

Department of Justice

Iowa Attorney General's Office (IA AGO)

Crime Victim Assistance Division (CVAD)

Victim Services Support Program (VSS)

Iowa's Implementation Plan for the Violence Against Women Formula Funds

TIME PERIOD COVERED BY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2017-2020



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Introduction

1. This plan was approved by the state on June 21, 2017.

2. The timeframe this plan covers is federal fiscal year 2017 to 2020.

The mission of the Iowa Attorney General's Office Crime Victim Assistance Division (CVAD) and the Crime Victim Assistance Board is to advocate for the rights and the needs of crime victims and ensure that all crime victims and survivors will be treated with respect and dignity.

CVAD is the state administrator for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funds. The goal of the Iowa Violence Against Women (VAWA) STOP Program mirrors the national focus of the STOP program: to decrease domestic violence, reduce sexual assault, dating violence and stalking violence, and increase offender accountability.

CVAD's VAWA funded programs will provide the state of Iowa coordinated community responses to crimes against victims. Iowa's VAWA funded responses to crimes will be conducted through collaborative efforts by law enforcement, prosecution, courts and victim services programs. Iowa's Implementation Plan will include participation and collaboration from law enforcement; prosecution, courts and victim services agencies.

The VAWA funded law enforcement programs will development and implement protocols and procedures for the investigation of VAWA identified crimes. The courts will provide training for judges, clerks of courts and prosecutors. The victim services agencies will continue to collaborate and advocate in the enhancement of coordinated community responses to violence consistent with the VAWA STOP requirements.

Iowa CVAD also administers Federal Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) funds, Federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Assistance funds, Federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funds as well as State of Iowa funds, which are allocated to domestic abuse and sexual assault

program.

3. A brief description of the planning process

Iowa's STOP VAWA Implementation Plan includes providing strategic funding opportunities to programs for the delivery of victim services throughout the state in accordance with the STOP VAWA guidelines: addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and holding offenders accountable. The planning process to achieve Iowa's goals related to the STOP grant includes the review and acceptance of the results of two major fact finding efforts: a statewide needs assessment and a series of focus groups. We will incorporate recommendations from a CVAD sponsored statewide needs assessment conducted by the research team ICF, which was finalized on August 15, 2016. The needs assessment surveyed community partners, allied professionals and crime victims/survivors. CVAD staff also conducted focus groups throughout the state, which were targeted towards crime victims/survivors from diverse populations. The planning committee was selected through their participation as members of the Networking Coalitions DA and SA, site visits and focus groups.

The following is a summary of major concerns uncovered from a needs assessment and from results of six focus groups.

CVAD sponsored needs assessment

In the fall of 2015, the Iowa Attorney General's Office CVAD funded ICF research team to conduct a needs assessment of victim service providers and crime victims across the state of Iowa. The main purpose of the assessment was to ensure CVAD programs and services were responsive to the needs of crime victims and service providers in Iowa.

The completed needs assessment compiled results from statewide surveys of service providers and allied professionals, and focus groups and phone interviews with crime victims.

Web based survey: The ICF research team conducted a web-based survey designed to collect information about victim services in Iowa, the gaps of services, the barriers and challenges, trends in victim services and recommendations to improve services. Service providers returned 1,140 valid

surveys.

Focus groups and phone calls: The ICF research team collected data from crime victims in Iowa to better understand crime victim services from a victim's point of view. The research team conducted 25 focus groups with 121 crime victims in each of Iowa's six geographic regions; seven victims participated by telephone. Focus groups were scheduled in each of the regions in addition to eight focus groups conducted with culturally specific organizations: African American, LGBTQIA, Native American, Asian, Deaf and Hard of Hearing and Latino/a. The researchers stated they had the most difficulty recruiting culturally specific populations and survivors of violence; however the researchers were able to conduct eight culturally specific sessions, six domestic abuse and six sexual assault groups and five violent crime sessions.

Statewide focus groups (community partners and crime victims)

CVAD staff conducted six focus groups comprised of varying demographics and included culturally specific populations. The participants expressed some of the same issues that were received by ICF, e.g., awareness of available services and options for formerly "middle-class" crime victims. In the needs assessment and the focus groups, there were challenges expressed in providing services to crime victims when the systems overlapped with the barriers, e.g., languages, refugee versus student versus assimilation to the mainstream culture of America. Ethnic stereo types were addressed as being a huge barrier when victims tried to get assistance from either the criminal or the civil systems. Technology and access to computers were also brought forth as major impediments towards self-sufficiency and sustainability. Lack of jobs and vocational/occupational training was highlighted as an unmet need from both community partners and crime victims.

At focus groups where survivors (those in shelter and in the community) and community members (both rural and urban) participated, we asked the following:

1. Identify yourself by race, ethnicity and whether you are from a rural or an urban community.
2. How do you access services and what type of services have you used?

3. What works or does not while navigating community systems e.g., criminal justice, child welfare DHS, law enforcement, court E-Filing?
4. How responsive are the above systems in meeting your needs?
5. How does the current crime victim laws promote or not victims' rights?
6. Who are the hidden victims in your community?
7. Describe any unique barriers to services for crime victims with in your community.
8. Describe unmet needs that will assist crime victims.

At focus groups where community partners (those that serve both rural and urban areas) participated, we asked the following:

1. Describe your agency and the population that you serve.
2. Describe gaps in services for crime victims to include the elderly and the disabled.
3. How do you provide services to diverse populations across the state?
4. Describe any innovative and promising practices in your agencies for providing services to crime victims/survivors.
5. Describe any unmet needs that affect crime victims.
6. Do you have MOUs/protocols with other community partners when providing services to crime victims?
7. Discuss successes in working with community partners when providing services to crime victims.

The following chart is a summary of the findings from the focus groups:

FOCUS GROUPS	THEME 1	THEME 2	THEME 3	THEME 4
SURVIVORS & COMMUNITY MEMBERS FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS	Isolation and lack of victim services in rural communities or inadequate public transportation in urban areas	Affordable Housing options for different economic survivors the labeling of DV limits their options	Immigration/Navigating community systems, e.g., law enforcement, courts, child welfare (DHS), Safe@Home	Culturally competent staffing in community partners agencies to include hiring staff that are bilingual
1. Identify yourself by race, ethnicity, rural/urban	Transportation to services outside of the rural communities that will address confidentiality	Affordable sustainable housing was identified as problematic for crime victims, especially in rural communities	Education for community partners to make them knowledgeable for working with diverse clients	The need for culturally competent staffing in mainstream programs to understand intersectionality of various types of community programs
2. How do you access services and what type of services have you used	Lack of services in housing and transportation for homeless youth who are LGBTQA/ DV victims	Deposits for utilities and rental assistance for integrated communities	Need for more community presentations/workshops on working and net-working with diverse community members	Need for training on trauma informed services for the judicial system especially judges
3. What works or do not while navigating community systems e.g., criminal justice, child welfare DHS, law enforcement, court E-Filing	Conflicted application of differing laws and community protocols for states boarding Iowa	Lack of sheltering services for homeless youth, who are not legally emancipated	Encourage law enforcement to explain more fully victim rights	The need for culturally competent “mobile therapists” especially ones that are versed in generational trauma
4. How responsive are the above systems in meeting your needs	The need for “one stop shop” type of services/access to agencies which will address transportation barriers	Address the option of co-advocacy and dispel the concept that the victim has to adapt to the system instead of the needs of the survivor	Acknowledgement of the “hidden victims” of children, the elderly and the disabled	Address the use of children as interpreters in DV cases
5. How does the current crime victim laws promote or not victims’ rights	Add therapists in jail/prisons re-entry and juvenile Detention Centers to include “mobile therapists”		Address the distrust in refugee communities towards police, criminal justice system	Share, educate and dialogue differing

6. Who are the hidden victims in your community	The need for follow up services for DV victims post incarceration and re-entry			
7. Describe any unique barriers to services for crime victims with in your community				
8. Describe unmet needs that will assist crime victims				
COMMUNITY PARTNERS FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS				
1. Describe your agency and the population that you serve	Develop procedures for making referrals to funded programs			
2. Describe gaps in services for crime victims to include the elderly and the disabled	Develop coordinated community response to crime victims in rural communities			
3. How do you provide services to diverse populations across the state	Need for more services for the disabled and the chronically homeless disabled			
4. Describe any innovative and promising practices	Develop procedures for making referrals to funded programs.			

<p>in your agencies for providing services to crime victims/survivors</p>	<p>Develop coordinated community response to crime victims in rural and urban areas</p>			
<p>5. Describe any unmet needs that affect crime victims</p>				
<p>6. Do you have MOU's/protocols with other community partners when providing services to crime victims</p>				
<p>7. Discuss successes in working with community partners when providing services to crime victims</p>				

4. Concise description of current state goals and objective

- Process and further analyze the results of the needs assessment conducted by ICF Research, which was discussed above. The results were delivered early this year.
- Implement a database system for our funded agencies that will collect and report on their victim services data. We have been looking for a system that will help agencies collect and report data more efficiently.
- Enhance CVAD's training and outreach program.
- Continue to provide human trafficking education and outreach
- Work with law enforcement and prosecutors to help victims understand their rights.
- Iowa made a statutory change to Iowa Code Section 236 creating the 236A SA PO. IowaCasa is doing the advocate training, and the Iowa State Court Administrator's Office is doing the judicial training. CVAD will do the notification portion of the training.
- Create maps that detail where services/agencies are in Iowa and to better understand which services are being provided and where they are being provided. These maps should also help us determine if there are gaps in services we need to address.

5. Iowa's priorities or goals regarding how STOP funds will be used

After the State of Iowa sustained substantial funding cuts in fiscal year 2103, the Iowa Attorney General's Office proposed changes to how crime victim services are funded. This change to the funding structure was presented to, reviewed by, and input was provided by the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Iowa's domestic violence/abuse directors, Iowa's sexual assault/abuse directors, culturally specific program directors and experts in the field. Through this plan, the State of Iowa determined the best way to serve all victims was to create a service model that best serves all victims in Iowa. We moved to a regional service model that incorporates housing first and mobile advocacy components. Iowa has nine domestic violence shelters, which operate in one of 6

regions in Iowa. All 99 counties in Iowa are served by domestic violence shelters as well as traditional domestic violence programs and culturally specific domestic violence programs.

Our challenges, once again, is CVAD have significant funding cuts for fiscal year 18; approximately 26% cut from state funds and approximately 17% cut to VOCA funds. In April 2017, the CVAD staff spent almost a week, combing through project budgets and thoughtfully processing different ways to administer these cuts fairly, but also with the least harm for victims. In the past, CVAD tried to do across the board cuts, however, the cuts were not this large. Because every dollar of the state appropriation is passed through to programs serving only DA/SA victims, those programs would be disproportionately affected by a reduction. When we ran the numbers, the programs hit hardest would be Iowa's nine remaining DV shelters. Furthermore, our most conservative estimates showed we would lose at least 25.5 FTE's in just our comprehensive SA/DA/Shelter/Hotline programs etc. This would decimate their ability to serve in our current model and to fully reach their populations. Instead we reviewed every line item in program budgets. In reviewing those line items, for SFY18, we removed any/all costs that would not affect program staff or the programs' ability to provide services to victims.

The following is a list of the VAWA priority areas for Iowa:

- Improve the response and services to victims of violence.
- Improve police and prosecution policies and protocols focused on identifying and responding to violent crimes.
- Enhance the ability to notify victims when a protective order is served
- Improve safety, assistance, response, investigation and prosecution of crimes against victims and increase offender accountability.
- Ensure appropriate, quality services to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking regardless of geographical area, race, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability.
- Enhancing services to the newly CVAD funded Meskwaki Nation of Iowa.

- Improve Iowa's statewide coordination in the investigations and prosecutions of violent crimes.
- Improve and enhance the collection of sexual assault evidence
- Enhance services to disabled and older victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.
- Ensure immigrant victims of domestic violence and sexual assault are provided information and services regarding immigration matters.
- Improve communication with non-English speaking victims.
- Improve capacity to maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives.
- Improve focus on new program initiatives.
- Provide examples of policies, protocols and best practices to law enforcement and prosecution along with training.
- Improve services and response to the underserved community of VAW victims.
- Improve program initiatives and best practices.
- Improve coordinated responses to sexual assault.

The state of Iowa does not have any specific programs to address the Crystal Judson purpose area. If this changes; the state will update our plan as required by the Federal Office on VAW.

6. General descriptions of the types of programs and projects that will be supported with STOP dollars

CVAD awards STOP VAWA funds to support services to crime victims: The awardees are: 1 court improvement project; 14 law enforcement departments; 10 prosecutors; 6 victim services programs and 1 discretionary project which is the Iowa Department of Public Health. These awards are for the SFY 2017-2019 grant cycle.

All of the VSS Program funds designated for local victim services are distributed based on a funding formula. The CVAD Director and VSS Administrator requested input from culturally specific DA and SA directors, DA and SA directors, ICADV staff and IowaCASA staff on the formula to be used

equitably to distribute the local victim service funds. All of the directors were allowed to make formula suggestions and anonymously vote on the formula suggestions. The formula created with majority vote is as follows:

- 10% of the overall VSS funds are totaled and directed to culturally specific DA and SA programs
- Of the amount remaining:
 - 60% for a base amount and
 - 40% based on the population of the service area.

The VSS Program funds designated for each region are divided equitably into 3 types of services: domestic abuse comprehensive (DAC) services, sexual abuse comprehensive (SAC) services, and shelter-based (SH) victim services, which ensures equitable distribution of the funds by type of service as well as across the state.

The VSS Administrator with input from the CVAD Director with oversight from the CVAD governing Board: Crime Victim Assistance (CVA) Board will determine which funding streams each type of service will receive making sure to meet all federal and state funding requirements. This means not every program will receive all funding streams. This results in programs having fewer contracts with higher funding amounts. This is to reduce administrative costs and reporting requirements with the numerous grants. The VSS Administrator will make sure that all STOP VAWA formula funding requirements are met and adhered to within the overall VSS formula distribution. For example a portion of the STOP VAWA formula funds were provided to ICADV and IowaCASA with the remaining victim service funds from the STOP VAWA formula being equitably distributed between DAC, SAC and culturally specific services.

7. How funds are distributed across the law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services and discretionary allocation categories

In state fiscal year 16 CVAD awarded Iowa agencies approximately \$30 million in funding; including STOP funds. These funds were awarded through a competitive process, where CVAD issued a

request for proposals. The majority of those funded were funded for a three year grant cycle beginning July 1, 2017. We anticipate funding these same agencies for the next two fiscal years. For funding in state fiscal year 19-21, we anticipate we will issue another request for proposals for a three year funding cycle and will allocate STOP funds accordingly. Currently, STOP funds are distributed using a formula based on congressional directive percentages as follows:

5% to courts

25% to law enforcement

25% to prosecution

30% to victim services

15% at state's discretion

CVAD takes five percent of the STOP funds for administrative costs per the OVW regulations.

8. Iowa's Timeline for the STOP Grant Cycle

The information below provides an overview of the application schedule for the most recent funding cycle for victim services. This grant cycle applied to all of the funds administered by the VSS Program including Iowa's STOP VAWA formula funding for victim services. The application process is a competitive process. Only those applicants meeting the expectations of the application and services as outlined in the application, STOP VAWA Implementation Plan and the Strategic Funding and Services Plan were considered for funding. During the state fiscal year 2016 we also implemented a new initiatives application process.

The following is an estimated timeline for Iowa's grant cycle based on Iowa's three-year funding cycle:

June/July 2017 and 2018 – contracts issued for the second year and third years of funding for the program which were awarded funding beginning July 1, 2017. The period of performance is July 1 to June 30 for each year.

A new three-year grant cycle will begin with funding to start July 1, 2019. The process is as follows, assuming we follow our previous grant funding timeline.

Fall 2018 – Victims Services issues request for proposals, delivers funding application webinars.

December 2018 – letters of intent to submit proposals are due

March 2019 proposals are due

April 2019 – application review team reviews applications and makes funding decisions.

April 2019 – award and denial letters are sent to applicants

May 2019 – appeals or requests for reconsideration due from applicants

June 2019 – contracts issued

July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020 year one period of performance

June 2020 and 2021 – contracts issued for second and third years of funding.

9. Whether STOP subgrant projects will be funded on a multiple or single-year basis

Beginning with FY16, subgrantees were funded on a three year grant cycle. Iowa anticipates awarding another competitive round of three year grants for FY19-22.

10. Methods use for solicitation and review of proposals

Description of methods to be used for solicitation/review of proposals and selection of subgrant projects and for which sectors these methods apply, including whether the process will be competitive and whether the state plans to use pass-through administration for any or all categories of subgrants.

Beginning with Iowa's state fiscal year 2016, CVAD awarded projects on a three year funding cycle. For Iowa's fiscal years 17 and 18, victim services funding will not be competitive. In FY19, CVAD will begin another three year competitive funding cycle. The process is as follows:

- Application webinars are conducted for prospective applicants.
- Each applicant submits a letter of intent to apply for the funds.
- Applications are submitted through Iowagrants.gov, CVAD's online grants management system.

- The application review committee (ARC) is convened to review the applications and make funding recommendations
- The CVAD Director and VSS staff participate on the ARC as well as representative from the ICADV and IowaCASA.
- The VSS Administrator provides the ARC recommendations to the CVAD Director and the Crime Victim Assistance (CVA) Board. The CVAD Director can make a separate recommendation to the CVA Board. CVA Board makes the final decision on the funding distribution.
- Award and denial letters are sent to applicants of funding decision and appeal process.
- Appeals are heard by the CVA Board If the original award decision is overturned, adjustments are made across the board unless otherwise designated by the CVA Board.
- Contracts are issued for a contract period of one year.
- Informational orientation packets and webinars will be provided to all funded programs with necessary forms, reports, certified assurances, etc.
- Throughout the contract period, funded programs will be monitored through various methods, including reviewing of claims, reports, correspondence, and site monitoring visits. The programs will be monitored for best practices as well as for compliance with state and federal requirements.

11. Sexual assault set-aside

How Iowa plans to meet the sexual assault set-aside, including how it will ensure the funds are allocated for programs or project in 2 or more allocations (law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and courts).

VSS Program funds designated for local victim services are divided into six regions to cover the entire state then the funds are divided into three types of services equitably: domestic abuse comprehensive (DAC) services, sexual abuse comprehensive (SAC) services, and shelter-

based (SH) victim services. This ensures equitable distribution of the funds across the different types of service as well as across the state. Approximately 33% of the STOP VAWA Formula funds designated for victim services are distributed to SAC services. This more than meets the required set aside for sexual assault for victim services. This does not include the amount designated to culturally specific programs that are specific to sexual assault. In addition, Iowa’s STOP VAWA funds have always been distributed to programs supporting sexual assault services in all of the required congressional categories (courts, law enforcement, prosecution, victims services and discretionary).

We added a section to our application about designated the percentage of focus for sexual abuse, domestic violence (including dating violence) and stalking to the application to make sure we meet this requirement in the designated congressional category. In addition, the VSS Program will receive input from the Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault (IowaCASA) about the application for funding (expected to be distributed in SFY19 for the grant cycle SFY 20-23) and ways to assist in prioritizing the funding. In addition, a representative from IowaCASA participates on our application review committee in determining distribution of all of the VSS Program funding including Iowa’s STOP VAWA formula funds.

12. Documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process. The committee must include at a minimum

See Exhibit A

State sexual assault coalition:	Kerri True-Funk Assistant Director Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault Des Moines, Iowa
State domestic violence coalition:	Laurie Schipper Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence Des Moines, Iowa

Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition:	NA – Iowa does not have a dual coalition
Law enforcement entity or state law enforcement organization:	Frank Sterns, Mason City PD 78 S. Georgia Mason City, IA 50401 Sadie Weekley Marshalltown PD 22 N. Center St. Marshalltown, IA 50158
Prosecution entity or state prosecution organization:	Sarah Tupper Marshall County Attorney’s Office 1 East Main Street Marshalltown, IA 50158
A court or the state Administrative Office of the Courts:	Becky Kinnamon State Court Administrator’s Office Des Moines, Iowa
Representative from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions:	Kimberly Clair Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa 349 Meskwaki Road Tama, IA 52339
Population specific organizations representing the most significant underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the State other than tribes:	Mira Yusef Monsoon United Asian Women of Iowa 4952 Franklin Ave Des Moines, IA 50310
Other relevant participation:	Ashley Schwann Director of SafePath Family Resources, Inc. Davenport, Iowa Tiffany Conroy, Violence Prevention Coordinator Iowa Department of Public Health Des Moines, Iowa Johna Sullivan Executive Director Crisis Intervention & Advocacy Center Adel, Iowa Jacquie Kehoe Centers Against Abuse and Sexual Assault (CAASA) Spencer, Iowa Mary Ingham NIAD Center for Human Development Mason City, Iowa Angela Schreck Assault Care Center PO Box 1429

	Ames, IA 50014 Family Crisis Centers of NW Iowa Shari Kastein PO Box 295 Sioux Center, IA 51250
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13. Summary of the major concerns that were raised during the planning process and how they were addressed or why they were not addressed

The key findings from the assessment:

Victimization types served: In all six regions of Iowa, the top four victimization types that agencies responded to/served ranked the same. They are: 1) domestic violence; 2) sexual assault; 3) assault; 4) child abuse. Other victimization types of stalking, special needs, DUI/DWI/other traffic, burglary, elder abuse, property crime and human trafficking were varied in their rankings throughout the six regions with stalking ranking fifth in four of the six regions.

Recommendations from the assessment:

The following recommendations came from service providers, crime victims and focus group participants: 1) increase awareness of available services; 2) widen the net of services, 3) improving available services.

Improving available services includes increasing funding to support: additional staff, staff training, transportation, increased advertisements and outreach, housing and housing alternatives, and additional services, including childcare and mental health care (e.g., PTSD and substance abuse treatment and support groups).

In regard to shelter services, both providers and victims discussed the need for more housing and shelter options as well as additional transitional supports. In regard to the availability of service providers, participants stated they would like more service providers, especially in rural areas. There was also the request for more providers who are well-trained to provide victim services, bilingual, culturally sensitive,

and who can cover a variety of topics such as civil legal and advocacy. In summarizing the focus group results, we analyzed four major themes:

- Isolation/rural communities/transportation
- Affordable housing options/ having a DV label
- Immigration/navigating community systems
- Culturally competency/bilingual staff

How CVAD will address major concerns:

Going forward, CVAD will refer to the concerns and recommendations from the assessment and focus groups as we work with programs. These recommendations and concerns will be addressed as we design and create funding opportunities.

14. Description of consultation with other collaboration partners not on the planning committee

The Crime Victim Assistance Division (CVAD), of the Iowa General's Office implemented the restructuring of services statewide for the past three years. The grant process was on a one-year application cycle. However, the process was returned to a 3 year grant cycle in 2017. This time afforded the division to assess the viability, challenges and barriers to the new statewide delivery method of services. The input, feedback and consultation from community collaboration partners were instrumental in overcoming potential barriers and gaps in services. One such collaboration was the every other month meeting between CVAD's Division Director and Grants Administrator with the state's three coalitions. The partners were Iowa Coalition of Domestic Violence (ICADV), Iowa Coalition of Sexual Assault and the Third Coalition. The Third Coalition is a newly created organization to meet the needs of the Culturally Specific Programs, Survivors of Homicide Programs and Human Trafficking programs. The Iowa Coalition of Sexual Assault is a VAWA funded program. The CVAD grants administration staff along with CVAD Director participates in the joint coalitions (ICADV/Iowa CASA) program

membership meetings. These meetings are conducted quarterly and are an opportunity for Q&A and funding updates to/from funded programs.

CVAD is also represented as a community collaborator and member of the Polk County Domestic Abuse Coordinating Council (DACC). This is a multi-disciplinary group that provides community guidance to member programs and others that intersect in providing services. The Iowa Council on Homeless is another community organization that has CVAD grant staff represented. The staff member participates in monthly meetings. The Survivors of Homicide funded programs is also a statewide organizing body. The programs are funded by VOCA funding and are in the process of implementing a Certification and Accreditation Program. This is the culmination of the development of the standards for Homicide Specialists.

CVAD's Training staff provides training to cadets at the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA). This is the statewide academy that trains and certifies law enforcement throughout the state. ILEA is a VAWA funded program. The cadets are educated on victim services and victim compensation benefits. There is also a joint partnership training A CVAD staff member and an ILEA staff member on the dynamics of human trafficking.

Webinars are also conducted throughout the year updating funded programs on applications for funding, if applicable, post award grant management, reporting procedures on certified assurances or any relevant related topic.

There is one identified Meskwaki Settlement in Iowa. The settlement provides victim services to crime victims. They have applied and have been funded from the Iowa Attorney General, Crime Victim Assistance Division for FY 2017 to 2019. This enhancement has ensured their commitment to be able to provide comprehensive services to their population. As a subgrantee, they can participate in events, trainings and receive technical assistance from Iowa's funded coalitions, Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) and the Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault (IowaCASA).

The Winnebago Indian Reservation primarily in eastern Nebraska own a small amount of land in

Iowa. However, there are no residential homes on the Iowa land. The Winnebago Indian Reservation receives local domestic violence and sexual assault services in Nebraska.

15. Documentation from the prosecution, law enforcement, court and victim services programs to be assisted

See Exhibit B

16. A description of how the state will ensure that subgrantees will consult with victim services providers during the course of developing their grant applications in order to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims.

Each non-victim service application is required to submit a “Consultation Agreement” with the local and/or statewide victim service program depending on their service area on how they will consult with the victim service provider during the course of developing their grant application.

17. Demographic information regarding the population of the state derived from the most recent available United States Census Bureau data including population data on race, ethnicity, age, disability and limited English proficiency.

Iowa is a rural state consisting of 99 counties with nine major cities (Ames, Council Bluffs, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Davenport, Des Moines, Iowa City, Sioux City, and Waterloo). In the counties where these cities are located, there are pockets of rural areas consisting of small towns and farms. Only six of our 99 counties have populations greater than 100,000; most counties have fewer than 20,000 residents within their borders. Iowa’s rural populations are considered to be an underserved population due to geographic barriers faced by rural domestic abuse/family violence victims.

Iowa’s population: According to the population estimates from the United States Census Bureau Iowa’s

population was estimated to be 3,134,693 as of July 1, 2016. According to the 2010 census, Iowa’s population was 3,046,355.

<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

Age: According to estimates American Community Survey the median age in Iowa is 38.1. The three counties which host a state university have lower than average median ages, while the rest of the state have age populations that range from the mid-30s to the mid-40s. Iowa has an estimated 479,768 people aged 65 and older; 56% are female and 46% are male. The majority of Iowans aged 65 or older are white (97.6%), were native born (9.7%), speak English (97.2%) and are not in the labor force anymore (82.1%).

<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

Iowa’s estimate of children younger than 18 is 723,357. The majority are white (86.5%), native born (98.1%) and live in two parent households. There are more than 200,000 children living with single-parent households.

<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

Native born populations: According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates Iowa is home to 146,367 foreign born people (51.7% male and 48.4% female). The median age of Iowa’s foreign born population is 36.4 with the majority being aged 25 to 44 (45.1%). While most foreign born Iowans are considered white (44.1%) only 19.6% are considered not Hispanic or Latino. Asians rank second (31.6%), Black or African Americans (8.6%) rank behind those considered to be some other race (12.6%). Nearly 70% of native born Iowans are in the workforce, most of these Iowans are private wage and salary workers. Selected characteristics for foreign born Iowans include 8.3% with no access to a vehicle and 3.3% with no access to a telephone. Nearly one third of foreign born household are limited English speaking (30.1%).

<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

Table 1: Race/Ethnic Population Breakdown 2010	<u>Iowa</u>	<u>Percentages</u>
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White	2,781,561	91.31%
Hispanic or Latino*	151,544	4.97%
Black or African American	86,148	2.83%
Asian	53,094	1.74%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2,003	0.07%
American Indian and Alaska Native	11,084	0.36%
Some other race	56,132	1.84%
Two or more races*	53,333	1.75%
Total:	3,046,355	100%

This information is from the 2010 Census

*Since Hispanic or Latino is ethnic and not race, this number is not included as part of the total population; rather it is included as part of the races listed.

<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

<u>Table 2: Race/Ethnic Population Breakdown from 2011-2015</u>	<u>Iowa</u>	<u>Percentages</u>
White alone*	2,820,046	91.16%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)**	168,230	5.44%
Black or African American alone	97,788	3.16%
Asian alone	62,997	2.04%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,882	0.06%
American Indian and Alaska Native	9,977	0.32%
Some other race alone	39,872	1.29%
Two or more races*	60,964	1.97%
Total:	3,093,526	100%

This information is from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 year estimates. The population estimated in Iowa as of July 1, 2016 is 3,134,693.

*White alone and not Hispanic or Latino is 2,703,612 (116,434 Iowans are White/ Hispanic or Latino)

** Since Hispanic or Latino is ethnic and not race, this number is not included as part of the total population; rather it is included as part of the races listed.

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

While Iowa is primarily a white, English speaking state, we can see from Tables 1 and 2 above, Iowa's minority populations are increasing, except for the category some other race alone.

18. A description of the methods used to identify underserved populations within the state and the results of those methods, including demographic data on the distribution of underserved populations within the state.

According VAWA guidelines, underserved populations are those population who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General or by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate.

The method used in the identification of the Needs of Victims from Underserved Populations in Iowa, which is 261,794 (US census as stated in the table 1 above). The individuals from underserved ethnic populations with the majority from the Hispanic or Latino population at 4.9% estimated 151,544.00 and 2.85% or estimated 86,148 identify as African American. There are two categories Other and Two or More Races at 1.44% these categories may speak to the collection of the data; 53,094; from Asian, Pacific Islander and/or Native Hawaiian and American Indian 2.07% (62,975.) <http://www.census.gov/index.html>.

Under the most recent Violence Against Women Act 2013, 10% of the 30% of STOP VAWA Formula funds allocated to victim services are distributed to culturally specific, community-based organizations. Ten percent (10%) of the overall VSS Program funds available to local victim services is designated to culturally-specific programs. For example, in the current fiscal year, more than \$2.6 million was awarded to culturally-specific programs with approximately \$95,277. of it being from the STOP VAWA Formula funds which is 23% of the STOP VAWA funds designated for victim services. VSS awarded funds to Culturally Specific Programs: (1) Latinas Unidas para un Nuevo Amencer (LUNA), (2)

United Asian Women of Iowa, Monsoon, (3) NISAA, African Refugee Project, and (4) Deaf Iowans Against Abuse (DIAA) The Meskwaki Settlement, Amani Community Services and the Third Coalition

The above mentioned agencies provide culturally specific services to victims of violence, dating violence, sexual abuse and stalking. However, the definition of culturally specific program through OVW does not include the DIAA and Transformative Healing programs. These programs are not included in the set aside specific to STOP VAWA Funds.

Iowa also funds programs that serve transgender people, people with disabilities, aging Iowans. Some demographic information:

Transgender: In June, 2016, Iowa's Des Moines Register asked 22 transgender people living in Iowa 13 standard yes or no questions. Twenty one of the respondents stated they felt discriminated against because of their gender identity and 18 stated they did not feel as if there are enough protections from the government and/or law enforcement to endure their safety. On the other hand, most of the respondents (14 of 22) stated they felt welcomed in Iowa as a transgendered person.

The National Center for Transgender Equality compiled results from the Midwest from their National Transgender Discrimination Survey; 1,292 people completed the survey. Of those taking the survey, 91% stated they had experienced harassment or mistreatment on the job and 11% in K-12 reported sexual violence and 79% K-12 reported harassment. On a national level, The National Center for Transgender Equality reports 61% of transgender people have been victims of physical assault and 64% have been victims of sexual assault.

[\(http://www.desmoinesregister.com/story/news/2016/06/09/transgender-community-statistics-community-challenges/85343568/\)](http://www.desmoinesregister.com/story/news/2016/06/09/transgender-community-statistics-community-challenges/85343568/)

According to the 2015 BRFSS report conducted by the Iowa Department of Public Health, 20.6 percent of their research respondents were considered to have a disability; this is a decrease from the 2014 of 21.5 percent. The largest group of people claiming to have a disability are those 75 and older.

<http://idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/Files/BRFSS/2015%20Annual%20BRFSS%20Report.pdf>. CVAD funds seven agencies in Iowa whose mission is to serve the aged and/or disabled populations.

The Iowa Attorney General's Office Crime Victim Assistance Division released the public document, Chronicle of Women, Men, and Bystanders Killed in Domestic Violence Crimes January 1995 through March 2017. Information in the document was gathered from the Crime Victim Compensation Program, designated Iowa domestic abuse programs, law enforcement reports, prosecutor reports, and the media. The full document can be found in the publications section at www.iowaattorney.gov. The following information is taken from that document.

19. How Iowa ensures eligible entities are aware of funding opportunities, including projects serving underserved populations.

Iowa's funding announcement will be posted on Iowagrants.gov, a web based grants management system used by most grant funding entities in Iowa. In addition, we will post the RFP to our website and will distribute information about the funding statewide through our many collaborative networks.

20. Projects Iowa plans to fund

We anticipate funding the same organizations that are currently funded for the next two years. In 2019, we will issue new contracts, likely for another three-year cycle. It is likely we will fund many of the same organizations we are currently funding.

These include law enforcement, prosecution, victim services entities representing underserved communities, as well as domestic abuse and sexual abuse comprehensive agencies.

21. How Iowa plans to meet the culturally specific community based organizations set aside

We currently fund several culturally specific organizations and meet the set aside. Those organizations will be funded again for years 2 and 3 of our three-year funding cycle. Prior to issuing our three year grants, CVAD staff worked with Iowa Coalitions and met with directors of most of the culturally specific organizations in the State. We will continue to work with the Coalitions and to seek input from the various state entities regarding the culturally specific organizations and the populations they serve. When

allocate funding for the next three-year grant cycle, we will fund organizations in Iowa based on a formula that includes specific dollar amount/percentages of funding to be set aside for culturally specific organizations. CVAD grant staff who are assigned to the currently funded culturally specific organizations continually work with the organizations to help them with best practices, to provide training opportunities and to help them as best as possible to maintain sustainability.

Our funding is awarded competitively; therefore any program which we fund must meet certain criteria for funding. That being said, we actively sought programs that serve underserved populations and have encouraged them to apply for our programming. When we allocate funds, we are careful to make sure we are not funding duplicative services and that we are reaching all regions in Iowa.

We currently fund organizations that provide linguistically and culturally specific services and anticipate we will continue to work with these funding organizations. They include African American, deaf/hard of hearing, disabled, elderly, youth, Hispanic, Asians, LGBTQIA, Native Americans and youth.

22. Culturally specific organizations which meet the set aside within victim allocation

CVAD set aside 10% of its funding to be specifically awarded to organizations which primarily serve underserved populations or are culturally-specific programs. Last year we funded seven underserved programs with five being culturally-specific programs: (1) Amani, Social Action; serving the African American population. (2) Deaf Iowans Against Abuse (DIAA); (3) Latinas United for a New Dawn (LUNA); (4) MONSOON, United Asian Women of Iowa; (5) NISAA, African Family Services; (6) Transformative Healing, specific to LGBTQ community; and (7) Meskwaki Victim Services, serving the Native American communities. State Fiscal Year 2016, is the first year that Meskwaki Victim Services has applied and received funding from CVAD. Due to budget cuts, we will not be able to fund Transformative Healing for FY18.

23. How Iowa will:

a. Address the needs of sexual assault victims, domestic violence victims, dating violence victims, and stalking victims, as well as how the state will hold offenders who commit each of these crimes accountable

Iowa will continue to fund agencies in the state which provide shelter, or other housing/safety options, traditional and non-traditional counseling services, advocacy and other client assistance needs such as food or transportation. We will also continue to fund police departments, sheriff offices, prosecutors and county attorney offices. Victims of sexual assault can now file protective orders against their offenders. Advocacy, training and outreach are ways Iowa will continue to address the needs of victims and hold offenders accountable.

b. Give priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of the need based on the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking programs in the population and geographic area to be served in relation to the availability of such programs in other such population and geographic area. When Iowa re-structured how it funds victim services, created a structure that more fully addresses the needs of victims in all parts of Iowa. Iowa is divided into six regions with sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and homicide services provided to all 99 counties. This year, we will begin the process of mapping Iowa victim services and the agencies that provide the services. This will allow us to better analyze where gaps in services are so that we can make adjustments, if necessary, for our next funding cycle, which will begin in our fiscal year 2019.

c. Determine the amount of subgrants based on the population and geographic area to be served.

When Iowa awarded grant funds last year, we awarded grants for a three year funding period. The grants were awarded competitively and with input from various members of the victim services community, such as the Coalitions and other nonprofit agencies. We plan to fund those same agencies for two more years. In our state fiscal year 2019, we will once again request proposals for funding from state entities. We expect to award agencies based on the strength of their applications and if applications for funding meet a need in the community they plan to serve. We will also consult our needs assessment and the results of our mapping project to ensure we are providing services to rural and urban areas of the state.

d. Equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis including nonurban and rural areas of various geographic sizes. As stated above, Iowa plans to continue funding current project for two more fiscal years. In state fiscal year 2019, when we are issuing new awards, we will work with our partners in the state to ensure all 99 counties in Iowa are being served. We anticipate larger, more highly populated urban areas will be funded at higher levels.

e. Recognize and meaningfully respond to the needs of underserved populations and ensure that monies set aside to fund culturally specific services and activities for underserved populations are distributed equitably among those populations.

For the most recent funding cycle, Iowa held an application cycle specifically for programs serving underserved populations. VAWA funds and other Iowa funds support various programs/agencies which serve children, men, the elderly, those who have victimized because of their sexual orientation or gender identity, immigrants, people in rural communities, those with limited English, including the deaf and hard of hearing and people of color.

24. Goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence-related homicides within the state, including available statistics on the rates of domestic violence homicide within the state and challenges specific to the state and how the plan can overcome them.

Iowa funds shelters and programs throughout the state that assist and protect families who are victims of domestic violence, or dating violence. We continue to work to ensure all areas of the state have adequate service coverage. The Iowa Attorney General's Office Crime Victim Assistance Division released the public document, Chronicle of Women, Men, and Bystanders Killed in Domestic Violence Crimes January 1995 through March 2017. Information in the document was gathered from the Crime Victim Compensation Program, designated Iowa domestic abuse programs, law enforcement reports, prosecutor reports, and the media. The full document can be found in the publications section at www.iowaattorney.gov. The following information is taken from that document.

291 Iowans have been killed in domestic abuse murders since 1/1/1995:

Perpetrators who killed in domestic abuse murders:

250 persons were killed by men;

39 persons were killed by women (1 in collaboration with his mother);

Relationship of the victim to the offender:

258 adults were killed in domestic abuse murders

29 Children were killed in domestic abuse murders

Perpetrators who killed women:

97 women were killed by husbands or former husbands;

56 women were killed by men they lived with or had lived with;

32 women were killed by men they dated or had dated;

10 women were killed by men with whom they had a child in common.

Murder Related to Intimate Partner Domestic Abuse

Calendar Year	Women Murdered	Men Murdered	Bystanders Murdered	Total DV Murders
1995	9	2	2	13
1996	8	3	5	16
1997	8	0	1	9
1998	11	0	6	17
1999	6	1	2	9
2000	10	2	1	13
2001	7	2	7	16
2002	7	3	1	11
2003	8	0	4	12
2004	10	1	0	11
2005	11	0	4	15
2006	16	1	5	22
2007	4	5	1	10
2008	11	3	7	21
2009	9	1	0	10
2010	15	3	2	20
2011	8	1	0	9

2012	8	0	3	11
2013	5	2	0	7
2014	8	4	1	13
2015	8	0	1	9
2016	9	2	3	14
2017	2	1	0	2
Totals	198	37	56	291

25. A description of how the state coordinated this plan with the state plan for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and the programs under the Victims of Crime Act and section 393A of the Public Health Services Act (Rape Prevention Education), including the impact of that coordination on the contents of the plan.

The VSS Program of the CVAD administers not only the STOP VAWA Formula Funds but also the SASP formula funds, Federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) assistance funds, and Federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FV) funds. The CVAD created a strategic services and funding plan in 2012/2013 in response to potential funding cuts and the re-organization of victim services in Iowa. That plan, as well as this Implementation Plan is designed to distribute the above stated funding streams to subrecipients throughout Iowa in a manner that best serves all victims.

CVAD abides by the required formula distribution of its four federally funded grants. For example, 2% of the funds are distributed to youth programs providing services to youth victims (often times youth victims are victims of sexual assault/abuse); 10% of VOCA funds are allocated to victim witness coordinators in prosecutor offices that provide services to all violent crime victims including violence against women victims; 10% of the VOCA funds are designated to survivors of homicide and other victims of violent crimes; and the remaining VOCA funds are distributed to the domestic abuse comprehensive, sexual abuse comprehensive and shelter-based victims service programs.

In Iowa, all of the direct service, victim service grants funds are distributed through the VSS Program at the Iowa Attorney General's Office. This allows for coordination of services, programming and funding. This allows us to strategically allocate funding to ensure all areas of the state have services

for victims. Even if the STOP VAW funds do not fund services in all areas of the state, other funding is available. This also makes sure there is no duplication of funds for services.