of crime consisting of the coordination and provision of supportive group activities and includes self-help, peers, and social support.*
- *Crisis Hotline Counseling to victims of crime including the operation of a 24-hour telephone service, 7 days a week, which provides counseling, guidance, emotional support, information and referral services.*
- *Shelter/Safe House services to victims of crime consisting of short and long-term housing and related support services to victims and family members.*
- *Information and Referral services consisting of in-person contacts with victims of crime during which time services and available support are identified.*
- *Criminal Justice Support/Advocacy to victims of crime consisting of support, assistance, and advocacy to victims at any stage of the criminal justice process, to include post-sentencing services and support.*
- *Emergency Financial Assistance to victims of crime consisting of cash outlays for transportation, food, clothing, and emergency housing.*
- *Emergency Legal Advocacy consisting of filing of temporary orders of protection, injunctions, and other protective orders, elder abuse petitions, and child abuse petitions but does not include criminal prosecution or the employment of attorneys for non-emergency purposes such as custody disputes or civil suits.*
- *Assistance in Filing Compensation Claims with victims of crime consisting of making victims aware of the availability of crime victim compensation, assisting the victim in completing the required forms, and gathering the needed documentation. It may include follow-up contact with the victim compensation agency on behalf of the victim.*
- *Assistance with Victims' Rights consisting of making victims of violent crime aware of their rights, educating other service organizations of these rights and referral to appropriate agencies to ensure these rights are upheld in New Mexico.*
- *Personal Advocacy to victims of crime consisting of assisting victims in securing rights, remedies, and services from other agencies; locating emergency financial assistance, intervening with employers, creditors, and others on behalf of the*

victim; assisting in filing for losses covered by public and private insurance programs including workman's compensation, unemployment benefits, and welfare; accompanying the victim to the hospital and other such support services.

- *Telephone Contact with victims of crime consisting of contacts with victims during which time services and available support are identified.*
- *Other services to victims of crime consisting of other VOCA allowable services and activities not listed such as forensic interviewing as it pertains to identifying and linking victims to services.*

Priorities and Goals Regarding How Funds Will Be Used

The following priorities and goals were established during the comprehensive implementation planning process, which relied heavily on input from experts who participated and data driven evidence from the *New Mexico Data Central Repository* and the *New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team*. Some of these priorities and goals might not fit within the eligible purposes of the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP formula awards, however, the plan address the totality of recommendations and supports eligible programs that would address these areas.

One of the goals clearly identified during the needs assessment survey and focus groups was the desire to support existing services with stable continuation funding. As outlined in the funding strategy for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP formula awards, there is a mechanism to support continued funding, while promoting new and innovative projects.

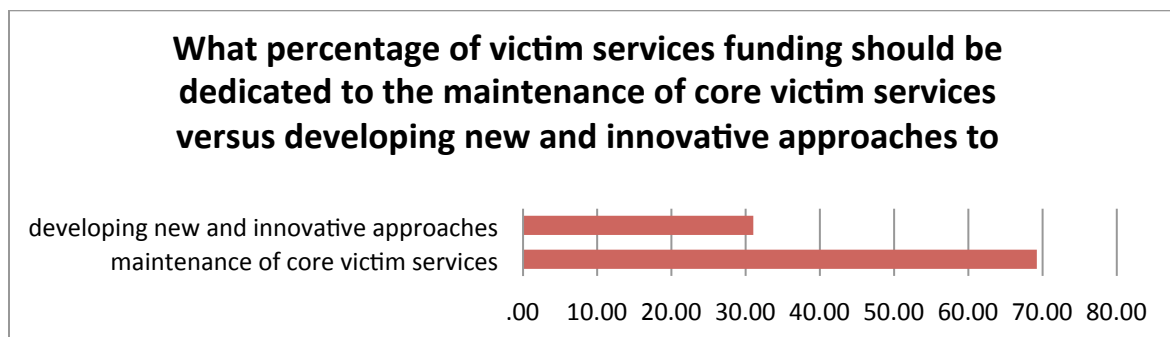


Chart 3: Question 8: Core Services Versus New and Innovative

The following priorities and goals have been adopted as part of the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan:

Victim Services

- *To continue to support core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Increase support and services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect and LGBT communities.*
- *To provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity.*
- *To develop or enhance or establish services for victims of crime identified around the state as underserved.*
- *To develop and support programs that work with victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence that have been identified as high risk for lethality.*
- *To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide specialized advocacy for victims with disabilities.*
- *To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide increased access to services for victims with limited English proficiency, including support for an interpreter bank within the state.*
- *To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide increased access to services for sexual violence victims of human trafficking.*
- *To improve access to transitional housing for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.*
- *To establish programs that offer access to shelter for victims of sexual violence.*
- *To establish programs that offers or improves access to shelter for victims of human trafficking.*
- *To provide basic and advanced training to systems that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *To support efforts for advanced training regarding sexual violence: processing evidence, PREA/prison rape, the purpose/value of suspect/offender exams, the overlap of IPV-SA-Stalking-Animal abuse, or investigating challenging cases i.e., cold cases, delayed reporting, non-compliant victims, sexual assault cases involving marginalized populations such as sex workers, runaways, drug addicts, homeless, or the elderly with dementia.*
- *To support efforts for advanced training regarding domestic violence: confidentiality laws, teen dating violence, orders of protection, and marginalized populations such as sex workers, runaways, homeless, or elderly.*

- *To improve access to mental health services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *To develop, continue and/or strengthen the civil legal assistance provided to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence through civil legal assistance in cases that bear directly and substantially on criminal justice matters or that are inextricably entwined with criminal justice matters.*
- *To establish, continue and/or strengthen programs that provide civil legal services to undocumented victims eligible for legal remedies as identified under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.*
- *To enhance or maintain existing Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs or existing rape crisis center programs.*
- *Support for coordinated efforts to address domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence in communities that provides a forum for interagency communication and collaboration and work to develop and implement policies and procedures that improve interagency coordination and lead to more uniform responses to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking crimes.*
- *To enhance and promote consistency of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) statewide response to sexual assault victims through training initiatives, the genital skills lab and through the coordination of the statewide SANE Task Force.*
- *To support the Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator.*
- *To support the Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations, such as incarcerated victims of sexual violence.*
- *To support the Statewide SANE Coordinator.*
- *To support the Statewide SANE Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.*
- *To continue the coordination of urban, rural and tribal rape crisis centers through the provision of technical assistance, compliance monitoring, training and infrastructure development assistance.*
- *To strengthen Sexual Assault Forensic Exams in Indian Country through advocate training and the development of sexual assault multidisciplinary teams.*
- *To support programs or services that addresses the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).*
- *To support training for staff that provide services to incarcerated victims of sexual violence.*

Law Enforcement

- *To support local, state and tribal law enforcement based victim advocates who assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *To support advocates who work for or with local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies, including advocates who respond on scene to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To support local, state and tribal law enforcement liaison positions to enhance the quality of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and/or stalking investigations and reports for the purpose of reducing lethality and dual arrest and to improve enforcement of protection orders.*
- *To support training for local, state and tribal dispatchers to better assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To support training for local, state and tribal law enforcement related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To support training for local, state and tribal law enforcement regarding orders of protection, full faith and credit and the laws regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence on a local, state and federal level.*
- *To support local, state and tribal specialized violence against women law enforcement officers, victim liaisons and advocates. Units developed and dedicated solely to providing assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence; including training and resources necessary to implement specialized units.*
- *To support specialized violence against women law enforcement officers and/or units within college and/or university police, including training and resources necessary to implement specialized units.*
- *To support technologies for local, state and tribal law enforcement to better serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To provide technology and training scholarships to local, state and tribal law enforcement officers for the purpose of enhancing domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking investigations, and to provide the most current state of the art technology options along with best practices on how to effectively utilize these tools.*
- *To assist rural and tribal law enforcement with training regarding domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking investigations to enable them to train other law enforcement professionals in their respective regions of the state.*
- *To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies.*
- *To improve coordinated community response teams within local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies to address domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence in communities that provides a forum for interagency communication and collaboration and works to develop and implement policies and*

procedures that improve interagency coordination and leads to more uniform responses to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking crimes.

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

Prosecution

- *To support state and tribal prosecution based victim advocates who assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *To support state and tribal law enforcement Violence Against Women prosecution units to expedite the handling of, and increase the successful conviction rate of adult sexual assault, domestic violence and/or stalking cases and provide training for law enforcement officers on evidence collection and investigation of cases.*
- *To support efforts to increase collaboration between local victim services agencies and state and tribal prosecution agencies to expedite the handling of, and increase the successful conviction rate of adult sexual assault, domestic violence and/or stalking cases*
- *To support projects that develops and implement best practices regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence within state and tribal prosecution agencies.*
- *To support training for prosecutors and prosecution based victim advocates related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To support trainings that address orders of protection, full faith and credit and the laws regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence on a local, state and federal level.*
- *To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within state and tribal prosecution agencies.*

Courts

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

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

Addressing Underserved

- *To support efforts that meaningfully address underserved populations identified as victims of crime in the state.*
- *To support efforts to improve law enforcement response and ability to adequately investigate cases of elder abuse and neglect, including financial exploitation.*
- *To support efforts to improve services to children, including children who witness domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, child victims of sexual abuse and child exploitation.*
- *To support efforts to meaningfully provide services that assist undocumented immigrant and Spanish speaking victims of violence, including services under the Violence Against Women Act.*
- *To support efforts to meaningfully provide services to victims with disabilities.*
- *To support efforts to meaningfully provide services to victims of crime within the LGBTQI populations.*
- *To support efforts to increase community coordinated responses that address the needs of underserved victims of crime.*

Cross Cutting

- *To support efforts to collect data regarding the nature and incidence of violence within the state across all systems, victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.*
- *To support efforts that improves access to resources and sharing of information to improve services to victims of crime.*
- *To support community coordinated response and multidisciplinary teams to improve services to victims of crime.*
- *To support training cultural competency across all systems; victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.*
- *To support training regarding ethics across all systems victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.*
- *To support training regarding best practices for working with victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking across all systems; victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.*

STOP VAWA “Crystal Judson” Federal Purpose Area

Currently, New Mexico does not have any projects that are funded under the STOP VAWA *Crystal Judson* purpose area. The implementation planning process addressed the needs and

severity of intimate partner/domestic violence perpetrated by law enforcement. If a STOP VAWA project were to be funded as a *Crystal Judson* Domestic Violence Protocol Program, the following special conditions would be attached to their award. On an annual basis the funded and match staff shall receive additional training on the topic of incidents of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel from the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Program and local non-profit, non-governmental victims services agencies in the community they serve. The project shall report the status of their progress on a quarterly basis. After a period of two years, the project shall provide a report of the adopted protocol to CVRC, including a summary of progress in implementing such protocol. CVRC will ensure that each subgrantee receiving funds under this purpose area will receive the required annual training, submit the report and policies developed by the project to the Office on Violence Against Women and will notify the Office on Violence Against Women of any program funded under this purpose.

STOP VAWA Civil Legal Assistance Programs

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

- (1) Any person providing legal assistance through a program funded under the LAV Program
 - (A) has demonstrated expertise in providing legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking in the targeted population; or
 - (B) (i) is partnered with an entity or person that has demonstrated expertise described in subparagraph (A); and
 - (ii) has completed, or will complete, training in connection with domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault and related legal issues, including training on evidence-based risk factors for domestic and dating violence homicide.

- (2) Any training program conducted in satisfaction of the requirement of paragraph (1) has been or will be developed with input from and in collaboration with a state, local, territorial, or tribal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking victim service provider or coalition, as well as appropriate tribal, State, territorial, and local law enforcement officials.
- (3) Any person or organization providing legal assistance through a program funded under this Program has informed and will continue to inform state, local, or tribal domestic violence, dating violence or sexual assault programs and coalitions, as well as appropriate State and local law enforcement officials of their work.
- (4) The grantee's organizational policies do not require mediation or counseling involving offenders and victims physically together, in cases where sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or child sexual abuse is an issue.

Types of Programs to Be Funded

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

Victim Services Programs

- *Residential and non-residential advocacy services for victims of domestic violence.*
- *Residential and non-residential advocacy services for victims of domestic violence targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian and elderly.*
- *Case Management services for victims of domestic violence.*
- *Case Management services for victims of domestic violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian and elderly.*
- *Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence.*
- *Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant and elderly.*
- *Civil legal advocacy and civil legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.*
- *Civil legal advocacy and civil legal assistance to undocumented immigrant for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.*

- *Advocacy services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence, including support of rape crisis center programs.*
- *Advocacy services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, elderly and LGBTQ populations, including support of rape crisis center programs.*
- *Counseling and therapy for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence.*
- *Support for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs for services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence.*
- *Support for a Statewide SANE Coordinator who provides a statewide SANE training for nurses to ensure quality and standardized acute medical and forensic response to sexual assault patients, coordinate and sponsor SANE Task Force meetings and provide targeted outreach to victims in Native American communities*
- *Support for a Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator.*
- *Support for Court Appointed Special Advocate Programs who advocate on behalf of children who are abused or neglected.*
- *Support for programs that provide forensic interviews for victims of child sexual abuse, children who witness violence and individuals with developmental disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse/assault.*
- *Programs that provide advocacy and therapy to survivors of homicide.*
- *Programs that provide advocacy and support to victims of DWI.*
- *Programs that provide advocacy and support to victims of human trafficking.*
- *Access to interpretation and translation services for victims with Limited English Proficiency and deaf and hard of hearing victims.*

Law Enforcement Programs

- *Law Enforcement based victim advocates who provide support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence or victims of crime seen by law enforcement.*
- *Law Enforcement based and housed victim liaisons housed who work closely with victims and investigators to ensure that lethality factors guide the investigation process, that victims are referred to community services and that victims with limited English proficiency are provided with appropriate services to ensure equal access and equal treatment.*
- *Designated law enforcement officers who will work to improve the quality of domestic violence and sexual assault investigations, will assist with service and enforcement of protection orders.*

Prosecution

- *Prosecution based victim advocates who provide advocacy and support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, talking, dating violence or violent crime as they go through the criminal justice system.*
- *Dedicated prosecutors who work on domestic violence, sexual assault, talking and/or dating violence cases to increase and enhance the prosecution of domestic violence offenders and to train law enforcement officers on improved investigation.*

Court

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

Cross Cutting

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

Description of Funding Allocations

STOP VAWA Allocations

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

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

SASP Allocations

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

VOCA Victim Assistance Allocations

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

Plan for 20% Sexual Assault Set Aside

New Mexico has nine full services Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Units, seven full service Rape Crisis Centers (RCC), four programs that are working to meet the Core Services Standards to be a full service RCCs and 32-community mental health agencies, which are contracted to provide access to hotline and hospital advocacy services for women, men and children victims of sexual violence in areas where it is hard to reach a rape crisis center. The SANE Units and RCCs work hard at providing services throughout the entire state, often

providing services remotely in satellite offices to meet the varying geographic barriers to services in the state. Historically the STOP VAWA Implementation Plan has worked towards equitable distribution of STOP VAWA funds between domestic violence and sexual violence service providers.

Agencies that are listed as full service SANE Units, Rape Crisis Centers and the four programs working to meet the Core Standards work closely with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs to be listed as a provider who provides services to victims of sexual violence. CVRC closely collaborates with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs in the grant making process to determine which programs and projects meet those core standards to provide meaningful services to victims of sexual violence. During the application process any agency that lists providing services to victims of sexual violence must be one of the above agencies, or an agency that has demonstrated a dedication towards providing meaningful services and has received training from the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs. The SASP award supports ten of the 11 RCCs programs in the state. Additionally, 11.2% of VOCA Victims Assistance funds are awarded to adult sexual violence programs in the state and 15.2% are awarded to programs that work with victims of child sexual abuse.

The 2012 STOP VAWA state profile from the Muskie School of Public Administration Subgrantees indicated that STOP VAWA program funds were directed to the following types of victimization: only domestic violence/dating violence 26.5%, only sexual assault 29.4%, domestic violence/dating violence and sexual assault 5.9%, domestic violence/dating violence and stalking 5.9% and domestic violence/dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking 32.4%. Again, it is important to note that in order to indicate sexual assault only, the project must meet the standards established by the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs.

For state fiscal year 2015, 16% of total funding available is dedicated to the continuing projects that address sexual violence across the victim services and law enforcement allocation categories. This does not include programs that provide services to victims of sexual violence as well as other victimizations. The types of programs that are included in the 16% include a therapist that works with victims of sexual violence, SANE Nurse Examiner programs, Statewide SANE Coordinator, Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator and training for law enforcement regarding sexual violence. In order to ensure the state meaningfully addresses sexual violence, at least 20% of funds will be allocated towards sexual violence across at least two categories by state

fiscal year 2016. Priorities that have been identified under the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan included sustaining core services, capacity building for existing services, development of sustainable programs in areas underserved, improved access to services for populations identified as underserved, increase basic and advanced training to service providers and law enforcement and activities that address PREA. The state will continue to collaborate with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs to ensure that only programs and projects that meet established core standards are counted towards the 20% allocation.

Plan for PREA Compliance

In accordance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), the state has worked diligently to certify compliance with these established standards. As the administering agency for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula grants, CVRC has worked with the Office of the Inspector General in the New Mexico Corrections Department in determining our state's compliance with this act. The state will submit, by May 15, 2014, either a certification that New Mexico is in compliance with the PREA Standards or an assurance that the state will use five percent of covered funds to attain compliance with the PREA Standards.

The implementation planning process acknowledged the need to increase resources for incarcerated victims of sexual violence. The 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan identified the following goals regarding PREA: improved access to incarcerated victims of sexual violence, training across all systems regarding PREA and training for corrections personnel regarding the nature and context of sexual violence in a correctional setting. For purposes of the STOP VAWA award, if there is a determination that the state is not in compliance with the Act, 5% of covered funds will be dedicated towards activities to work towards compliance. In accordance with guidance from the Office on Violence Against Women, CVRC will document the use of the funds set aside under the assurance.

Addressing Certification Requirements for STOP VAWA

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

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement concerning costs for criminal charges and protection orders.**

- In accordance with New Mexico Statutes and Codes Section 40-13-3.1. Forbearance of costs associated with domestic abuse offenses.

A. An alleged victim of domestic abuse shall not be required to bear the cost of: (1) the prosecution of a misdemeanor or felony offense arising out of an incident of domestic abuse, including costs associated with filing a criminal charge against the alleged perpetrator of the abuse; (2) the filing, issuance or service of a warrant; (3) the filing, issuance or service of a witness subpoena; (4) the filing, issuance or service of a petition for an order of protection; (5) the filing, issuance or service of an order of protection; or (6) obtaining law enforcement reports or photographs or copies of photographs relating to the alleged abuse or pattern of abuse.

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

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

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

the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs annually obtains a proclamation from the Governor designating May for sexual violence awareness. Packets of awareness materials are sent to all sexual abuse program coordinators in order for all New Mexico communities to have the opportunity to receive awareness programs. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs develops, prints, and distributes a brochure specifically for the awareness month, which is sent in bulk to all coordinators for further distribution within their communities.

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement concerning judicial notification regarding section 922(g)(8) and (g)(9) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and any applicable related federal, state, or local laws.**
 - In accordance with New Mexico Statutes and Codes Section Family Violence Protection Act, Sections 40-13-1 to 40-13-8 NMSA 1978, judicial form 4-965 the following statement is included on the order of protection cover page.

WARNINGS TO RESTRAINED PARTY: RESTRAINED PARTY

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

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

Only the court can change this order.

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

examination or other truth-telling device shall not prevent the investigation, charging or prosecution of the offense.

Documentation of Collaboration

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

Grant-Making Strategy

Priority To Areas Of Varying Geographic Size

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

Determination Of Subgrants Based On The Population And Geographic Area

New Mexico recipients of Office on Violence Against Women discretionary grants, Office for Victims of Crime awards, the Family Violence Protection Services Act, Rape Prevention Act, state and local funding sources will be reviewed as part of the decision-making process. Also, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, New Mexico Coalition Against

Domestic Violence, Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, Department of Health, United Way and CVRC Grant Programs will provide information about available services in all the regions of the state to help determine areas that are in most critical need of services, without duplicating efforts. Applicants whose geographic area includes tribal populations must include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of tribal populations in their service area.

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

Description Of Equitable Distribution of Monies On A Geographic Basis

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

Proposal review committees will be composed of statewide experts on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, human trafficking, child abuse and neglect, homicide and other violent crime victimizations. Proposal reviewers represent diverse knowledge, experience and expertise and have experience with underserved communities within New Mexico. Applicants are required to demonstrate their knowledge of the existing services in their geographic area in their respective proposals.

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

Methods for Request for Proposal and Subgrant Awards

The State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission annually issues a request for proposal for the STOP VAWA, SASP and VOCA formula grants. The request for proposal is developed specific to federal funding regulations of each formula grant. Strict adherence is given to the eligible purposes, projects and guidance of each of these awards. The request for proposal process includes a continuation and competitive funding applications for each of the federal awards. The request for proposal establishes a clear sequence of events for the issuance

of the solicitation, due date of the applications, proposal review process, preliminary awards process, appeals process and final award. The proposal review process, for all three formula awards, is a proposal review team comprised of at least three professionals in the field of victims of crime who review and assess applicants potentially eligibility for funding. The proposal review committee uses a guided scoring system, which is outlined in the request for proposal, to score each of the applications. The applicants are scored based of the mandatory elements of the proposal, which includes at a minimum; a comprehensive narrative, primary project components, budget and standard assurances. Proposal review committee members are given a guide to score each of the applications and applicants are selected based off the average of their total scores. Proposal review committee members review the proposals independently and then meet to discuss the merits of the proposal prior to assigning each of their final scores.

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

Solicitation announcements are included on the CVRC website as well as sent out to list serves across the state across for all of the systems: state and tribal victim service, prosecution, law enforcement, courts and other related providers. The list serves include at a minimum: the Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Network, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Coalition to STOP Violence Against Native Women, the Administrative Office of the District Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, the Department of Public Safety and the New Mexico Sheriff's and Police Association.

Timeline for Subgrants

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

Appendix H provides a flow chart outlining the grant award cycle.

Subgrant Award Cycle

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

STOP VAWA Formula Grant

All projects that were successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding unless the project was a non-recurring project (such as a conference, training, technology or equipment, etc.). After two successful grant years of funding the project could apply for a third year of continuation funding with a 10% reduction in the request for funds (using the initial budget). After three years of funding, the project could apply for a fourth year of continuation funding with an additional 10% reduction in the request for funds for a total of a 20% reduction (using the initial budget). Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects would be eligible to apply for a fifth year of funding as a new project in competition with all other new applicants.

Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant

All projects that were successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding for up to four consecutive years. Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. The Sexual Assault Services Program funding has been issued to the New Mexico Coalition Of Sexual Assault Programs as part of a competitive request

for proposal. The coalition will be eligible for this funding through state fiscal year 2016. The coalition also adheres to a four-year continuation funding with its sub grantees. Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects would be eligible to apply for a fifth-year of funding as a new project in competition with all other new applicants.

Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Formula Grant

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

Consultation With Victim Service Providers

In an effort to increase collaboration across systems, improve the systemic response to victims of crime and guarantee that proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims, all programs seeking STOP VAWA are required to submit, with their proposal a certification of consultation form. The form addresses the most recent guidance issued by the Office on Violence Against Women and guarantees all governmental agencies must provide the dates and content of the planning meetings. The content must demonstrate meaningful consultation with state, local or tribal victim services programs during the development their application. Applicants who do not demonstrate meaningful collaboration are not eligible to receive STOP VAWA funds.

Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

Meeting the needs of underserved populations has always been a priority for programs funded through STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP funds. The 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan continues to emphasize the coordination of services and training to meet the needs of unserved, undeserved and inadequately served victims within the state. CVRC continues to use the following definition to assist in determining if a program addresses the needs of underserved populations. “Underserved populations” is defined as “populations who

face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General.”

The implementation planning process, which included a needs assessment survey and focus groups, assisted in better identifying populations within the state that are historically underserved as well as populations that might not have been previously considered underserved. Participants of the needs assessment identified human trafficking, incarcerated and sex trafficking victims as the top three unserved within the state. Participants of the needs assessment identified rural, Native American and undocumented immigrants, as the top three underserved victims within the state. Participants of the needs assessment identified substance abuser, individuals with mental health diagnosis and individuals with disabilities as the top three inadequately served within the state. The focus groups further supported the information gathered from the needs assessment survey and identified undocumented immigrants, elderly, child abuse and neglect victims, LGBTQ and Native American victims as unserved, underserved and inadequately served within the state. Chart 4 provides a clear picture of the information gathered in the needs assessment survey. This information will help guide future funding priorities for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula grants in accordance with each awards guidelines.

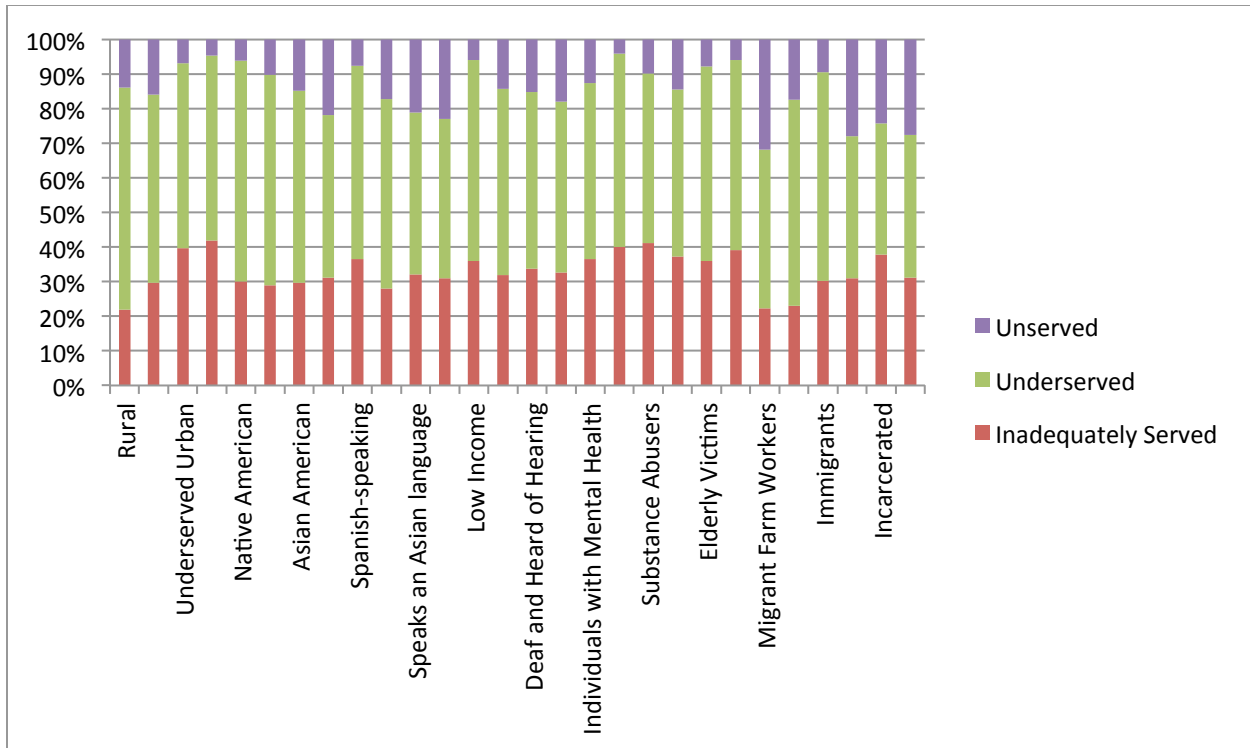


Chart 4: Unserved, Underserved Inadequately Served Populations

- Rural
- Tribal
- Underserved Urban
- Hispanic
- Native American
- African American
- Asian American
- Pacific Islander
- Spanish-speaking
- Speaks a Native American language
- Speaks an Asian language
- Speaks another non-English language
- Low Income
- Homeless
- Deaf and Heard of Hearing
- Legally Blind
- Individuals with Mental Health Diagnosis
- Individuals with Physical Disabilities
- Substance Abusers
- LGBTQI
- Elderly Victims
- Teen Victims
- Migrant Farm Workers
- Undocumented Immigrants
- Immigrants
- Human Trafficking
- Incarcerated
- Sex Workers

Chart 4: Unserved, Underserved Inadequately Served Categories in Order of Appearance

STOP VAWA Culturally Specific Community Based Organizations

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

Culturally Specific Services and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

Information About the Culturally Specific Organizations Funded

In addition to new applications that will be received, continuation funding for the STOP VAWA awards for state fiscal year 2015 has 36.24% of the victim services allocation, which is dedicated to culturally specific organizations, whose primary focus is providing culturally specific services, in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act of 2013. The VOCA Victim Assistance award allocates 6.25% towards program that are dedicated solely to culturally specific services. The SASP award allocates 48.52% towards program that are dedicated solely to culturally specific services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusion

The 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan is a comprehensive statewide plan that outlines funding priorities and strategies for the Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors Violence Against Women grant program, Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant program and the Sexual Assault Services Program grant program to enhance responses to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and victims of crime throughout New Mexico.

The ongoing commitment and dedication of the implementation planning process has resulted in a 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan that embraces innovation while simultaneously providing ongoing funding for critical services to reduce the incidence of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking in the state.

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

Appendix A

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Statewide Needs Assessment

Appendix B

Documentation of Collaboration Forms

Appendix C

Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (October, 2013)

Appendix D

Sex Crimes in New Mexico XI: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (December 2013)

Appendix E

New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team 2013 Annual Report: Findings and Recommendations from CY2010 Intimate Partner Deaths

Appendix F

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

Appendix G

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Grant Monitoring Policies and Procedures

Appendix H

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Grant Application Flow Chart

Sources

- Caponera, Betty. (October 2013). Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health.
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