2011 Annual Report

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia

Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II
Attorney General of Virginia
Office of the Attorney General

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
Office of the Attorney General

Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II
Attorney General

900 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-786-2071
FAX 804-786-1991
Virginia Relay Services
800-828-1120
7-1-1

December 27, 2011

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Ken C II

Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II

Office of the Attorney General

Domestic Violence Initiatives

Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II
Attorney General

Charles E. James, Jr.
Chief Deputy Attorney General

G. Michael Favale
Deputy Attorney General
Public Safety and Enforcement Division

Patrick W. Dorgan
Senior Assistant Attorney General
Chief, Special Prosecutions and Organized Crime Section

Corie E. Tillman Wolf
Assistant Attorney General
Statewide Facilitator for Victims of Domestic Violence

Hunter W. Fisher
Program Coordinator
Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women

Electronic copies of the Attorney General's 2011 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence may be downloaded from the Office of the Attorney General's website at www.ag.virginia.gov.

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

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia

2011 Annual Report

Table of Contents

Attorney General's Message	*i*
Executive Summary	*ii*
Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia	*1*
Funding Sources and Grant Programs	*19*
Agency Efforts and Initiatives	*29*
Governor's Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board	*55*
Legislative Update 2011	*58*
Appendix A—Additional Data and Survey Results	*A-1*
Appendix B—State Agencies and Organizations	*B-1*
Appendix C—Domestic and Sexual Violence Programs by Locality	*C-1*
Appendix D—Certified Batterer Intervention Programs	*D-1*
Appendix E—Local Fatality Review Teams	*E-1*
Appendix F—Additional Resources	*F-1*

Attorney General's Message

Domestic violence and sexual violence impact thousands of Virginians each year. While we sometimes hear about the tragic consequences of these crimes on the news, cases of domestic and sexual violence are often underreported for various reasons: a mother who fears her children will be taken away if she reports the bruises and broken bones she suffers at the hands of her husband, an elderly man who feels he has no alternative than to be physically abused by the only caretaker he knows, or a young woman who fears social backlash if she reports the sexual assault by a fellow student. As a result the number of victims in Virginia is grossly underestimated and the lasting impact on these victims and our society goes without support or protection.

These crimes have profound consequences not only for their victims, but also for our families, schools, workplaces, and communities. We must all work together to ensure victim safety and to achieve justice in these cases. Agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth continue to work together to provide services to victims, to create programs aimed at responding to and preventing such tragedies, and to hold offenders accountable. Due to the far reaching effects of these crimes, it is only with collaboration that we can put an end to domestic and sexual violence.

Finding ways to prevent and to respond to these crimes has been a personal mission of mine. While a student at the University of Virginia, I worked to bring awareness to the issue of campus sexual assault by helping to establish Sexual Assault Facts and Education (SAFE), a student group that seeks to prevent sexual assault. While serving in the Virginia Senate, I supported and voted for legislation to strengthen Virginia's domestic violence laws. As Attorney General, I continue to support the efforts of the Office of the Attorney General, as well as other agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth, to respond to and to prevent domestic and sexual violence.

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

I am pleased to share with you the efforts these agencies have undertaken over the past year to address domestic and sexual violence at the state and local level. Together, we can understand and address these devastating crimes that plague our communities and bring hope, support and assistance to victims and their families.

Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II

Executive Summary

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

The available data highlights the impact of these crimes in Virginia. In 2010, there were almost 62,000 calls to domestic and sexual violence hotlines across the state.[i] At least 166 men, women, and children lost their lives to domestic violence, representing a 19.4% increase in family and intimate partner homicides from 2009 to 2010.[ii] A total of 6,261 adults and children received 188,982 nights of emergency or temporary shelter due to domestic violence; however, 2,571 families requesting shelter services were turned away due to lack of shelter space.[iii] A total of 35,846 emergency protective orders were issued by magistrates and judges across the Commonwealth to protect the immediate health and safety of victims and their family members.[iv]

In 2011, Virginia continued to make great strides to address domestic and sexual violence. The Virginia General Assembly enacted important legislation that widely expanded Virginia's current protective order system. The legislation made protective orders available to a wider class of people for a wider range of threatening or violent conduct, and removed the requirement that an arrest warrant be issued as a prerequisite to obtaining a protective order. In addition, the penalties for violating protective orders, previously referred to as "stalking protective orders," were made more consistent with the penalties for violating family abuse protective orders, resulting in enhanced punishment for a second or subsequent violation of a protective order, for an assault and battery committed against a protected party, or when the respondent enters the protected party's home.

The General Assembly also passed legislation to bring more attention to the issue of human trafficking, an issue that is closely related to domestic and sexual violence not only in the types of resulting domestic and sexual crimes, but also in the impact it has on victims, children, and the larger community.

Also in 2011, Governor Bob McDonnell convened the Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board to review Virginia's laws, policies, and procedures related to domestic violence, and make recommendations to the Administration for improving services and enhancing the community response to domestic violence, enhancing campus safety, and clarifying related legal processes. The Advisory Board met during the spring and summer of 2011 and included 45 members appointed by the Governor representing a wide range of professions and expertise from across the Commonwealth. Four subcommittees were formed to steer the work of the Advisory Board: Protective Order Enhancement and Implementation, Enhancing Campus Safety, Improving

Services to Children and Youth, and Expanding Services to Older Victims and Victims with Disabilities and Mental Illness. From these subcommittees, a total of nineteen recommendations were offered for consideration by Governor McDonnell's Administration. More information on the Advisory Board and its report and recommendations are included later in this Report.

In 2011, Virginia's state and local agencies and organizations provided tools and resources to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, victim advocates, health care providers, social service providers, and allied professionals. State, local, and private partners also promoted public awareness and prevention initiatives and supported collaborative efforts among agencies and organizations to enhance the overall response to domestic and sexual violence.

- The Virginia Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant, a partnership of five state agencies and two statewide nonprofit organizations, collaborated to provide intensive training and technical assistance at the state and local levels to promote practices that enhance victim safety and offender accountability. In 2011, the partnership provided training and technical assistance to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates, and allied professionals on domestic and sexual violence issues, as well as building an effective coordinated community response.

- Through its Violence Against Women Resource Prosecutor, the Commonwealth's Attorneys Services Council (CASC) continued to provide intensive training to prosecutors on issues involving violence against women, including sexual assault, human trafficking, and elder abuse. In 2011, CASC provided a total of 28 hours of continuing legal education credit to Virginia prosecutors.

- The Virginia Center on Aging with the Central Virginia Training Alliance to Stop Elder Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation, a coalition of law enforcement agencies, Commonwealth's Attorney's offices, and services providers, conducted a two-day training for law enforcement officers on elder abuse dynamics and investigation strategies. The Training Alliance continued cross sector collaboration efforts working with criminal justice professionals, adult protective services, victim advocates, ageing services providers, and other professionals.

- The Office of the Attorney General brought awareness to the issues of domestic and sexual violence and their impact on victims, including child victims. In April 2011, the OAG hosted a public awareness event for Sexual Violence Awareness Month, to honor child victims of sexual violence. The event included a collection drive for Operation Fuzzy, an initiative of The Franks Foundation to provide comfort kits to children who undergo forensic or sexual assault examinations in hospitals across Virginia. As a result, materials for more than 80 complete comfort kits were donated by OAG staff members, as well as local programs.

- The Department of Criminal Justice Services developed and finalized "Sexual Assault Response Teams: A Model Protocol for Virginia," guidelines which focus on comprehensive, coordinated intervention and care for adult victims of sexual assault. Localities are encouraged to use the model protocol as they continue to address sexual assault in their communities.

- The Department of Health participated in Project Connect, a groundbreaking multi-state initiative of Futures Without Violence (formerly the Family Violence Prevention Fund), which seeks to develop comprehensive models of public health prevention and intervention that can lead to improved health and safety for victims of sexual and domestic violence. In fact, the Project Connect Leadership Team was selected in December 2011 to be featured on the Futures Without Violence website as part of its "16 Days of Activism Campaign," and also will be honored at the National Domestic Violence Conference in March 2012. Project Connect has been recognized for taking a major lead in deepening the link between health promotion and violence prevention.

- The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance continued to expand and strengthen The Red Flag Campaign to address dating violence and promote the prevention of dating violence on college campuses. In 2011, eighteen Virginia campuses joined The Red Flag Campaign as "Partner Campuses," including five community colleges and two of Virginia's Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

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

Agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth continued their efforts to address domestic and sexual violence in 2011 even though funding sources continued to be significantly impacted by the economy. Based on a survey of local domestic and sexual violence programs by the Office of Family Violence in collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General in 2011, ninety-six percent of the programs responding to the survey reported a decrease in funding from one or more funding sources in FY 2011, an 11% increase from FY 2010. Specifically, seventy-one percent of responding programs reported a loss from state or federal grant funding sources in FY 2011, a 6% increase from the previous year. In addition to a loss of funding, a number of programs also reported a reduction in staff. With less monetary and personnel resources, these programs continued to provide resources to meet the needs of victims and to address the issues of domestic and sexual violence in their communities.

As we enter 2012, we must continue to support the efforts of agencies and programs across the Commonwealth that work tirelessly to promote victim safety and offender accountability, while learning new ways to provide services both efficiently and effectively.

---

[i] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata Report 2010* (2011).
[ii] Information from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health. The number for domestic violence homicides in 2010 is current as of December 2, 2011. This number may change, however, as some cases from 2010 remain under investigation.
[iii] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata Report 2010* (2011).
[iv] Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia.

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia

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

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

What is Domestic Violence?

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

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

> [t]he occurrence of one or more of the following acts by a current or former family member, household member as defined in § 16.1-228, person against whom the victim obtained a protective order or caretaker:
>
> > a. Attempting to cause or causing or threatening another person physical harm, severe emotional distress, psychological trauma, rape or sexual assault;
> >
> > b. Engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances that place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or physical harm;
> >
> > c. Subjecting another person to false imprisonment; or
> >
> > d. Attempting to cause or causing damage to property so as to intimidate or attempt to control the behavior of another person.

Va. Code Ann. § 38.2-508.

Based upon the above *Code* definition, domestic violence may include elder abuse, abuse of incapacitated adults between the ages of 18 and 59, child abuse, stalking, dating violence, sexual abuse, and trafficking in women and children. Other terms often used in the *Code* and elsewhere to describe domestic violence and the various relationships that fall within the broader definition of domestic violence include "family abuse" (see below), "spousal abuse" and "intimate partner violence."[2]

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

What is "Family Abuse?"

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

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

Va. Code Ann. § 16.1-228. The "family abuse" definition centers primarily on the relationship between the parties, defined as "family and household members."

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

Va. Code Ann. § 16.1-228.

What is Sexual Violence?

The terms "sexual assault" or "sexual violence" imply sexual contact without consent and with or without the use or threat of force, regardless of the relationship of the parties. Pursuant to the *Code of Virginia*, sexual offenses include rape (§18.2-61), forcible sodomy (§18.2-67.1), object

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

Domestic and Sexual Violence Offenses

- Preliminary data for 2010 indicates a **19.4% increase** in family and intimate partner homicides from 2009 to 2010.
- From 2006 to 2010, the number of victims of violent crime **increased by 1.4%**, while the number of victims of domestic violence **increased by 8.6%**.
- From 2006 to 2010, the total number of older domestic violence victims (age 65 and older) **increased by 35%**.
- In 2010, there were **24,072 arrests** for assault and battery against a family or household member.

Domestic Violence-Related Homicides

The ultimate tragedy in any family or community is the occurrence of an untimely or avoidable death. Between 1999 and 2009, a total of 1,520 people in Virginia lost their lives to domestic and dating violence.[5]

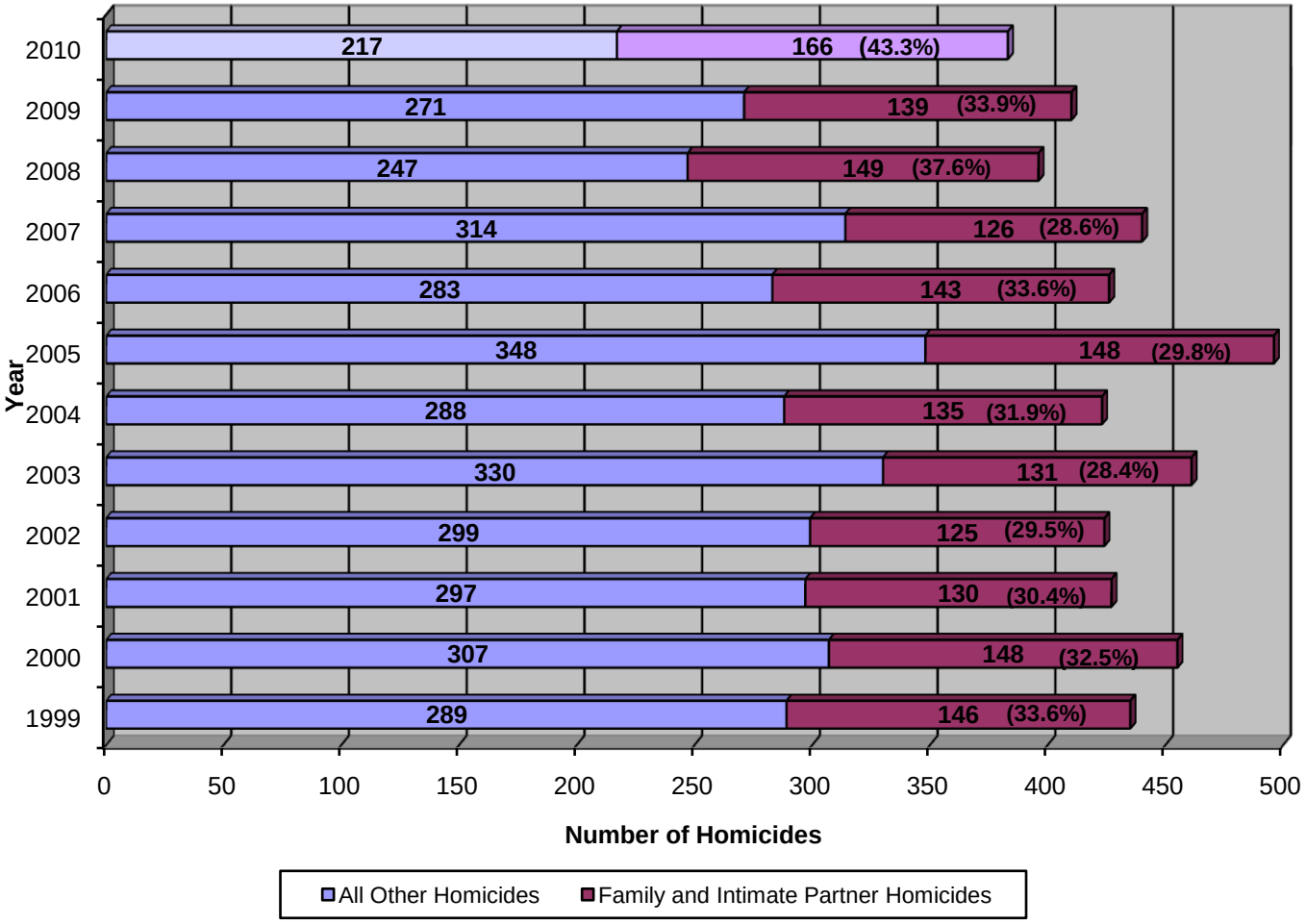
In 2009 alone, there were 139 domestic and dating violence-related homicides. Deaths from family and intimate partner violence represented 33.9% of the 410 homicides in Virginia in 2009.[6] (Figure 1) Common risk factors identified in these domestic violence homicides include the following:

- The relationship between the victim and the alleged offender had ended or was ending, 40.0%
- The alleged offender had been arrested and/or convicted of domestic violence offenses prior to the homicide, 37.5%
- The alleged offender abused alcohol, 36.3%
- The alleged offender perceived that the victim had begun an intimate relationship with someone else, 33.8%
- The perpetrator of the abuse was experiencing financial difficulties, 26.3%
- Prior 911 calls or calls to law enforcement were place for domestic violence response, 22.5%

- The victim had a child who was not the biological child of the intimate partner, 20.0%.[7]

A preliminary review of homicide data for 2010 indicates that there were 166 family and intimate partner homicides in 2010, representing approximately 43.4% of all homicides (383 homicides) for the year.[8] So far, these preliminary statistics indicate a 19.4% increase in the number of identified family and intimate partner homicides from 2009 to 2010.[9] (Figure 1)

Figure 1: Relationship of Family and Intimate Partner Homicides to Total Homicides, 1999-2009



Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health.[10]

In its ongoing surveillance of domestic violence homicides, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner compiled data on family and intimate partner homicides that occurred in Virginia from 1999 to 2009. From 1999-2009, the percentage of domestic violence-related homicides remained relatively consistent: roughly one in three homicides was attributable to family and intimate partner violence.[11]

In addition, the surveillance data revealed a number of important trends:

- Males and females were both vulnerable to homicide, however, women had a greater probability of being killed by a current or former intimate partner, whereas males had a greater probability of being killed while in the "crossfire" of an intimate partner relationship.
- Racial disparities continued throughout the study period. Black Virginians were at a significantly greater risk of domestic violence homicide than other racial/ethnic groups for each year studied. Infants were the most vulnerable age group, with the highest homicide rate for each year of the study period. This rate was higher than any other age, racial/ethnic, or gender group.
- A firearm was used to inflict the fatal injury in 52.5% of cases.
- Most homicide events occurred in a residence (85.6%).[12]

Domestic Violence-Related Offenses

Domestic violence results in or can be a factor in any number of violent crimes. In 2010, approximately 15.3% of 19,033 violent crimes committed in Virginia and reported to law enforcement agencies were committed against family members or intimate dating partners.[13] Approximately 46.6% of all violent crimes reported occurred in the home.[14]

In August 2011, the Department of Criminal Justice Services Research Center collected and analyzed data on domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth from 2006 to 2010. The data included information on reports and arrests for violent and sexual assault offenses that occurred within the context of a domestic victim-offender relationship.[15] The report, *Domestic Violence in Virginia, 2006-2010: Statistical Findings from Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement*, revealed a number of important statistics related to domestic violence offenses in Virginia during the five year time period.

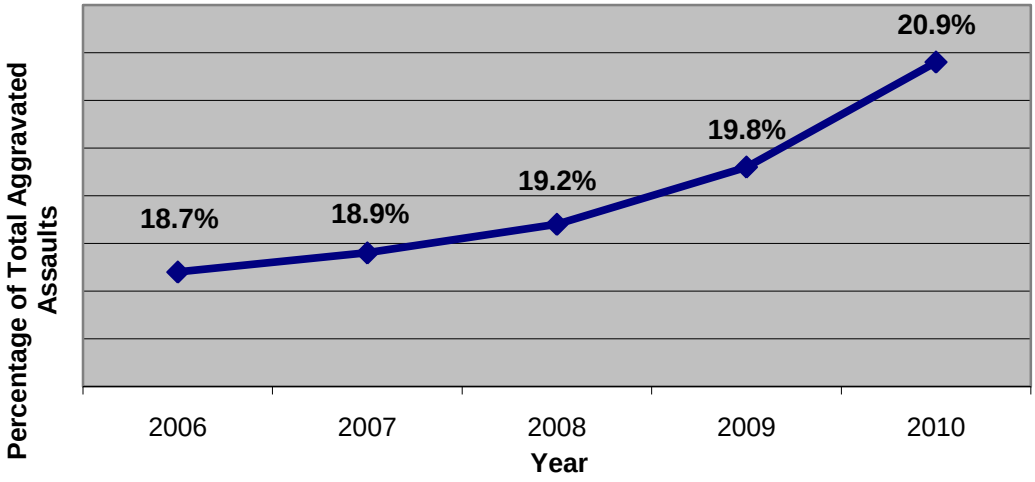
From 2006 to 2010:

- The number of male victims of domestic violence increased by 17%.[16]
- The overall number of violent crime victims increased by 1.4% (from 122,400 to 124,174), however the number of domestic violence victims increased by 8.6% (from 49,087 to 53,294). The total population of Virginia increased by 4.1% during this same time period.[17]
- Arrests for domestic violence-related offenses increased by almost 19%.[18]
- Seven out of ten victims of domestic violence were female.[19]
- The total number of older domestic violence victims (age 65 and older) increased by 35% from 2006-2010. Overall, older victims represented 1.6% of all domestic violence victims, and were overrepresented as victims of domestic robbery (6%).[20]
- Domestic violence incidents were most common among boyfriends/girlfriends (36%) and spouses (20%).[21]
- More than half (52%) of victims suffered a non-fatal injury during the incident.[22]
- Domestic violence offenders were most likely to be white males between the ages of 25 and 34.[23]
- The majority of domestic violence offenders (61%) were younger than age 35.[24]

Assaults

Of the violent crimes reported in 2010, there were 8,321 aggravated assault offenses, with 9,627 victims. The crimes reported in this category include assaults, attempted murder, poisoning, assault with a deadly weapon, maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives, and assault with disease (knowledge of infection and attempt to infect another). Of the total aggravated assaults reported, approximately one in five assaults (20.9%) were committed against family members or dating partners.[25] The overall proportion of domestic violence-related aggravated assaults to total aggravated assaults has remained relatively consistent on a yearly basis. (Figure 2)[26]

Figure 2: Domestic Violence-Related Aggravated Assaults, 2006-2010



Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia*, 2006-2010 (2007-2011).

Assault, whether aggravated or simple assault, is the most common violent offense experienced by domestic violence victims. According to Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) data collected by the Department of State Police and analyzed by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, from 2006-2010, 85.8% of the reported offenses against domestic violence victims during the five year period were simple assaults; 5.0% were aggravated assaults (see definition above); 5.1% were intimidation offenses (including stalking); and the remaining 4.2% were other violent crimes, including homicide, robbery, and forcible sex offenses.[27]

In 2010, 24,072 arrests were made across the Commonwealth for assault and battery against a family or household member.[28] Of the charges filed, 5,215, or 21.7%, resulted in convictions.[29] Of these arrests, a significant number of individuals were charged as repeat offenders. There were 1,256 felony charges for third or subsequent offenses of assault and battery against a family or household member, resulting in 610 (48.6%) convictions.[30] In fact, felony convictions for assault and battery against a family or household member dramatically increased by 178.5% from 2009 to 2010. Additional charge and disposition information for assault and battery offenses is provided in Appendix A.

Stalking

Another crime closely related to domestic violence is stalking. Stalking is commonly defined as "a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear."[31] In Virginia, stalking is defined by the *Code* as:

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

Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-60.3(A).[32]

Each year, an estimated 3.4 million people in the United States are the victims of stalking. While both men and women can be victims, women are nearly three times more likely to be stalked than men. Nearly 3 in 4 victims know their offender; thirty percent (30%) of victims are stalked by a current or former intimate partner. While stalking impacts persons of all ages, those persons aged 18-24 experience the highest rate of stalking.[33]

Use of Technology in Stalking Cases

- **One in four** victims report being stalked through the use of some form of technology (such as e-mail or instant messaging).
- **Ten percent (10%)** of victims report being monitored with global positioning systems (GPS).
- **Eight percent (8%)** of victims report being monitored through video or digital cameras, or listening devices.

From The Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime, *Stalking Fact Sheet,* www.ncvc.org.

During 2010, a total of 943 arrests were made for stalking, resulting in 204 convictions.[34] The majority of stalking cases resulted in non-convictions (691 cases or 73.3%).[35] Additional charge and disposition information for stalking offenses is provided in Appendix A.

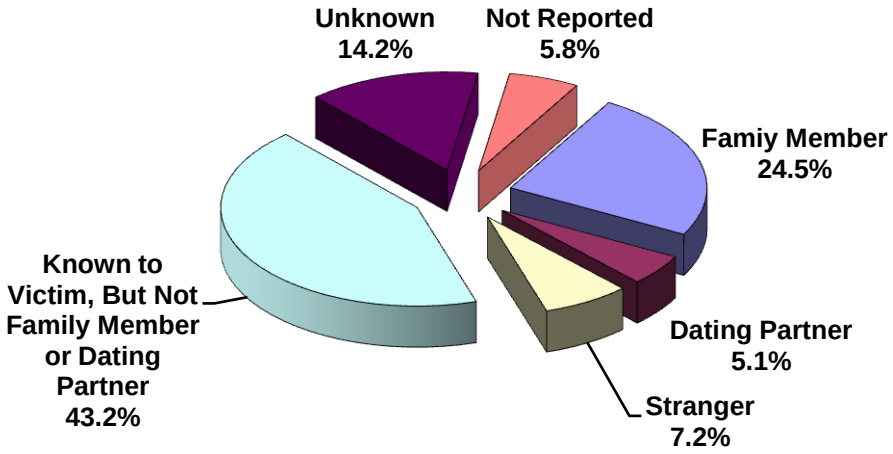
Sex Offenses

- In 2010, there were **1,588 adult and juvenile arrests** in 2010 for sexual offenses including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape. Of these arrests, **one in five** (18.1%) were juvenile arrests.
- **Nearly two-thirds** (61.3%) of reported victims, both male and female, were under the age of eighteen.
- Approximately **one in four** (24.6%) of the reported forcible sex offenses were committed against family members or intimate dating partners.
- Sex offenses remain largely unreported to law enforcement. Only **one-half** (50%) of those individuals who sought sexual violence crisis services in Virginia in 2010 had reported the incident to law enforcement.

The total number of violent crimes reported in 2010 includes 4,687 forcible sex offenses involving 4,981 victims. Forcible sex offenses reported include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. Of the reported victims of forcible sex offenses, the vast majority (86.9%) were female.[36] Nearly two-thirds (61.3%) of reported victims, both male and female, were under the age of eighteen.[37] Approximately one in four (24.6%) of the reported forcible sex offenses involved offenses committed against family members or intimate dating partners.[38]

The majority of forcible sex offenses (72.8%) were committed by perpetrators known by or acquainted with the victim, including a substantial percentage of offenses committed by family or household members or dating partners (29.6%). Of the remaining offenses reported, 20.0% were committed by unknown/unreported assailants and 7.2% were committed by strangers.[39] (Figure 3)

Figure 3: Forcible Sex Offenses - Relationship of Victim to Offender, 2010



Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2010* (2011).

In addition, the majority of forcible sex offenses reported in 2010 occurred in a residence or home (68.4%). (Table 1)

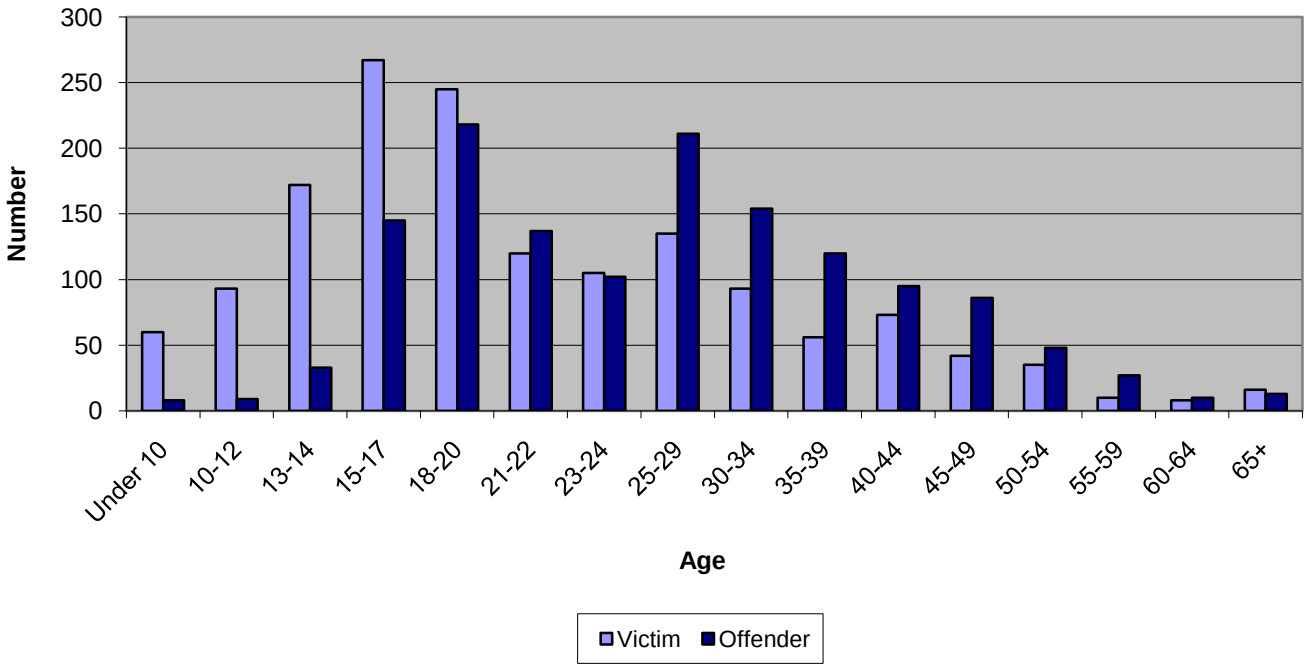
TABLE 1: Number of Forcible Sex Offenses – Most Reported Locations of Offense, 2010

Location	Forcible Rape (n=1,518)	Forcible Sodomy (n=506)	Sexual Assault w/Object (n=301)	Forcible Fondling (n=2,362)
Residence/Home	1,125	371	214	1496
School/College	39	19	18	179
Highway/Road/Alley	60	17	13	132
Hotel/Motel	61	11	6	43
Field/Woods	57	20	4	32
Parking Lot/Garage	38	14	7	46

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2010* (2011).

Of the forcible sex offenses reported by law enforcement agencies in 2010, 1,518 were forcible rapes or attempted rapes that resulted in 1,543 victims. Approximately two in five (38.4%) of the forcible rapes reported were committed against male and female victims under the age of 18. Another 30.3% were committed against females between the ages of 18 and 24. As shown in Figure 4, the majority of offenders (43.0%) were between the ages of 18 and 29.

Figure 4: Forcible Rape: Victims and Offenders by Age, 2010



Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2010* (2011).

There were 1,588 adult and juvenile arrests in 2010 for sexual offenses including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape.[40] Arrests of juvenile offenders accounted for one in five (18.1%) arrests.[41] Despite the trauma to individuals and families associated with these types of offenses, these arrests represented only 1.1% of all recorded arrests by law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth.

Underreporting of Domestic and Sexual Violence Offenses

While criminal reports and arrest data can provide some picture of the impact of domestic and sexual violence on law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and the courts, the data does not capture the significant number of overall offenses that go unreported by victims.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, incidents of nonfatal intimate partner violence, including physical and sexual assaults, go largely unreported to law enforcement agencies. Based upon the most recent available data collected in 2008, 72% of the intimate partner violence against males and 49% of the intimate partner violence against females was reported to police.[42] In addition, incidents of stalking were also significantly underreported. Only 37% of male stalking victimization and 41% of female stalking victimization was reported to the police by either the victim or by another person aware of the crime.[43]

Incidents of sexual violence also go largely unreported to law enforcement.[44] As a result, nationwide telephone surveys have been developed to obtain more reliable data about sexual assault incidence and victimization.[45] According to data collected by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and compiled by the Virginia Department of Health, approximately one in ten (10.4%) Virginia adults who responded to the national survey reported experiencing rape or attempted rape at some point during their lifetime.[46] In addition, 5.3% of adults reported experiencing unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner at some time in their life.[47] For a significant number of survey respondents, the instances of sexual violence happened within the previous year. During the twelve months prior to the survey, 5.2% of adults reported incidents of sexual violence (including rape, attempted rape, and unwanted sexual touching and situations).[48]

Further, according to information analyzed by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance in 2010, just more than half (51%) of the individuals who sought domestic violence advocacy services in Virginia had reported the presenting domestic violence experience to law enforcement.[49] Similarly, approximately 50% of those individuals who sought sexual violence crisis services in Virginia had reported the incident to law enforcement.[50]

Protective Orders

A protective order is a document issued by a court to protect a victim and a victim's family or household members from an abusive person. Protective orders can be issued in cases of family abuse, stalking, sexual battery, aggravated sexual battery, and cases involving serious bodily injury. Protective orders can be issued on an emergency basis (for up to three days), on a "preliminary" or temporary basis (usually for 15 days), or on a "permanent" basis (for up to two years).[51]

In 2011, the protective order system in Virginia underwent a number of legislative changes. With the passage of HB 2063 (Bell) and SB 1222 (Barker), protective orders (formerly protective orders for stalking, sexual battery, aggravated sexual battery, and criminal offenses resulting in serious bodily injury) were made available to a larger class of persons based upon a broader range of conduct. In addition, the provisions for family abuse protective orders and protective orders were made more consistent, including the penalties for repeat violations. A more complete description of the relevant legislative changes to the protective order statutes is provided in the "Legislative Update 2011" section of this Annual Report.

As the legislative changes to the protective order system were recently enacted, it is unclear how these changes have impacted the issuance of protective orders as reflected by the available data, including the number of protective orders issued or the number of arrests for protective order violations. It is anticipated that more of this data will be available for and reflected in the 2012 Annual Report.

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

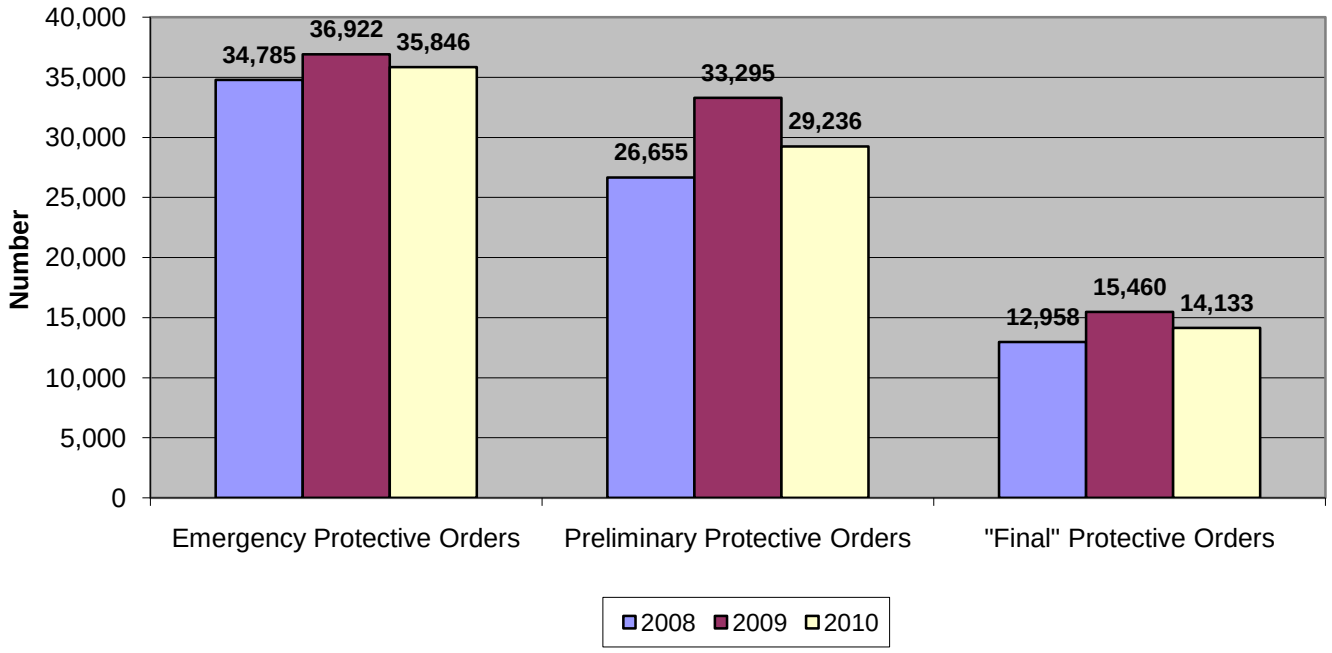
Protective Orders are also designed to protect a victim of violent or threatening behavior and his or her family members from the conduct or threats of another. These protective orders are issued when a victim "(i) is or has been…subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat, or (ii) a petition or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

On an average day, the Virginia State Police estimates that there are more than 19,000 active protective orders on file in the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN).[52] This number includes emergency, preliminary, and final orders.

In 2010, 35,846 emergency protective orders were issued by magistrates across the Commonwealth, which includes 34,651 protective orders in family abuse cases and 1,195 protective orders in stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury cases. The total number of emergency protective orders issued in 2010 was 2.9% lower than in 2009.[53] (Figures 5 and 6)

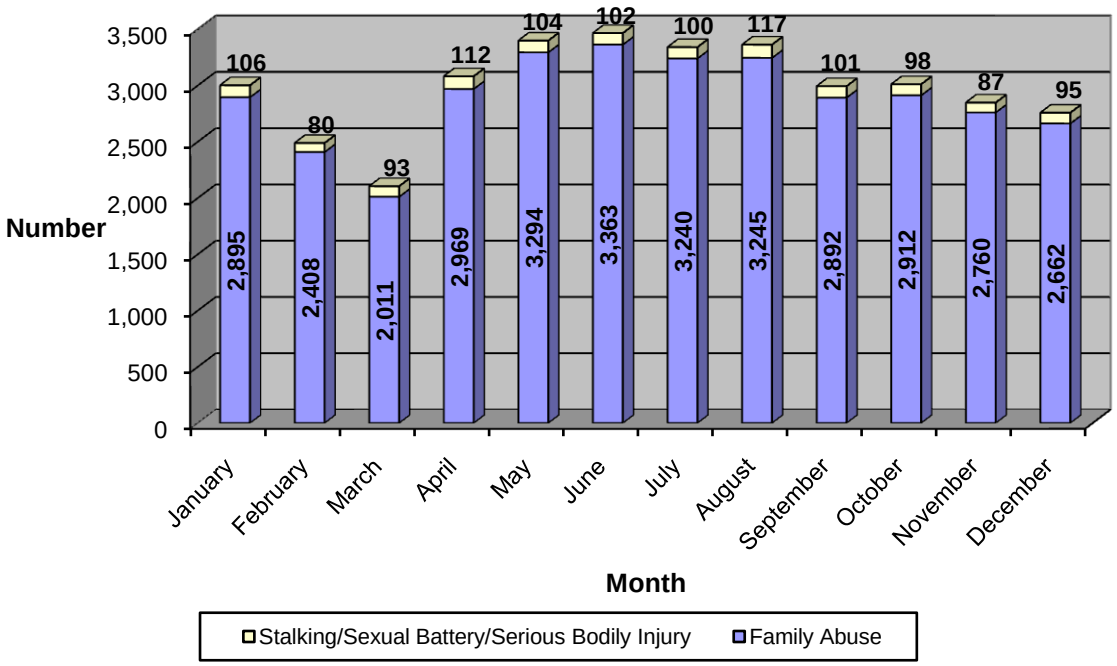
Also in 2010, a total of 43,369 preliminary (PPO) and final protective orders (PO) were issued by courts across the Commonwealth.[54] (Figure 5) This represents a decrease of 11% from the number of PPOs and POs issued in 2009, but an overall increase of 9.5% from 2008.

Figure 5: Number of Protective Orders Issued, 2008-2010



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

Figure 6: Number of Emergency Protective Orders Issued by Month, 2010



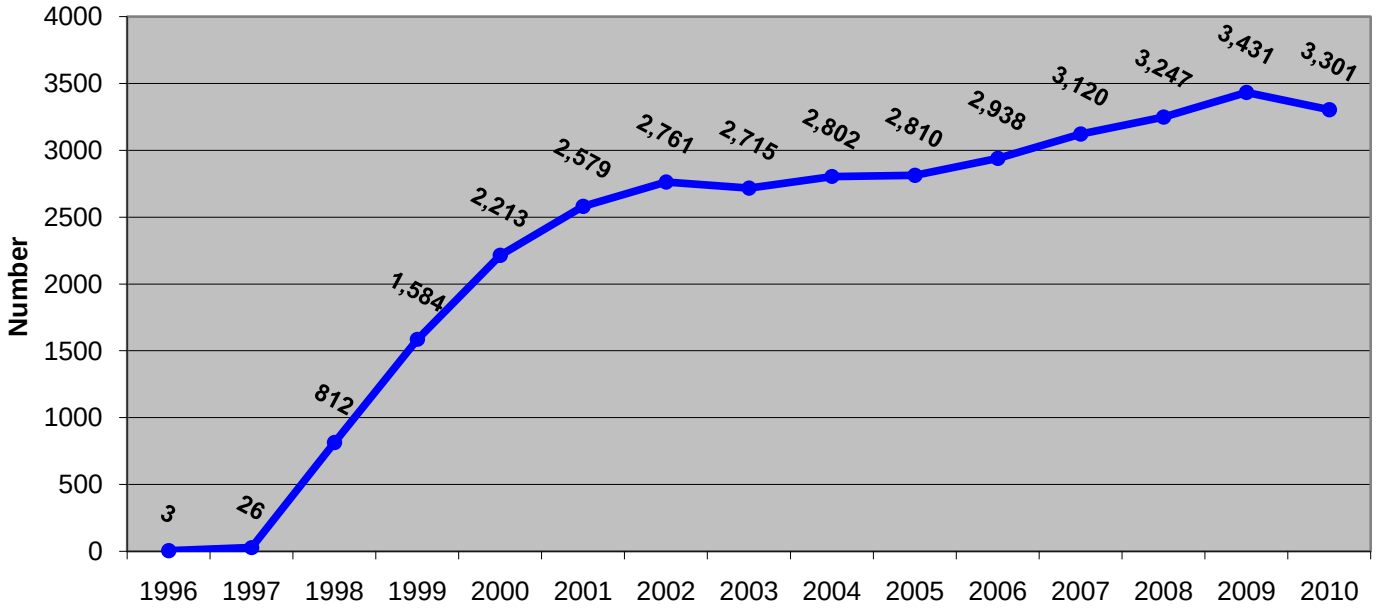
Source: Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia

Enforcement of protective orders is critical to their effectiveness in protecting victims from further acts of abuse. Although primarily issued as civil orders, certain violations of family abuse protective order provisions result in criminal prosecution.[55] In addition, the violation of any provision of a protective order issued for an act of force, violence or threat (formerly a protective order for stalking, serious bodily injury, or sexual battery/aggravated sexual battery) results in criminal sanctions.[56]

In 2010, 3,301 persons were arrested for violating family abuse protective orders.[57] An additional 91 arrests were made for violation of stalking or "stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury" protective orders.[58] More than one in three (38.3%) of the reported protective order arrests in 2010 resulted in convictions. A total of 1,848 (54.5%) arrests resulted in dispositions categorized as deferred, dismissed, nolle prossed, or mental insanity. No court disposition was recorded for the remaining 246 arrests (7.3%).[59] (Appendix A)

While arrests for violation of family abuse protective orders decreased 3.8% from 2009 to 2010, arrests for family abuse protective orders have increased substantially since July 1, 1997, when Virginia Code § 19.2-81.3 was amended to require law enforcement officers to arrest for protective order violations.[60] (Figure 7)

Figure 7: Arrests for Family Abuse Protective Order Violations, 1996 to 2010



Source: Virginia State Police.

Finally, service of protective orders by local law enforcement agencies in Virginia has improved in recent years. According to an audit of protective order records in the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) conducted by the Virginia State Police (VSP) in January 2006, an average of 44% of all active protective orders on file had been served on the abusive party. In October 2009, the results of the audit by VSP showed vast improvement: an average of 93% of all active protective orders on file had been served on the abusive party. The service rate for protective orders continues to be strong. As of November 2011, the service rate for protective orders is approximately 87%.[61] While the service rate has decreased since November 2010 (93%), the overall service rate continues to be strong. As a result of VSP's continuing efforts to audit the protective order records of local law enforcement agencies, more protective orders are enforceable by law enforcement officers across the Commonwealth, increasing both victim safety and offender accountability.

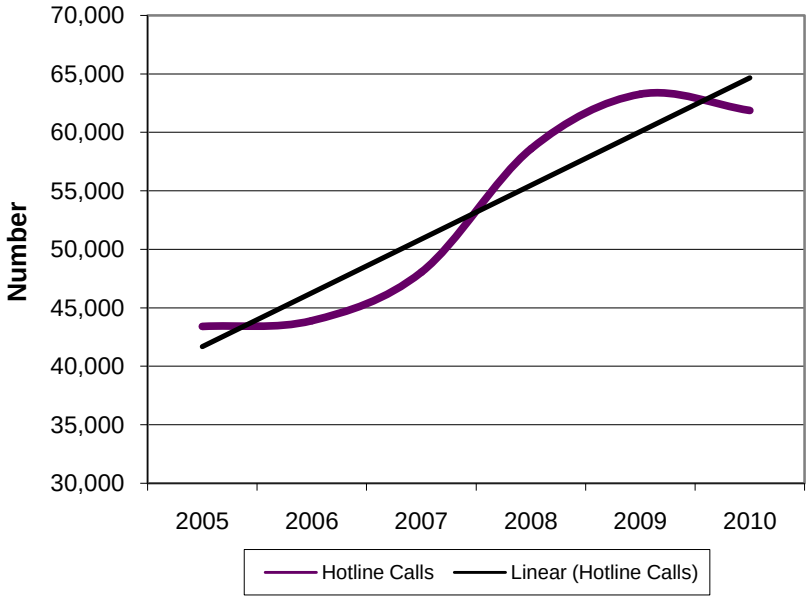
Services to Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence

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

The demand for sexual and domestic violence services continues to rise. (Figures 8 and 9) From 2008-2010, sexual and domestic violence agencies have experienced a 17% increase in the

number of adults and children receiving domestic violence advocacy services; a 36% increase in the number of adults and children receiving sexual violence advocacy or crisis services and a 10% increase in the nights of emergency shelter provided to victims of domestic violence.[62]

Figure 8: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline Calls, 2005-2010



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia, VAdata Reports 2005- 2010* (2006-2011).

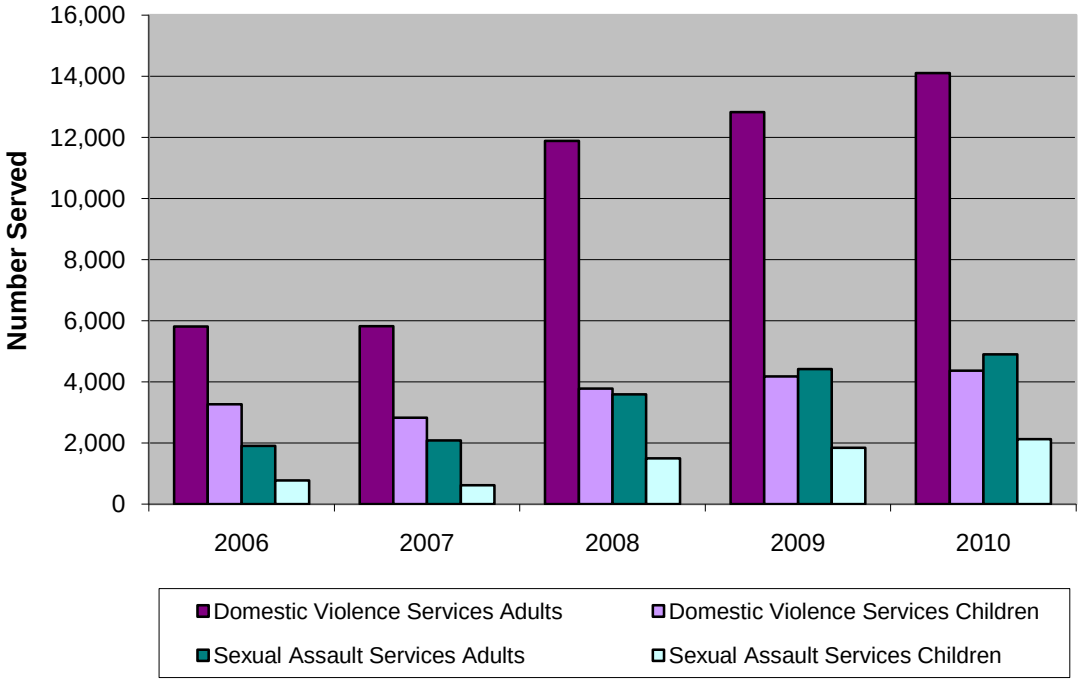
In 2010, local domestic and sexual violence service providers from 51 local programs responded to 61,860 hotline calls through Virginia domestic and sexual violence hotlines.[63] Through hotline calls, local programs responded to requests for services, including crisis intervention, counseling and support, emergency housing/shelter, emergency financial assistance, safety planning, transportation, and information/referral. Local domestic violence programs also provided a total of 266,684 hours of advocacy services to 14,100 adults and 4,368 children.[64]

Persons Receiving Domestic Violence Services in 2010

- **20%** reported that the perpetrator used a weapon against the victim (including firearms).
- **34%** reported that they had to relocate or become homeless as a result of the domestic violence.
- **51%** reported that they had reported the presenting domestic violence event to the police.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2010* (2011).

Figure 9: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Adults and Children, 2006-2010

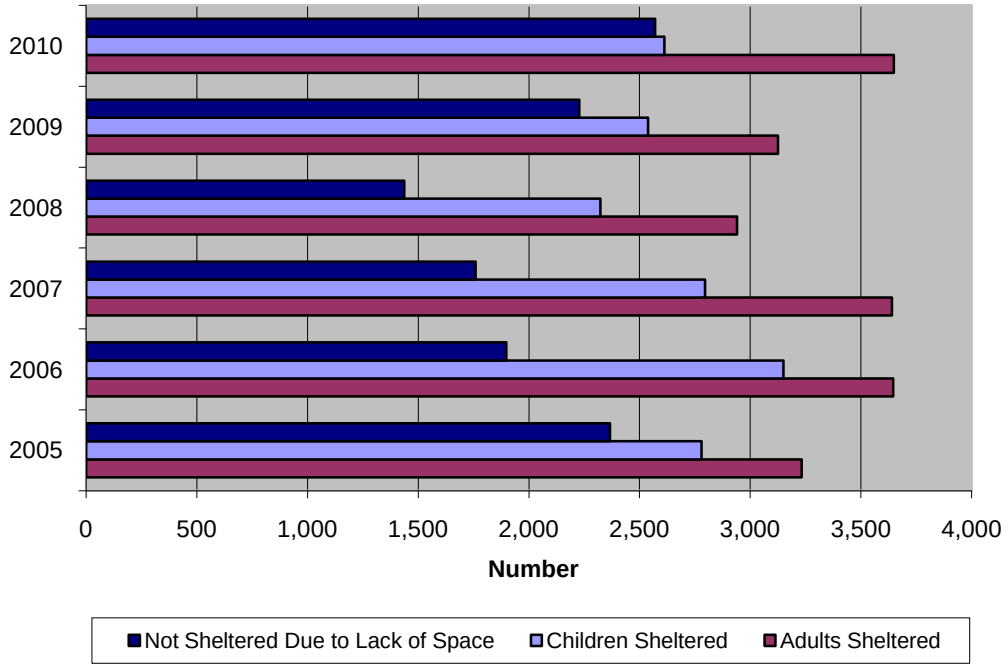


Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia, VAdata Reports 2006- 2010* (2007-2011).

Through public and private funding sources, emergency and temporary shelter services are provided to thousands of men, women, and children who are victims of domestic violence. In 2010, shelter programs provided 188,982 nights of emergency shelter to 3,649 adults and 2,612 children due to domestic violence.[65] These figures do not include the number of domestic violence victims that seek emergency shelter in non-domestic violence shelters. While the overall number of nights of emergency shelter provided decreased by 11.9% from 2009 to 2010, there was a substantial increase in the number of adults (14.9%) and children (2.9%) who received emergency shelter services in 2010.

Not all victims who requested shelter services in 2010 were able to secure shelter accommodations. A total of 2,571 families who requested shelter services in 2010 were turned away, representing a 15.4% increase from 2009.[66] (Figure 10)

Figure 10: Shelter Services - Victims Sheltered and Turned Away, 2005-2010



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata Reports 2005- 2010* (2006-2011).

In addition to emergency shelter needs, local domestic violence programs also assist victims and their families with housing support services to ease their transition from shelter to independent living arrangements. In 2010, local programs provided 73,482 nights of transitional housing to 334 adults and children.[67]

In 2010, sexual violence service providers in 37 sexual assault crisis centers across the Commonwealth provided 4,903 adult and 2,123 child victims with 77,519 hours of advocacy services in an effort to ease the emotional trauma and to facilitate the reporting process.[68] (Figure 9) Of the children who received services in local crisis centers, 18% reported that they had been violated by a parent.[69]

Persons Receiving Sexual Assault Crisis Services in 2010

- **31%** reported that the perpetrator used a weapon against the victim (including firearms).
- **36%** reported that they missed time from work or school or experienced a loss of income due to the sexual assault.
- **50%** reported that they had reported the sexual assault to police.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Sexual Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata Report, 2010* (2011).

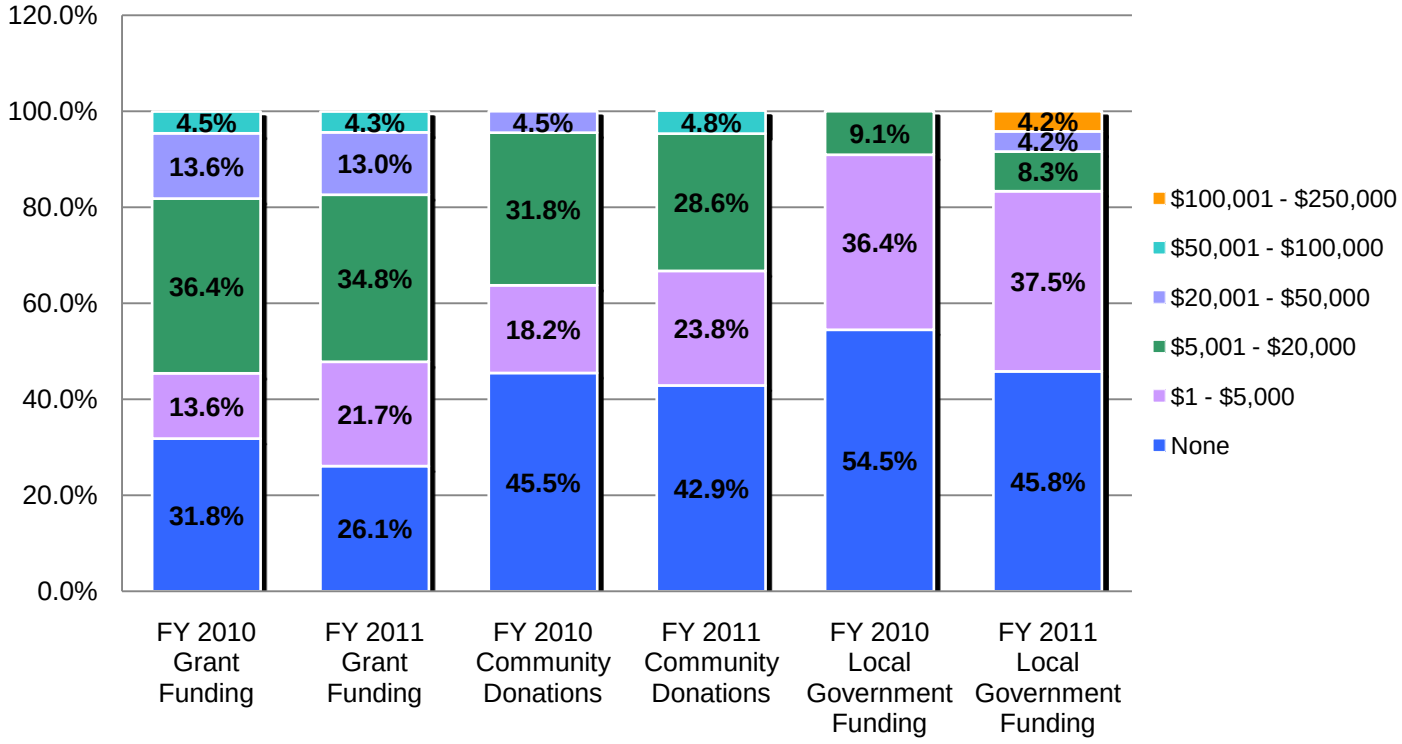
Impact of the Economy on Domestic and Sexual Violence Programs

In 2011, the Office of Family Violence, in collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General, conducted a brief survey of Virginia's domestic and sexual violence programs to determine the level of impact the economy has had on local services. The survey had a 48% response rate (27 responses).

Ninety-six percent (96%) of the programs responding to the survey reported a decrease in funding from one or more funding sources in FY 2011, compared to 85% that reported a decrease in FY 2010.

Seventy-one percent (71%) of the responding programs reported a loss from state or federal grant funding sources in FY 2011, compared to 65% from the previous year. This represents a 6% increase in the number of programs that lost grant funding. (Figure 11)

Figure 11: Loss of Funding by Source, Domestic and Sexual Violence Programs



Source: Department of Social Services, 2011.

Those programs that reported a loss in funding from various sources also reported a reduction in staff, with 46% of the programs reporting a reduction of at least one full-time position and 23% reporting a reduction of at least two full-time positions.

When asked about additional funding obtained, 23 out of 27 responding programs (85%) reported that additional funding had been obtained from at least one funding source. Sixty-seven

percent (67%) of the programs reported that their success in obtaining additional funding was either through fundraising or foundations.

A number of programs offered comments on how the economy has affected their services:

- *"It's an awful trifecta: the need for our services has increased, while the funding has been reduced and the lengths of stay in our shelter programs are longer."*
- *"Our staff is totally exhausted because we have tried to more with less staff. The outcome is that staff is sick more and we have had more turn-over."*
- *"While funding, especially at the local level has diminished, the need for services has increased."*

Programs also commented on how the economy has affected the individuals and families being served:

- *"I believe they are more desperate than ever because not only have they experienced domestic and sexual violence, they now see no way out. If they leave their abuser, there are no jobs to available for them to support their families."*
- *"More victims are staying in abusive/dangerous situations because they cannot afford to live on their own."*
- *"The economy has made it much more difficult for families and individuals to become self-sufficient. In the past, the community was willing to work with victims of domestic violence… but now there are fewer jobs and more unemployed people. Because of the large pool of applicants, employers and landlords are less likely to help those in the most dire circumstances."*

Additional information and responses from the survey may be found in Appendix A.

Victim/Witness Programs

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

Services provided by Victim/Witness Programs include explaining victims' rights, assisting victims in obtaining protective orders, explaining and helping victims apply for compensation through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (CICF), notifying victims of case statuses, court dates, and prisoner statuses, explaining the criminal justice process, accompanying victims to court and criminal justice related meetings, assisting victims in preparing victim impact statements, providing crisis intervention, and providing case disposition information.

In FY 2010, Victim/Witness Programs provided direct services to 57,314 crime victims across the Commonwealth, including 17,232 victims of domestic violence.[70] These programs also provided services to 1,255 adult victims and 2,116 child victims of sexual assault.[71]

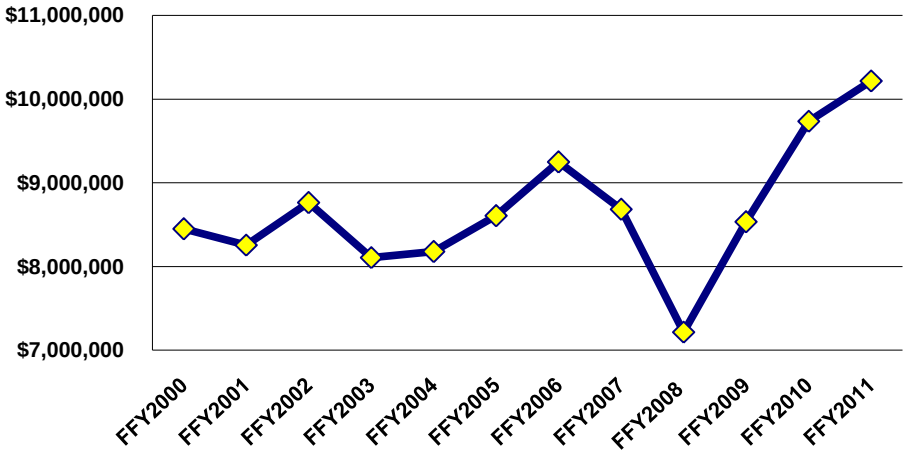
Funding Sources and Grant Programs

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

Federal and State Funding

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) is a substantial source of federal funding for all states. VOCA funding, administered in Virginia by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), supports domestic and sexual violence programs, victim-witness programs, and programs that provide services to child victims. The amount of VOCA funding to Virginia has fluctuated significantly in recent years. In FY 2008, federal VOCA funding to Virginia was cut by 17%, representing the lowest amount of VOCA funding distributed to Virginia in more than eight years. In FY 2009, however, VOCA funding to Virginia increased again by 18% to a level just slightly below the amount received in FY 2007. The FY 2010 and 2011 VOCA awards increased compared to the prior years, however these increases tended to be offset by reductions in funding available through other sources. For example, a $465,000 reduction in the General Fund appropriation supporting Victim/Witness Programs offset the increase in VOCA funds available to support these programs in state FY 2011. In state FY 2012, the reduction in the General Fund appropriation continued, but the increase in available VOCA funding was sufficient to support modest increases in grant awards. For example, for the first time since state FY 2006, Victim/Witness Programs received a 2% award increase. (Figure 12)

Figure 12: Total VOCA Available for All Programs, FFY2000 - FFY2011

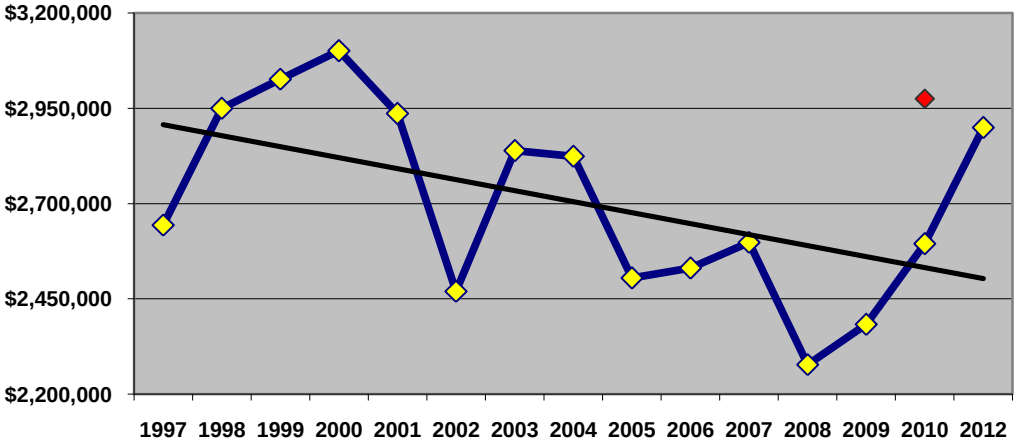


Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

Federal funds awarded to states through the Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) administered by the Office on Violence Against Women increased in CY 2010. Virginia received a total of $2,594,912, an increase of 8.8% from CY 2009. Virginia received more stop funding in 2009-2010, as well as an infusion of $2,975,220 in stimulus STOP funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Funds allocated for CY 2012 increased slightly to $2,899,721, representing a 1% increase when compared to the CY 2010 award. Despite recent increases, however, federal STOP Program funds to Virginia have experienced an overall decline since FY 2000. (Figure 13)

An overview of state and federal funding sources, as well as the state grant programs that fund local domestic and sexual violence programs, is provided below. A listing of funding sources is also provided in Appendix A.

Figure 13: Virginia STOP Allocations, CY 1997-2012



Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (Information for CY 2011 not available)

Public-Private Partnerships

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

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

A second example of the importance of public-private partnerships is the Red Flag Campaign of the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. The Campaign,

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

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

FUNDING SOURCES[72]

Victims of Crime Act

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), through the Office for Victims of Crime, United States Department of Justice, provides supplemental funding for reimbursement of victims through the Virginia Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (compensation funds) and provides funding for victims' services programs (assistance funds) across Virginia. VOCA funds are derived from fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures collected from convicted federal offenders, as well as gifts, donations, and bequests from private entities. VOCA compensation funds are administered in Virginia by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (CICF). VOCA assistance funds are administered by DCJS. VOCA assistance funding supports services including crisis intervention, counseling, transportation, services for elderly and disabled victims, shelter services, volunteer coordinators, translation services, needs assessments, and other support services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. VOCA compensation funding supplements the CICF, which assists crime victims who have suffered physical or emotional injury or death with payment of their unreimbursed expenses.

In FY 2011, Virginia received $10,216,361 in VOCA funding, representing a 4.9% increase from FY 2010. While the FY 2010 and 2011 VOCA awards increased compared to prior years, these increases were offset by reductions in funding available through other sources, including general funds. While general funding appropriations continued to decrease in FY 2012, an increase in available VOCA funding was sufficient to support modest increases in grant awards. For example, for the first time since FY 2006, Victim/Witness Programs received a 2% award increase.

Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) was enacted by Congress in 1984 to promote public awareness and prevention of family violence as well as to provide services for victims and their dependents. FVPSA funds enable local programs to provide residential and nonresidential services to victims, including shelter or transitional housing, safety planning,

counseling, legal services, child care, services for children, career planning, education, public awareness, and necessities (such as clothing, food, and transportation).

Funds from FVPSA are administered by DSS. In FY 2011, DSS administered $2,096,814 in FVPSA funds, awarding contracts to 47 local programs. In FY 2012, DSS received a slight increase in FVPSA funds, administering a total of $2,098,963.

Public Health Service Act

The Public Health Service Act (PHSA) authorizes funding for the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant (PHHS) through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These funds are used for rape prevention, training, education, and other activities to reduce preventable morbidity and mortality, as well as to enhance the quality of life. The Virginia Department of Health awarded $155,940 to the Action Alliance in FY 2011, however, no additional funds from this grant will be awarded in the future.

Violence Against Women Act

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

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

Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grants are awarded to states to develop and strengthen the response of the criminal justice system to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to support and enhance services for victims. In Virginia, federal STOP funding is referred to as Virginia-STOP, or "V-STOP" funding. In 2011, DCJS received $2,899,721 in federal STOP funding, representing an 11.7% increase from the 2010 allocation. Funds awarded to Virginia in 2011 will be used to support grant initiatives during calendar year 2012. In 2011, V-STOP funds supported 92 initiatives statewide in the effort to strengthen law enforcement, investigation strategies, prosecution strategies, and victims' services.

Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant (CDS)

In October 2010, DCJS, in partnership with the Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, Virginia State Police, Virginia Poverty Law Center, and Action Alliance applied for a competitive Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant (CDS), formerly known as the Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders. The Virginia CDS Partnership was awarded two-year funding in the amount of $800,000. Funding of the CDS Partnership supports training and technical assistance on the state and local levels to allied professionals to enhance the coordinated community response to domestic and sexual violence and

stalking, to hold offenders accountable through enforcement of protective orders and effective prosecutions, and to enhance victim safety.

Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant (SASP)

DCJS receives VAWA funding from OVW for the Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant (SASP). The SASP is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. The SASP provides funding to assist states in supporting rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations that provide core services, direct intervention, and related assistance to victims of sexual assault. In FY 2011, DCJS awarded a total of $221,858 to support 26 eligible non-profit, non-governmental, sexual assault crisis centers statewide.

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

Individuals who are 50 years of age or older who are victims of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, face unique barriers to receiving assistance. Recognizing these barriers, Congress created the Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program (Training Grants Program). Administered by OVW, this grant program creates a unique opportunity for providing or enhancing training and services to address elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

Projects funded through the Training Grants Program provide or enhance training and services to address elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. In FY 2008, OVW awarded funding to Virginia to support a three-year project in the Metro-Richmond area lead by the Virginia Center on Aging and Senior Connections, with a number of other partner agencies and organizations. In 2011, this project concluded after successfully providing training to hundreds of criminal justice professionals, providing cross training opportunities to other professionals working with victims, working to enhance services for older victims, and working to enhance the community coordinated response to elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

Other VAWA Grants

The Virginia Department of Health, Injury and Violence Prevention Program (IVPP), receives VAWA funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support Virginia's Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) initiative. IVPP received $863,443 in RPE funding for FY 2010. In 2011, IVPP provided funding and technical assistance to 12 local sexual assault crisis centers to promote sexual violence prevention education in local communities.

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

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Services Block Grant is administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration of the United States Department of Health and Human

Services. MCH funds are provided to states to assist in developing infrastructure and activities to improve the health of mothers and children. The Virginia Department of Health receives MCH funds for a number of programs, including Project RADAR and Project Connect, programs designed to assist Virginia health care professionals in effectively identifying, assessing, and managing patients/clients experiencing sexual and domestic violence.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds are currently used to provide services to income eligible victims of domestic violence who have dependent children. Program services to victims supported by TANF funds include a 24-hour confidential crisis hotline services, shelter services, crisis and supportive counseling, information and referral, transportation, legal advocacy services, and basic services for children. A total of $1,248,750 in TANF funds were appropriated for FY 2011 for domestic violence services, representing a decrease in funding from FY 2010. For FY 2012, there was no further reduction. Forty-seven (47) local domestic violence programs will receive TANF funds in 2011 for the provision of these crisis services.

Senate Bill 1223 passed in 2011, establishing the TANF Funding Pool, which will pool all TANF funds not being used for TANF cash assistance and distribute the funds through a competitive grant process. This legislation will eliminate TANF as a line item funding source for domestic violence and many other programs beginning in FY 2013.

Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program

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

DSS administers VFVPP funds. Grants awarded through the VFVPP support basic crisis services, as well as projects for the prevention of family violence on the local and state levels. DSS administered $1,500,000 in VFVPP grant funds for both FY 2011 and FY 2012 to 47 local programs and to the statewide coalition, the Action Alliance.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF) was created in 2004 by Virginia Code § 9.1-116.1 to support the prosecution of domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual abuse, stalking, and family abuse cases, and to support victims' services. The VSDVVF is funded by a designated percentage of court fees and costs collected by local district courts from convicted offenders.

The VSDVVF is administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). During the past two year period, approximately $2.4 million was deposited into the VSDVVF for the purpose of funding victims' services programs and an additional $2.4 million was deposited for the purpose of funding attorney and staff positions in the local Commonwealth's Attorney's offices. During the 2011-2012 funding cycles, VSDVVF grants were awarded to 35

victims' services programs for the purpose of providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and family abuse. Funding was also provided to 28 local units of government to fund additional Commonwealth's Attorneys, paralegals, or legal secretaries or to enhance existing resources that provide services to adult and/or child victims.

Virginia Crime Victim-Witness Fund

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

The VWF is administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. In FY 2011, $2,935,187 in funds from the VWF provided support to 87 local Victim/Witness Programs and one state-level victim assistance program.

Federal and State Shelter Grants

In addition to the State Shelter Grant (SSG), Virginia receives federal funding for homeless shelter programs through the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. State and federal shelter grant funding is administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD).

Although shelter grants focus primarily on shelter services for the homeless population, funds from these programs also provide support to domestic violence shelters. Approximately one-third of the homeless shelter provider network, 34 of 112, is self-categorized as domestic violence shelters. In addition, approximately 15% of the total number of individuals served by shelters receiving SSG and ESG funds in 2010-2011 were victims of domestic violence.[73]

Kids First License Plates

The Family and Children's Trust (FACT) Fund generates revenue from the sale of KIDS FIRST license plates. These funds support grants for family violence programs and public awareness initiatives. In 2010, KIDS FIRST license plates generated a total of $214,110 in revenue.[74]

Income Tax Refund Donation

Taxpayers may voluntarily donate all or part of their state income tax refund to FACT. Revenue from income tax check-off supports family violence prevention, treatment, and public awareness projects. In 2010, the income-tax check-off program generated approximately $40,000 in revenue.[75]

GRANT PROGRAMS

Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program

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

In FY 2011, DSS awarded $7,143,305 in funding to local and statewide domestic violence programs, using a combination of federal grant funds from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), and state funds. The state funds are derived from the Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program (VFVPP), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and general appropriations.

Source	VOCA	FVPSA	TANF	VFVPP
2011	$2,493,206	$2,096,814	$1,248,750	$1,500,000
2012	$2,620,944	$2,098,963	$1,248,750	$1,500,000
Difference	$127,738	$2,149	$0	$0

DSS also awarded an additional $158,126 in VOCA Recovery Act funding to two programs for FY 2010-2011 to establish new advocacy positions in underserved areas of the state.[76] These programs have been continued through December 2011.

Domestic Violence in Un-Served Communities

As part of the Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program, in 2010, DSS established the Domestic Violence in Un-Served Communities grant to address the unmet needs of victims living in localities with no local domestic violence service providers. Through the grant program, a total of $400,000 was available for an 18-month period (from January 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012) for new services in up to seven localities. Awards were made in December 2010 for services in the City of Danville and the Counties of Pittsylvania, Halifax, Charlotte and Brunswick.

Sexual Assault Grant Program

DCJS administers the Sexual Assault Grant Program (SAGP), which distributes funds to local sexual assault crisis centers and statewide programs to provide or enhance direct services to victims of sexual assault.

There are two funding sources for SAGP. First, an appropriation from the State General Fund was first awarded by the General Assembly in 1989. This annual appropriation partially funds local and statewide intervention efforts. Second, federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds have supported services to sexual assault victims since 1984. In FY 2011, DCJS provided a total of $3,081,754 to support 37 local and statewide sexual assault programs.

Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant

The Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant (CDS) (formerly referred to in Virginia as the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders, or "GEAP" grant) program is a federal discretionary grant funded by VAWA funds administered by the OVW. The goal of the CDS grant is to encourage communities to adopt a coordinated community response in the treatment of domestic and sexual violence as serious violations of criminal law.

In October 2010, DCJS, in partnership with the Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, Virginia Department of State Police, Virginia Poverty Law Center, and Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (the "Virginia CDS Partnership"), received two-year funding in the amount of $800,000 to support training and technical assistance efforts on the state and local levels.

Virginia STOP Violence Against Women Grant (V-STOP)

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

Sexual Violence Prevention Programming Grant

The Injury and Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) of the Virginia Department of Health contracts with local sexual assault centers to provide sexual violence prevention programming in localities. Services and activities funded include: intensive youth-peer education, multisession, curriculum-based education, community education, train-the-trainer programs, and public awareness campaigns or events. In 2011, IVPP administered funds to 12 sexual assault crisis centers across the Commonwealth.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

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

Victim/Witness Program Grants

Victim/Witness Program grants provide funds to local Victim/Witness Programs and statewide victim assistance programs that provide information, direct services, and assistance to victims and witnesses of crime as required by Virginia's Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act. In FY 2011, DCJS awarded a total of $9,229,323 to a total of 108 state and local programs using a combination of funds from VOCA ($3,659,153), the Virginia Crime Victim/Witness Fund ($2,935,187), and general funds ($2,634,983).

Agency Efforts and Initiatives

Agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth work tirelessly on a daily basis to provide services to victims of domestic and sexual violence, increase public awareness about the issues, provide training to allied professionals, enhance the community and systemic response, and hold offenders accountable. The following is a summary of the efforts and initiatives undertaken by these agencies and organizations in 2011.

Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council[77]

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

Since 2010, CASC has employed a V-STOP funded half-time Violence Against Women Resource Prosecutor (VAWRP). In CY 2011, the VAWRP organized and implemented 28 hours of Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credit for Virginia's prosecutors on issues involving violence against women. Further, the VAWRP provided training, technical support and resources for Virginia's domestic and sexual violence prosecutors and investigators statewide. In CY 2011, the VAWRP served on several statewide boards and commissions, to include the V-STOP Statewide Planning Team and the Governor's Domestic Violence Response and Prevention Advisory Board. Additionally, she participated in community forums sponsored by the William & Mary Women's Law Society that addressed the issues of domestic and sexual violence. A grant application to extend the VAWRP position for another two years was submitted in September 2011.

Since 2008, CASC has offered a V-STOP-funded, intensive five-day training program to sexual violence prosecutors and investigators.[78] The program entitled "Trauma to Trial: Investigating and Prosecuting Adult Non-Stranger Sexual Assault" is offered annually to 15 prosecutor/investigator teams from across the state. The "Trauma to Trial" training was developed in response to the startling statistics surrounding adult non-stranger sexual assault. According to RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), more than two-thirds of rape victims know their assailants, yet only 9% of all rapists will ever spend a day in jail. "Trauma to Trial" confronts these statistics and focuses on overcoming the myriad challenges associated with investigating and prosecuting these difficult cases. The faculty is comprised of allied professionals from across Virginia and beyond and includes not only prosecutors and investigators, but also victim advocates, forensic nurse examiners/sexual assault nurse examiners (FNE/SANE), social workers/clinicians and victim-witness personnel. Importantly, no student is excluded from "Trauma to Trial" because their office or department does not have funding for training. The "Trauma to Trial" budget includes funding for students' lodging, meals, and training expenses. Because V-STOP funding prohibits the use of funds for out-of-state training, the VAWRP successfully applied for scholarship funding for a faculty team from "Trauma to Trial" to attend the National Sexual Assault Conference in Baltimore, Maryland, from September 13 – 16, 2011. One team member, Judy Casteele,

Executive Director of Project Horizon in Lexington, Virginia, presented "We're in this Together: Tools for Successful Collaboration."

CASC also offers domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution training at its larger, statewide training programs. At CASC's Spring Institute, held in March 2011, CASC offered classes on "Rape: Understanding Counter-intuitive Behavior," "Rape: Using a Trauma Expert," "Rape: Overcoming the Consent Defense," "Rape: How to Form a SART Team," and "Elder Abuse." At the Annual Summer Conference for the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys (VACA) in August 2011, CASC provided instruction on "Forfeiture by Wrongdoing: A Domestic Violence Prosecutor's Hail Mary." At the December 2011 CASC Executive Program, a presentation will be made addressing the very serious issue of "Human Trafficking."

CASC funding has experienced deep cuts, as have all Virginia agencies and local Commonwealth's Attorneys' Offices. Without continued grant funding, the no-cost "Trauma to Trial" and domestic violence training programs simply could not be held. Through these trainings, Virginia's prosecutors and investigators have access to free, comprehensive training to help them successfully prosecute domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

Office of the Attorney General

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

Domestic Violence Grant Initiatives – V-STOP and Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant

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

Through funding from the V-STOP grant, the OAG produces and distributes resource materials and provides training to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and victim services providers. The materials and trainings include information on domestic and sexual violence laws, accessing domestic violence resources, and working with victims from underserved communities, including victims from the elderly, disabled, non-English speaking, tribal, and immigrant populations.

In CY 2011, the OAG received $47,720 in V-STOP funding from the Department of Criminal Justice Services to support public awareness activities across the Commonwealth and in underserved communities. Through the "Safe at Home" Program, the OAG directed victims to state

and local resources, provided training to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and advocates on working with victims from underserved communities, and distributed thousands of public awareness materials statewide.

The OAG also provides outreach to the Native American population in Virginia. During 2011, the OAG attended the Chickahominy and Rappahannock tribal powwows to provide attendees with public awareness materials. The OAG sponsored a training and retreat on domestic and sexual violence for the board members of Native American Advocates Against All Violence (NAAAAV) during the spring of 2011 to train new board members and to review the strategic plan for an OAG-sponsored public awareness campaign.

In 2011, the OAG participated in the Virginia CDS Partnership, a collaborative effort of five state agencies and two nonprofit organizations. The Virginia CDS Partnership provides training and technical assistance on domestic and sexual violence issues to professionals and communities across the Commonwealth. Through the CDS Grant, the OAG provides training and technical assistance to prosecutors and law enforcement officers statewide.

In November 2011, as a joint collaboration of the V-STOP and CDS grants, the OAG hosted "Pursuing Justice for Victims of Domestic Violence: Training for Law Enforcement Officers, Prosecutors, and Advocates" at New River Valley Community College in Dublin, Virginia. More than 50 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates, victim/witness program staff, and allied professionals participated in the training. The training addressed issues related to the investigation and prosecution of domestic and sexual violence including evidence-based prosecution, state and federal firearms restrictions in domestic violence cases, sexual assault response teams (SARTs), elder abuse (domestic violence in later life), human trafficking, and the intersection of domestic violence and substance abuse.

In December 2011, the OAG along with the CDS partner agencies hosted a training institute, the "Advanced Coordinated Community Response and Leadership Institute," that trained teams of professionals from ten localities, including representatives of law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, and advocates, on how to work together to address the issues of domestic and sexual violence. The CDS partner agencies will continue to provide support and assistance to these teams after the training and will host a follow up training to promote a coordinated community response to sexual and domestic violence cases during the Spring of 2012.

Public Awareness

In 2011, the OAG continued its efforts to bring awareness to the issues of domestic and sexual violence. In April 2011, the OAG recognized April as Sexual Violence Awareness Month by hosting an event that focused on the impact of sexual violence on children, "Serving the Youngest Victims: The Community Response to Child Victims." In conjunction with the event, the OAG sponsored a collection drive for Operation Fuzzy, an initiative of The Franks Foundation to provide comfort kits to children who undergo forensic or sexual assault examinations at hospital emergency rooms around the state. Area organizations, as well as employees of the OAG donated more than 500 items including stuffed animals, pillow cases, crayons, markers, and drawing pads to create more than 80 complete comfort kits.

In October 2011, the OAG recognized October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month by hosting an awareness event for staff of the OAG, area state agencies, and local organizations, "Silent No Longer: Honoring Survivors and Victims of Domestic Violence." The OAG displayed figures and artwork from the Action Alliances' Silent Witness and Beating Hearts displays, as well as panels from the OAG's own domestic violence quilt collection. Claire Hylton Sheppard, a survivor of domestic violence, shared her own personal story about her own journey from an abusive relationship and the loss of her beloved daughter to domestic violence.

Address Confidentiality Program

Pursuant to Virginia Code § 2.2-515.2, the OAG also administers the Address Confidentiality Program (ACP), a voluntary, confidential mail-forwarding service for victims of domestic violence who have recently moved to a location unknown to their abusers. The Program permits a participant to use a "substitute" mailing address in lieu of his or her home address in an effort to keep the victim's physical location confidential. The substitute address is a post office box, maintained by the OAG in Richmond, with no relation to the participant's actual address. The OAG serves as each program participant's legal agent for receipt of mail and for service of process. The OAG receives participant mail and is responsible for forwarding the mail to the participant. When a program participant applies for government services, state and local government agencies must accept the ACP substitute address as though it is the participant's actual residential address. As of July 1, 2011, the ACP was expanded and made available to victims across the Commonwealth.

While the ACP cannot provide absolute protection for victims, it can be an effective element of an overall safety plan. Victims are encouraged to seek counseling through a local domestic violence program, a sexual assault crisis center, or through shelter services for safety planning information.

There are currently a number of active participants in the ACP, including both adults and children. Additional information on the ACP can be found at: http://www.vaag.com.

Safe in Our Communities: The Attorney General's Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response

On October 3, 2008, the OAG launched "Safe in Our Communities: The Attorney General's Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response." The Program recognizes localities for their promising and innovative practices to combat domestic violence, and encourages other communities to implement those practices. The Program was developed in partnership with several state agencies and organizations, including the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Virginia Poverty Law Center, the Virginia State Police, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (Action Alliance). The Program receives monetary support through a public-private partnership of the OAG, the Action Alliance, and the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program. A fourth round of the program will be launched in December 2011, with applications due from localities during the Spring of 2012.

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is the fastest growing criminal industry in the world, second only to drug trafficking, and is a form of modern-day slavery where traffickers profit from the control and exploitation of others. Trafficking includes recruiting or taking victims by threat, force, coercion, or deception for the purpose of exploiting them for labor or sexual activities. In 2011, the OAG embarked on several initiatives designed to combat human trafficking in Virginia.

During the 2011 legislative session, the OAG worked closely with legislators and non-government stakeholders on legislation to increase the penalties for all forms of trafficking. The legislature passed several important measures to strengthen Virginia's anti-trafficking laws, punishing offenders who abduct victims for the purpose of sex trafficking and expanding the reach of anti-trafficking statutes to include victims of forced labor and services. During the 2012 legislative session, the OAG will support a bill aimed at increasing the penalties for those who solicit prostitution from a minor, making it a felony offense.

The OAG meets regularly with representatives from various federal, state and local agencies to discuss the Commonwealth's role in combating human trafficking. In 2011, the OAG gave presentations regarding human trafficking laws in Virginia at meetings for non-governmental anti-trafficking organizations and at the inaugural meeting of the Central Virginia Human Trafficking Working Group. The OAG participated on a panel of speakers for several community outreach and awareness events hosted by anti-trafficking organizations.

Additionally, the OAG plays an integral role in the Northern Virginia Human Trafficking Task Force (NVHTTF). The OAG works closely with the NVHTTF investigative and litigation teams to uncover and disrupt trafficking operations in Northern Virginia. As a member of the NVHTTF Training Committee, the OAG assists in the development and delivery of patrol officer and code enforcement officer trainings in how to spot trafficking situations during routine enforcement actions.

On August 24, 2011, the OAG, in partnership with the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, conducted a full-day training of prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and state victim/witness program coordinators from jurisdictions across Virginia on how to investigate and prosecute human trafficking under Virginia law. This training was the first of its kind in the Commonwealth. Teams of detectives, prosecutors, and victim/witness program coordinators from various jurisdictions around the Commonwealth were trained how to define trafficking, identify the victims, and target the traffickers. The seminar also presented information regarding current Virginia trafficking laws. The OAG plans to deliver this training regionally across the Commonwealth in 2012.

Attorney General Cuccinelli speaks to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and victim/witness program coordinators at the OAG/DCJS Human Trafficking Training on August 24, 2011.

As a result of the work of the partnerships between the OAG, law enforcement, and advocacy groups during the past year, Virginia has improved its human trafficking laws so greatly

that a leading national anti-trafficking organization named Virginia among the "most improved states of 2010."

Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia[79]

The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia (OES) coordinates programs to improve the administration of Virginia courts and publishes reference materials for judges, magistrates, and court personnel. The OES also provides ongoing training and technical assistance to judges, magistrates, and court personnel across the Commonwealth on a range of issues that impact the courts, including training on domestic and sexual violence issues. The OES administers the I-CAN! project in Virginia and provides staff support for the Chief Justice's Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence Issues in Virginia's Courts.

I-CAN!

I-CAN! (Interactive Community Assistance Network) is an online forms completion system designed to assist citizens filing for protective orders in Virginia. The system creates properly formatted petitions and provides users with information on specified local court practices and how to prepare for court, as well as the location, hours of operation and security procedures of the court. The system can be used anywhere a person has access to the Internet. The I-CAN! system can be accessed through the Supreme Court of Virginia's web site at www.courts.state.va.us.

In 2011, the I-CAN! Family Abuse Protective Order module has undergone major design changes that will result in a more use-friendly experience for petitioners. This newly-designed web application was re-launched in November of 2011. Additionally in 2011, OES worked on the development of a new I-CAN! module for petitioners seeking a protective order in Virginia's General District Courts. It is anticipated that this new I-CAN! module will be launched by the end of 2011. Both I-CAN! modules will be translated into Spanish to increase access to Spanish-speaking protective order petitioners in both Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Courts as well as General District Courts.

Judicial Branch Training on Domestic Violence

In 2011, OES provided domestic violence training to judges, magistrates and clerks of court. At their annual conference for District Court Judges, 156 General District Court judges received training in August of 2011 on the dynamics of domestic violence and changes in the protective order statutes. In addition to this session at the annual conference, OES presented an elective domestic violence workshop for District Court judges on Children Exposed to Domestic Violence. The session featured an expert on the topic, Kathryn Ford from the Center for Court Innovation, and a Virginia judge with an innovative court program, Judge Philip Trompeter of the Roanoke County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Twenty-four judges attended this event. The reference materials developed for this workshop were subsequently distributed to all District Court judges in the state.

Also in 2011, General District Court clerks across the state received training on protective orders at their regional trainings in June of 2011. In addition to the in-person training, a webinar was developed on protective orders and made available to all General District court clerks in the

state, with 371 attending. Online domestic violence training for magistrates continues to be available. As of September 30, 2011, 87 magistrates had completed the "Virginia Magistrates Family Abuse Case Management Course." Completion of this online course qualifies magistrates for six continuing legal education (CLE) hours.

Finally, in 2011, the OES made extensive updates to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Family Violence Reference Manual. Updates included major revisions to the statute portion of the manual. A hard copy of this manual was provided to all new General District Court and Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court judges and the electronic version on the courts' intranet was updated and made available to all judges. Both the I-CAN! project and judicial branch training on domestic violence are funded through the V-STOP grant program.

Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence Issues in Virginia's Courts

In 2007, former Chief Justice Leroy Rountree Hassell, Sr., established the Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence Issues established the Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence Issues in Virginia's Courts to provide advice and guidance on the courts' handling of domestic violence-related cases. The Committee also addresses the content and format of domestic violence-related training provided to judicial personnel including judges, magistrates, and clerks.

The second three-year term of the Committee began in 2011 with the appointment of Judge Avelina Jacob, Chief Judge of the Loudoun County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, as the Committee Chair. Under her leadership, membership to the Committee was reviewed and re-configured in 2011 and included a more diverse membership. Members include representatives from the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Circuit Courts, the General District Courts, and Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Courts. Also represented on the Committee are magistrates, clerks of court, Commonwealth's Attorneys', the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, the Virginia State Police, law enforcement, public defenders, community corrections, victim assistance, and representatives of the OES. Two Advisory Committee meetings took place in 2011.

In 2011, the Advisory Committee provided recommendations to the Chief Justice and OES on protective order legislation and domestic violence training for judicial personnel, I-CAN!, domestic violence court data, domestic violence grant funding for courts, the handling of cross-warrant cases, and domestic violence priorities and planning for the court.

Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant Program

In 2011, the OES received funding as a member agency of the Virginia Community Defined Solutions (CDS) Partnership, a collaborative effort of five state agencies and two nonprofit organizations to provide statewide training and technical assistance on improving a coordinated community response to domestic violence. The CDS Partnership is developing an advanced training institute on leading a coordinated community response to domestic and sexual violence.

In addition to the leadership institute, the CDS grant funded a part-time domestic violence program analyst at the OES to continue domestic violence data improvement efforts, support the Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence Issues in Virginia's Courts, and to work collaboratively with the Virginia State Police on training for clerks of court on VCIN issues. The OES protective

order data warehouse became fully functional in January 2011. This data warehouse has allowed OES to provide more detailed protective order data from both Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Courts and General District Courts.

Court Improvement and Training Grant Program

In 2010, the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice, awarded the OES grant funds to establish a domestic violence docket at the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court in Pulaski, Virginia. A grant-funded domestic violence docket coordinator position is provided on-site. Extensive training and technical assistance are also provided through these grant funds.

The Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia[80]

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

FACT is administered by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. The Board of Trustees is vested with the statutory authority to: 1) encourage, approve, and accept gifts, contributions, bequests, or grants from any public or private source to carry out the purposes of FACT; 2) administer and disburse any funds available to FACT and monitor the use of those funds; 3) engage in fundraising activities to expand and perpetuate the FACT Fund; 4) coordinate activities with other state efforts to prevent and treat family violence; and 5) encourage public awareness activities concerning family violence.

FACT not only relies on public funding sources, it also relies on support from private organizations and individuals. Virginia citizens may purchase KIDS FIRST license plates or donate some or all of their Virginia state income tax refund to FACT. In 2010, FACT received $214,110 in funding from the KIDS FIRST license plate campaign, and approximately $40,000 in funding from income tax refunds and private donations.

In 2010, FACT funding supported 36 local projects and programs, including programs that offered parenting education classes, shelter services, outreach and counseling services, services for children exposed to domestic violence, services for underserved populations, and family strengthening services. FACT funding continues to support a Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Video targeting teachers and others working with children; "Open Eyes, Open Arms," a video about dating violence targeting middle school children; "Protecting Adults: A Mandated Reporter's Guide to Recognizing and Reporting Suspected Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation; and "Together Against Violence," a statewide family violence public awareness campaign. Ordering information can be obtained online at www.fact.state.va.us. Also in 2010, FACT sponsored 15 statewide family violence conferences that provided training to over 3,000 family violence service providers.

Violence at Home: The FACT Report

During this past year, FACT published the Commonwealth of Virginia's second annual report on social indicators of family violence—*Violence at Home: The FACT Report.* In this edition of *Violence at Home*, FACT brings together data that highlights conditions for Virginians of all ages who have experienced violence within their families. The report is unique because it looks at family violence holistically...across domains of family violence and across the entire lifespan.

The second annual report also contains a number of new features:

- Interactive mapping of local and regional data (http://fact.state.va.us).
- Additional indicators of family violence including: family assessments, teen substance abuse, and child permanency.
- A first, in-depth report or issue brief on one family violence indicator—substance abuse: "Facing the FACTS: Recognizing and Addressing the Connection Between Substance Abuse and Family Violence." Highlighting collaborative community partnerships in Southwest Virginia, this first issue brief provides an additional tool for building community capacity to address the complex nature of family violence.

FACT's goals in publishing the report and issue brief are to establish a single location for data concerning family violence prevention and intervention; provide data that could be used to by policymakers to shape policy and resource decisions; and raise awareness about the need for more standardized and better data surrounding family violence across the lifespan continuum. FACT invites communities to use these valuable tools in discussions on family violence and to join the Family and Children's Trust Fund in the effort to protect a fundamental right of residents—to live safely in their own homes.

Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Center on Aging[81]

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

VCoA has several training initiatives that address domestic and sexual violence in later life and elder abuse. VCoA receives V-STOP (Virginia Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) funding from the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to address intimate partner violence and sexual assault in later life. VCoA receives funding from the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF) to support statewide efforts against family violence, including training and technical assistance. Additionally, VCoA received funding in 2011 from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), United States Department of Justice, to pilot a training and collaboration initiative for criminal justice professionals and direct service providers on elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including domestic and sexual violence in later life.

In 2011, the Virginia Center on Aging was named as one of the organizations to participate in the Governor's Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board established by Executive Order 25 (2010).

Domestic Violence in Later Life Grant Projects

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

VCoA administered two grant projects on behalf of the Task Force in 2011: the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life Project and the Family Violence Project.

In 2011, VCoA was awarded $38,760 in V-STOP grant funding for the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life Project. The goal of the project is to develop a comprehensive, coordinated, and cross-trained community response to domestic violence and sexual assault in later life by increasing awareness, education, and specialized resources for law enforcement, criminal justice professionals, aging service providers, domestic violence advocates, and allied service professionals. Project efforts are focused in Richmond and the Counties of Chesterfield, Hanover, and Henrico. Through October 2011, the project coordinator provided training to 152 professionals, multiple consultations to local agencies, and expertise on domestic violence in later life at meetings of local coalitions and task forces. As in 2010, greater emphasis has been placed this year on multidisciplinary team (MDT) meetings within each locality. The project coordinator has facilitated thirteen such meetings in the first ten months of 2011, including a regional meeting of the four jurisdictions' MDT teams.

In 2011, VCoA was awarded just under $10,000 in continuation funding from the VSDVVF for the Family Violence Project. The goal of the statewide project is to develop a comprehensive, coordinated, and cross-trained community response to family violence that impacts women aged 50 and older. During 2011, the project coordinator provided training to 360 individuals throughout the Commonwealth, consultations to a variety of agencies, and made presentations at meetings of statewide, regional and local organizations.

Central Virginia Training Alliance to Stop Elder Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation

VCoA and a coalition of Richmond area law enforcement agencies, Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices, and service providers, the Central Virginia Training Alliance to Stop Elder Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation, or "Training Alliance," were awarded one of ten competitive grants in October 2006 from OVW to pilot a multi-year training project for criminal justice professionals on elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. In October 2008, the Training Alliance was awarded continuation funding for additional activities that include providing a training event for direct services and government workers, conducting strategic planning around outreach, service delivery, and staff training, and implementing outreach and service delivery to older victims.

During 2011, the Training Alliance focused on providing access to training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges and building cross-sector collaboration (investigation to prosecution). In 2011, the Training Alliance conducted a two-day training program for law enforcement officers at the Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy, training a total of 13 officers and 4 allied professionals on elder abuse dynamics and investigation strategies. The Training Alliance also twice offered the 1.5-day training, *A Collaborative, Victim-Centered*

Response to Abuse in Later Life, to a total of 54 direct services providers. Cross-sector collaboration efforts during 2011 included facilitated meetings with criminal justice professionals, adult protective services social workers, victim advocates, aging services providers and other professionals.

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services[82]

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

DCJS administers millions in grant funding to support local victim assistance programs, prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, state and local domestic and sexual violence agencies, and state and local victim-witness programs. As a result, thousands of victims receive services from local programs, thousands of law enforcement officers and allied professionals receive domestic and sexual violence-related training, and dozens of localities benefit from funding and technical assistance.

Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant

In October 2010, the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, awarded a two-year, competitive federal Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women (CDS) grant to the Commonwealth of Virginia in the amount of $800,000. DCJS, along with six partner agencies – the Office of the Attorney General, the Virginia State Police, the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, the Virginia Poverty Law Center, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance – applied for this grant as the Virginia CDS Partnership. The goal of the CDS Partnership is to improve coordinated community response to domestic violence on the local and state levels.

As the applicant agency for CDS Grant funding, DCJS coordinates the activities of the seven state-level multidisciplinary partners; convenes monthly meetings of these partners; leads the partnership in the development and delivery of the Advanced Institute on Leadership and Coordinated Community Response to Sexual and Domestic Violence; develops, delivers, and coordinates training for law enforcement officers and allied professionals on responding to domestic violence, including predominant aggressor determination, and non-stranger, adult sexual assault; develops resource materials for law enforcement officers on full faith and credit; and prepares required reports due to the federal funding agency, the Office on Violence Against Women.

The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

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

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

During the 2011-2012 funding cycles, VSDVVF grants were awarded to 35 victims' services programs for the purpose of providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Funding was also provided to 28 local units of government to fund additional Commonwealth's Attorneys, paralegals, or legal secretaries or to enhance existing resources that provide services to adult victims and/or children who are affected by domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse.

During 2010, the VSDVVF victims' services programs provided services to 2,642 victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Also, in 2010, the total number of charges reported involving adult and/or child victims supported by VSDVVF funding was 6,851.

VSDVVF supported programs such as the Southwest Virginia Legal Aid Society (SWLAS) to provide civil legal assistance to victims of domestic violence; sexual violence; family abuse; and stalking for protective orders, custody issues, spousal and/or child support, and divorce. VSDVVF also provided support for attorneys to accompany victims to court and to obtain protective order relief, including use of the house, car, or custody. In 2010, SWLAS provided civil legal assistance services to 64 victims.

Another recipient of VSDVVF funds, The James House (TJH), reported that as a result of VSDVVF funding, they have "maintained a close relationship with local Hispanic agencies, such as the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and many others including churches." Further, TJH reported feeling proud to be recognized as a resource by Latino families. During 2010, the TJH Underserved Populations Outreach and Support Specialist provided services to 281 clients. TJH reported that these services and the increased collaboration could not have been provided without the support of VSDVVF.

Finally, during the 2010 funding cycle, VSDVVF-supported training was provided to 10,140 allied professionals on topics relating to domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Services provided for civil legal assistance included protective orders, custody, divorce, child support, and immigration services. Over 5,050 days of emergency shelter was provided to domestic violence and sexual violence victims/survivors and their families.

Virginia – STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (V-STOP)

DCJS was designated in 1995 by then Governor George Allen as the agency in Virginia to implement the Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) formula grant program of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).[83] The STOP Violence Against Women grant program promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women. The STOP Program also encourages the development and strengthening of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and strengthening of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Virginia's STOP grant program is referred to as V-STOP. The year 2011 marks the sixteenth year that Virginia has had V-STOP funded projects serving diverse localities across the state. Currently, there are a total of 92 initiatives funded in Virginia, including 21 in the law enforcement category, 18 in the prosecution category, five in the courts category, 36 in the victim services category, and 12 in the discretionary category.

In addition to the 92 initiatives funded by the annual STOP allocation in 2010, fifty-one programs (11 in the law enforcement category, 12 in the prosecution category, four in the courts category, 20 in the victim services category, and four in the discretionary category) were supported on a temporary basis by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds that were distributed to the states by the United States Department of Justice. Most of these projects were completed by December 31, 2010.

In 2009, there were a total of 665 training events that were funded with V-STOP funding, training a total of 12,012 allied professionals and volunteers in Virginia.[84] The most common topics of training events included: Domestic Violence Overview, Mandatory Reporting Requirements, Dynamics and Services, Advocate Response, Safety Planning for Victims/Survivors, Law Enforcement Response, and Confidentiality. Also in 2009, victim services subgrantees provided services to 14,662 victims/survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to help them become and remain safe from violence.

Additionally, V-STOP funded law enforcement officers investigated a total of 3,556 cases related to domestic, sexual, and/or dating violence and stalking. Finally, in 2009, V-STOP funded prosecutors worked on 4,183 cases of sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Victim/Witness Program Grants

DCJS administers grant funding to local victim/witness programs and statewide victim assistance programs that provide services to victims and witnesses of crime as required by Virginia's Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act. Services provided by victim/witness programs include explaining victims' rights, assisting victims in obtaining protective orders, explaining and helping victims apply for compensation through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (CICF), notifying victims of case status, court dates, and prisoner status, explaining the criminal justice process, accompanying victims to court and criminal justice related meetings, assisting victims in preparing victim impact statements, providing crisis intervention, and providing case disposition information.

In FY 2011, DCJS awarded a total of $9,229,323 to a total of 108 state and local programs using a combination of funds from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) ($3,659,153), the Virginia Crime Victim/Witness Fund ($2,935,187), and general funds ($2,634,983).

Sexual Assault Grant Program

DCJS administers the Sexual Assault Grant Program (SAGP), which distributes funds to local sexual assault crisis centers and statewide programs to provide or enhance direct services to victims of sexual assault.

There are two funding sources for SAGP. First, an appropriation from the State General Fund was first awarded by the General Assembly in 1989. This annual appropriation partially funds local and statewide intervention efforts. Second, federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds have supported services to sexual assault victims since 1984.

In FY 2011, DCJS provided a total of $3,081,754 to support 37 local and statewide sexual assault programs.

Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant

DCJS has applied for and received VAWA funding from OVW for the Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant (SASP). The SASP is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. The SASP provides funding to assist states in supporting rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations that provide core services, direct intervention, and related assistance to victims of sexual assault.

In FY 2011, DCJS awarded a total of $221,858 to support 26 eligible non-profit, non-governmental, sexual assault crisis centers statewide.

Support to Sexual Assault Response Teams

Practice has demonstrated that coordinated multidisciplinary response programs and teams improve the community and criminal justice system responses to victims because they utilize the expertise of many disciplines in one setting. In 2004, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation stating that:

> [T]he Department of Criminal Justice Services shall promote the use of local and regional sexual assault response team policy and protocol, established pursuant to subdivision 46 of § 9.1-102 of the Code of Virginia, as an integral part of an effective coordinated community response to sexual assault

2004 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 980. Further, the *Code of Virginia* directs that DCJS shall "establish training standards and publish a model policy and protocols for local and regional sexual assault response teams" (Va. Code Ann. § 9.1-102.).

Legislation passed in 2008 and 2009 also contributed to the need for statewide guidelines on a coordinated response to sexual violence. In 2008, in response to federal mandates attached to grant funding from the Violence Against Women Act, the Virginia General Assembly passed a bill that made significant changes to laws describing the provision of, and payment for, forensic examinations in sexual assault cases.[85] In 2009, legislation codified the creation of sexual assault response teams (SART) in Virginia. As of July 1, 2009, Commonwealth's Attorneys have the responsibility to coordinate a multi-disciplinary response to sexual violence in their community which is consistent with the guidelines established by DCJS.

In accordance with these legislative mandates, DCJS developed and finalized "Sexual Assault Response Teams: A Model Protocol for Virginia," guidelines which focus on comprehensive, coordinated intervention and care for adult victims of sexual assault. The SART protocol is available for download from the DCJS website at: http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims/documents/DCJSSARTProtocol2011.pdf. Localities are encouraged to review the model protocol as they continue to address sexual assault in their communities and as they seek to meet related statutory requirements.

As recently as May 2011, DCJS provided a regional training on SART development and implementation. While the capacity of DCJS to offer these training opportunities currently is limited, DCJS is pursuing plans to enhance SART technical assistance and training capacity in the future.

Virginia Department of Health, Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, Injury and Violence Prevention Program[86]

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

Project RADAR and Project Connect

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

Project RADAR:

Routinely inquire about current and past violence
Ask direct questions
Document findings
Assess safety
Review options and referrals

In conjunction with Project RADAR, in 2010, VDH released the results of a 2009 survey of healthcare providers to assess knowledge, attitudes, and screening practices of Virginia healthcare

providers related to domestic violence, more specifically violence between intimate partners. A total of 4,481 survey responses were received from dentists, dental hygienists, licensed clinical social workers, and medical doctors who identified themselves with specialties in obstetrics/gynecology, family/general practice, pediatrics, emergency medicine, and psychiatry. Survey data was also collected from community health centers, free clinics, campus health centers, and family planning clinics at local health departments. A copy of the report, *Intimate Partner Violence Health Care Provider Survey Virginia 2009*, can be accessed at: http://projectradarva.com.

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

In 2011, 34 Project Connect training sessions were held, with a total of 903 participants. Of these, 486 were family planning/reproductive health providers, 362 were home visitors, and 55 were advocates. A number of educational resources, including posters, safety cards, and clinical screening/assessment tools were developed and over 10,000 were disseminated via training sessions and resource request forms to providers over the course of the year.

Through Project Connect, two pilot sites for on-site health services in domestic violence programs were funded in Alexandria and the Northern Neck. In 2011, these programs developed intake/assessment forms to identify health care needs of clients/residents and their children, referral forms, and resource manuals to assist staff in identifying and making referrals to available health care providers and services. In the coming year, the Northern Neck pilot, as well as a new pilot in Charlottesville/Albemarle, will expand to include and reach out to other health and advocacy providers/agencies in the community so as to develop routine training, screening, intake, and cross-referral procedures to enhance victims' access to health care services.

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

Rape and Sexual Violence Prevention Program

Virginia's Rape and Sexual Violence Prevention Program provides funding, education, and technical assistance to a broad base of community programs to increase the capacity to prevent rape and sexual violence via prevention education in local communities. Through this initiative, the program collects and analyzes data on the prevalence of sexual violence, provides training, and develops and promotes resources. In 2011, the initiative provided support to 12 sexual assault crisis centers across Virginia.

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

Men Ending Violence: The goals of the Men Ending Violence are to increase adult and adolescent males' involvement in the primary prevention of sexual and domestic violence and provide training, technical assistance, and resources to male-serving agencies to increase the capacity of communities to effectively engage men and boys in sexual and domestic violence prevention.

Dating Violence Prevention Program: The Dating Violence Prevention Program provides information, training, and resources on dating violence prevention to professionals who work with youth, teens, and college students. The program offers training on multiple curricula on dating violence including: Safe Dates, Choose Respect, RELATE, Love Is Not Abuse, Building Healthy Relationships Across Virginia, and Crossing the Line. The program also awards funding to sexual assault centers and community-based organizations throughout the Commonwealth to provide outreach and education on dating violence prevention in their local communities.

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

- KnowCoercion.com is an interactive web dialogue providing information on statutory rape for youth, parents, and other adults. The information is provided with the goal of preventing abusive relationships and reducing the incidence of statutory rape, rates of teen pregnancy, school dropout, and sexually transmitted disease: www.knowcoercion.com

- Online training is available for professionals working with youth, including an hour-long presentation with video and audio that discusses Virginia code regarding statutory rape, the dynamics of statutory rape and sexual coercion of minor teens. The training also provides information on how to help youth in such relationships. Participants can printout a certificate of completion at the end of the training. http://sexualviolence.vdhcourse.vi.virginia.gov

For more information on the Rape and Sexual Violence Prevention Program, visit VDH's website at: www.vahealth.org/Injury/sexualviolence/index.htm.

Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner[87]

Surveillance Efforts

Pursuant to Virginia Code §32.1-283.3 (B), the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) collects information on all homicides in the Commonwealth of Virginia and conducts surveillance of those homicides that result from family and intimate partner violence.[88] Using data to educate and inform about the volume and breadth of fatal family violence, the OCME publishes a yearly report entitled *Family and Intimate Partner Violence Homicide*, which can be accessed at: www.vdh.virginia.gov/medExam/Violence.htm.

The OCME also receives grant funding from the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), for the Virginia Violent Death Reporting System (VVDRS). The OCME received funding from the CDC in the amount of $242,684 for FY 2010-2011 and $235,403 for FY 2011-2012 to support the VVDRS, which conducts surveillance of violent death cases for reporting to the CDC. VVDRS cases include, but are not limited to, (1) all cases of suicide where the victim had an intimate partner problem (not necessarily violence), was the perpetrator of interpersonal violence within the past month, and/or was the victim of interpersonal violence within the past month; and (2) all homicides which were related to intimate partner violence and/or intimate partner jealousy or rivalry.

Domestic Violence Fatality Review

With funding through the Virginia Partnership for Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women (CDS) (formerly "GEAP"), the OCME works directly with Virginia communities to establish domestic violence related local or regional fatality review teams. The goal of fatality review is to thoroughly examine the dynamics and circumstances associated with domestic violence related death in order to identify and implement prevention strategies and improve the community's overall response to domestic violence. The OCME provides technical assistance to domestic violence fatality review teams, including team member recruitment, developing team policies and procedures, obtaining local government endorsement, training on the theory and method of fatality review, developing recommendations and preparing reports. As of October 1, 2011, seventeen local domestic violence fatality review teams have been established across the Commonwealth of Virginia. A listing of local fatality review teams is provided in Appendix E.

In October 2010, the OCME was awarded $107,206 as part of the Virginia CDS Partnership to continue its fatality review initiatives during FY 2010-2012. Projects include an advanced training institute on community response to sexual and domestic violence and implementation of a web-based data collection tool for use by local fatality review teams.

Fatal Domestic Violence Workgroup

The first of July, 2009, marked the ten-year anniversary of the passage of Virginia law establishing a family abuse homicide surveillance project and permitting the formation of local and regional family abuse fatality review teams in Virginia. At that time, seven years of domestic violence-related homicide had been documented and twelve local/regional fatality review teams had been established. New teams were underway in a number of communities.

To mark the anniversary of these projects, the Chief Medical Examiner convened a Fatal Domestic Violence Workgroup ("Workgroup") to assess findings from state and local fatality review and surveillance efforts and, on the basis of that information, to develop ideas and recommendations for future work in this area. Ten years after the legislation was enacted, what had we learned about family and intimate partner violence from homicide surveillance and from careful reviews done by local and regional teams? What strengths and challenges in community response had been uncovered? What were the statewide patterns in family and intimate partner homicide? Who was at risk? What lethality factors were present in these homicides? What did data findings and themes suggest about future directions to reduce violence in our communities? These were the main questions considered by the Workgroup.

The Workgroup was funded by a grant from the United States Department of Justice's Office of Violence Against Women through the Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and the Enforcement of Protection Orders Program (GEAP). Convening this Workgroup was a GEAP grant objective with tasks assigned to the OCME. Members of the Workgroup were drawn from three groups:

- chairs/coordinators of Virginia's twelve local or regional fatality review teams;
- representatives from each of the GEAP partnership agencies; and
- critical domestic violence stakeholders from other state agencies and organizations.

Another GEAP grant objective involved intensive work with 14 Virginia communities. Together, GEAP partners had traveled to these localities to provide training and technical assistance on local community response to domestic violence. Using a community assessment tool focused on law, policy, and best practice in the area of domestic violence arrest policies and the enforcement of protection orders, multidisciplinary groups from each community identified strengths, challenges, and priorities in their communities. Members of the Workgroup also reviewed summary findings from these visits.

The Workgroup reviewed homicide data trends, findings and themes from local fatality review teams, the strengths and challenges of local fatality review, and insights from community assessments performed in the fourteen GEAP localities. Using this information and their own professional and personal experiences with domestic violence, Workgroup members identified recommendations to strengthen and improve Virginia's domestic violence response. A final report with recommendations can be found at www.vdh.virginia.gov/medExam/documents/2011/pdfs/Final%20Fatal%20DV%20Workgroup%20report.pdf.

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development[89]

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

DHCD does not provide initiatives specifically related to domestic violence. However, the state-funded State Shelter Grant (SSG) and the federally-funded Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) are available to homeless service providers that also provide services to victims of domestic violence. Approximately one-third of the homeless shelter provider network, 34 of 112, is self-categorized as domestic violence shelters. In FY 2011, these domestic violence shelters served 5,705 persons representing 3,053 households. In addition, approximately 15% of the total number of individuals served by shelters receiving SSG and ESG funds in 2010-2011 were victims of domestic violence.[90]

Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence[91]

Pursuant to Virginia Code §§ 63.2-1611 through 63.2-1615, the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS) is responsible for the coordination and management of domestic violence prevention and service efforts across the Commonwealth. In accomplishing its statutory mission, the Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence (OFV), funds local public and private nonprofit domestic violence programs that address the issue of domestic violence within their community and provide services to all people in that community who have experienced or been impacted by domestic violence. The OFV's primary goals are to support local domestic violence programs, to provide leadership and coordination within DSS on domestic violence as it relates to child and abuse and neglect and other DSS service areas, to educate local DSS agencies, community organizations and the general public on the effects of domestic violence, and to work collaboratively with the state domestic violence coalition and other state agencies. The OFV endeavors to provide consistent and reliable services through local service providers for victims and children in every locality of the Commonwealth.[92]

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

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

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

There are four funding sources for the Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program, representing both state and federal funds. Funds from the Victims of Crime Act, Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, and the Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program are pooled to provide a broad funding base for Virginia's local domestic violence programs. In 2010 and continuing through December 2011, funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act also provided a source of funding, supporting new services in two localities. [93]

In 2011, the OFV awarded $7.2 million in grant and contract funding to 48 local domestic violence programs and to the statewide domestic violence coalition, the Action Alliance.[94]

Domestic Violence Services in Un-Served Communities

In 2010, the OFV identified seven localities in Virginia that were un-served or underserved. With a small increase in federal funding and recouped funds a program that closed, a new funding opportunity was developed. Two existing domestic violence programs expanded into additional counties and Tri-County Community Action Agency developed a domestic violence program component beginning in January 2011. These funds will be folded into the Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Grant for a new competitive funding process next year.

State Planning

In 2010 and 2011, the OFV worked through the process of developing funding priorities for the DSS domestic violence grants. Following a two-day stakeholder conference and smaller input sessions from a State Planning Committee, guidelines were finalized to provide clarity to future funding decisions. The State Funding Plan includes a priority for funding accredited domestic violence programs. It also sets aside a portion of any new funds to encourage enhanced domestic violence services and to address funding inequities among the local grant funded service providers.

Training, Education, Public Awareness and Prevention Efforts

In an effort to increase awareness regarding domestic violence issues, the OFV develops and distributes resource materials to local domestic violence programs, local social services departments, and the public.

The OFV purchased and distributed resources to all grant-funded domestic violence programs during Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Materials for FY 2011 focused on serving diverse populations.

The OFV also continued promotion of the "Domestic Violence: It's Closer Than You Think" public awareness campaign throughout 2011. This campaign sends the message to average bystanders that anyone can be a victim of abuse. Images representing six diverse individuals help the public broaden their views on who may be affected by domestic violence. Posters, flyers, and brochures are sent upon request to domestic violence programs and community organizations throughout the Commonwealth. The electronic version of the campaign materials is available to local domestic violence programs for their personalization. Additional information and resource materials for this campaign can be found online at: www.closerthanyouthink.org.

The OFV also coordinates the Domestic Violence Action Team (DVAT), a multi-disciplinary team representing DSS, the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), the Office of the Attorney General, the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, local domestic violence programs, and local departments of social services. DVAT focuses on the statewide response to victims of domestic violence. In 2011, the DVAT committee developed priorities for collaborative work that will improve the safety of victims of domestic violence. The top three priorities address 1) the needs of victims of domestic violence with substance abuse and mental health issues, 2) Rapid Re-housing for victims of domestic violence, and 3) improving the quality and consistency of data collection. These priorities will be the focus of DVAT over the next year.

Virginia Department of State Police[95]

The Virginia Department of State Police (VSP) serves the Commonwealth as the primary state law enforcement agency and assists the criminal justice system in a wide range of capacities. One of VSP's primary responsibilities involves the sharing of information with other members of the criminal justice system.

The Criminal Justice Information Systems Division (CJIS) is responsible for administering the systems that are used to disseminate this information. This information is made available through multiple databases including: the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN), the Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE), the Virginia Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry, the Virginia Protective Order Registry, the Virginia Firearms Transaction Center (VFTC), and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).

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

The Virginia Protective Order Registry

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

In 2008, VSP worked in conjunction with the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia to develop and implement the E-Magistrate system. This system allows magistrates to enter both warrants and emergency protective orders instantly into VCIN and NCIC upon issuance.

Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant

VSP participates in the Virginia Partnership of the Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant (CDS), a collaborative effort of five state agencies and two non-profit organizations.

With CDS grant funding, VSP provides training and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth regarding protective order issues in domestic violence cases,

including protective order issues related to VCIN and NCIC. VSP also audits local law enforcement agencies' protective order files to ensure that all protective orders are entered into and maintained in the Virginia Protective Order Registry and the NCIC's Protective Order File as accurately as possible. VSP works closely with the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia to ensure accurate and timely entry of protective order information into the systems by courts and law enforcement.

On average, there are more than 19,000 active protective orders on file each day in the Protective Order Registry. As of November 17, 2011, 87% of all active protective orders had been served on the respondent.

Virginia Poverty Law Center[96]

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

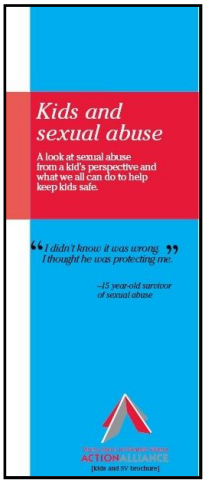
VPLC's Domestic and Sexual Violence Project addresses the legal needs of victims of domestic, intimate partner and sexual violence through training and technical assistance to legal aid and private attorneys, advocates, and other service providers, legislative advocacy, phone consultations, and direct legal representation in limited situations. As a statewide support organization for local legal aid programs throughout Virginia, staff members engage in public policy efforts to improve and/or establish laws that empower domestic and sexual violence victims and hold perpetrators accountable for their actions. With other local and statewide stakeholders and input from local legal aid attorneys and victims' services staff members, VPLC strives to educate legislators about the impact of various protocols, procedures, and legislation on victims and their families.

VPLC provides training and technical assistance to legal services and private attorneys, victims' services advocates, and other service providers about domestic, intimate partner and sexual violence issues. VPLC participates in and manages issue-related listservs and has a domestic and sexual violence staff attorney who travels throughout Virginia to provide training.

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

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance[97]

The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (Action Alliance) is a recognized leader in Virginia's response to domestic and sexual violence. The Action Alliance is a non-profit organization dedicated to ensuring that communities have the resources they need to respond effectively to sexual and domestic violence, educating professionals about how to stop sexual and domestic violence and how to help those who have been hurt by violence, and bringing people together to build networks and to learn from each other in order to make Virginia safer for all people. The Action Alliance operates the statewide toll-free Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline, answered 24 hours a day by trained professionals who provide crisis counseling and link family, friends, and survivors to resources in their community: 1-800-838-8238.



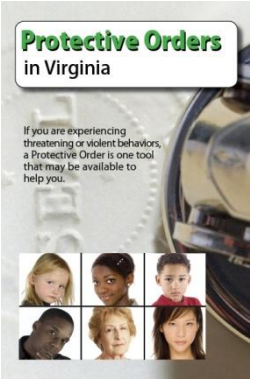
(2011)

As a statewide coalition, or alliance, members include 51 domestic violence programs and 37 sexual assault crisis centers, allied organizations providing services to victims of domestic and sexual assault and other individuals. The Action Alliance provides more than 50 trainings each year for members and other community professionals. In addition, members benefit from the Action Alliance resource clearinghouse, including access to journals, media resources and special displays such as the Silent Witness and the Art of Surviving. For more information on Action Alliance projects and resources visit the web-site at www.vsdvalliance.org.

To accomplish its mission, the Action Alliance relies upon federal and state grant funding, membership fees, and private contributions. In 2010, the Action Alliance received 83% of its approximately $2.25 million budget from federal and state grants and contracts, including funding from the Office on Violence Against Women, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Virginia Department of Health, and the Virginia Department of Social Services. Approximately 17% of the Action Alliance's funding was from private sources, including membership dues, fees, fundraising, and private contributions.

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline

Through a grant from the Virginia Department of Social Services, the Action Alliance operates the statewide Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline. The Hotline links thousands of survivors and professionals to services in their communities. The Hotline provides crisis intervention services, referrals to community domestic and sexual violence resources, and information and resources for victims, families and individuals throughout the Commonwealth.



Public Policy and Legislative Initiatives

Public policy is a critical component of comprehensive and effective victim advocacy. The Action Alliance monitors the development and implementation of state and federal laws that affect victims of sexual and domestic violence, non-profits, and sexual and domestic violence programs. The Action Alliance also works collaboratively with state agencies including

the Virginia Departments of Social Services, Criminal Justice Services, Health, and Housing and Community Development, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and others. The Action Alliance also holds an annual Legislative Advocacy Training Day and Lobby Day in order to inform members and elected representatives about legislation related to sexual and domestic violence.

Building Healthy Futures Fund

On August 2, 2011, in conjunction with the Building Healthy Futures III Conference in Richmond, Virginia, the Action Alliance launched the Building Healthy Futures Fund.

Virginia's sexual and domestic violence agencies are engaged in a wide variety of prevention efforts across the state—and they are struggling to fund those initiatives. The priority for public funding, especially in challenging economic times, is "public safety," which is most often interpreted as crisis services for victims and treatment or incarceration for perpetrators. Although every dollar invested in prevention not only changes the lives of individuals, but saves literally hundreds of dollars in the costs associated with future violence, public funding is very limited and fewer than 1/3 of sexual and domestic violence agencies receive any of these limited funds. Prevention efforts must therefore rely upon funds raised in the private sector, from individuals, organizations, businesses and foundations. In order to sustain and expand prevention efforts across the state, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance launched the Building Healthy Futures Fund.

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

As a first step in this initiative, the Action Alliance designed a Special Interest License Plate. Beginning in September 2011, member agencies and the Action Alliance Governing Body began selling the minimum required 450 pre-paid license plates.

The Art of Surviving

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

The Red Flag Campaign THE RED FLAG CAMPAIGN

During 2010-2011, the Action Alliance continued to expand and strengthen its Red Flag Campaign to address dating violence and promote the prevention of dating violence on college campuses. Eighteen Virginia campuses joined The Red Flag Campaign as "Partner Campuses" this year, including five community colleges and two of Virginia's Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Through a grant from the Verizon Foundation, the new Partner Campuses receive the Campaign at no cost, and in return, guide the development of the Campaign and help evaluate the Campaign through participating in The Red Flag Campaign Advisory Committee. A new men's element was created and added to the Campaign in 2011, with the goal of encouraging men to "say something" when they see a red flag for dating violence. This new element will be introduced to men on Virginia's 18 Partner Campuses and evaluated in late 2011.

New 2011 "Partner Campuses"

- The Art Institute
- Emory and Henry College
- Germanna Community College
- James Madison University
- Jefferson College of Health Sciences
- Longwood University
- Lord Fairfax Community College
- Mary Baldwin College
- New River Community College
- Old Dominion University
- Radford University
- Thomas Nelson Community College
- Tidewater Community College
- University of Mary Washington
- University of Virginia
- Virginia State University
- Virginia Union University
- Washington and Lee University

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

Governor's Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board

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

The Advisory Board met during the spring and summer of 2011 and included 45 members appointed by the Governor representing a wide range of professions and expertise from across the Commonwealth. The Advisory Board, under the direction of the Secretary of Public Safety, was tasked with a number of responsibilities, including:

Secretary of Public Safety, Marla Graff Decker, at the April 2011 meeting of the Advisory Board.

- Assessing means of improving services to children who have experienced, witnessed, or been exposed to the effects of domestic violence;
- Reviewing Virginia's protective order laws and processes, and making recommendations for clarifying the protective order process, the implementation of new protective order legislation, and enhancing the enforcement of protective orders;
- Reviewing the recommendations set forth in previous relevant reports and studies, and developing strategies for implementing sound recommendations from these sources;
- Developing recommendations for enhancing services and community response to victims of domestic violence who are traditionally underserved; and
- Investigating ways to make Virginia's college campuses safer and reduce incidents of violence.[98]

Assistant Attorney General, Corie Tillman Wolf, presents at the first Advisory Board meeting.

Four Subcommittees were formed to develop recommendations: Protective Order Enhancement and Implementation, Enhancing Campus Safety, Improving Services to Children and Youth, and Expanding Services to Older Victims and Victims with Disabilities and Mental Illness. From these subcommittees, a total of nineteen recommendations were offered for consideration by Governor McDonnell's Administration. The following is a summary of the recommendations offered by the Advisory Board from *Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board: Report and Recommendations*. A copy of the full report, with a list of Advisory Board members, is available online at: http://www.publicsafety.virginia.gov/Initiatives/DV/DVPrevention-Response-2011-Report.pdf.

Summary List of Recommendations[99]

Protective Order Enhancement and Implementation Subcommittee

RECOMMENDATION 1: The Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) of the Virginia Supreme Court should issue a best practice document to General District Court judges and clerks with guidance regarding docketing and other court structures to improve privacy for victims of sexual assault and intimate partner violence petitioning for protective orders.

RECOMMENDATION 2: The General Assembly should consider legislation allowing extensions of "permanent" protective orders to be issued in Circuit Court and requiring the Circuit Court clerks to submit protective orders to law enforcement by the end of the business day on which they are issued. When feasible and practical, transmission of protective order information should be electronic.

RECOMMENDATION 3: DCJS should update its Model Law Enforcement Policy – General Order 2-32, Domestic Violence in order to incorporate all appropriate statutory changes related to domestic violence and protective orders. And, to the extent resources permit, DCJS should update or develop other appropriate law enforcement and victim assistance training courses and resources addressing protective orders and domestic and sexual violence.

RECOMMENDATION 4: A protective order DVD should be created to serve as a training tool for all practitioners (law enforcement, prosecutors, victim advocates, court personnel, etc). The DVD should be easily accessible online (perhaps through the Community Defined Solutions website).

RECOMMENDATION 5: Section 8.01-8 of the *Code of Virginia* should be amended to make it less onerous for an unemancipated minor to petition in court for a preliminary protective order (PPO) or protective order (PO), without the involvement of one or both parents.

RECOMMENDATION 6: State agencies and non-profits that produce protective order brochures and other informational materials need to ensure that informational resources on protective orders are accurate and complementary. In addition, informational resources on protective orders (both print and electronic) need to be available at every point of entry where victims may access services (courts, domestic/sexual violence agencies, victim/witness programs, law enforcement agencies, university/college campuses, legal aid, etc).

Enhancing Campus Safety Subcommittee

RECOMMENDATION 1: Executive Order 25 should be re-issued and should include a directive to continue investigating ways to enhance safety on all Virginia's campuses and to continue the Enhancing Campus Safety Subcommittee.

RECOMMENDATION 2: A statewide Campus Safety Coordinator position should be created to provide leadership to Virginia's colleges and universities in addressing domestic and sexual violence.

RECOMMENDATION 3: A study should be conducted to review the way campus sexual assaults are reported, investigated, adjudicated, and prosecuted.

RECOMMENDATION 4: The Office of the Attorney General should study the feasibility of requiring or providing additional incentives and resources to all institutions of higher education, public and private, to establish violence prevention committees and threat assessment teams. This study should include an assessment of how institutions of higher education could effectively partner with other institutions within their areas to ensure that these resources are available on their campuses.

RECOMMENDATION 5: A task force should be convened to examine and develop recommended guidance, standards, training and checklists related to the investigation and prosecution of cases involving sexual assault on campus.

Improving Services to Children and Youth Subcommittee

RECOMMENDATION 1: A multi-disciplinary task force should be convened to develop a best practice model to assist in the institution of locally-based collaboratives to address the Commonwealth's response to children who have experienced, witnessed, or been exposed to the effects of domestic violence.

RECOMMENDATION 2: A feasibility study should be conducted to consider the expansion and enhancement of current services for children and youth exposed to domestic abuse.

Expanding Services to the Elderly and Victims with Disabilities and Mental Illness Subcommittee

RECOMMENDATION 1: Consider establishment of a permanent Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board that would be chaired by a permanent Domestic Violence Advisor to the Governor.

RECOMMENDATION 2: The Underserved Populations Subcommittee of the Governor's Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board should be continued.

RECOMMENDATION 3: Development of coordinated community response teams (CCRs) and multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) should be encouraged at the local level to enhance awareness, prevention, and the community response to domestic violence in underserved communities, including older adults, people with disabilities, and people with mental health conditions.

RECOMMENDATION 4: A subcommittee on domestic and sexual violence prevention across the lifespan, including examination of prevention strategies that are geared toward persons with disabilities and mental health conditions, should be established as part of the Governor's Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board.

RECOMMENDATION 5: The DCJS Law Enforcement Model Policy General Order 2-32 on Domestic Violence should be updated to include guidance on handling domestic violence cases involving adult victims who are incapacitated or elderly; persons with mental health conditions; and persons with disabilities.

RECOMMENDATION 6: A comprehensive statewide training needs assessment should be conducted through a collaborative effort of state agencies convened by the Statewide Domestic Violence Coordinator, within the Office of the Attorney General.

Protective Orders

HB 2063 (Bell)/SB 1222 (Barker) – Expands the availability of protective orders and makes provisions for family abuse protective orders and protective orders more consistent. The legislation makes a number of changes to the current protective order system:

- Renames "protective orders for stalking" issued pursuant to Virginia Code §§ 19.2-152.8-152.10 as "protective orders" and expands the class of persons eligible to obtain a protective order by enlarging the types of conduct that permit the issuance of a protective order.
- Removes the requirement that an arrest warrant be issued for the issuance of a protective order.
- Adds a definition of "act of violence of violence, force, or threat" for purposes of protective orders issued under Title 19.2.
- Rewords language in the family abuse preliminary protective order statute, Virginia Code § 16.1-253.1, to make it clear that contact by the respondent with the petitioner or the petitioner's family or household members is prohibited, not "contact between the parties."
- Amends a number of related statutes to make Title 19.2 protective orders and Title 16.1 family abuse protective orders more consistent:
  - Amends the definition of "family abuse" in Virginia Code § 16.1-228 for consistency with the conduct that would allow a "protective order" under §§ 19.2-152.8-152.10.
  - Amends the enumerated conditions for family abuse protective orders to include a condition prohibiting the allegedly abusing person from committing a criminal offense that results in injury to person or property.
  - Makes the penalties in Virginia Code § 18.2-60.4 for violating a protective order issued under Title 19.2 consistent with the penalties for violating a family abuse protective order as set forth in Virginia Code § 16.1-253.1, specifically enumerating penalties for second and subsequent violations of protective orders, for assault and battery on a protected party, and for entering/remaining in a protected party's home.

HB 1779 (Gilbert)/SB 754 (Reynolds) – Loosens firearms restriction for certain child preliminary protective orders. The legislation amends Virginia Code § 18.2-308.1:4 to make the prohibition on purchasing and transporting a firearm applicable to persons subject to preliminary protective orders issued pursuant to Virginia Code § 16.1-253 (child protective orders) where a petition alleging abuse or neglect has been filed. Under current law, persons subject to a preliminary protective order are prohibited from purchasing or transporting a firearm regardless of any allegation.

HB 2089 (Herring) – Provides for service of notice of emergency protective orders on approved form. The legislation amends Virginia Code § 16.1-264 to permit a law-enforcement officer to effect service of an emergency protective order by personally serving the person subject to the order with a notification of the issuance of the order on a form approved by the Supreme Court of Virginia. The officer making service shall enter or cause to be entered the date and time of

service and other appropriate information into the Virginia Criminal Information Network and make due return to the court.

Dating Violence

SB 906 (Deeds) – Requires teen dating violence education in schools as part of the family life curriculum. Pursuant to the legislation, any family life education curriculum offered by a local school division shall require the Standards of Learning objectives related to dating violence and the characteristics of abusive relationships to be taught at least once in middle school and at least twice in high school, as described in the Board of Education's family life education guidelines.

Address Confidentiality Program

HB 1757 (Wilt)/SB 1199 (Obenshain) – Expands the Address Confidentiality Program statewide. The legislation amends Virginia Code § 2.2-515.2 to expand the Address Confidentiality Program from the current 18 pilot localities to all localities in the Commonwealth.

Sexual Violence

HB 1487 (Hope) – **Amends venue provision for criminal sexual assault coupled with a violent felony.** The legislation amends Virginia Code § 18.2-359 regarding venue. Where a person has been charged with committing or attempting to commit (i) a crime against nature, the crime of taking indecent liberties with a child, or a criminal sexual assault under Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2 and (ii) a violent felony as defined in § 17.1-805 or 19.2-297.1 arising out of the same incident, occurrence, or transaction, venue may be had (1) in the county or city in which any such crime is alleged to have occurred or, (2) with the concurrence of the attorney for the Commonwealth in the county or city in which the crime is alleged to have occurred, in any county or city through which the victim was transported by the defendant in the commission of such offense.

HB 1476 (Albo)/SB 1145 (Quayle) – Extends limitations period for tort actions for sexual abuse. The legislation amends § 8.01-243 of the Code of Virginia to extend the limitations period for actions for sexual abuse committed during the infancy or incapacity of the abused person from two years to 20 years from the time of the removal of the infancy or incapacity or from the time the cause of action otherwise accrues.

Human Trafficking

SB 1453 (Newman) – Requires the Department of Criminal Justice Services, with the Office of the Attorney General, to advise regarding human trafficking. The legislation amends Virginia Code § 9.1-102 to require the Department of Criminal Justice Services, in conjunction with the Office of the Attorney General, to advise law-enforcement agencies and Commonwealth's attorneys regarding the identification, investigation, and prosecution of human trafficking offenses using the common law and existing Virginia criminal statutes.

HB 2190 (Ebbin) – Requires the Department of Social Services to plan for services to victims of human trafficking. The legislation requires the Department of Social Services to develop a plan for the provision of services to victims of human trafficking, which shall include provisions for (i)

identifying victims of human trafficking in the Commonwealth; (ii) assisting victims of human trafficking with applying for benefits and services to which they may be entitled; (iii) coordinating the delivery of services for victims of human trafficking; (iv) preparing and disseminating educational and training programs and materials to increase awareness of human trafficking and services available to victims; (v) developing and maintaining community-based services for victims of human trafficking; and (vi) assisting victims with family reunification or return to their place of origin if the person so desires.

HB 1898 (Hugo) -- Abduction of person for the purpose of prostitution; Abduction of minor for purpose of manufacturing child pornography. The legislation provides that abduction of any person for the purpose of prostitution or of a minor for the purpose of manufacturing child pornography is a Class 2 felony. The bill also provides that any person who receives any money or other valuable thing for or on account of causing any person to engage in forced labor or services, concubinage, prostitution, or the manufacture of any obscene material or child pornography is guilty of a Class 4 felony. The legislation also expands the rape shield law to prosecutions of abduction of a child under the age of sixteen for the purpose of concubinage or prostitution or of any person for the purpose of prostitution. The rape shield law prohibits the admission of general reputation or opinion evidence of the complaining witness's unchaste character or prior sexual conduct.

Other Related Bills

HB 2106 (Armstrong)/SB 925 (McDougle) – Allows GPS tracking for certain defendants. The legislation amends Virginia Code §§ 19.2-123 and 19.2-303 to allow GPS (Global Positioning System) tracking for persons on secured bond or as a condition of probation or suspended sentence. The defendant may be ordered by the court to pay the cost of the device.

SB 1214 (Smith)/HB 2034 (Peace) – Expands investigatory authority of Attorney General in abuse or neglect cases involving medical assistance payments. The legislation expands the authority of the Attorney General to investigate complaints of abuse or neglect of person in care of others who receive state medical assistance payments for providing health care services, regardless of whether the subject person or patient is a recipient of medical assistance.

HB 1713 (Wilt) – Adds to list of crimes where there is a presumption against admission to bail. The legislation amends Virginia Code § 19.2-120 to add to the list of crimes charged for which there is a presumption against admission to bail, subject to rebuttal, obstruction of justice where a person threatens bodily harm or force to knowingly attempt to intimidate or impede a witness.

Notes and References

[1] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, www.vsdvalliance.org/Resources/dvdefined.html (accessed December 19, 2011).
[2] "Intimate partner" has been defined by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner as a spouse, former spouse, current or former boyfriend or girlfriend, same-sex partner, or dating partner. Some relationships within the intimate partner classification do not fall within the statutory definition of domestic violence, where those relationships do not meet the cohabitation or child in common elements of Virginia Code § 16.1-228.
[3] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia 2010* (2011).
[4] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (2004).
[5] Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, October 19, 2011.
[6] *Id.*
[7] *Id.*
[8] Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, December 2, 2011. As a number of the homicides reported in 2010 currently remain under investigation, the estimated numbers of family and intimate partner homicides may change.
[9] *See id.*
[10] The *2010 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia* published by the Office of the Attorney General on December 30, 2010, contained homicide data for 2009 based upon the preliminary surveillance findings of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in October 2010. At that time, 408 homicides were recorded for 2009, 124 of which were attributed to family and intimate partner violence. Since publication of the 2010 Report, the 2009 data has been updated by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner to reflect a total of 410 homicides in 2009, of which 139 were attributed to family and intimate partner violence.
[11] Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide: A Ten-Year Review of Family and Intimate Partner Homicide in Virginia, 1999-2008*, 10 (2010).
[12] *Id.*
[13] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2010* 45 (2011). For data purposes, "violent crime offenses" include murder/non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible sex offenses, and robbery, all involving the use or threat of force. "Family and household members" for purposes of this report include spouse, "common law" spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandparent, grandchild, in-law, stepparent, stepchild, stepsibling, ex-spouse, or other family member. "Intimate partner" or "dating partner" includes a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship or homosexual relationship.
[14] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2010* v (2011).
[15] Department of Criminal Justice Services, *Domestic Violence in Virginia, 2006-2010: Statistical Findings from Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement*, 1 (2011). In the report, DCJS defines the domestic victim-offender relationship as family (spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse, parent, sibling, child, child of boyfriend/girlfriend, grandparent, grandchild, in-law, stepparent, stepchild, stepsibling, and other family); intimate partner is defined as boyfriend-girlfriend and homosexual relationship. It should be noted that DCJS includes in its definition of family member the category of "child of boyfriend/girlfriend," which has not been included in the analysis of data in this report compiled by the Office of the Attorney General. This difference in definitions results in a slight variation in the findings and analysis of the DCJS report and the analysis of data contained in this report. *See Domestic Violence in Virginia* at 3.
[16] *Id.* at 13.
[17] *Id.* at 4, 6.
[18] *Id.* at 8, 31.
[19] *Id.* at 4, 13.
[20] *Id.* at 14, 17.
[21] *Id.* at 18.
[22] *Id.* at 21.
[23] *Id.* at 22.
[24] *Id.*
[25] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2010* 25 (2011).

[26] *See* Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2006* (2007); Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2007* (2008); Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2008* (2009), Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* (2010), Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2010* (2011).
[27] Department of Criminal Justice Services, *Domestic Violence in Virginia, 2006-2010* 12 (2011).
[28] Data from the Virginia State Police (December 1, 2011). *See* Appendix A. Arrests for assault and battery against a family or household member include misdemeanor and felony arrests pursuant to Virginia Code § 18.2-57.2.
[29] Data from the Virginia State Police (December 1, 2011). *See* Appendix A. Conviction information is based upon disposition data available as of December 1, 2011. There were a total of 2,526 charges for which no dispositional data was available as of this date.
[30] Data from the Virginia State Police (December 1, 2011). *See* Appendix A.
[31] Stalking Resource Center, The National Center for Victims of Crime, *Stalking Fact Sheet*, www.ncvc.org (accessed October 29, 2010).
[32] Stalking does not apply to "a law-enforcement officer, as defined in § 9.1-101, and acting in the performance of his official duties, and a registered private investigator, as defined in § 9.1-138, who is regulated in accordance with § 9.1-139 and acting in the course of his legitimate business." Va. Code Ann. § 60.3(A).
[33] Stalking Resource Center, The National Center for Victims of Crime, *Stalking Fact Sheet*, www.ncvc.org (accessed November 18, 2011) (citing Katrina Baum et al., *Stalking Victimization in the United States* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009)).
[34] Data from the Virginia State Police (December 1, 2011). The conviction data includes arrests for misdemeanor and felony violations of the stalking statute, § 18.2-60.3. *See* Appendix A.
[35] Data from the Virginia State Police (December 1, 2011). Of the 691 non-convictions, 253 cases were dismissed, 365 were nolle prossed, 72 resulted in a not guilty verdict, and in one case the defendant was found not guilty due to mental insanity. There were no dispositions recorded for 48 of the charges. *See* Appendix A.
[36] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2010* 15 (2011).
[37] *Id*. The number for victims under the age of 18 reflects victims in the 0-17 age range as well as victims of unknown age.
[38] *Id.* at 14.
[39] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2010* 14 (2011).
[40] *Id.* at 68-71.
[41] *Id.* at 68-69.
[42] Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Selected Findings, Female Victims of Violence, 2008* 2 (2009) www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fvv.pdf (accessed November 18, 2011). For purposes of reporting national victimization statistics, the U.S. Department of Justice defines intimate partner violence as "victimization committed by spouses or ex-spouses, boyfriends or girlfriends, and ex-boyfriends or ex-girlfriends."
[43] *Id.* at 6.
[44] *See* Michael R. Rand, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), Criminal Victimization, 2008* (2009) http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1975 (accessed November 3, 2010). Of the violent offenses measured by the NCVS, incidents of rape and sexual assault were reported to the police in only 41.4% of cases in 2008. *See also* Michael R. Rand, Jennifer Truman, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), Criminal Victimization, 2009* (2010) http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2217 (accessed November 3, 2010).
[45] Division of Injury and Violence Prevention, Virginia Department of Health, *Sexual Violence: Virginia BRFSS Fact Sheet* 2005-2007 (2009).
[46] *Id.*
[47] *Id.*
[48] *Id.*
[49] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata Report, 2010* (2011).
[50] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Sexual Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata Report, 2010* (2011).
[51] Va. Code Ann. §§ 16.1-253.4, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-279.1, 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, 19.2-152.10.
[52] Information provided by the Virginia State Police.
[53] E-Magistrate reporting data provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.
[54] Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia. The data for preliminary and final protective orders includes family abuse and stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury protective orders (as collected prior to July 1, 2011).

[55] *See* Va. Code Ann. §§ 16.1-253.2.
[56] *See* Va. Code § 18.2-60.4.
[57] Data from the Virginia State Police (December 1, 2011). *See* Appendix A.
[58] As of July 1, 2011, "stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury protective orders" are known solely as "protective orders." As the data collected for this Report predates the legislative change, these protective orders are still referred to in this Report in 2010 terminology as "stalking protective orders" or stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury protective orders."
[59] Data from the Virginia State Police (December 1, 2011).
[60] Data from the Virginia State Police (December 1, 2011). As of July 1, 1997, Virginia Code § 19.2-81.3 requires law enforcement officers to arrest for violations of family abuse and stalking protective orders where probable cause exists to believe a violation has occurred. Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-81.3.
[61] Information from the Virginia State Police (November 17, 2011).
[62] K. VanAudenhove and A. Jaramillo, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *2010 VAdata Executive Summary* (2011).
[63] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2010* (2011).
[64] *Id.*
[65] *Id.*
[66] *Id.*
[67] *Id.*
[68] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Sexual Violence Services in Virginia, VAdata Report, 2010* (2011).
[69] *Id.*
[70] Information provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (2010). Information for FY 2011 was not available as of the date of submission of this Report.
[71] *Id.*
[72] Funding information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Social Services, the Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Division of Injury and Violence Prevention, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Family and Children's Trust Fund (FACT).
[73] Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, *Virginia's Homeless Programs, 2010-11 Program Year, A Report to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees*, 18 (2011).
[74] Revenue information for 2011 was not available as of the filing of this Report.
[75] Revenue information for 2011 will not be available until after processing of 2011 income tax returns in 2012.
[76] The Powhatan Department of Social Services received funding for a new domestic violence program to provide services to victims in Powhatan County. The James House, an existing domestic and sexual violence program, received funding for additional outreach to the underserved Counties of Prince George and Dinwiddie.
[77] Information provided by the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council.
[78] CASC received V-STOP funding in the amount of $30,965 each year for CY 2008 and 2009. The award for CY 2010 and 2011 was $34,345 each year.
[79] Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.
[80] Information provided by the Family and Children's Trust Fund. Additional information available at: http://www.fact.state.va.us/.
[81] Information provided by the Virginia Center on Aging, Virginia Commonwealth University.
[82] Information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.
[83] The STOP Program was initially authorized under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and reauthorized and amended by the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 and, most recently, by the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Act of 2005.
[84] Data for 2010 STOP funded programs has not been released by the Office on Violence Against Women as of the date of completion of this Report.
[85] In essence, the new law requires that victims must have access to forensic exams and evidence collection, even if victims choose not to participate in the criminal justice system, or otherwise cooperate with law enforcement authorities. Additionally, the state must pay for all out-of-pocket costs associated with the gathering of evidence.
[86] Information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, Injury and Violence Prevention Program.
[87] Information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

[88] Family homicide victims were killed by individuals related to them biologically or by marriage who are not intimate partners or caregivers. Intimate partner homicide victims were killed by one of the following: spouse (married or separated); former spouse; current or former boyfriend, girlfriend, or same-sex partner; or dating partner. This group also includes homicides in which one of the parties has pursued a relationship or perceived that they had a relationship with the other, where at least one of the following was historically noted: rejection, threats, harassment, stalking, possessiveness, or issuance of a protective order.
[89] Information from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.
[90] Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, *Virginia's Homeless Programs, 2010-11 Program Year, A Report to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees*, 18 (2011).
[91] Information provided by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence.
[92] *See* Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence, *2007 Annual Report* (2008).
[93] The Powhatan Department of Social Services received funding for a new domestic violence program to provide services to victims in Powhatan County. The James House, an existing domestic and sexual violence program, received funding for additional outreach to the underserved Counties of Prince George and Dinwiddie.
[94] The 48 local programs received awards ranging from $30,000 to $225,874; the statewide coalition (the Virginia and Sexual Violence Action Alliance) received an award of $633,914.
[95] Information provided by the Virginia Department of State Police.
[96] Information provided by the Virginia Poverty Law Center.
[97] Information provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.
[98] Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Advisory Board, *2011 Report and Recommendations*, 2 (2011).
[99] *Id.* at 3-4.

Appendix A - Additional Data and Survey Results

Table A-1: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Violations of Family Abuse Protective Orders, 2003-2010

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2003	16.1-253.2	M	2,655	1,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	16.1-253.2	M	2,727	1,021	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
2005	16.1-253.2	M	2,600	1,070	0	5	0	4	1	0	0
2006	16.1-253.2	M	2,706	1,083	0	16	1	6	8	0	1
2007	16.1-253.2	M	2,853	1,039	0	78	1	11	65	0	1
2008	16.1-253.2	M	2,965	1,038	0	1,092	121	603	368	0	0
2009	16.1-253.2	M	3,109	1,145	0	1,840	271	1,034	535	0	0
2010	16.1-253.2	M	3,036	1,158	0	1,646	228	1,014	403	1	0

Table A-2: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violations of Family Abuse Protective Orders (Third or Subsequent Offense Within 20 Years), 2004-2010

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred or Other
2004	16.1-253.2	F	75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	16.1-253.2	F	210	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	16.1-253.2	F	232	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	16.1-253.2	F	267	18	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2008	16.1-253.2	F	282	26	0	60	0	47	12	1	0
2009	16.1-253.2	F	322	32	0	114	6	59	49	0	0
2010	16.1-253.2	F	265	106	0	146	8	103	34	0	1

Table A-3: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Assault and Battery Against Family or Household Member, 2003-2010

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2003	18.2-57.2	M	21,943	6,875	29	2,010	20	35	1,807	0	148
2004	18.2-57.2	M	22,099	6,755	29	2,374	16	31	2,167	0	160
2005	18.2-57.2	M	22,463	6,661	18	2,740	15	48	2,475	0	202
2006	18.2-57.2	M	22,099	6,818	15	3,992	26	97	3,713	0	156
2007	18.2-57.2	M	22,473	6,540	15	4,862	22	163	4,499	0	178
2008	18.2-57.2	M	22,993	6,174	10	12,951	1,164	4,836	5,720	1	1,230
2009	18.2-57.2	M	23,031	5,387	4	16,919	1,959	7,298	4,716	0	2,946
2010	18.2-57.2	M	22,816	4,608	2	15,719	1,715	6,639	4,322	1	3,042

Table A-4: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Assault and Battery Against Family or Household Member, 2003-2010

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred or Other
2003	18.2-57.2	F	1,038	196	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
2004	18.2-57.2	F	1,166	225	2	7	0	1	4	0	2
2005	18.2-57.2	F	1,293	210	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
2006	18.2-57.2	F	1,224	215	0	4	0	2	2	0	0
2007	18.2-57.2	F	1,177	205	0	14	2	9	3	0	0
2008	18.2-57.2	F	1,136	208	0	343	22	225	94	2	0
2009	18.2-57.2	F	1,161	211	0	537	37	308	191	0	1
2010	18.2-57.2	F	1,162	571	0	556	37	313	197	0	9
2003	18.2-57.2(B)	F	72	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	18.2-57.2(B)	F	58	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	18.2-57.2(B)	F	59	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	18.2-57.2(B)	F	86	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	18.2-57.2(B)	F	100	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	18.2-57.2(B)	F	64	14	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
2009	18.2-57.2(B)	F	72	8	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
2010	18.2-57.2(B)	F	94	39	0	51	1	30	20	0	0

Table A-5: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Stalking, 2003-2010

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2003	18.2-60.3	M	1,017	190	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
2004	18.2-60.3	M	1,025	168	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2005	18.2-60.3	M	910	192	0	4	0	1	3	0	0
2006	18.2-60.3	M	881	169	0	8	0	5	3	0	0
2007	18.2-60.3	M	921	193	0	63	3	9	51	0	0
2008	18.2-60.3	M	900	158	0	459	54	202	201	2	0
2009	18.2-60.3	M	991	195	0	741	90	364	287	0	0
2010	18.2-60.3	M	934	202	0	684	72	362	249	1	0

Table A:6: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Stalking (Third or Subsequent Offense Within 5 Years), 2003-2010

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2003	18.2-60.3	F	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	18.2-60.3	F	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	18.2-60.3	F	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	18.2-60.3	F	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	18.2-60.3	F	12	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
2008	18.2-60.3	F	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	18.2-60.3	F	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	18.2-60.3	F	9	2	0	7	0	3	4	0	0

Table A-7: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Violation of Stalking Protective Order, 2003-2010

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2003	18.2-60.4	M	61	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	18.2-60.4	M	100	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	18.2-60.4	M	99	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	18.2-60.4	M	95	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	18.2-60.4	M	98	41	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
2008	18.2-60.4	M	86	39	0	24	4	13	7	0	0
2009	18.2-60.4	M	135	51	0	80	25	33	22	0	0
2010	18.2-60.4	M	91	34	0	56	12	22	22	0	0

Data provided by the Virginia State Police (December 1, 2011)
*2003 data not provided for felony violations of protective orders

Survey of Local Domestic and Sexual Violence Programs, Department of Social Services (2011)

1. What is the total amount of your current (FY 2012) annual Domestic Violence/ Sexual Violence budget?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Under $200,000	23.1%	6
$200,001-$500,000	42.3%	11
$500,001-$750,000	23.1%	6
$750,001-$1,000,000	0.0%	0
Over $1,000,000	11.5%	3
	Answered Question	**26**

2. Did your program lose any funding during either FY 2010 or FY 2011 from the following sources?

	None	$1-$5,000	$5,001-$20,000	$20,001-$50,000	$50,001-$100,000	$100,001-$250,000	More than $250,000	Response Count
FY 2010 Grant Funding	31.8% (7)	13.6% (3)	36.4% (8)	13.6% (3)	4.5% (1)	0.0%	0.0%	22
FY 2011 Grant Funding	26.1% (6)	21.7% (5)	34.8% (8)	13.0% (3)	4.3% (1)	0.0%	0.0%	23
FY 2010 Community Donations	45.5% (10)	18.2% (4)	31.8% (7)	4.5% (1)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22
FY 2011 Community Donations	42.9% (9)	23.8% (5)	28.6% (6)	0.0%	4.8% (1)	0.0%	0.0%	21
FY 2010 Local Government Funding	54.5% (12)	36.4% (8)	9.1% (2)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22
FY 2011 Local Government Funding	45.8% (11)	37.5% (9)	8.3% (2)	4.2% (1)	0.0%	4.2% (1)	0.0%	24
							Answered Question	26

3. Due to funding losses, have you followed through with any staffing reductions?

	Response Percent	Response Count
No Staff Reductions	42.3%	11
Reduced by 0.5 FTE*	15.4%	4
Reduced by 1 FTE	19.2%	5
Reduced by 1.5 FTE	7.7%	2
Reduced by 2 FTE	11.5%	3
Reduced by more than 2 FTE	3.8%	1
	Answered Question	**26**

*FTE = Full Time Equivalent = 40 hours/week

4. Has your program successfully obtained additional funds (over FY 2010 levels) from the following sources?

	None	$1-$1,000	$1,001-$5,000	$5,001-$25,000	$25,001-$75,000	$75,001-$200,000	Over $200,000	Response Count
Fundraising	34.6% (9)	7.7% (2)	30.8% (8)	11.5% (3)	15.4% (4)	0.0%	0.0%	26
Foundations	52.0% (13)	4.0% (1)	4.0% (1)	20.0% (5)	20.0% (5)	0.0%	0.0%	25
Local Governments	84.0% (21)	0.0%	4.0% (1)	12.0% (3)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25
State Grants	60.0% (15)	0.0%	20.0% (5)	8.0% (2)	12.0% (3)	0.0%	0.0%	25
Federal Grants	76.0% (19)	0.0%	12.0% (3)	8.0% (2)	0.0%	0.0%	4.0% (1)	25
							Answered Question	26

5. Do you currently receive funding from any local government?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	92.3%	24
No	7.7%	2
	Answered Question	**26**

6. Is your program considered: (Check all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Domestic Violence Program	88.5%	23
Sexual Violence Program	76.9%	20
Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter	69.2%	18
Homeless Shelter	30.8%	8
	Answered Question	**26**

7. Indicate your organizational structure.

	Response Percent	Response Count
Stand-Alone DV or SV Program	60.0%	15
A Division of a Larger "Umbrella" Organization	24.0%	6
Local Government Agency/Organization	16.0%	4
	Answered Question	**25**

8. Has there been an increased demand for the following services over your FY 2009 service levels?

	Yes	No	We do not offer this service	Response Count
Shelter	80.8% (21)	7.7% (2)	11.5% (3)	26
Hotline	84.6% (22)	15.4% (4)	0.0%	26
Court Advocacy	88.0% (22)	12.0% (3)	0.0%	25
Support Groups	68.0% (17)	28.0% (7)	4.0% (1)	25
			Answered Question	**26**

Appendix B - State Agencies and Organizations

Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council
William & Mary Law School, Room 220
613 South Henry Street
P.O. Box 3549
Williamsburg, VA 23187
(757) 253-4146
www.cas.state.va.us

Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia (FACT)
801 East Main Street, 15th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 726-7604
www.fact.state.va.us

Office of the Attorney General
900 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-2071
www.oag.state.va.us

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

Virginia Center on Aging
Virginia Commonwealth University
730 East Broad Street
P.O. Box 980229
Richmond, VA 23298
(804) 828-1525
www.vcu.edu/vcoa

Virginia Department for the Aging
1610 Forest Avenue, Suite 100
Richmond, VA 23229
(804) 662-9333
www.vda.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services
1220 Bank Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-3921
www.dbhds.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Corrections, Community Corrections
P.O. Box 26963
Richmond, VA 23261-6963
(804) 674-3000
www.vadoc.state.va.us/community

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
1100 Bank Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-4000
www.dcjs.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Health
Division of Prevention and Health Promotion
109 Governor Street, 8th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 864-7732
Injury Hotline: 1-800-732-8333
www.vahealth.org/civp

Virginia Department of Health
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
400 East Jackson Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-3174
www.vdh.virginia.gov/medexam

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development
600 East Main Street, Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 371-7000
www.dhcd.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Social Services
Office on Family Violence
801 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 726-7000
www.dss.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of State Police
P.O. Box 27472
Richmond, VA 23261-7472
(804) 674-2000
www.vsp.virginia.gov

Virginia Poverty Law Center
700 East Main Street, Suite 1410
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 782-9430
www.vplc.org

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance
5008 Monument Ave, Suite A
Richmond, VA 23230
(804) 377-0335
www.vsdvalliance.org

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

Programs Serving both Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Victims are in Italics

Accomack County

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 3
Onancock, VA 23417-0003
877-787-1329
www.esva.net/~escadv

Albemarle County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA 22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Alexandria

Alexandria Domestic Violence Program
421 King Street, Suite 400
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-838-4911
www.alexandriava.gov/women/

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
421 King Street, Suite 400
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-683-7273 (hotline)
www.alexandriava.gov/women/

Allegheny County

Safehome Systems
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA 24426
540-965-3237
http://safehome24426.tripod.com

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
www.tapintohope.org

Amherst County

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA 24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Appomattox County

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA 24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Arlington County

Doorways for Women and Families
P.O. Box 100185
Arlington, VA 22210
703-237-0881
www.doorwaysva.org

Bethany House For Battered Spouses
6121 Lincolnia Road, Suite 303
Alexandria, VA 22312
703-658-3555
www.bhnv.org

Augusta County

New Directions Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Bath County

Safehome Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA 24426
540-965-3237
Toll Free: 877-393-3672
http://safehome24426.tripod.com

Bedford County

Bedford Domestic Violence Services
P.O. Box 783
Bedford, VA 24523
540-587-0970
www.co.bedford.va.us

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA 24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

Turning Point (The Salvation Army)
815 Salem Avenue SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-0400

YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Bland County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

Botetourt County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Turning Point (The Salvation Army)
815 Salem Avenue SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-0400

Bristol

Abuse Alternatives, Inc.
104 Memorial Drive
Bristol, TN 37620
423-652-9093
Toll Free: 800-987-6499
www.abusealternativesinc.org

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA 24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Brunswick County

Family Violence/Sexual Assault
Prevention Program
420 South Main Street
Emporia, VA 23847
800-838-8238

Buchanan County

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA 24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Hope House of Scott County
P.O. Box 1992
Gate City, VA 24251
888-250-4325
www.hopehousescottcounty.org

People, Incorporated of VA
Domestic and Sexual Violence Program
1173 W. Main Street
Abingdon, VA 24210
276-623-9000
877-697-9444
http://peopleinc.net

Buena Vista

Project Horizon
120 Varner Lane
Lexington, VA 24450
540-463-2594
www.projecthorizon.net

Campbell County

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA 24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Caroline County

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

Carroll County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

Charles City County

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
104 Roxbury Industrial Center
Charles City, VA 23030
804-966-5020
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

Charlotte County

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA 24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

Tri-County Community Action Agency
PO Box 799
South Boston, VA 24592
434-575-7916
www.tricountycaa.com

Charlottesville

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA 22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Chesapeake

Help and Emergency Response
P.O. Box 2187
Portsmouth, VA 23702-0187
757-485-1445
757-485-3384 (hotline)
www.hershelter.com

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA 23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Samaritan House
P.O. Box 2400, #226
Virginia Beach, VA 23450-2400
757-430-2120 PALS
757-631-0710
www.samaritanhouseva.org

Chesterfield County

Chesterfield County Domestic Violence
Resource Center
P.O. Box 40
Chesterfield, VA 23832-0040
804-768-4783
www.chesterfield.gov

Safe Harbor
P.O. Box 17996
Richmond, VA 23226
804-249-9470
www.SafeHarborShelter.com

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Clarke County

The Laurel Center
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA 22604
Office: 540-667-6160
24 Hour Hotline: 540-667-6466
www.thelaurelcenter.org

Clifton Forge

Safehome Systems
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA 24426
540-965-3237
Toll Free: 877-393-3672
http://safehome24426.tripod.com

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Covington

Safehome Systems
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA 24426
540-965-3237
Toll Free: 877-393-3672
http://safehome24426.tripod.com

Craig County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Culpeper County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA 22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
http://www.safejourneys.org

Danville

YWCA of Central Virginia
Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Dinwiddie

The James House
1016 Maplewood Ave
Hopewell, VA 23860
804-458-2840
www.thejameshouse.org

Emporia

Family Violence/Sexual Assault Prevention Program
420 South Main Street
Emporia, VA 23847
434-838-8238

Essex County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org

Fairfax

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

Fairfax County

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

Falls Church

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

Fauquier County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA 22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
http://www.safejourneys.org

Fauquier Domestic Violence Services
P.O. Box 3599
Warrenton, VA 20188
540-349-2719
540-349-3879 (Crisis Line)
www.fdvs.org

Floyd County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnrv.org

Fluvanna County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA 22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Franklin

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA 23439
800-969-4673
http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA 23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Franklin County

Franklin County Family Resource Center
P.O. Box 188
Rocky Mount, VA 24151-0188
540-483-1234
www.franklincountyva.org/shelter

Frederick County

The Laurel Center
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA 22604
Office: 540-667-6160
24 Hour Hotline: 540-667-6466
www.thelaurelcenter.org

Fredericksburg

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

Front Royal

Harmony Place
P.O. Box 1831
Front Royal, VA 22630-1831
540-635-9194
540-635-9062 (hotline)
www.harmonyplace.org

Galax

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

Giles County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnrv.org

Gloucester County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Goochland County

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Grayson County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

Greene County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA 22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Greensville County

Family Violence/Sexual Assault Prevention Program
420 South Main Street
Emporia, VA 23847
434-348-0100

Halifax County

Tri-County Community Action Agency
P.O. Box 799
South Boston, VA 24592
434-575-7916
www.tricountycaa.com

Hampton

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA 23669-0561
757-722-2261
757-723-7774 (hotline)
www.transitionsfvs.org

Hanover County

Hanover Safe Place
Ashland, VA 23005
Toll Free: 888-370-SAFE (7233)
Local Hotline: 804-752-2702
www.hanoversafeplace.com

Safe Harbor
P.O. Box 17996
Richmond, VA 23226
804-249-9470
www.SafeHarborShelter.com

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Harrisonburg

The Collins Center
P.O. Box 1473
Harrisonburg, VA 22803
540-434-2275
www.thecollinscenter.org

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

Henrico County

Safe Harbor
P.O. Box 17996
Richmond, VA 23226
804-249-9470
www.SafeHarborShelter.com

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Henry County

Citizens Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 352
Martinsville, VA 24114-0352
276-632-8701
www.cafv.info

Hopewell

The James House
1016 Maplewood Ave
Hopewell, VA 23860
804-458-2840
www.thejameshouse.org

YWCA Women's Advocacy Program
YWCA of Richmond
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Isle of Wight County

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

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

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA 23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

James City County

Avalon: A Center For Women And Children
P.O. Box 1079
Williamsburg, VA 23187-1079
757-258-5051 (hotline)
www.avaloncenter.org

King and Queen County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
104 Roxbury Industrial Center
Charles City, VA 23030
804-966-5020
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

King George County

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

King William County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
104 Roxbury Industrial Center
Charles City, VA 23030
804-966-5020
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

Lancaster County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org

Lee County

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA 24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Hope House of Scott County
P.O. Box 1992
Gate City, VA 24251
888-250-4325
www.hopehousescottcounty.org

Leesburg

Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)
105 East Market Street
Leesburg, Virginia 20176
703-777-6552
www.lcsj.org

Lexington

Project Horizon
120 Varner Lane
Lexington, VA 24450
540-463-2594
www.projecthorizon.net

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Loudoun County

Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)
105 East Market Street
Leesburg, Virginia 20176
703-777-6552
www.lcsj.org

Louisa County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA 22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Lunenburg County

Madeline's House
(Southside Center for Violence Prevention)
P.O. Box 563
Farmville, VA 23901
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.net

Lynchburg

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA 24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

YWCA of Central Virginia
Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Madison County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA 22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
http://www.safejourneys.org

Manassas

ACTS/Turning Points
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026-0074
703-221-4460
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service (SAVAS)
P.O. Box 4783
Woodbridge, VA 22194
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.savasofpwc.org

Manassas Park

ACTS/Turning Points
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026-0074
703-221-4460
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service (SAVAS)
P.O. Box 4783
Woodbridge, VA 22194
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.savasofpwc.org

Martinsville

Citizens Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 352
Martinsville, VA 24114-0352
276-632-8701
www.cafv.info

Mathews County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Mecklenburg County

Madeline's House
(Southside Center for Violence Prevention)
P.O. Box 563
Farmville, VA 23901
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.net

Middlesex County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Montgomery County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnrv.org

Nelson County

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA 24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
P.O. Box 6880
Charlottesville, VA 22906
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

New Kent County

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
104 Roxbury Industrial Center
Charles City, VA 23030
804-966-5020
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

Newport News

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA 23669-0561
757-722-2261
757-723-7774 (hotline)
www.transitionsfvs.org

Norfolk

Help and Emergency Response
P.O. Box 2187
Portsmouth, VA 23702-0187
757-485-1445
757-485-3384 (hotline)
www.hershelter.com

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA 23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Samaritan House
P.O. Box 2400, #226
Virginia Beach, VA 23450-2400
757-430-2120 PALS
757-631-0710
www.samaritanhouseva.org

YWCA of Southampton Roads
Women In Crisis Program
5215 Colley Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23508
757-625-4248
757-625-5570 – hotline
ywca@ywca-shr.org

Northampton County

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 3
Onancock, VA 23417-0003
877-787-1329
www.esva.net/~escadv

Northumberland County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org

Norton

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA 24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org
Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA 24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Hope House of Scott County
P.O. Box 1992
Gate City, VA 24251
888-250-4325
www.hopehousescottcounty.org

Nottoway County

Madeline's House
(Southside Center for Violence Prevention)
P.O. Box 563
Farmville, VA 23901
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.net

Onancock

Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 3
Onancock, VA 23417-0003
877-787-1329
www.esva.net/~escadv

Orange County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA 22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
http://www.safejourneys.org

Page County

CHOICES Council on Domestic Violence for Page County
216 W. Main Street
Luray, VA 22835
540-743-4414
www.choicesofpagecounty.org

Patrick County

Citizens Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 352
Martinsville, VA 24114-0352
276-632-8701
www.cafv.info

Petersburg

The James House
1016 Maplewood Ave
Hopewell, VA 23860
804-458-2840
www.thejameshouse.org

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Pittsylvania County

YWCA of Central Virginia
Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
888-528-1041
www.lynchburgywca.org

Poquoson

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9848
www.visitthecenter.org

Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA 23669-0561
757-722-2261
757-723-7774 (hotline)
www.transitionsfvs.org

Portsmouth

Help and Emergency Response
P.O. Box 2187
Portsmouth, VA 23702-0187
757-485-1445
757-485-3384 (hotline)
www.hershelter.com

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA 23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Samaritan House
P.O. Box 2400, #226
Virginia Beach, VA 23450-2400
757-430-2120 PALS
757-631-0710
www.samaritanhouseva.org

YWCA of Southampton Roads
Women In Crisis Program
5215 Colley Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23508
757-625-4248
757-625-5570 – hotline
www.ywca-shr.org

Powhatan County

Powhatan Department of Social Services
3908 Old Buckingham Road, Suite 2
Powhatan, VA 23139
804-598-5630

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Prince Edward County

Madeline's House
(Southside Center for Violence Prevention)
P.O. Box 563
Farmville, VA 23901
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.net

Prince William County

ACTS/Turning Points
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026-0074
703-221-4460
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service (SAVAS)
P.O. Box 4783
Woodbridge, VA 22194
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.savasofpwc.org

Pulaski County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnrv.org

Radford

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
800-788-1123
www.wrcnrv.org

Rappahannock County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA 22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
http://www.safejourneys.org

Richmond

Safe Harbor
P.O. Box 17996
Richmond, VA 23226
804-249-9470
www.SafeHarborShelter.com

YWCA of Richmond
6 North 5th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Richmond County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org

Roanoke

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Turning Point (The Salvation Army)
815 Salem Avenue SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-0400

Roanoke County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Sexual Assault Response Program
Crisis Line of Central Virginia
P.O. Box 3074
Lynchburg, VA 24503
434-947-7422
434-947-RAPE (7273)
www.crisislineofcentralvirginia.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Turning Point (The Salvation Army)
815 Salem Avenue SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-0400

Rockbridge County

Project Horizon
120 Varner Lane
Lexington, VA 24450
540-463-2594
www.projecthorizon.net

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Rockingham County

The Collins Center
(Formerly Citizens Against Sexual Assault)
P.O. Box 1473
Harrisonburg, VA 22803
540-432-6430
540-434-2275 (hotline)
www.thecollinscenter.org

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

Rocky Mount

Franklin County Family Resource Center
P.O. Box 188
Rocky Mount, VA 24151-0188
540-483-5088
540-483-1234 (hotline)
www.franklincountyva.org/shelter

Turning Point (The Salvation Army)
815 Salem Avenue SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-0400

Russell County

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA 24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Hope House of Scott County
P.O. Box 1992
Gate City, VA 24251
888-250-4325
www.hopehousescottcounty.org

People, Incorporated of VA
Domestic and Sexual Violence Program
1173 W. Main Street
Abingdon, VA 24210
276-623-9000
877-697-9444
http://peopleinc.net

Salem

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Turning Point (The Salvation Army)
815 Salem Avenue SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-0400

Scott County

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA 24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA 24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Hope House of Scott County
P.O. Box 1992
Gate City, VA 24251
888-250-4325
www.hopehousescottcounty.org

Shenandoah

CHOICES Council on Domestic Violence for Page County
216 W. Main Street
Luray, VA 22835
540-743-4414
www.choicesofpagecounty.org

Shenandoah County

Response, Inc.
P.O. Box 287
Woodstock, VA 22664-0287
540-459-5161
www.response2abuse.com

Smithfield

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA 23439
800-969-4673
http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/

Smyth County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

Southampton County

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA 23439
800-969-4673
http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA 23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Spotsylvania County

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

Stafford County

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 1276
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-371-1666
www.rcasa.org

Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9373
Toll Free: 877-734-7238
www.rcdv.com

Stanley

CHOICES Council on Domestic Violence for Page County
216 W. Main Street
Luray, VA 22835
540-743-4414
www.choicesofpagecounty.org

Staunton

New Directions Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Suffolk

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA 23439
800-969-4673
http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/

Help and Emergency Response
P.O. Box 2187
Portsmouth, VA 23702-0187
757-485-1445
757-485-3384 (hotline)
www.hershelter.com

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA 23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

Surry County

The Genieve Shelter
P.O. Box 1585
Suffolk, VA 23439
800-969-4673
http://home.earthlink.net/~genieve88/

Sussex County

Family Violence/Sexual Assault Prevention Program
420 South Main Street
Emporia, VA 23847
800-838-8238

Tazewell County

Family Crisis Services
P.O. Box 188
North Tazewell, VA 24630
800-390-9484
www.clinchvalleycaa.org

Troutville

Turning Point (The Salvation Army)
815 Salem Avenue SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-0400

Vienna

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

Vinton

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-7273
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action Against Poverty
Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2868
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
540-345-6781
Toll Free: 800-915-8164
www.tapintohope.org

Turning Point (The Salvation Army)
815 Salem Avenue SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-0400

Virginia Beach

Help and Emergency Response
P.O. Box 2187
Portsmouth, VA 23702-0187
757-485-1445
757-485-3384 (hotline)
www.hershelter.com

Response Sexual Assault Support
Services of the YWCA
5215 Colley Ave
Norfolk, VA 23510-1220
757-622-4300
www.ywca-shr.org

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

YWCA of Southampton Roads
Women In Crisis Program
5215 Colley Avenue,
Norfolk, VA 23508
757-625-4248
757-625-5570 – hotline
www.ywca-shr.org

Warren County

Harmony Place
P.O. Box 1831
Front Royal, VA 22630-1831
540-635-9194
540-635-9062 (hotline)
www.harmonyplace.org

Warrenton

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA 22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
www.safejourneys.org

Fauquier Domestic Violence Services
P.O. Box 3599
Warrenton, VA 20188
540-349-2719
540-349-3879 (Crisis Line)
www.fdvs.org

Washington County

Abuse Alternatives
104 Memorial Drive
Bristol, TN 37620
423-652-9093
Toll Free: 800-987-6499
www.abusealternativesinc.org

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA 24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Hope House of Scott County
P.O. Box 1992
Gate City, VA 24251
888-250-4325
www.hopehousescottcounty.org

Waynesboro

New Directions Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Westmoreland County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
www.havenshelter.org

Williamsburg

Avalon: A Center for Women and Children
P.O. Box 1079
Williamsburg, VA 23187-1079
757-258-5051
www.avaloncenter.org

Winchester

The Laurel Center
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA 22604
Office: 540-667-6160
24 Hour Hotline: 540-667-6466
www.thelaurelcenter.org

Wise County

Crisis Center
P.O. Box 642
Bristol, VA 24203
Line 1: 276-466-2312
Line 2: 276-628-7731
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Family Crisis Support Services
P.O. Box 692
Norton, VA 24273
800-877-3416
www.family-crisis.com

Hope House of Scott County
P.O. Box 1992
Gate City, VA 24251
888-250-4325
www.hopehousescottcounty.org

Woodbridge

ACTS/Turning Points
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026-0074
703-221-4460
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service (SAVAS)
P.O. Box 4783
Woodbridge, VA 22194
703-368-4141 (hotline)
www.savasofpwc.org

Wythe County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24383-0612
800-613-6145
www.frc-inc.org

York County

Avalon: A Center for Women and Children
P.O. Box 1079
Williamsburg, VA 23187-1079
757-258-5051
www.avaloncenter.org

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
11030 Warwick Blvd.
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA 23669-0561
757-723-7774
www.transitionsfvs.org

(Source- Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, updated November, 2011. For a current list of all accredited and non-accredited domestic and sexual violence programs, visit the Action Alliance's website at www.vsdvalliance.org)

Appendix D - Certified Batterer Intervention Programs

ACTS/Turning Points/Men's Program
3900 Acts Lane
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026
Office: (703) 221-4460 (ext. 217)
Fax: (703) 221-3585
BIP Director: Chris Short
actsturningpoints@comcast.net
Website: www.actspwc.org
Service area(s): Prince William, surrounding

Arlington County Department of Human Services
Arlington County Abuser Intervention Services
2100 Washington Blvd., 3rd Floor
Arlington, VA 22204
Office: (703) 228-1513
Fax: (703) 228-1171
BIP Director: Maurice Hendrix
Mhendrix@arlingtonva.us
Service area(s): Arlington County

Blue Ridge Counseling Services
123 South Poston Street
Marion, VA 24354
Office: (276) 783-9040
Fax: (276)782-9567
BIP Director: David R. Boehm
blueridgedoc@aol.com
Service area(s): Smyth, Wythe, Grayson, Carroll

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

Change in Action
12884 Harbor Drive, Suite 203
Woodbridge, VA 22192
Office: (703) 966-2618
BIP Director: Laura Stokes
lstokes@changeinaction.org
Website: www.changeinaction.org
Service area(s): Prince William, Manassas, Stafford

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

Commonwealth Catholic Charities
1512 Willow Lawn Drive
Richmond, VA 23230
Office: (804) 285-5900
Fax: (804) 285-9130
BIP Director: Susan Whiteside
Susan_whiteside@cccofva.org
Website: www.cccofva.org
Service area(s): Richmond metro, Louisa, Charlottesville, Orange

Domestic Violence Interventions, LLC
7400 Beaufont Springs Drive, Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23225
Office: (804) 651-3111
Fax : (804) 433-3823
BIP Director: Connie Brown-Williams
Service area(s): Richmond metro, Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudoun

Fairfax County Office of Women & Domestic and Sexual Violence Services
ADAPT – Anger & Domestic Abuse Prevention Treatment
12000 Government Center Parkway, #339
Fairfax, VA 22035
Office: (703) 324-9497
Fax: (703) 324-3959
BIP Director: Sam Bachman
Sam.bachman@fairfaxcounty.gov
Website: www.adapt.clinicprn.org
Service area(s): Fairfax, Falls Church, Vienna, Herndon, Clifton

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

Frank D. Manners & Associates, Inc.
5412 Glenside Drive, Suite A
Richmond, VA 23228
Office: (804) 672-8390
Fax: (804) 672-8393
BIP Director: Frank D. Manners
fdmanners@aol.com
Service area(s): Richmond and Tri-cities

New Day Counseling
16120 Dumfries Road
P.O. Box 160
Dumfries, VA 22025
Office: (703) 987-8531
Fax: (703) 680-7174
BIP Director: Sandra Jackson
sjnewday@comcast.net
Service area(s):Prince William

New Life Substance Abuse & Behavioral Consultants, Inc.
2697 International Parkway
Parkway One, Suite 204-1
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
Office: (757) 486-1143
Fax: (757) 486-1663
BIP Director: Brad Taylor
newlifesac@cox.net
Website: www.newlifesabc.com
Service area(s): Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, North Carolina

Northern Virginia Family Services
Multicultural Human Services Programs
6400 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 110
Falls Church, VA 22046
Office: (703) 533-3302
Fax: (703) 237-2083
BIP Director: Cyndy Dailey
cdaily@nvfs.org
Website: www.nvfs.org
Service area(s): Northern Virginia

OAR of Fairfax County
Violence Intervention Program
10640 Page Avenue, Suite 250
Fairfax, VA 22303
Office: (703) 246-3033
Fax: (703) 273-7554
BIP Director: Brandon Cosby
bcosby@oarfairfax.org
Website: www.oarfairfax.org
Service area(s): Northern Virginia

Pinnacle Behavioral Health
20915 Ashburn Road, Suite 200
Ashburn, VA 20147
Office: (703) 665-0949
Fax: (703) 665-0949
BIP Director: Mike Vazzana
mvazzana@pinnbh.com
Website: www.pinnbh.com
Service area(s): Loudoun

Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence
Fresh Start Men's Program
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
Office: (540) 785-6299
Fax: (540) 373-0794
BIP Director: Anthony P. Ludwig
anthonyl@rcdv.com
Service area(s): King George, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Fredericksburg

Skinner Holistic Health Corporation
158 Pleasant Shade Drive
Emporia, VA 23847
Office: (434) 348-9071
Fax: (434) 336-0835
BIP Director: Marvin E. Skinner
skinpoknights@telpage.net
Service area(s): Emporia, Brunswick, Greenville, Sussex

Information from the Virginia Batterer Intervention Program Certification Board (August 28, 2010).

Appendix E - Local Fatality Review Teams

Chesterfield County Intimate Partner and Family Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Patricia Jones-Turner
Coordinator
Chesterfield County Domestic and Sexual Violence Resource Center
(804) 706-1272
JonesTurnerP@chesterfield.gov

Colonial Area Family and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team
(James City County, Poquoson, Williamsburg, York County)
For more information contact:
Lt. Penny Diggs
York-Poquoson Sheriff's Office
diggsp@yorkcounty.gov
Randy Walton
Colonial Services Board
rwalton@colonialcsb.org

Fairfax County Domestic Violence Fatality Review
For more information contact:
Sam Bachman
Acting Domestic Violence Coordinator
Fairfax County
(703) 324-9497
sam.bachman@fairfaxcounty.gov

Four Rivers Regional Fatality Review Partnership
(New Kent, Charles City, King William, and King and Queen Counties and the Town of West Point)
For more information contact:
Gwen Kitson
Program Director
Project Hope
(804) 966-8732
gkitson@quinrivers.org

Franklin County Family Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Cindy Treadway
Director, Franklin County Family Resource Center
(540) 483-5088
cindytreadway@franklincountyva.org

Hampton Family Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Marcy Wright
Executive Director
Transitions Family Violence Services
(757) 722-2261
mwright@transitionsfvs.org

Henrico County Family Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Beth C. Bonniwell
Domestic Violence Coordinator – Criminal Investigations Division of Police, County of Henrico
(804) 501-5732
bon@co.henrico.va.us

Lynchburg City Family Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Susan Clark
Victim Witness Director
Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Lynchburg
(434) 455-3766
sclark@ocalynchburg.com

Mathews County Family Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Sheriff Danny Howlett
(804) 725-7177
sheriff@co.mathews.va.us

Monticello Area Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team
(Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville)
For more information contact:
Jon Zug
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, Albemarle County
(434) 972-4072
jzug@albemarle.org

Newport News Fatality and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Synetheia N. Newby
Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney - Victim/Witness
(757) 926-7257
snewby@nngov.com

Norfolk Family Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Philip G. Evans
Senior Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk
(757) 664-4815
Phil.Evans@norfolk.gov

Northern Neck/Essex Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team
(Counties of Essex, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland)
For more information contact:
Marcie Lawhead
Special Agent, Virginia State Police
(804) 553-3539
vafinest1@gmail.com

Pulaski County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Mary Beth Pulsifer
Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
(540) 639-9592
communityoutreach@wrcnrv.org

City of Richmond Child and Family Violence Fatality Review Team
For more information contact:
Mary Langer
Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Richmond
(804) 646-2949
langerme@ci.richmond.va.us

Roanoke Valley Regional Family and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team
(County of Roanoke, Cities of Roanoke and Salem, Town of Vinton)
For more information contact:
Melissa Ratcliff Harper
Forensic Nurse Examiner
Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital
(540) 521-0365 or (540) 266-6025
mrharper@carilionclinic.org

Washington/Bristol Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team
(County of Washington, City of Bristol)
For more information contact:
Heather R. Howard
Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, Washington County
(276) 676-6291
hhoward@bvunet.net

From the Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (October 19, 2011)

Appendix F - Additional Resources

State Resources

Prevent Child Abuse Virginia
(804) 359-6166
(800) CHILDREN
www.preventchildabuseva.org

Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police
www.vachiefs.org

Virginia Association of Community Services Boards
www.vacsb.org

Virginia Sheriffs' Association
http://virginiasheriffs.org

Virginia Batterer Intervention Program Certification Board
www.vabipboard.org

Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association
www.vccja.org

Virginia Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund
www.cicf.state.va.us

Virginia Legal Aid Society
www.vlas.org

Virginia Poverty Law Center
www.vplc.org

Virginia State Crime Commission
http://vscc.virginia.gov

National Resources

American Bar Association Commission on Domestic and Sexual Violence
(312) 988-5522
www.americanbar.org/groups/domestic_violence.html

Battered Women's Justice Project
(800) 903-0111
www.bwjp.org

Futures Without Violence (formerly Family Violence Prevention Fund)
(415) 678-5500
www.futureswithoutviolence.org

National Center on Elder Abuse
(302) 831-3525
www.ncea.aoa.gov

National Center on Full Faith and Credit
(703) 312-7922
www.fullfaithandcredit.org

National Center for Victims of Crime
(800) 394-2255
(703) 276-2880
www.ncvc.org

National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL)
(608) 255-0539
www.ncall.us

National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women
(800) 903-0111
(215) 351-0010
www.ncdbw.org

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
(303) 839-1852
www.ncadv.org

National Council on Child Abuse and Family Violence
(800) 222-2000
(202) 429-6695
www.nccafv.org

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
(775) 784-6012
www.ncjfcj.org

National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence
www.dvalianza.org

National Network to End Domestic Violence
(202) 543-5566
www.nnedv.org

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
(800) 537-2238
www.nrcdv.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
(877) 739-3895
(717) 909-0710
www.nsvrc.org

National Stalking Resource Center
(202) 467-8700
www.ncvc.org/src/

Office on Violence Against Women, United States Department of Justice
(202) 307-6026
www.usdoj.gov/ovw

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)
(800) 656-HOPE
www.rainn.org

National Hotlines

National Center on Elder Abuse Help Hotline
1-800-677-1116
www.ncea.aoa.gov

National Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
1-800-787-3224 (TTY)
www.ndvh.org

National Sexual Assault Hotline
1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

National Stalking Resource Center
1-800–FYI–CALL (M-F 8:30 a.m. - 8:30 p.m. EST)
gethelp@ncvc.org

National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline
1-866-331-9474
1-866-331-8453 TTY
www.loveisrespect.org