IOWA

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

FFY 2026-2030

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Iowa Department of Justice

Iowa Attorney General's Office

Victim Assistance Section

Des Moines, Iowa

I. Introduction

A. Date of Final Approval

This Implementation Plan received final approval by the State on July 9, 2026.

B. Covered Time Period

This Implementation Plan covers the fiscal years of 2026 – 2030.

The Victim Assistance Section of the Iowa Department of Justice serves as the state administrator for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) STOP funds. The goal of Iowa's STOP Violence Against Women grant program mirrors the national focus of OVW's purposes: to decrease incidents of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking by supporting agencies and projects that provide trauma-informed, victim-centered services and responses to these crimes that promote offender accountability and improve victim safety.

II. Needs and Context

A. Demographic Information – Iowa

Situated in the northern Midwest of the country, Iowa is a rural state consisting of 99 counties, with nine metropolitan statistical areas. Even in the counties where these nine cities are located, there are still pockets of rural areas made up of small towns and farmland. Only eight of Iowa's 99 counties have populations greater than 100,000, while most counties have fewer than 20,000 total residents within their borders. With its extensive rural nature, much of Iowa's population is considered underserved due to the geographic and economic barriers victims face.

Iowa's population has grown slowly over the years, with an overall 0.4% increase between 2010 and 2022, reaching a total of 3,238,387 in 2025.[1] During this same period, Iowa has experienced significant changes in its racial and ethnic populations. While it remains a

[1] https://www.iowadatacenter.org/index.php

predominantly "white" state, Iowa's Black/African American, Asian, and Hispanic populations have grown substantially.

The Sac and Fox Tribe of the Meskwaki Nation (The Settlement) are the only federally recognized tribe in Iowa. The Social Vulnerability Index of 2022[2] groups 16 census-derived factors into four themes: 1) socioeconomic status; 2) household characteristics; 3) housing type and transportation and 4) racial and ethnic status. On the Social Vulnerability Scale, The Settlement scored between the 0.80 and 0.90 percentile, indicating a higher level of social vulnerability than many other communities. This score reflects conditions that can significantly affect The Settlement, often translating into broader household instability and increased engagement with Family Services. A breakdown of each of the themes is below:

- Socioeconomic status indicates income below 150% of poverty level and high levels of unemployment.
- Household characteristics indicate population aged 65 and older and younger than 17 and include multigenerational households, people with disabilities and single parent households.
- Housing and transportation indicate crowding and families with no vehicles.
- Racial and ethnic status includes Native American.

Table 1: Iowa Race/Ethnic Population Breakdown

Race/Ethnic Population Breakdown – Iowa 2023[3]	**Iowa**	**2023 Percentages**	**2010 Percentages**
White alone	2,701,313	84.2%	91.31%
Black or African American alone	128,881	4.0%	2.83%
Asian alone	75,806	2.4%	1.74%

[2] https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/place-health/php/svi/svi-data-documentation-download.html
[3] https://www.iowadatacenter.org/index.php/quick-facts/iowa-quick-facts.
[4] https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/wp-content/uploads/Demographics_Iowa-updated-10.4.2023.pdf
[5] Id.

Table 1 Continued: Iowa Race/Ethnic Population Breakdown

Race/Ethnic Population Breakdown – Iowa 2023[4]	**Iowa**	**2023 Percentages**	**2010 Percentages**
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4,425	0.1%	0.07%
American Indian and Alaska Native	12,715	0.5%	0.36%
Some other race alone	74,956	2.3%	1.84%
Two or more races	208,908	6.5%	1.75%
Hispanic or Latino origin*	234,148	7.3%	4.97%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino*	2,641,989	82.4%	Not reported
Total:	**3,207,004**	**100%**	**100%^**

**These two numbers are not included in the total since Hispanic or Latino is ethnicity and not a race. ^Total is without the asterisk numbers as not included as ethnicity is not race.*

The diversity of Iowa, however, is both more compelling and more complex than the above chart indicates. For example, through data provided by Iowa's culturally specific victim service organizations, Iowa's "Asian" populations include a variety of communities, such as: Bhutanese of Nepali ethnicity, ethnic Burmese, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Laotian, Middle Eastern/West Asian, Vietnamese and other Pacific Islander communities, including Marshallese, Micronesians, and Palauans. From 2000 to 2021, Iowa's immigrant population grew by 90%.[4] Today, foreign-born residents make up 5.4% of the state's population.[5] Official census data may also undercount some groups, as the available race categories do not always accurately reflect how individuals identify. One such population is Arab Americans, many of whom select the "Caucasian" designation because the U.S. Census does not include a specific Middle Eastern or North African category.[6] According to one source focused on accurately identifying Arab American populations in the United States, more than 17,700 Arab Americans live in Iowa,

[3] https://www.iowadatacenter.org/index.php/quick-facts/iowa-quick-facts.
[4] https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/wp-content/uploads/Demographics_Iowa-updated-10.4.2023.pdf
[5] Id.

residing in 73 of the state's 99 counties.[7] The largest groups of new Arab immigrants to Iowa come from Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, and Somalia.[8] Additionally, the Migration Policy Institute reports that Iowa's total foreign-born population exceeds 177,700.

Like most states, Iowa has become increasingly diverse over the past several decades. From 1980 to 2022, Iowa's African-American population increased by 238.6%, and is projected to make up 10.7% of Iowa's total population by 2060.[9] The Asian population increased by 142% between 2000 and 2022, and is projected to represent 5.6% of the state's population by 2060.[10] Meanwhile, Iowa's Latino population in Iowa grew by 57.4% between 2010 and 2023, and is projected to account for 15.0% of the state's residents by 2060.[11]

Data also shows that Iowa's younger population reflects greater diversity than demonstrated by the table below. For example, during the 2017-2018 school year, Iowa's public schools enrolled more than 19,600 students who were Spanish-speaking English language learners, an increase of 217.7% compared with the 1990-2000 school year. In fact, as of 2018, more than 7% of Iowa's population reported speaking English "less than very well," over fourteen non-English languages were identified as being spoken in their homes.[12] Additional data sources indicated that more than 177 different languages are spoken in homes across Iowa.[13]

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[6] https://www.npr.org/2022/03/09/1085355634/arab-americans-say-census-and-other-forms-dont-consider-their-roots

[7] https://yallacountmenain.org/states/iowa-mltgl

[8] Id.

[9] https://www.iowadatacenter.org/application/files/4617/0800/6314/AfricanAmericanStatus2024.pdf (Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. (2023)

[10] https://www.iowadatacenter.org/application/files/4517/1639/8256/AsianPacificIslander2024.pdf (Woods & Poole Economics, Inc (2023)

[11] https://www.iowadatacenter.org/application/files/8717/2771/0187/Latinos2024.pdf (Woods & Poole Economics, Inc (2023)

[12] https://www.iowacourts.gov/static/media/cms/Iowa_Courts_Language_Access_Plan_CC2871A1F73E8.pdf

[13] https://www.extension.iastate.edu/communities/community-and-economic-development-data-team-creates-%E2%80%98languages-spoken-iowa-website

The racial/ethnic breakdown of Iowa's public-school students is shown below.[14]

Table 2: Demographics of K-12 Grades in Iowa Public School Students

	2023-2024[15]	**Percentages**
White alone	342,108	71.5%
Black or African American	33,501	7.0%
Asian	11,921	2.5%
Native American	1,512	0.3%
Pacific Islander	3,232	0.7%
Two or more races*	24,003	5.0%
Hispanic or Latino origin	62,415	13.0%
Total:	**478,692**	**100%**

Of Iowa's total population, there are over 402,615 residents who identify with a recognizable disability, which is 12.8% of the state's civilian, non-institutionalized population.[16] Of those 402,615 people, over 29.9% are aged 65 and older and 4.7% are children under the age of 18.[17] Strikingly, 22% of those residents with a disability also identify as Native American and/or Alaska Native, which is the highest percentage of disability by race in the state.[18]

B. Methods to Identify Underserved Populations and Results

Underserved populations are those populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, including those impacted due to geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, racial and ethnic identities, and those with special needs including language

[14] https://www.iowacourts.gov/static/media/cms/Iowa_Courts_Language_Access_Plan_CC2871A1F73E8.pdf
[15] Id.
[16] https://www.extension.iastate.edu/communities/community-and-economic-development-data-team-creates-%E2%80%98languages-spoken-iowa-website
[17] Id.
[18] https://www.extension.iastate.edu/communities/community-and-economic-development-data-team-creates-%E2%80%98languages-spoken-iowa-website

barriers, disabilities, or age. The information provided from the Census data and other sources demonstrates the current and growing breakdown of those Iowa residents who constitute underserved populations. In addition to research of traditional data sources such as census data and demographic information provided by the state's Data Center, The Victim Assistance Section staff used a variety of ways to identify underserved populations or to anecdotally support and expand the information about these populations. Several of the participants in our Implementation Planning Committee work directly with or come from underserved populations and our committee conversations identified issues about language access to victim services and other public services found during work in specific underserved communities or through other statewide projects. Our committee also held listening sessions with representatives of culturally specific organizations. From these meetings we heard from those on the front lines describe the underserved populations from their points of view/work perspective.

In May 2025, we asked the IP committee to consider underserved victims as they see them in the work they do. The following are excerpts from the meeting:

- The loss of a bilingual resource organization in southwest Iowa magnified the need to provide bilingual advocacy, services, and outreach especially to small pockets of Hispanic folks in rural Iowa where few to no resources or services are available.
- Underserved can be described as degrees of who gets served and who has access to services. People whose first language is not English tend to have higher barriers and greater difficulty getting access.
- In rural communities, there are multiple pockets of populations, who despite programs' best efforts aren't aware services exist and don't know how the criminal justice system and victim services work together.

- In general, Iowa's rural victims lack resources and are isolated, which heightens danger to those victims.
- People in certain socio economics are often stigmatized, face barriers and do not have accessible community support. Communities are pushing to remove homeless encampments and seeming to make homelessness a crime, formerly incarcerated victims and victims with substance abuse issues, struggle with finding housing and employment.
- People without support networks – especially those from other countries or those who do not speak English. Their abuser is the only family member they have and when children are involved, they rely on the abuser to help take care of their children.
- ***"If a victim leaves her abuser, she often risks losing her job and her housing because she has no daycare. "My client violated the NCO multiple times because he was taking care of the kids so she could go to work. Yeah, they're not supposed to be together. So, it's a struggle." – IP member***
- A committee member from a mainstream organization said from community forums and listening sessions they identified three primary underserved communities: LGBTQ, older Iowans and immigrants.
- A county attorney discussed the concern she has for victims of sexual assault on military bases. Iowa hosts groups from other states at the National Guard Training Center in Des Moines. When assaults happen on the base the military has different degrees of reporting. The military says they want to protect their people and they offer services. Victims of sexual assault can go to any hospital for a sexual assault exam, but the military moves slow in its sanctions against the offender, especially if they made

admissions. Often the victim must go through state court proceedings first and services seem duplicative with both the military and the state each having victim services persons.

From the perspective of our culturally specific programs, including Thrive Together Today, which serves Deaf and Hard of Hearing people, all the people they serve are considered undeserved from a demographic standpoint; however, there are levels of underserved. Those considered most vulnerable are victims with few resources and lack access to services. Language access – there are not enough interpreters, and for those with disabilities, the many systems, including the courts, lack of understanding accommodation requirements of the American with Disabilities Act. Fear, challenges of seeking services, and distrust are prevalent with refugees. The economy, the difficulty obtaining jobs, transportation, housing, technology and lack of a support system inhibit survivors' chances of becoming sufficient and stable.

Within cultures there is diversity. There are class and identity issues to be considered. People from diverse backgrounds are not just seeking services from their respective culturally specific program (CSP) but will go to other CSPs to seek services. This includes an increase of white-non-Hispanic survivors, Caribbean and other island natives seeking services from CSPs. Immigrants new to Iowa often work in rural settings. They are isolated and unaware of services and often forgotten. Youth delinquency, requests from schools for assistance and crisis calls on the weekends have increased.

CSPs contribute an increase in sex and labor trafficking to the scarcity of housing, the increase of homelessness and poverty. People are being trafficked when they cannot afford to pay their rent or other bills and the requests for assistance often fall on the CSPs.

Overall, there is an increase in requests for assistance for new cases. For CSPs the work is getting broader. Because of the outreach within communities, more people are seeking services and CSPs often support the entire family, who support the victim.

III. Description of Planning Process

A. Brief Description of Planning Process

The Victim Assistance Section (Section) staff met in February 2025 to review the prior Implementation Plan, its process and former participants and identify steps for completing this Plan. Section staff reviewed the list of those who had participated in the past and the currently funded STOP grantees. In 2023 and 2024, the Section hosted statewide sexual assault and domestic violence conferences. Presenters from those conferences were considered for their topical expertise and several were invited to participate on the planning committee. Additionally, the Section invited others who were known for their expertise to participate. The Section cast a wide net to ensure all required committee categories were filled with both former and new participants. To ensure proper protocol regarding tribal participation, staff contacted members of the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi prior to the beginning of the IP meetings and obtained documentation regarding the proper protocol for their participation in this plan.

Section staff invited participants via email and included a description of the STOP planning process with an estimated time commitment. To ensure participants had access to relevant IP documents they were given access to shared online files using Microsoft's OneDrive.

The planning committee was invited to participate in monthly virtual planning meetings. At the beginning of the process, staff provided the dates and times of each scheduled meeting and sent online calendar invitations to ensure all meetings with the Teams link was available. Staff also emailed monthly reminders and agendas. Meetings were held from 9 am to 10 am on

Wednesdays with each meeting being allowed to run longer (or shorter) if needed. The meetings were held from April 2025 through December 2025, except in June 2025, when participants were asked to complete a survey on domestic violence homicides rather than meet in person. The meeting topics followed the Plan template and worked to identify the most pressing issues across the state regarding the response to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence and how the STOP funds could be directed to best address these challenges.

Several planning committee participants gave presentations as part of the monthly committee meetings. These presentations were about the work done in Iowa regarding domestic violence homicides, research on lethality assessments and housing.

Staff held three online meetings with directors of culturally specific programs to learn about the strengths, challenges, and needs of the communities they serve. From these meetings we obtained a clearer understanding of Iowa's underserved populations and the barriers they face. Staff consulted housing experts to discuss Iowa's sheltering concerns, lack of affordable housing, barriers and potential solutions.

The planning committee was provided with drafts of the plan and given the opportunity to provide feedback and changes. They were also given the final report prior to submission to OVW.

B. Planning Committee Member Documentation

Planning Meeting Dates: 4/16/25, 5/21/25, 7/16/25, 8/20/25, 10/15/25, 11/19/25, 12/17/25

State Sexual Assault Coalition: Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault*

*Tamika Payne, Interim Executive Director**

*Keshia Palmer, Director of Systems Change**

State Domestic Violence Coalition:	Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence *Dr. Maria Corona, Executive Director* *Zebulon Beilke-McCallum, Director of Housing & Economic Justice*
Dual DV/SA Coalition :	Not Applicable at time of IP Meetings.
Law Enforcement entity:	Iowa City Police Department *Det. Carson Barron* Pocahontas Police Department *Alex Leu, Police Chief* Iowa Probation *Emma Dedic, probation and parole officer*
Prosecution entity:	Marshall County Attorney's Office *Jordan Gaffney* Polk County Attorney's Office *Shannon Bogolin and Nan Horvat* Cerro Gordo County Attorney's Office *Kaitlyn Ausborn (invited but never attended, but was given opportunity to provide feedback on the plan)*
Court entity:	State Court Administration *Becky Kinnamon, Director, Special Crimes Against Persons (invited but never attended)*

Tribal representation:	Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi
	Mylene Wantatee, Family Services Director
	Rita Schoeneman, Grant Development Coordinator
	Jeffrey Bunn, Meskwaki Police
	Vern Jefferson, Tribal Council Chair (see letter delegating representation to the Family Services Director)
Population specific organizations:	Thrive Together Today
	Jennifer Upah, Executive Director
	Nisaa
	Hibo Jama, Director
Other – Victim Services:	Crisis Intervention and Advocacy Services
	Johna Sullivan, Executive Director
	Brittany, Advocate
	Catholic Charities – Phoenix House
	Carrie Potter, Program Director
	Crisis Intervention Service
	Mary Ingham, Executive Director
	Crisis Intervention Services
	Pearl Hammes, Executive Director
	Domestic Violence Intervention Services/Rape Violence Advocacy Program
	Kristie Doser-Fortman, Executive Director
	Delaney Dixon, Assistant Executive Director

State of Iowa

Wendy Riggenberg, Justice Systems Analyst/Management

Iowa Department of Health and Human Services

Monica Goedken, Violence Prevention Program Manager

Family Crisis Centers

Jessica Rohrs, Executive Director

Waypoint Family Services

Nelly Hill, Director of Victim Services

**Note: Unfortunately, the Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault program closed and we were unable to have signed participation plan forms even though, they had participated in planning meeting. Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) is now also the designated sexual assault coalition. ICADV staff did provide us with a signed participation form.*

C. Consultation and Coordination with Other Partners

Victim Services staff hosted meetings with our funded culturally specific organizations, providing domestic abuse and sexual abuse/assault comprehensive services even though culturally specific organizations are represented on the planning committee. We decided hosting meetings to give our grant funded CSPs space to speak would yield information about victim services that likely would not be shared during the committee planning meetings.

We consulted with housing experts to discuss Iowa's housing and emergency shelter needs and considerations for funding sheltering programs for the upcoming competitive grants.

While not specifically designed as part of the STOP process, the Section staff issued a statewide survey to gather feedback on suggestions on improving training and technical

assistance being provided by grant funded organizations. Improved training was one of our goals from the last plan.

The Section has an advisory board that shepherds the grant award program, including approving final awards and deciding appeals. Appointed by the Attorney General, the board members include representatives from law enforcement, victim services, emergency medicine, prosecution and public defense, corrections, and crime survivors. In addition to the statutory duties, members often share their insights and experience to promote effective and inclusive grant award decisions.

D. Consultation and Coordination with Tribes

The Section supports the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa through grant funding and through invitations to participate in sponsored activities, such as the statewide domestic violence conference, roundtable listening sessions, and culturally specific meetings. The Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, also known as the Meskwaki Nation, is located in east central Iowa on nearly 8,000 acres of land, the majority of which is in Tama County and held in trust for the Tribe by the United States. The Meskwaki Nation is unique: first, they are the only federally recognized Tribe headquartered in Iowa; and second, they are the first Tribe to purchase and own land in Iowa. Seven elected Tribal Council members are responsible to perpetuate tribal affairs, transact tribal business, and promote the tribe's social, economic, educational, and general welfare. The Council, with the assistance of the Tribal Attorney General, ensures Tribal resolutions, laws and policies are enacted and upholds the Tribe's Constitution and other governing documents. The Tribe serves approximately 1,456 enrolled members, in addition to 1,350 descendants, and an estimated 1,000 other American Indians.

In 2010, the Meskwaki Tribe began serving victims/survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, human trafficking, sexual abuse, sexual assault, and stalking through its victim services program, RISE (Resources for Indigenous Survivors & Empowerment) RISE serves the needs of Native American and Alaska Native victims and survivors within both the Meskwaki Settlement and Iowa's 99 counties. Client services include crisis intervention, counseling, emergency hotel stays, transportation, transitional housing, as well as economic, medical, and legal advocacy.

Section staff worked with representatives from the Tribe to establish protocol for inviting Tribal members to the planning committee and for offering Tribal leadership the opportunity to review and comment on the Implementation Plan. Vern Jefferson, Tribal Council Chairman sent a letter dated February 1, 2023, delegating the Tribe's Family Services Director as the Tribe's participant in the STOP VAWA Implementation Planning process. In March 2025, Lori Miller, grant administrator, notified Tribal members we were beginning to organize and plan for the next STOP Implementation Plan. Miller also verified with Tribal staff the participation delegation as described in the February 2023 letter is still valid. As such, Mylene Wanatee, the Family Services Director is a member of the planning committee.

Tribal leadership and Mylene Wanatee were given the opportunity to review and provide input on the final plan.

In addition to the Meskwaki Nation, the Winnebago Reservation of Nebraska includes a small portion of land within the state of Iowa, however there are no residents in this area, and the Reservation receives domestic violence and sexual assault services in its Nebraska area.

E. Summary of Major Concerns Identified

Throughout the planning meetings, committee members identified the following predominant issues facing victims of crime in the state, including victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking.

1. Language access and culturally specific responses

Several members raised concern for Iowa's refugee and immigrant populations receiving appropriate supportive responses, especially with language access and language access in the court room. A member stated the court system does not offer enough languages and the advocacy groups are starting to create their own to help. CSP directors also stated the lack of interpreters is concerning for them as well, this includes interpreters for Deaf and Hard of Hearing people and the lack of understanding accommodation requirements of the American with Disabilities Act. Another committee member emphasized comprehensive language access is important. Meaning, survivors should have access throughout the criminal justice process, not just when they are testifying.

Several members mentioned **overall better communication, information sharing and outreach** would improve victim services, including better written police reports for investigation and prosecution. One member questioned if law enforcement officers are trained to listen to victims and help them through the process and help get them connected to resources. Several other committee members stated victims, especially those in rural areas and new to Iowa do not know where and how to access victim services, which prompts the need for more outreach; however, our CSP directors state many refugees and immigrants are afraid and distrustful. Outreach for CSPs has shifted from posting on social media to less public outreach including making phone calls. A committee member, who is a law enforcement officer said knowing and

understanding shelter rules and when shelters are full is important and wondered how this information could be shared.

How was this concern addressed or why it was not addressed: While not specifically addressed in the IP meetings, increased training opportunities and information sharing and training coordination from the Section's training and outreach team, training from state and national technical assistance providers, and regional victim services meetings can help grantees, law enforcement and prosecutors be better informed, increase communication and improve victim centered services.

2. Lethality Assessments: The best way to implement lethality assessments

The committee had several conversations about lethality assessments, their value and if the state could implement a standard or statewide lethality assessment. In one of the first meetings, a couple of committee members provided a summary of the Ontario Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment (ODARA), what it focuses on, their feedback on the tool and how they use it.

How was this concern addressed or why it was not addressed: In the July 2025 IP meeting, Jackie White, training coordinator on the Section's training and outreach team, presented the results from Iowa's multi-disciplinary team formed to research and report out on various lethality assessments. The IP committee discussed the implementation of a standardized assessment. Because Iowa is a home rule state, counties and cities cannot be mandated to adopt an assessment. This prompted four key points of additional conversation. First, standardized forms would benefit law enforcement who see a lot of turnover and movement within law enforcement offices. Second, training law enforcement to use forms properly, having more formalized checklists/forms and writing better police reports will allow the criminal justice system to more accurately determine whether an offender is likely to re-offend (potentially

leading to a DV homicide). Third, because many police departments and sheriff offices are small and extremely busy, having materials and training provided for them would likely increase their buy-in. Fourth, an assessment tool can assist in informing bond/bail recommendations by prosecutors and, if using a scientifically validated tool, could be relied upon by the court in establishing bond conditions. Additionally, several members of the committee offered to provide training on lethality assessments. Two members cautioned there must be a balance between providing information about available resources and support while avoiding overwhelming victims with too much information/paperwork at once.

3. Training officers to listen to victims, be accessible and connect them to resources

Where victims go for help is where we need to focus, for example when victims go to the police, we want the police to be accessible and listen to the victim. A law enforcement representative from the committee agreed this is a concern and explained why. With the high rate of turnover there are new officers constantly joining the forces or moving from one community to another. In rural areas there are only a few officers who handle all crimes. Some are not properly trained in trauma informed techniques and interviewing, many do not have mentors and while most want to learn, they often do not know where to start.

How was this concern addressed or why it was not addressed: Increased training opportunities and connections with local resources, and mentorships can improve officers' responses to victims. Encouraging victim services advocates to connect and communicate with new law enforcement officers to help them understand their communities, and resources could be the first step to helping officers become better informed. Other ideas include centralizing post-academy training for law enforcement and making such training available in communities across

the state, working more within Iowa's police academies and increasing training and support to Iowa's DART and SART teams.

4. Providing safe, affordable and accessible housing and shelters

One of the critical strategies for increasing victim safety and reducing the risk of continued violence and lethality is providing safe, affordable, and accessible housing and emergency shelter. Unfortunately, STOP VAWA funds alone cannot solve the issue of providing safe, affordable and accessible housing & shelters as throughout the state as this continues to be an issue for all Iowans.

The costs of running shelters and providing either short term or long-term housing options for survivors have grown astronomically while the demands for housing and sheltering have also increased. The Section held several meetings on housing and sheltering, both with the IP committee and separately with other key stakeholders. The following themes/conditions emerged: 1.) Victim shelters often view services through a traditional domestic violence lens and are not always resourced to provide specialized services for other victim types such those referred from culturally specific organizations, sexual assault victims and human trafficking victims. Additionally, the rules/policies/procedures with victim shelters are different from general population shelters, which has caused confusion and conflict with funding requirements and understanding from outsiders. 2.) Reduced state resources, such as access to mental health services, and factors such as substance abuse, economic hardships, and financial instability have increased the length of stays in victim shelters. Shelter directors state that in the past, the call volume was largely those who were fleeing domestic violence and seeking respite. Now, however, victim-survivors are additionally burdened with being unhoused, which prompts the question of whether we have the appropriate expectations that using emergency shelter can result

in permanent housing or if outcomes need to be redefined, 3.) Iowa needs better policies, procedures and priorities to increase victims' safety. In previous years, legislation which would have allowed victims of domestic violence to break their leases did not pass. Victims trying to flee their abusers want to move somewhere safe and unknown to their abusers. They get push back from their landlords and often return to their abusers. No contact orders where abusers are required to pay housing costs are often ignored, and not enforced, resulting in victims' inability to maintain stable housing. Increasing units of truly affordable housing has not kept pace with the need and has not been prioritized statewide. Funding for housing and homeless programs (such as those at Iowa Finance Authority) at the state level is not prioritized.

How was this concern addressed or why it was not addressed: Conversations about housing and sheltering concerns are ongoing. While more problems than solutions were presented, the Section will continue conversations, increase education and outreach about housing. They will coordinate with other state stakeholders such as the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence, The Iowa Finance Authority's Housing Program and the States Continuum of Care boards. The Section is committed to balancing problems with solutions and holding offenders accountable so that victim-survivors can stay in their homes.

5. Reducing domestic violence homicides

When the committee discussed how Iowa can reduce domestic violence homicides, two major concerns emerged. 1) Iowa needs a reliable system to track and report domestic violence homicides. 2) The best way to reduce domestic violence homicides is with primary prevention practices and intervention. The committee suggested the implementation of primary prevention programming, such as one highly regarding program on teen dating violence. The Iowa Domestic Death Review board also cited primary prevention as the most important factor to

lessen domestic violence homicides, followed by proper intervention practices. Unfortunately, only a small amount of victim services funding can be used for prevention.

How was this concern addressed or why it was not addressed: In the July 2025 meeting, staff from the Section's training and outreach team explained the cessation of the collection and publication of the state's domestic violence homicide statistics was due to the lack of a system to accurately capture and report on all domestic violence homicides in Iowa. Fearing they were publishing incomplete data; the Section is strategizing how to collaborate with other Iowa stakeholders to improve the collection and dissemination of domestic homicide deaths ensuring the state receives complete and accurate information from death reporting sources.

Regarding the use of primary prevention, the Section acknowledges it can prioritize using the allowed prevention percentages from the STOP VAWA grant and the FVPSA grants.

Purpose area 20 of STOP VAWA allows states to use no more than 5 percent of their annual allocation for developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or female genital mutilation or cutting.

Prevention is defined in 28 CFR 90.2(d) as: The term "prevention" includes both primary and secondary prevention efforts. "Primary prevention" means strategies, programming, and activities to stop both first-time perpetration and first-time victimization. Primary prevention is stopping domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur. "Secondary prevention" is identifying risk factors or problems that may lead to future domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and taking the necessary actions to eliminate the risk factors and the potential problem. "Prevention" is distinguished from "outreach," which has the goal of informing victims and potential victims about available services.

FVPSA requires 25 percent of a state's annual grant to be used for supportive services and prevention services such as training, technical assistance, and outreach to increase awareness of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and increase the accessibility of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence services, including prevention and outreach to underserved populations from 42 USC Ch. 110).

IP members discussed the importance of prevention programs such as the Teen Dating Violence curriculum which is being implemented in some Iowa schools. This program as well as several others are offered from the CDC. A representative from the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services said there are some other primary prevention activities happening in the state, such as their agency's work to determine how shared risk and protective factors, those which cause harm in a relationship, are linked to the same risk factors which cause harm to children and others in our communities. Additionally, advocates with help from the anti-violence coalitions provide localized prevention services or activities.

The bigger picture to be addressed is who is focused on addressing social factors, such as economic hardships within communities, which contribute to higher rates of developing problematic behaviors which contribute to higher violence exposure and problematic behaviors in relationships and communities.

F. Coordination of Implementation Plan with FVPSA and VOCA Programs and Rape Prevention Education under section 393A of the Public Health Service Act

As the state administrative agency for STOP, VOCA, FVPSA and SASP, the Iowa Department of Justice (Attorney General's Office) through the Victim Assistance Section (Section) coordinates funding from these sources to best serve victims and to promote the priorities set forth in its VAWA Implementation Plan. The overall goal is to support direct

services to victims of crime, including victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Through our partnerships with the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services and the former state victim sexual assault coalition, grantees partner their limited RPE funds with these other grant sources to support direct service efforts that arise from the RPE primary prevention work. Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault ceased operations in early 2026 with operations and services being transitioned to the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

IV. Documentation from Prosecution/Law Enforcement/Court/Victim Services Program

See Appendix A.

V. Plan for Implementation Period

A. Goals and Objectives

1. Advocacy Based Goals and Objectives:

Goal #1: Increase and strengthen the administrative and organizational capacities of Iowa's culturally specific victim serving programs.

Objective #1: Assign one Section grant coordinator to manage the culturally specific programs who will also work in partnership with the state coalition. Through this partnership, the Section and Coalition will assist CSP administrators build skills in development, grant writing, fund diversification, among others, to bolster programming and in turn serve more victims.

Objective #2: Determine the best practices to help communities better understand culturally appropriate responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This could include hosting online or in-person community training and posting resource materials on our website.

Goal #2: Explore ways to improve survivor accessibility and experiences throughout the criminal justice process.

Objective #1: Work collaboratively with advocacy organizations to ensure they know where to locate resources for language interpretation and ensure it is understood who is responsible for securing interpreters throughout the court process.

Objective #2: In partnership with the CSPs, and disability serving organizations provide training and resource materials regarding responsibilities and requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Objective #3: Provide training and outreach on culturally responsive services to law enforcement, prosecutors and court personnel especially as it relates to clashes between cultural beliefs and state law.

Objective #4: Work collaboratively with the statewide coalitions/training organizations to standardize co-advocacy focusing on roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in the court process and beyond.

Goal #3: Improve outcomes for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking by offering resources in addition to advocacy.

Objective #1: Explore feasible options for ways victim service organizations can implement pieces of the trauma recovery center model while also endeavoring to increase the number of trauma recovery centers in Iowa by one per decade.
https://nationalallianceoftraumarecoverycenters.org/

Objective #2: Explore options for ways victim service organizations can engage with the Office of Victim and Restorative Justice Services (OVRJP) https://doc.iowa.gov/victim-services as an additional route to justice. OVRJP offers post-conviction support, information, and services for

victims of crime based on the principles of Restorative Justice, recognizing that there must be prioritization for the needs, well-being, and rights of victims of crime.

Goal #4: In partnership with the state coalition, explore how victim services agencies in Iowa can design and/or promote options for victims who do not choose to report their victimization to law enforcement.

Objective #1: Increase choices for victims by promoting community and culturally specific supportive services. These services could include lethality assessments, safety planning, civil no contact orders, access to counseling and therapy, housing and relocation support, and other services determined by victim advocates.

Goal #5: Implement a multi-part plan to reduce domestic violence homicides.

Objective #1: The Victim Assistance Section will work in collaboration with the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Violence Prevention Data Steering Committee by attending quarterly meetings to develop priority data resources for communicating domestic abuse homicide information to the public. Additionally, we will work together to develop a multi-year data sharing agreement between Iowa HHS – Violence Prevention Program, the Iowa Domestic Abuse Death Review team, the Iowa Violent Death Reporting System and Iowa Attorney General's Victim Assistance Section for the purposes of disseminating consistent and accurate statistics to funded programs, criminal justice agencies and other community partners.

Objective #2: Improve the economic well-being of victims/survivors by assisting them with strengthening interviewing skills, financial literacy, access to transportation, etc. Additionally, the Section will work in collaboration with the coalition, advocacy programs, and HHS to create

guides to help STOP funded programs better communicate available state assistance programs to victims and survivors.

Objective #3: Continue to promote and fund the provision of housing-first, rapid-rehousing and scattered site emergency shelter/housing models by victim service programs throughout the state as a means of improving safety and reducing risk of homicide.

Goal #6: Improve understanding of sexual assault by members of the military in Iowa.

Objective #1: The Section will collaborate with JAG officers, VA hospitals, military victim services as well as committee members from the Polk County Attorney's Office to determine the scope and reach of the issue of sexual assaults by members of the military either on an Iowa base or committed within the community.

Goal #7: Assist programs in better understanding the difference between primary prevention education and community education.

Objective: Section staff will work with funded programs to help them better understand the fund sources that make up their grant award. The Section will clarify what percentage of each fund source can be used for prevention activities so grantees can better utilize staff time on primary prevention in conjunction with advocacy.

Objective #1: Work with programs to clearly define community education versus primary prevention and allowable activities under each federal fund source. In collaboration with the Violence Prevention Coordinator at the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services, the Section will create a short resource guide on examples of primary prevention activities and community education activities.

2. Law Enforcement and Prosecution Goals and Objectives

Goal #1: Promote and support an effective, victim-centered response by law enforcement and prosecution for crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking by continuing to provide STOP funding to departments throughout the state.

Objective #1: Prioritize grant support for specific personnel dedicated to investigating and prosecuting the STOP VAWA crime areas.

Objective #2: Prioritize meeting with law enforcement and prosecutors throughout each grant year to learn about other ways in which STOP funding can be helpful.

Objective #3: Encourage law enforcement and prosecutors to practice victim-centered interview techniques when possible, such as allowing breaks, letting victim-survivors choose interview locations, allowing the presence of advocates or other support persons, honoring their preferred gender interviewer, and creating trauma-sensitive spaces within police departments with private, comfortable interview rooms, etc.

3. **Court Goals and Objectives:**

Goal #1: Improve court and criminal justice experience for victims and offenders of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking, with a particular focus on the needs of non-native English speakers and Deaf/Hard-of-hearing individuals.

Objective #1: Work in collaboration with state court administration and local courts to improve victim access to court-provided interpreter services at all stages of a case.

Objective #2: In coordination with our statewide partners, work with national TA providers to provide best practices training for judges and court personnel when handling cases of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking.

4. **Training Goals and Objectives:**

Goal #1: The Section grant team will collaborate with the Section training and outreach team to promote the use of lethality assessment(s) among law enforcement and victim advocates as an additional tool to reduce revictimization and domestic violence related homicides.

Objective #1: Educate law enforcement and victim advocates on the benefits of using lethality assessments as a part of investigations and safety planning. Each entity will be introduced to an assessment specific to their field and the timeframe in which they would be used.

Goal #2: Create a training(s) for justice-related agencies regarding no contact orders.

Objective #1: Develop training regarding criminal and civil no-contact orders and tailor them specifically for victim advocates, law enforcement and allied partners to ensure victims understand the language, purpose, protections, and enforcement of the no contact orders, enabling them to make informed decisions, increase their safety, and potentially reduce the risk of violence.

Objective #2: Work with statewide partners to explore way to work within the judicial system to ensure consistency in protective order documents consistent explanation of the language within the orders to both the defendant and the victim.

Goal #3: Improve coordination, collaboration and communication between victim services advocates and law enforcement.

Objective #1: Create and disseminate training materials for victim services agencies and law enforcement agencies for the purpose of helping each other understand their roles.

Objective #2: Collaborate with the statewide coalition to create materials that include best practices, role expectations, communication skills, etc. so expectations are clear and realistic.

Objective #3: Bring in at least one national presenter each year to present on a topic related to domestic violence sexual assault dating violence or stalking.

5. **Administrative Goals and Objectives:**

Goal #1: Provide updated application processes and priorities that reflect those identified by OVW and the Implementation Planning Committee, in preparation for the upcoming competitive grant cycle.

Objective #1: Using the input and report for the Implementation Plan, create and/or refine priority purpose areas in the STOP grant application to address identified needs of underserved and rural victims.

Goal #2: Obtain an updated assessment of the specific needs facing victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking in the state.

Objective #1: Conduct a statewide assessment to identify service challenges and needs and develop recommendations for future possible solutions.

2. **Description of How STOP funding will be used to meet the state's goals and Objectives**

As indicated throughout the goals and objectives section and throughout the STOP Implementation Plan. Applicants applying for funds under the competitive application cycle will have to address how their requests for funding align with Iowa's STOP VAWA Implementation Plan. This information is considered when awarding these funds as part of the scoring. In addition, the Victim Assistance Section will enlist collaborative partners to meet this plan and the goals and objectives outlined in the previous section of this plan.

3. Description of how the funds will be distributed across the law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services and discretionary allocation categories.

Applicants apply for funding specific to law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services. This is how we stay within the federal grant percentage requirement. In addition, the discretionary grant is utilized to fill in gaps of services, training and/or technical assistance.

B. Statutory Priority Areas

1. Sexual Assault Set-Aside

Through Iowa's established funding distribution formula, one third of regional victim services funding is allocated to victim service organizations to provide sexual assault services. We meet the required sexual assault set aside by allocating approximately 20% of our total STOP funds to dedicated sexual assault victim service organizations (victim services allocation). Iowa's victim assistance training and outreach team use portions of the law enforcement and prosecution allocations to provide training to law enforcement and prosecutors on trauma informed responses to sexual assault. For the grant cycle effective October 1, 2026, Iowa will seek and prioritize funding for projects from the law enforcement and prosecution categories specific to providing sexual assault services, such as SANE or SART programs or for law enforcement officers who are training to respond to IPV. For many years, funding from the STOP discretionary category supports training and outreach from the Iowa Department of Public Health to public health and community service providers to identify, support and refer adult victims of sexual assault and intimate sexual violence.

2. Reducing DV Homicide

Statistics on DV homicides: Until March 2024, the Victim Assistance Section (formerly Crime Victim Assistance Division) collected data on domestic violence homicides and published twice a year *The Chronicle of Domestic Violence Fatalities*. The most recent publication on our website is from March 2023. Due to internal concerns the publication excluded deaths which were not publicly identified as domestic violence homicides, management halted the publication while seeking a better way to capture and report on DV homicides.

In 2025, The Iowa Domestic Abuse Death Review Team published their findings and recommendations regarding domestic violence homicides in Iowa after reviewing case studies from 2019 to 2022. The purpose of the Iowa Domestic Abuse Death Review Team is to make recommendations for reducing domestic violence homicides in Iowa by identifying the cause and manner of domestic violence deaths. Case findings from this report about DV homicides in Iowa:

- The number of women aged 18 to 55 murdered by a former or current spouse increases every year, with a 61.2% increase from 2016 to 2022.
- Of the cases reviewed, men committed 96% of the homicides with 96% of those killed were women.
- Intimate partner violence is the leading cause of homicides for Iowa women.
- More than 80% of the women killed were white; more than 70% of DV homicides were committed by white men and 17.4% by Black or American men.
- The age group most represented for both victims and perpetrators were 26-35.
- Where homicides take place is significant – population (smaller, not larger), unemployment rates, poverty rates and lack of access to a domestic violence provider contribute to increased risks of domestic violence homicides.

- Firearms are the primary method of domestic abuse homicides, followed by stabbing, blunt force trauma and strangulation.

The report identified several key factors which increase the risk of harm and can contribute to domestic violence deaths. Social and economic factors which increase the risk of harm include communities with barriers to educational and economic opportunities neighborhoods with high crime rates, families experiencing stressful situations without coping mechanisms, people who themselves have a history of violence or physical discipline as child, relationship instability, or ending an abusive relationship, access to firearms, substance abuse, involvement with the criminal justice system, isolation and suicidal comments or attempts by either party.

The report identified primary prevention and intervention as two key factors to reducing domestic violence homicides. Primary prevention prevents intimate partner violence before it escalates into a domestic abuse situation. Examples of primary prevention are teaching safe and healthy relationship skills, strengthening economic well-being for families, and promoting firearm safety. Interventions can improve responses to domestic violence and can potentially prevent violence from becoming homicide. Interventions specific to risk factors include local programming from community leaders, intervention and referrals from friends and family, employers who implement policies and procedures, the criminal justice system, by using risk assessments, and healthcare workers who provide support, referrals and resources.

Through conversations and an online survey, members of the IP committee contributed what they believe to be contributing factors for domestic violence homicides.

Like the domestic abuse death review report, the committee members stated:

- Contributing factors for domestic violence homicides in Iowa include a combination of systemic, social, and individual issues. These often include a **lack of access to culturally and linguistically appropriate services** (especially for marginalized communities such as Deaf or hard of hearing individuals), **limited availability of safe and affordable housing, gaps in early intervention and prevention services, firearm access by abusers, insufficient mental health and substance abuse support, and inadequate enforcement of protective orders. Rural isolation** and **stigma** also play a role in preventing victims from seeking or receiving help in time.
- I feel **lack of reporting** intimate partner violence.
- **Not doing lethality assessments** consistently, **not upholding NCO's**, no real **tracking for firearms** with no contact orders.
- **Victim blaming**, not enough resources that focus on **helping the abuser** stop abusing, **law enforcement** not taking matters seriously enough, **protection orders** not being granted.
- Lack of **affordable childcare** for the victims. **and living wage** that might offer a victim options to leave the abusive relationship. Lack of **therapy** programs to ensure **victims and offenders receive services**.
- Prior **criminal history**, prior **offender and victim experience in the criminal justice system**, strength of **community connections** outside of the domestic relationship.
- Domestic violence homicides in Iowa are most often linked to access to **firearms, escalating patterns of abuse** like **strangulation and coercive control, substance misuse, and high-risk periods such as separation or pregnancy, with rural isolation and limited services** further increasing the danger.

- Lack of access to **support services**, support services are **primarily crisis based.**

What can be done in Iowa to reduce domestic violence homicides?

- **Educating the public** on the importance of reporting as well as the assistance that is available to help the survivors who are brave enough to report the abuse. **Conducting follow-up/check-in calls** with survivors can also help in realizing when a situation might be escalating and some sort of intervention might be needed to keep people safe.
- Reducing domestic violence homicides in Iowa requires **a coordinated, statewide** approach that **prioritizes prevention, early intervention, and accountability**. This includes expanding access to emergency and transitional **housing**, strengthening community-based responses between **law enforcement, advocacy agencies**, and **the courts**, and **enforcing firearm restrictions** for individuals with protective orders or convictions. **Education and prevention programs in schools and communities**, increased **training for first responders**, and sustainable **funding** for victim services are also critical. Ensuring **culturally responsive and trauma-informed support** for all individuals, especially underserved populations, will help address risk factors and save lives.
- **Lethality assessments,** better control of **firearms** for those charged with DV or NCO's, **more money** for victim service programs, **affordable housing.**
- Focus on **help for the person doing harm** - how do we change their behavior? Fully **fund victim service programs** to ensure victims have the support they need.
- Use goals and prevention **recommendations from DV death review team**.
- Lobbying to **approve the bill allowing victims to break their lease.** Additionally, temporary **housing and/or childcare** for victims of DV.

- Eliminate depositions in criminal proceedings (i.e. **eliminating the requirement that the victim must sit in a room with the abuser** and be subjected to a broad range of questioning by the defense attorney) to ensure **more accountability for offenders** in convictions, conducting a **lethality assessment** upon arrest for a DV offense to identify earlier those victims most in need **of crime victim services and community supports.**
- Strengthen **firearm restrictions** for abusers**, expand training** for law enforcement and courts on lethality risk factors like strangulation and separation, increase **funding and access to victim services**, support **early intervention programs** that focus on changing battering behavior and target batterers, **and ensure consistent enforcement of protective orders and safety planning** through coordinated community response teams.
- Domestic violence **services should be more comprehensively supported**, more access to **mental health support in rural areas**, work more closely with **suicide hotlines**, saturation of **information about domestic violence and how to access** support

B. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

1. Recognizing and responding to needs of underserved populations

For multiple decades, the Victim Assistance Section has funded and supported culturally specific organizations (CSP), including Thrive Together Today, a Deaf and Hard of Hearing organization. Currently, the Section funds seven CSPs. Through their competitive grant process, a portion of victim services funding is set aside for CSPs, which includes programs that operate both statewide and in local communities. For example, Amani Community Services (Black/African-American population); EMBARC/Ethnic Minorities of Burma Advocacy and Resource Center (refugee communities); LUNA/Latinas Unidos por un Nuevo Amanecer (Latino/a community); Monsoon Asians and Pacific Islanders in Solidarity (API population);

Nisaa African Family Service (African immigrants and refugees); RISE – Meskwaki Family Services (Native American, Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi).

Through this IP process, we learned there is diversity in and underserved populations within the communities the CSPs serve, namely those with low language skills and recent immigrants and refugees. Additionally, in rural Iowa communities, those with barriers such as substance abuse or mental health issues, elder Iowans, youth and those who identify as LGTBQ are also determined to be underserved. Lastly, though the IP process and with input from prosecutors on the planning committee, people sexually assaulted on military bases or by active members of the military were identified as underserved in that they often slip through the cracks in the system or aren't provided timely or quality services.

2. State's set-aside requirements for culturally specific community-based organizations.

Iowa sets aside a minimum of 10% of all victim service funding for awards to culturally specific, community-based organizations (CSPs). For several years, Victim Assistance Section has supported seven CSPs. When competitive grants are released, the Section solicits grant applications from community-based and grassroots organizations that target services to specific populations, including black/African American, Hispanic and Latino/a, Africans, Asians, and Native Americans. The Section also funds a Deaf/Hard of Hearing organization. For the competitive application cycle in process, we are awarding $2.4 million out to culturally specific victim service projects, which his more than our annual STOP VAWA award amount.

C. Grant-making Strategy

The Section will partner the STOP funds with the other federal grant awards to meet the goals and objectives set forth previously in this report. For the grant cycle beginning October 1,

2026, the Section issued three notices for funding; 1) victim services for victim services organizations to provide advocacy and direct services to victims, 2) training, outreach and technical assistance to organizations to provide trauma informed and victim centered training and outreach; and 3) criminal justice to meet the goals and objectives set forth in this plan.

The victim services and training grants are three-year awards, while the criminal justice awards are four-year awards. The Section made the change to the period of performance for the criminal justice grants, so they align with the period of this implementation plan. Criminal Justice grants are also divided into different sections such as law enforcement, STOP VAWA prosecutors, courts, etc. Below is our application timelines for the competitive application cycle.

Table 3: Timeline for Competitive Application Cycle

TIMELINE FOR GRANTS	**DUE DATES**		
	Victim Services	**Criminal Justice**	**Training & Technical Assistance**
Grant Applications Available Online in Grants Management System	3/16/2026	4/15/2026	4/15/2026
Applications for Funding Due	5/1/2026 by 4:30 pm	6/3/2026 by 4:30 pm	6/3/2026 by 4:30 pm
Application Reviews & Scoring Completed	6/12/2026	7/10/2026	7/10/2026
External Grant Review	6/16-18/2026	7/14-7/15/2026	7/14-7/15/2026
Internal Staff Review	6/23-25/2026	7/16-7/17/2026	7/16-7/17/2026
Funding Recommendations Presented to Victim Assistance Board	7/10/2026	8/14/2026	8/14/2026
Denial and/or Award letters to Applicants	7/13/2026	8/17/2026	8/17/2026

Requests for Reconsideration Due from Applicants	7/27/2026	8/31/2026	8/31/2026
Requests for Reconsideration Reviewed on	8/14/2026	9/4/2026	9/4/2026
Contracts Issued	10/01/2026	10/01/2026	10/01/2026

STOP funds will continue to be distributed in accordance with statutory percentages as follows:

- 5% to courts
- 25% to law enforcement or projects which benefit law enforcement
- 25% to prosecution or projects which benefit prosecution
- 30% to victim services
- 15% at state's discretion
- 5% allowed for administrative costs

The 15% discretionary funds to support victim service programs as well as specific projects such as the public health training initiative with the Department of Public Health, which focuses on sexual abuse and intimate sexual violence response and referrals.

1. Ensuring eligible entities' awareness of funding availability

Grant opportunities and announcements are made public and shared in a variety of ways. All funding announcements are posted in the grants management system and posted on the Attorney General's website. Press release announcements and email notifications are distributed through the Attorney General's extensive networks of state agencies, nonprofit organizations and media outlets. The Section hosts online informational webinars about our funding opportunities.

Additionally, through the implementation process, we discussed the upcoming funding opportunities often and with a variety of audiences.

2. Ensuring consultation with victim service programs in application process

Every application for STOP funding must include a partnership or consultation agreement with the local or statewide victim service program (dependent upon the applicant's service area). Each partnership agreement must specify how the applicant will meaningfully work and consult with victim service providers in the development and implementation of their grant application plans.

3. Funding selection process

The Section awards STOP and other federal funding through a competitive grant process, with the next competitive cycle beginning October 1, 2026. At the start of the competitive cycle, applicants are selected for a multi-year period of performance. In noncompetitive grant years, applicants submit continuing applications.

All applicants for STOP funding must follow the application requirements set forth in state administrative rules, which detail the eligibility criteria and activities as well as the grant review and selection process. All grant requests are submitted through the Iowa Department of Justice's online grant management system. Once submitted, grant staff conduct a preliminary review of each application to ensure eligibility, completeness and consistency with the Department's mission and funding purposes. Staff then convene a grant review committee, comprised of staff, board members and subject matter experts. Members of the review committee are assigned grants to review and score and provide feedback and funding recommendations. The Section recruits grant reviewers with from across the state and with the expertise to provide honest and professional feedback and funding recommendations. The Section uses generally accepted

methods of application review including checklists, quality scales, point-based systems, written comments by applicant reviewers, formulas based on past funding, population, clients served, region or area served, and available funds. Additional evaluation criteria include the prioritization of victim safety in all proposed activities, history of collaboration and partnership with victim service agencies, prohibition of practices that endanger victims (such as forced testimony or arrest for failing to comply with a subpoena or inappropriate restrictions on shelter access).

4. Population and geographic distribution of grant awards

The distribution of grant awards is obviously dependent upon the applications received. As described above, the Section engages in extensive efforts to share funding notices throughout the state. The implementation of a regional service model for victim service grantees ensures grant funding is awarded and accessible to communities throughout Iowa regardless of population size or geographic location.

5. Addressing need and geographic size of service areas

Iowa's victim services regionalization model ensures advocacy services are funded and accessible across the state. This includes the provision of direct victim services for domestic abuse, sexual assault, sheltering, human trafficking, homicide and other violent crimes. The regionalization model also includes a funding formula, (explained in greater detail below) that accounts for population variances, while ensuring access to services.

6. Grant award time periods

All STOP funds will be awarded on a multi-year basis. Grants for direct services and victim advocacy operate on a three-year funding cycle. Grants for criminal justice system organizations

(law enforcement, victim witness coordinators, prosecutors, courts, etc.) will operate on a four-year funding cycle.

7. Plan to equitably distribute funds on geographic basis

For all victim services funding, including the designated STOP funds, the Section uses a funding formula developed with input from victim service programs, the state coalitions and culturally specific service programs.

Prior to the competitive grant cycle, the Section prepares a funding distribution spreadsheet which includes the total amount of funding to be released, broken down by funding sources, along with the required funding distribution formulas. This includes Iowa's self-imposed funding formula whereas at least 10% of all victim services funding is set aside for culturally specific programs. From the remaining victim services dollars, 60% is a base amount distributed equally to Iowa's victim services regions with 40% distributed based on population. Iowa's victim services funding formula also requires equitable allocation of funding to serve victim types and to provide support for sheltering victims.

For the prosecution and law enforcement grants, applicants are from lower resource offices and departments who use grant funding to supplement smaller budgets. We also receive applications from larger and more populated counties who use grant funding to hire staff to address an increased workload.

8. Other funding plans, if known

The State of Iowa has no plans to implement the "Crystal Judson" purpose area to provide required training.

IV. Conclusion

Throughout the implementation process it was clear people are passionate about the work they do, the people they serve and their desire for justice. We discussed the importance of prevention and intervention – two key principles to reducing domestic violence homicides and stopping the cycle of crime. While only a small portion of victim services funding can be used for prevention, we must seek other ways to provide better outcomes for victims. This could include additional training, resources and outreach to our communities. It could also be through bold changes to traditional victim service advocacy, like incorporating trauma recovery center practices or post-conviction wrap around services or engaging with other state administrators to learn about their approach and replicating it in Iowa.

With fewer resources in the state to help victims, our victim services organizations are called upon to do more with less – not necessarily from us, but from others in the community who look to them to absorb the work left behind. There is a culture of scarcity.

The Victim Assistance Section continues to use its STOP funds to enhance the capacity of local practitioners – advocates, law enforcement and prosecutors – to implement and augment victim-centered strategies to respond to crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking that promote victim safety and seek effective offender accountability.

APPENDIX A

Documentation from Prosecution/Law Enforcement/Court/Victim Services Program

State Court Administration
Iowa Judicial Branch Building
1111 East Court Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319

Robert Gast
State Court Administrator

Ross Loder
Deputy State Court Administrator

Ginger Baran Lyons
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N Street NE
Washington, DC 20530

July 8, 2026

Re: *Documentation of Iowa Court's need of STOP VAW Court Set-Aside funds for FY 2027*

Dear Deputy Director Lyons:

I am writing as a representative of Iowa State Court Administration whose position and projects are 50% underwritten by STOP VAW Court Set-Aside funds; State Court Administration commits to making 50% cash match on the award. I am among what the National Center for State Courts refer to as "STOP VAW Point of Contact (STOP VAW POC, or VAW POC)."

While VAW POC's duties differ from state to state, the goal is to have a dedicated point of contact whose role is to strengthen partnerships with other agencies/organizations in a manner that benefits persons coming before the court, serve as a technical resource for court workers, and occasionally help guide a court participant in crisis to stabilizing resources outside of the court system.

The STOP Court Set-Aside has made it possible to have a consistent resource person for court workers, allied professionals, and community partners. While not an exhaustive list, in prior years, STOP funds have been used to:

- Serve as an internal subject matter expert for court workers. (2006 – present),
- Convene subject matter experts to update the Iowa Supreme Court's Taskforce Report on Domestic Violence (2008),
- Contract with software developers to create guided interviews that aid petitioners seeking protection from domestic abuse and sexual abuse. (2019-2020),
- Contract with certified language interpreters to provide dual language translation of VAW-related court forms for people seeking relief from domestic and/or sexual abuse. 2020-present),
- Convene distinct subject matter expert groups to inform updates of Iowa Court's petitions for relief from domestic or sexual abuse. (2019 – 2022),

- Work closely with Assistant Counsel to Iowa's Chief Justice to create updated and user-friendly versions of all civil protective and criminal no contact orders (2019 – 2022) that also comport with the Universally Recognized Front Page standard.

Intended Use of STOP VAW Court Set-Aside: FY 2027 and Beyond, Expected Results

We will convene three distinct subject matter expert groups to aid in the:

- Update of our Domestic Abuse Bench Book,
- Creation of a Sexual Abuse Bench Book, and,
- Creation of an Older Iowan Abuse Bench Book.

The VAW POC is already recruiting relevant experts to aid these efforts. Additionally, the VAW POC is working with:

- Iowa Judicial Branch Education to create easy to use and easy to grasp training materials for each of the bench books.
- State Court Administration's Director of Language Access to create guides for how to participate in court matters virtually in the most frequently requested language interpretations.

In addition to the accomplished and future goals, the VAW POC is currently Co-Chair of Iowa's Domestic Abuse (DA) Death Review Subcommittee and organizes available victim and perpetrator court case information for the Subcommittee. This multidisciplinary team meets quarterly to discuss DA homicides, and homicides/suicides, identify individual strengths, challenges, missed opportunities for intervention, and needed interventions. The subcommittee forwards such information and recommendations to our state's Mortality Review Committee.

Demographic Characteristics of Populations to be Served with Iowa's STOP VAW Court Set-Aside

Iowa courts do not have universal, readily available gender, race/ethnicity, or age data associated with court cases. We know that women and girls comprise a large percentage of domestic and sexual abuse cases, as do populations at risk of being exploited or otherwise harmed (e.g., recent immigrant/refugee, primary language other than English, etc.). Our court strives to preside over cases in a procedurally fair manner and to uphold the Iowa Judicial Branch's mission statement: *"Administering justice under the law equally to all persons"*

Sincerely,

Rebecca (Becky) Kinnamon,
Dir. Special Crimes Against Persons Program
Iowa State Court Administrator's Office
Iowa Judicial Branch

MARSHALL COUNTY ATTORNEY
JORDAN J. GAFFNEY

ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEYS
KIYOKO KIEFFER
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July 7, 2026

Ginger Baran Lyons
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N Street NE
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Deputy Director Lyons:

I am writing as a representative of a STOP VAWA program to provide information associated with the State of Iowa's FY27 application for STOP Formula Grant funds. What follows is a description of the need for STOP VAWA funds, the intended use of the grant funds for this allocation, the expected results of the use of STOP VAWA grant funds, and demographic characteristics of the populations to be served with STOP VAWA funds.

Need for the Grant Funds
We have identified multiple needs in Marshall County, Iowa related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking, and the ability of STOP VAWA to address the safety needs of victims and accountability of offenders. These are:

- Ongoing training for front-line law enforcement officers on arrest policies and best-practices for evidence collection, interviewing, and making charging decisions;

- Law enforcement investigators that specialize in the investigation of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and stalking offenses to engage in victim-centered practices throughout a criminal investigation and pursue investigation strategies to collect important information to make a charging decision and for the prosecution of a domestic violence, sexual abuse, or stalking offense;

- Ongoing training for prosecuting attorneys assigned to domestic violence, sexual abuse, and stalking criminal prosecutions on best-practices for victim-centered prosecutions and achieving high quality outcomes for survivors of abuse and public safety; and

- Prosecuting attorneys that specialize in the prosecution of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and stalking offenses to pursue the most meaningful outcomes in the criminal justice systems for victim-centered prosecutions and public safety.

Intended Use of Grant Funds and Expected Results
The following chart summarizes the intended use of STOP Grant funds by the Marshall County Attorney's Office, along with the expected results.

Intended Use of Funds	Expected Results
Hiring/retaining two prosecutors that specialize in the prosecution of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and stalking offenses	Increased success in providing victim-centered prosecution services, specialized focus of criminal prosecution to achieve more meaningful results for survivors of abuse and public safety.
Attending specialized training/educational events regarding the dynamics, investigation, and prosecution of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and stalking.	Enhanced ability of specialized prosecutors to provide victim-centered services and better outcomes for domestic violence, sexual abuse, and stalking offense prosecutions within the criminal justice system.

Demographic Characteristics of the Populations to be Served with STOP VAWA Funds
The following chart provides the demographic characteristics of the State/Territory to be served with STOP funds:

Demographic Factor	Total Population	% of Total Population
Total Population of Marshall County		
39,890	39,890	100%
Age		
Under 5 years	2,473	6.2%
Under 18 years	9,852	24.7%
18 to 64 years	19,585	49.1%
65 years and over	7,978	20%

Disability		
Under 65 years	3,709.77	9.3%
Race and Ethnicity		
Black or African American	1,236	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino	10,610	26.6%
White, Not Hispanic or Latino	25,330	63.5%
Asian	1,635	4.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	159	0.4%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	837	2.1%
Two or More Races	1,595	4%
Other	79	0.2%
Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity		
LGBT adults (From Williams Institute)	1,874	4.7%
Transgender adults (From Williams Institute)	279	0.7%
Female Transgender Adults	88	0.221%
Male Transgender Adults	93	0.235%
Gender Nonbinary	98	0.245%

Language		
Limited English Proficiency (LEP)(From Census Bureau ACS data)	5,185	13%
Language Other Than English Spoken at Home, Age 5+ Years	9,892	24.8%

Over the past fifteen years as a prosecuting attorney, I have observed that STOP VAWA grant funds have been a game changer for the people of Iowa, especially within Marshall County. Between October 1, 2024 and September 30, 2025 alone, STOP VAWA funds were used in Marshall County to fund two prosecutors who were responsible for participating in the investigation, charging, and prosecution of 216 criminal charges. By having prosecutors who specialize in domestic violence, sexual abuse, and stalking cases, the ability of the Marshall County Attorney's Office to provide high-quality victim-centered services and pursue robust prosecution of several cases to trial was enhanced exponentially. Put simply, when STOP VAWA funds are implemented well, they are a force multiplier that enables public safety professionals to reduce the likelihood of lethality for survivors of abuse, empower victims to engage in victim-centered prosecutions, and provide truly meaningful public safety results for the communities we love.

Sincerely,

Jordan Gaffney
Marshall County Attorney
Marshall County Attorney's Office

July 8, 2026

Ginger Baran Lyons
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N Street NE
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Deputy Director Lyons:

I am writing as a representative of Family Crisis Centers. This letter is to provide information associated with the Iowa FY 26 application for STOP Formula Grant funds. What follows is a description of the need for these allocated funds, the intended use of the grant funds for this allocation, the expected results of the use of Iowa grant funds, and demographic characteristics of the populations to be served with Iowa funds.

Need for the Grant Funds
We have identified multiple needs in Iowa related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking, and the ability of the state of Iowa to address the safety needs of victims and accountability of offenders. These are:

- High quality victim service agencies to support victims of violence
- Training for first responders on arrest policies, the dynamics of victimizations, and how to be victim-centered

Intended Use of Grant Funds and Expected Results
The following chart summarizes the intended use of STOP Grant funds by Family Crisis Centers, Inc., along with the expected results.

Intended Use of Funds	Expected Results
Manager to oversee the advocate team who serve victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.	A high-quality team of advocates who are highly trained, accountable to client-centered advocacy, and ultimately victims served.
Domestic Violence Advocate (7 FTE)	Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to receive high-quality advocacy services in 17 NW Iowa counties.
Advocate Training	High quality advocates to serve victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in 17 counties in NW Iowa.

Demographic Characteristics of the Populations to be Served with Funds

The following chart provides the demographic characteristics of the State/Territory to be served with STOP funds:

Demographic Factor	Total Population
Total Population of Family Crisis Centers, Inc. domestic violence service area	
Lyon County Osceola County Dickenson County Emmet County Sioux County Obrien County Clay County Palo Alto County Cherokee County Buena Vista County Pocahontas County Ida County Sac County Calhoun County Monona County Crawford County Carroll County	229,032
Age	
0-17 years old: 28 individuals 18-24 years old: 65 individuals 25-59 years old: 488 individuals 60+ years old: 47 individuals Unknown: 16 individuals	

Disability	
21 individuals	
Race and Ethnicity	
Black or African American	16
Hispanic or Latino	55
White, Not Hispanic or Latino	519
Asian	5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4
Two or More Races	9
Other	7 (plus 26 unknown)
LGBT adults (From Williams Institute)	17
Transgender adults (From Williams Institute)	unknown
Female (From Census Bureau ACS data)	585
Male (From Census Bureau ACS data)	59
Gender Nonbinary	unknown
Limited English Proficiency (LEP)	92

STOP Grant Funds are critical to Iowa. Without funds to support advocacy work, victims will go unserved. Family Crisis Centers, Inc. currently has a 24/7 response to victims and law enforcement. Without STOP grant funding, Family Crisis Centers, Inc. would not be able to

sustain this 24/7 response, which would put more work on the plate of local law enforcement agencies. Strong, healthy families create strong and healthy communities. Iowa, and every other state, need STOP grant funds to ensure our communities can thrive.

Sincerely,

Jessica Rohrs,
Executive Director
Family Crisis Centers, Inc.

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

410 E. WASHINGTON ST
IOWA CITY, IA 52240-1826
PH: 319-356-5275
FAX: 319-356-5449

July 7th, 2026

Ginger Baran Lyons
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N Street NE
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Deputy Director Lyons:

I am writing as a representative of the Iowa City Police Department to provide information associated with the state of Iowa FY26 application for STOP Formula Grant funds. What follows is a description of the need for Law Enforcement funds, the intended use of the grant funds for this allocation, the expected results of the use of Law Enforcement funds, and demographic characteristics of the populations to be served with Law Enforcement funds.

Need for the Grant Funds

We have identified multiple needs in Iowa City, Iowa, related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking, and the ability of Law Enforcement to address the safety needs of victims and accountability of offenders. The Iowa City Police Department responds to a significant number of calls for service related to domestic disturbances and intimate partner violence each year. In 2025, the department handled approximately 672 cases involving domestic-related incidents and 196 resulted in a criminal charge. These cases require extensive follow-up, including victim interviews, evidence collection, and coordination with prosecutors and community-based advocacy organizations. To address this need, the department has historically maintained a dedicated Domestic Violence Detective position, supported through STOP grant funding. This position has played a critical role in improving the department's response by providing consistent case follow-up, enhancing evidence-based investigations, and maintaining ongoing communication with victim survivors. The detective has also strengthened collaboration with community partners, including the Domestic Violence Intervention Program (DVIP), and the Johnson County Attorney's Office.

Intended Use of Grant Funds and Expected Results

The following chart summarizes the intended use of STOP Grant funds by the Iowa City Police Department along with the expected results.

Intended Use of Funds	Expected Results
Continue to fund a dedicated Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence Detective position within the Iowa City Police Department.	-Increased collaboration among law enforcement, victim services, prosecution, and court. -Improve victim engagement by providing consistent point of contact throughout the investigative process
Conduct detailed investigations, collect and analyze evidence—including digital communications and injury documentation—and track all domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence cases initiated by patrol to ensure continuity and accountability.	-Better transition from patrol level response to investigations. -Review of all cases to ensure patrol response is consistent with best practices and trauma informed response. -Data collection that leads to identifying trends in responses and outcomes of these cases. -More successful prosecutions and outcomes for victims.

Demographic Characteristics of the Populations to be Served with Law Enforcement Funds

The following chart provides the demographic characteristics of the State/Territory to be served with STOP funds:

Demographic Factor	Total Population	% of Total Population
Total Population of Iowa City		
Total	76,299	100%
Age		
Under 5	3,200	4.2%
5-17	7,700	10.1%
18-64	55,900	73.4%
65+	9,400	12.3%
Disability		
With a disability	6,250	8.5%
Race and Ethnicity		
Black or African American	7,200	9.5%
Hispanic or Latino	6,200	8.1%
White, Not Hispanic or Latino	55,300	72.6%
Asian	5,400	7.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	<50	<.1%

American Indian and Alaskan Native	150	.2%
Two or More Races	5,900	7.8%
Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity		
LGBT adults (From Williams Institute)	3,200	5.5%
Transgender adults (From Williams Institute)	450	.8%
Female (From Census Bureau ACS data)	38,950	51.1%
Male (From Census Bureau ACS data)	37,280	48.9%
Gender Nonbinary	300	.5%
Language		
Limited English Proficiency (LEP)	4,380	6%

STOP grant funds are incredibly important to the mission of better serving victims of domestic abuse and intimate partner violence in Iowa City. Without STOP grant funds the police department would be unable to provide a dedicated detective to specialize in these investigations. Having the ability to fund this position has allowed for increased investigative capacity, improvement in victim engagement and trust, enhanced evidence-based case development, and foster stronger collaboration with community partners. This position leads to more effective prosecutions, increased offender accountability, and a more supportive and accessible criminal justice system for victim survivors.

Sincerely,

Carson Barron
Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence Detective
Iowa City Police Department

APPENDIX B

Participation Forms from Planning Committee

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Iowa Attorney General's Office

Participant Agency: Family Crisis Centers, Inc.

Type of Agency: Choose one

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 4/16/26, 5/21/26, 7/16/26, 8/20/26, 10/15/26, 11/15/26, 12/17/26

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ◉ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ○ All ☒ Some (most of them)

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☑ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ☒ Yes ○ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ☒ Yes ○ No ○ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Jessica Rohrs
Signature Jessica Rohrs
Date 07/8/2026

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Natalie *at* Scarpino *by* 4/30/26.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Victim Assistance Section

Participant Agency: Catholic Charities DVSA Program

Type of Agency: Other State Agency

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: Victim Services

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 4/16,5/21,7/16,8/20,10/15,11/19,12/17

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ◉ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other:_____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ◉ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ◉ All ○ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ◉ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ○Yes ◉No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ○Yes ◉No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ◉Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ◉Yes ○No ○Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ◉Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ◉No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Carrie Potter
Signature [signature]
Date 4/30/26

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Victim Assistance Section, IA Attorney General's Office

Participant Agency: Crisis Intervention & Advocacy Center

Type of Agency: Choose one

If population specific organization, please specify which population: Rural

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 4-16-2026, 5-21-26, 7-16-26, 8-20-26, 10-15-26, 11-[illegible]-26, 12-7-26

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ◉ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ○ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☑ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?	☒ Yes	○ No	○ Partially
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process?	☒ Yes	○ No	
Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan?	☒ Yes	○ No	

If no, please explain: _____

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ⊗Yes ○No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ○No ○Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ⊗No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Johnny Sullivan
Signature Johnny Sullivan
Date 10-7-2024

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Iowa Victim Assistance Section

Participant Agency: Crisis Intervention & Advocacy Center

Type of Agency: Choose one

If population specific organization, please specify which population: rural

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 4/16/26, 5/21/26, 7/16/26, 8/20/26, 10/15/26, 11/19/26, 12/17/26

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ⊙ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ○ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☑ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ⊗Yes ○No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ○No ○Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ⊗No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Brittany Shinn

Signature Brittany Shinn

Date 7-7-20

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Attorney Generals: Victim Assistance Section

Participant Agency: Crisis Intervention Services

Type of Agency: Choose one Non-Profit: Victim Services

If population specific organization, please specify which population: Victim Advocacy Organization

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 4/16/26, 5/21/26, 7/16/26, 8/20/26, 10/15/26, 11/19/26, 12/17/26

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ◉ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ○ All ☒ Some Not 5/21/26

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☑ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: On Maternity Leave in may - had Stand in on behalf

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ○Yes ⊗No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ⊗No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ○No ⊗Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ○No N/A

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ○No

If yes, please explain: N/A

Name Pearl Hammes
Signature _____
Date 7-7-2026

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Natalie Scarpino *at* Attorney General's Office *by* April 29, 2026.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: DOM

Participant Agency: DOM-Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement

Type of Agency: Other State Agency

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): _____

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ◉ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other:_____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ◉ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ○ All ◉ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ◉ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ○ Yes ◉ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ○ No ◉ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ◉ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Wendy Ringgenberg
Signature _____
Date April 29, 2026

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: _Iowa_____

Administering Agency: _Attorney General's Office, Victim Assistance Section_____ _____

Participant Agency: _____Domestic Violence Intervention Program____ _____

Type of Agency: Other/Victim Services

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 2025: 4.16, 5.21, 6.18, 7.16, 8.20, 10.15, 1119, 12.17__

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ○ Yes ○ No **How were you notified?** (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other:_____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ⊙ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ⊗ All ○ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☐ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ⊗ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ⊗ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ⊗ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ⊗ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ⊗ Yes ○ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ⊗ No

If no, please explain: __Still in the drafting stage_____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ○ No ○ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ○ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name _____Delaney Dixon_____ Signature _____

Date_____4.29.26_____

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Victim Assistance Section, Iowa Attorney General's Office

Participant Agency: Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Type of Agency: Choose one

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: Coalition

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 4/16/26; 5/21/26; 7/16/26; 8/20/26; 10/15/26; 11/19/26; 12/17/26

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ⊙ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☒ All ○ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☑ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☒ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ○Yes ☒No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ☒Yes ○No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ☒Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ☒Yes ○No ○Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ☒Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ☒No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Maria Corona
Signature Maria Corona
Date 7.7.2026

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: _____

Participant Agency: Iowa City Police Department

Type of Agency: Law Enforcement

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/19, 10/15, 8/20, 7/16, 5/21, 4/16

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ◉ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other:_____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ◉ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ◉ All ○ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ◉ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ◉Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ◉Yes ○No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ◉No

If no, please explain: I do not believe the "final" is complete quite yet

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ○No ◉Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ○No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Carson Barron
Signature [signature]
Date 4-28-2026

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* 04/13/2026.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Iowa Attorney General's Office

Participant Agency: Marshall County Attorney's Office

Type of Agency: Prosecution

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Multiple

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ◉ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other:_____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ◉ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ○ All ◉ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ◉ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ◉ Yes ○ No ○ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ◉ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ◉ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Jordan Gaffney
Signature _____
Date 04/13/2026

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Office of the Attorney General of Iowa

Participant Agency: Crisis Intervention Service

Type of Agency: Choose one

If population specific organization, please specify which population:

_____ Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): scheduled in 2025 & 2026

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ⊗Yes ○No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒Email ☐In-person ☐Phone call ☐Website post ☐Letter ☐Other:_____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ⊙Yes ○No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ○All ⊗Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☑Teleconference ☑Video conference ☐In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ⊗Yes ○No ○Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ⊗Yes ○No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ○No ○Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ⊗Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ⊗No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Mary J. Ingham
Signature Mary J Ingham
Date 04/19/2026

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Grant Coordinator, Victim Assistance Section

Participant Agency: CSP (Nisaa African Family Services

Type of Agency: Choose one CSP

If population specific organization, please specify which population: Africans

Other: immigrant and Refugee communities

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 4/16/25, 7/16/25, 7/16/25,8/20/25,10/15/25,11/19/25,14/17/25.

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ⊘ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other:_____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ⊙ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ○ All ○ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☑ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ⊘ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ⊘ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ⊘ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ☑ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ☑ Yes ○ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ☑ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ○ No ☑ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ○ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Hibo Jama
Signature _____
Date 07/07/2026

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Thrive Together Today, Inc

Participant Agency: Thrive Together Today, Inc

Type of Agency: Choose one Culturally Specific Program

If population specific organization, please specify which population: Deaf, Hard of Hearing and Deaf Blind

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 4/16/26; 5/21/26;7/16/26;8/20/26;10/15/26;11/19/26

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ⊘ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other:_____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ⊙ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ⊘ All ○ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☑ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ⊘ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ⊘ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ⊘ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ○Yes ⊘No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ⊘Yes ○No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ⊘Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ⊘Yes ○No ○Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ⊘Yes ○No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ○Yes ⊘No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Jennifer Kalina Upah
Signature Jennifer Kalina Upah
Date July 8, 2026

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to _____ *at* _____ *by* _____.

State/Territory: Iowa

Administering Agency: Victim Assistance Section of the Attorney General's Office

Participant Agency: Waypoint Services

Type of Agency: Choose one Non-profit Victim Services Program

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 4/16/26; 5/21/26; 7/16/26; 8/20/26; 10/15/26; 11/19/26; 12/17/26

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☑ Yes ○ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other:_____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ◉ Yes ○ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ○ All ☑ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☑ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☑ Yes ○ No ○ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☑ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☑ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan? ☑ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan? ○ Yes ☑ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan? ☑ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan? ○ Yes ○ No ☑ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan? ☑ Yes ○ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? ☑ Yes ○ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Nelly Hill
Signature Nelly Hill
Date 07/07/2026