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

Enclosed is the 2017 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia, prepared by the Office of the Attorney General pursuant to Virginia Code § 2.2-515.1 with contributions from state, local, and non-profit partners.

The Report uses current statewide data to update you and your committees on our successes in reducing domestic and sexual violence and to note the areas where more attention is required. The Report highlights some of the 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. It presents an overview of programs and services available to domestic violence and sexual assault survivors as well as the major funding sources for those resources. Finally, the Report includes extensive contact information for national, state, and local agencies and programs that work with or provide resources to survivors of sexual and domestic violence.

We should be proud of the work done and the commitment shown by dozens of state, local, and federal partners, but it is clear that there is still a great deal of work before us to effectively address domestic and sexual violence in the Commonwealth of Virginia. I am confident that Virginia will continue to support programs and initiatives to promote safety for victims and to hold offenders accountable.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mark R. Herring".

Mark R. Herring
Attorney General

2017 Annual Report

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia



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Attorney General of Virginia
Office of the Attorney General

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia

2017 Annual Report

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Domestic Violence Initiatives

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*Electronic copies of the Attorney General's
2017 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual
Violence in Virginia may be downloaded from
the Office of the Attorney General's website at
www.ag.virginia.gov.*

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

Attorney General's Message

Every person in Virginia has the right to live free from fear of sexual and domestic violence. These crimes can leave a lasting impact on survivors, their families, and our communities, but by intervening early and connecting survivors and vulnerable people with the resources they need, we can help break the cycle of violence and prevent re-victimization. Victims of domestic violence must know that there is a strong network of resources and caring individuals who want to help them.

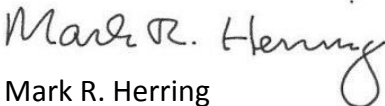
I would like to thank the following agencies and organizations for helping to provide that network of resources and for their contributions to this report: the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council, the Virginia Department of Corrections, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Virginia Department of Health, the Virginia State Police, the Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia, the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of Virginia, the Virginia Center on Aging, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.

In addition to these state-level organizations, local domestic and sexual violence programs throughout Virginia are on the front lines, leading our prevention, education, and awareness efforts and addressing the needs of survivors through advocacy services, safety planning, court accompaniment, and counseling. My team and I are proud to work collaboratively with these agencies and organizations to prevent and respond to these tragic crimes.

Throughout 2017, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) and collaborating agencies and organizations continued to sponsor trainings and collaborate on projects and initiatives including Vision 21, sexual assault kit testing, human trafficking and Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP). In addition, the OAG received funding for a three year project to establish and operate a human trafficking task force in the Hampton Roads region in conjunction with Samaritan House in Virginia Beach, as well as a Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) grant to continue with testing of Physical Evidence Recovery Kits (PERKS).

The following report details some of the tremendous work being done by local and state agencies throughout the Commonwealth. It also presents a snapshot of where we have been and where we are in our efforts to reduce sexual and domestic violence. We should be proud of our efforts, but as you will see, our work is far from done. As Virginians, we must do all we can to prevent these devastating crimes from occurring, and must ensure that survivors have a robust network of support and resources in their communities. Working together, we can give survivors, their families, and their communities the hope, support, and assistance they need.

Sincerely,



Mark R. Herring

Executive Summary

Domestic and sexual violence affect our families, homes, communities, schools, and workplaces on a daily basis. Domestic and sexual violence impact all socio-economic levels, cultures, and religions. 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 2016, there were more than 62,000 calls to domestic and sexual violence hotlines across the state.¹ A total of 3,150 adults and 2,582 children received 191,759 nights of emergency or temporary shelter due to domestic violence; however, 1,987 families requesting shelter services were turned away due to lack of shelter space.² A total of 55,911 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.³

During the 2017 Session, the General Assembly passed legislation to continue to improve and strengthen laws surrounding domestic and sexual violence. The General Assembly passed bills this past session expanding access to the Address Confidentiality Program (HB 2217) for victims of sexual assault and human trafficking and creating an Application Assistant program to provide access to ACP via local domestic and sexual violence programs and victim witness assistance programs. Victims' rights in sexual assault cases were also addressed legislatively, with the requirement that investigating law enforcement agencies advise victims of their rights regarding the status of physical evidence recovery kits (PERKs) (HB 2127). The law requires victim notification at least sixty days in advance of kit destruction, a kit must be stored an additional ten years following the victim's written objection to its destruction, and victims should not be charged for kit collection or storage.

In 2017, 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, stalking, and human trafficking. For example:

- The Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) expanded eligibility criteria to include victims of human trafficking and sexual violence in addition to victims of domestic violence and stalking. ACP also changed the length of certification to three years and created an Application Assistant Program to allow community and systems-based advocates to receive specialized ACP training and provide initial application screening to streamline application processing and provide an additional resource to victims in the Commonwealth. In 2017, Virginia hosted the 2nd annual National Association of Confidential Address Programs (NACAP) conference.
- The OAG partnered with Samaritan House in Virginia Beach and Homeland Security to create the Hampton Roads Human Trafficking Task force, a regional work group which encompasses five localities (Newport News, Hampton, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Chesapeake) as well as the Virginia State Police and the US Attorney's Office.

¹ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata Report 2016* (2017).

² *Id.*

³ Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

- The first regional training for the Sexual Assault Kit Testing Initiative (SAKI) was held October 11-12, 2017, at the Virginia State Police Academy in Chesterfield with 80 attendees from Alexandria, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Henrico, Richmond and Virginia Beach. National trainers Patricia Powers and Jim Markey from the Sexual Assault Kit Testing Initiative presented on cold case investigation and prosecution.
- The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) administers Violence Against Women Act funding known as VSTOP funds in Virginia. With VSTOP funding the following was able to happen in Virginia:
 - In 2016, a solicitation for new initiatives was released and seven new projects were awarded funds to begin January 1, 2017. Of these projects, two focused on legal assistance and advocacy for immigrant victims of sexual and domestic violence. Two additional projects were awarded funds to assist in the management and coordination of lethality assessment programs.
 - 627 training events were funded through VSTOP in 2016, training a total of 12,916 allied professionals and volunteers in Virginia. Common training topics included: Domestic Violence Overview, Prosecuting Crimes Against Women, Dynamics and Services, Advocate Response, Safety Planning for Victims/Survivors, Law Enforcement Response, and Confidentiality.
 - Victim services sub-grantees provided services to 2,025 victims of sexual violence, 10,366 victims of domestic violence, and 1,087 victims of stalking in 2016. Grant-funded staff provided 2,720 services to secondary victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This includes counseling services to 4,150 victims and criminal justice support to 6,232 victims.
 - Finally, VSTOP-funded law enforcement officers investigated 1,512 cases related to domestic, sexual, and/or dating violence and stalking and VSTOP-funded prosecutors handled 1,345 cases of sexual violence, 1,830 cases of domestic violence, and 12 cases of stalking.
- The VCU Virginia Center on Aging (VCoA) was awarded VSTOP funding for calendar years 2017 and 2018 for a statewide project to enhance the law enforcement response to violence against older women in a comprehensive manner by providing trainings at the executive, supervisor, and detective/officer levels. Underlying all trainings is consideration of the significant and growing impact of abuse in later life on our communities, the dynamics of abuse, the unique and specific needs of older women who are victims of violence, unconscious ageist biases which can affect response, and the importance of multidisciplinary collaboration.

In addition, these agencies and organizations identified and collected data on family and intimate partner violence-related fatalities, domestic and sexual violence-related 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.

As we enter 2017, 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.

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, ethnic groups, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Domestic and sexual violence also impact the community as a whole - from our homes and neighborhoods to our schools and workplaces. In addition, these crimes 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 other allied professionals.

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 allocation of resources at both state and local levels. 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.”⁴

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

⁴ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2013).

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."⁵

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

⁵ "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.

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.⁶ 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 incest, statutory rape, indecent exposure, and attempted sexual offenses.⁷

Domestic Violence-Related Homicides⁸

The ultimate tragedy in any family or community is the occurrence of an untimely or avoidable death. In its ongoing surveillance of domestic violence homicides, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) compiles data on family and intimate partner homicides that occur in Virginia. The Family and Intimate Partner (FIP) Homicide Surveillance Project is a public health effort for understanding the scope of fatal domestic violence in Virginia. The project uses six case types to differentiate categories of fatal domestic violence. Cases in the project are deaths deemed by the OCME to be a homicide after a medico-legal death investigation. Since deaths are identified by newspaper surveillance and OCME records, numbers may differ from data reported by law enforcement agencies and the Virginia Division of Health Statistics. Further, given the retroactive nature of this program, case analysis is a continuing process, and data included in this report may continue to be entered and updated within the program’s databases as new data becomes available.

Since surveillance began in 1999, a total of 2,301 people in Virginia have lost their lives to domestic and dating violence. A review of homicide data from 2015 (the latest year for which data is available), collected as part of the OCME’s Family and Intimate Partner (FIP) Homicide Surveillance Program, indicates that there were 124 FIP homicides, representing 32% of all homicides (388) in Virginia in 2015. This represents a 10% increase in the number of FIP homicides from 2014. Percentages of homicides attributed to family and intimate partner violence as remained relatively consistent, with minimal shifts up or down over the years.

⁶ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia*, 2016 (2017).

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2012* (2013) (website accessed November 15, 2013).

⁸ Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, 2017. Information is from a review of the 2015 IPV Homicide Data as 2016 data has not been finalized at the time of publication.

Figure 1: Number of Homicides and Family and Intimate Partner (FIP) Homicides, and Percent of Homicides Attributed to Family or Intimate Partner Violence Virginia (N=3,838): 2006-2015

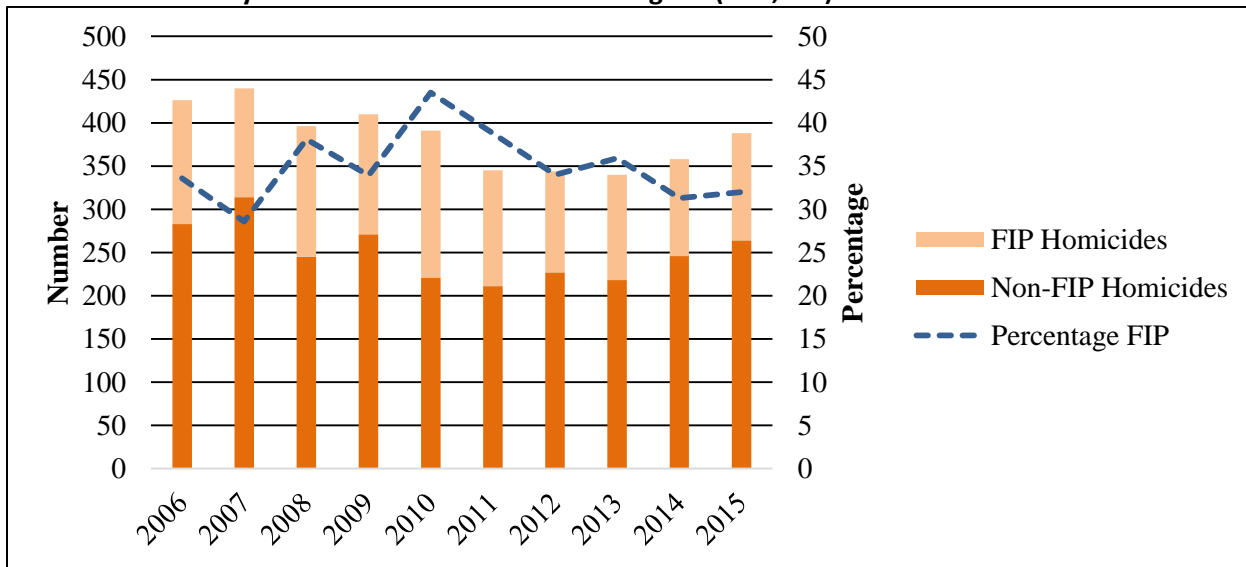


Table 1 below provides a five year look at trends in family and intimate partner homicide in Virginia. Overall, the table reveals that after 2011 intimate partner homicide was the most frequent type of domestic violence, followed by intimate partner associated homicide. Violence among family members increased over the five-year period, reflecting roughly one in five domestic violence deaths in Virginia in 2015. The deaths of children at the hands of their caretakers varied from 13.4% to 17.2% during that time period. Family associated deaths and elder deaths by caretakers are relatively rare events in Virginia

Table 1: Family and Intimate Partner Homicide in Virginia, 2011-2015, by type of Homicide

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intimate Partner	48	35.8	41	35.0	47	38.5	48	42.9	55	44.4
Intimate Partner Associated	49	36.6	29	24.8	29	23.8	26	23.2	26	21.0
Family	16	11.9	24	20.5	18	14.8	20	17.9	20	16.1
Child by Caretaker	18	13.4	20	17.1	21	17.2	16	14.3	17	13.7
Family Associated	2	1.5	3	2.6	6	4.9	2	1.8	6	4.8
Elder by Caretaker	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	134	100.0	117	100.0	122	100.0	112	100.0	124	100.0

Domestic Violence-Related Offenses

Domestic violence may result in or be a factor in any number of violent crimes. In 2016, approximately 21% of 19,135 violent crimes committed in Virginia and reported to law enforcement agencies were committed against family members or intimate dating partners.⁹

Assaults

Of the 19,135 violent crimes reported in 2016, there were 8,669 aggravated assault offenses with 10,361 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, 27% were committed against family members or dating partners.¹⁰ There is no statistical change in aggravated assaults from 2016 to 2017.

In 2016, 24,214 arrests were made across the Commonwealth for assault and battery against a family or household member.¹¹ Of the charges filed, 4,842 (20%) resulted in convictions.¹² Of these arrests, a significant number of individuals were charged as repeat offenders. There were 1,740 felony charges for third or subsequent offenses of assault and battery against a family or household member resulting in 922 convictions.¹³ Felony convictions for assault and battery against a family or household member increased by 40% from 2015 to 2016. 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.”¹⁴ In Virginia, stalking is defined by the Code of Virginia as “any person...who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at

Types of Technology Used for Stalking

- Texting
- Sexting
- Use of social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) - Social media can be used to harass the victim, to create false accounts solely for the purpose of posting negative, threatening, degrading messages to or about the victim, or to create fake accounts pretending to be the victim or sending messages as the victim.
- Impersonating the victim online to create online sex ads or solicit sex online
- Using GPS tracking to follow the victim and/or track where the victim goes

From the National Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime, *Use of Technology to Stalk and the Workplace*, www.victimsofcrime.org

⁹ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2016* (2017). 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.

¹⁰ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2016* (2017).

¹¹ Data from the Virginia State Police (November 7, 2017). 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.

¹² Data from the Virginia State Police (November 7, 2017). See Appendix A. Conviction information is based upon disposition data available as of October 31, 2016.

¹³ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2016* (2017).

¹⁴ Stalking Resource Center, The National Center for Victims of Crime, *Stalking Fact Sheet*, www.ncvc.org (accessed November 14, 2016).

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).

Each year an estimated 7.5 million people in the United States are victims of stalking.¹⁵ Sixty-six percent of female victims and 44% of male victims of stalking are stalked by a current or former intimate partner. Intimate partner stalkers frequently approach their targets and their behaviors escalate quickly. Forty-six percent of stalking victims experience at least one unwanted contact per week. Eleven percent of stalking victims have been stalked for five or more years.¹⁶

During 2016 a total of 641 arrests were made for stalking in Virginia resulting in 144 convictions, a 30% increase over 2015.¹⁷ The majority of stalking cases resulted in non-convictions (435 cases or 77%).¹⁸

Data indicates an increase (15%) in EPOs for acts of violence, force, or threat from 2014 to 2015. From January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2015, 18,578 emergency protective orders (EPOs) were issued for acts of violence, force, or threat. Based upon the most recent data available for 2016, from January 1, 2016, to June 30, 2016, 8,817 EPOs were issued.¹⁹ There were 1,047 arrests and 353 convictions for violating a protective order for acts of violence, force, or threat.²⁰ This represents a 5% increase in arrests and a 12% increase in convictions.

Sex Offenses

The total number of violent crimes reported in 2016 includes 5,220 forcible sex offenses involving 5,529 victims.²¹

- In 2016, there were **1,269 adult and juvenile arrests** for sexual offenses including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape. Of these arrests, fifteen percent were juvenile arrests.
- **Just over one half** (56%) of reported victims of forcible sex offenses, both male and female, were under the age of eighteen.
- Approximately **one in three** (33%) of the reported forcible sex offenses were committed against family members or intimate dating partners.
- Sex offenses still remain largely unreported to law enforcement. Three quarters of victims (77%) who sought crisis services for an incident within 30 days of the incident reported it to law enforcement in Virginia.

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 (85%) were female.²² Just over half (56%) of reported victims, both male and

female, were under the age of eighteen.²³ Approximately one in three (33%) of the reported forcible sex offenses involved offenses committed against family members or intimate dating partners.²⁴

¹⁵ Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime, *Stalking Fact Sheet*, www.ncvc.org (accessed November 14, 2016).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ Data from the Virginia State Police (November 7, 2017). The data includes arrests and convictions for misdemeanor and felony violations of the stalking statute, § 18.2-60.3. See Appendix A.

¹⁸ Data from the Virginia State Police (November 7, 2017). The conviction data includes arrests for misdemeanor and felony violations of the stalking statute, § 18.2-60.3. See Appendix A.

¹⁹ E-Magistrate reporting data provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

²⁰ Data from the Virginia State Police (November 7, 2017). The conviction data includes arrests for misdemeanor and felony violations of the stalking statute, Virginia Code § 18.2-60.3. See Appendix A.

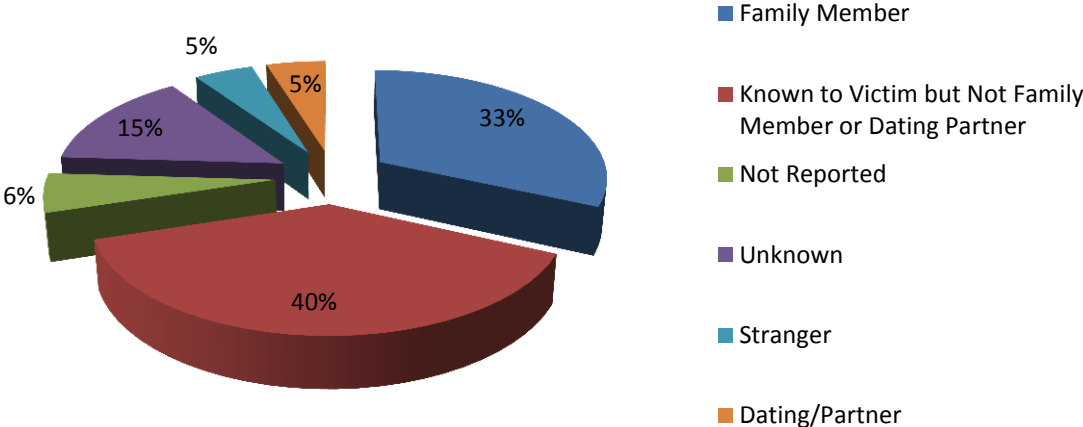
²¹ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2016* (2017).

²² Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2016* (2017).

²³ *Id.* The number for victims under the age of 18 reflects victims in the 0-17 age range.

The majority of forcible sex offenses (73%) 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 (33%). Of the remaining offenses reported, 15% were committed by unknown/unreported assailants and 5% were committed by strangers.²⁵ (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Forcible Sex Offenses--Relationship to the Offender, 2016



Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2016* (2017).

Of the forcible sex offenses reported by law enforcement agencies in 2016, 1,691 were forcible rapes or attempted rapes, resulting in 1,708 victims.²⁶ Approximately one-third (32%) of the forcible rapes reported were committed against male and female victims under the age of 18. Another 28% were committed against females between the ages of 18 and 24.²⁷ As shown in Figure 3, approximately one third of offenders (36%) were between the ages of 18 and 29.

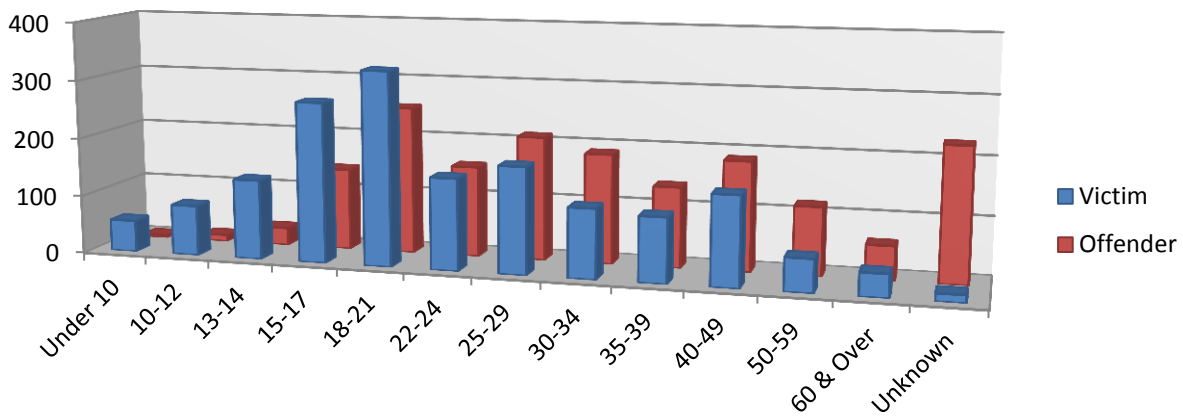
²⁴ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2016* (2017).

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2016* (2017).

Figure3: Forcible Rape, Victims and Offenders by Age



Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia*, 2016 (2017).

In addition, the majority (68%) of forcible sex offenses reported in 2016 occurred in a residence or home (Table 1)

TABLE 2: Number of Forcible Sex Offenses – Most Reported Locations of Offense, 2016

Location	Forcible Rape (n=1691)	Forcible Sodomy (n=599)	Sexual Assault w/Object (n=420)	Forcible Fondling (n=2510)
Residence/Home	1213	441	279	1637
School/College	37	3	5	38
Highway/Road/Alley	61	18	20	123
Hotel/Motel	97	81	10	42
Field/Woods	45	10	6	23
Parking Lot/Garage	56	16	5	56

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia*, 2016 (2017).

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. Further, according to information collected by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance in 2016, three quarters (73%) of the individuals who sought domestic violence advocacy services, who had been assaulted within the past 30 days in Virginia had reported the presenting domestic violence experience to law enforcement. Similarly, approximately 77% of those individuals who sought

sexual violence crisis services in Virginia had reported the incident to law enforcement, who had experienced the assault within the past 30 days.

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 or in cases where a petitioner has been subjected to an act of violence, force, or threat. 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).²⁸

In 2011, the protective order system in Virginia underwent a number of legislative changes. 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.

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.)

In 2016, a total of 55,911 emergency protective orders (figures 4 and 5), 18,465 preliminary (PPO) and final protective orders (PO) were issued by courts across the Commonwealth for both family abuse and acts of violence, force or threat.²⁹ Of the 18,465 protective orders issued, 996 were issued for acts of violence, force or threat and 15,074 were issued for family abuse. Of the protective orders issued, there were 662 protective orders issued in a violation of a protective order case and 297 protective orders issued in a criminal matter, a 45% increase from 2015.³⁰

It is also important to note that prior to April 2012 protective order cases involving juvenile respondents were not entered into the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Case Management System (JCMS) in a way that would allow them to be distinguished from other case data. Accordingly, family abuse protective order cases involving juvenile respondents are not included in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court data provided below for the timeframe prior to April 2012. Recent changes to the system now allow those cases to be

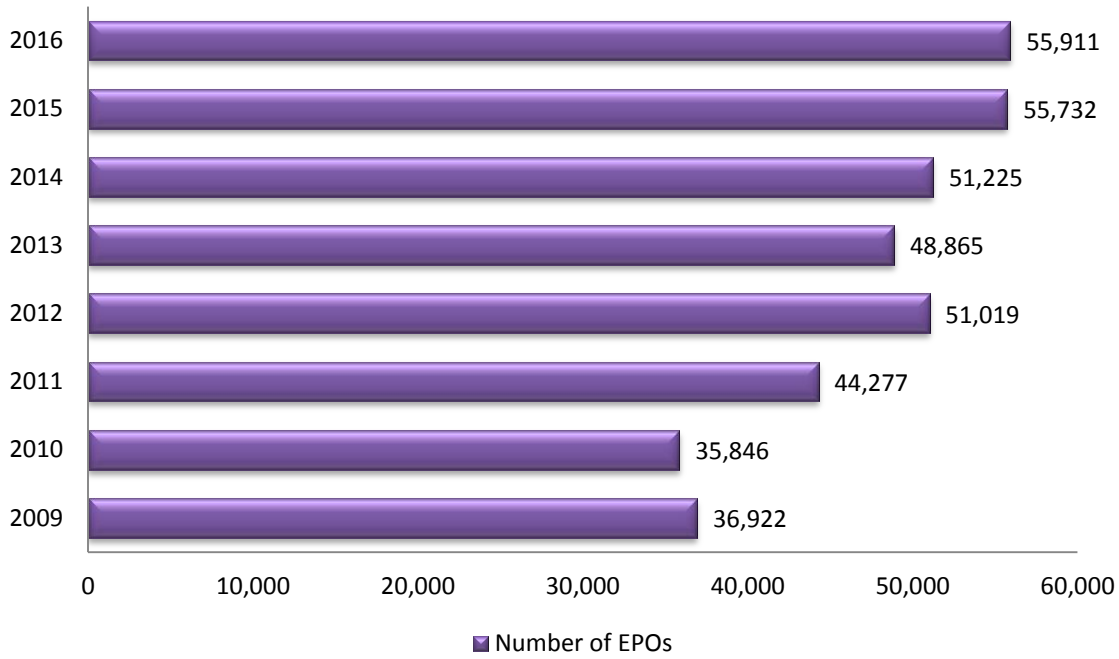
²⁸ Va. Code Ann. §§ 16.1-253.4, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-279.1, 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, 19.2-152.10.

²⁹ Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

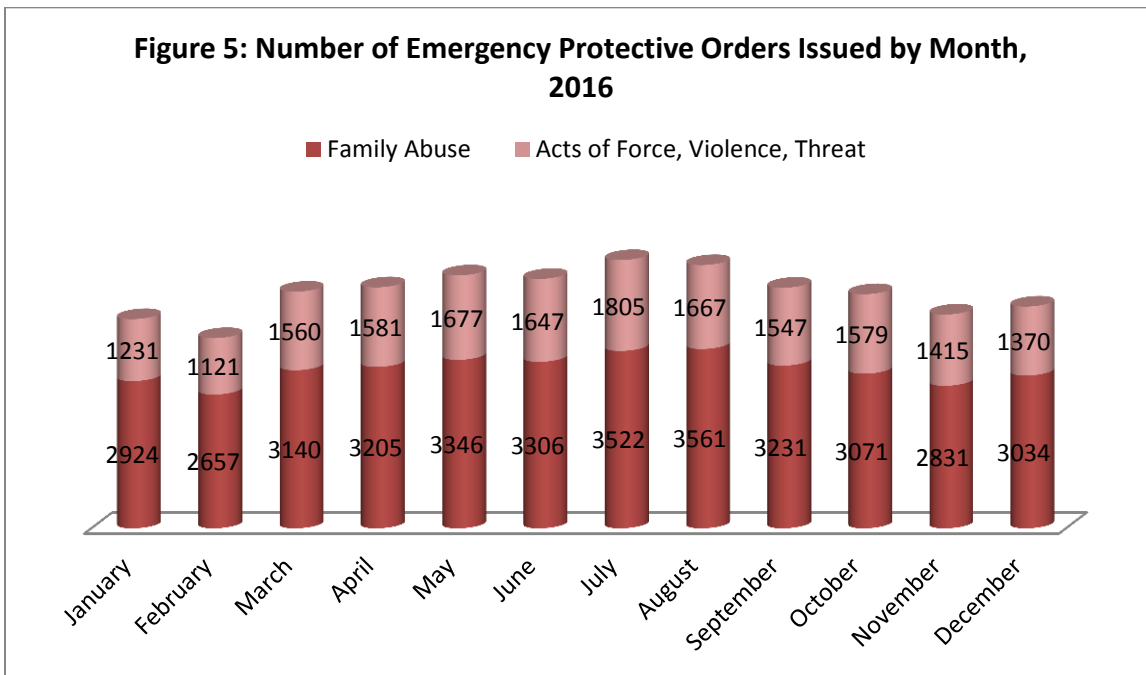
³⁰ Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

distinguished. Finally, it should be noted that the data presented in this Report does not include preliminary protective orders (PPO) because all cases in which a PPO was issued currently cannot be identified in the case management systems.

Figure 4: Number of Emergency Protective Orders Issued for Family Abuse and Acts of Violence, Force, or Threat by Year



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



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.³¹ In addition, the violation of any provision of a protective order issued for an act of violence, force, or threat (formerly a protective order for stalking, serious bodily injury, or sexual battery/aggravated sexual battery) results in criminal sanctions.³²

Persons Receiving Domestic Violence Services in 2016

- **17%** reported that the perpetrator used a weapon against the victim (including firearms).
- **27%** reported that they had to relocate or become homeless as a result of the domestic violence.
- **75%** 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, 2016* (2017).

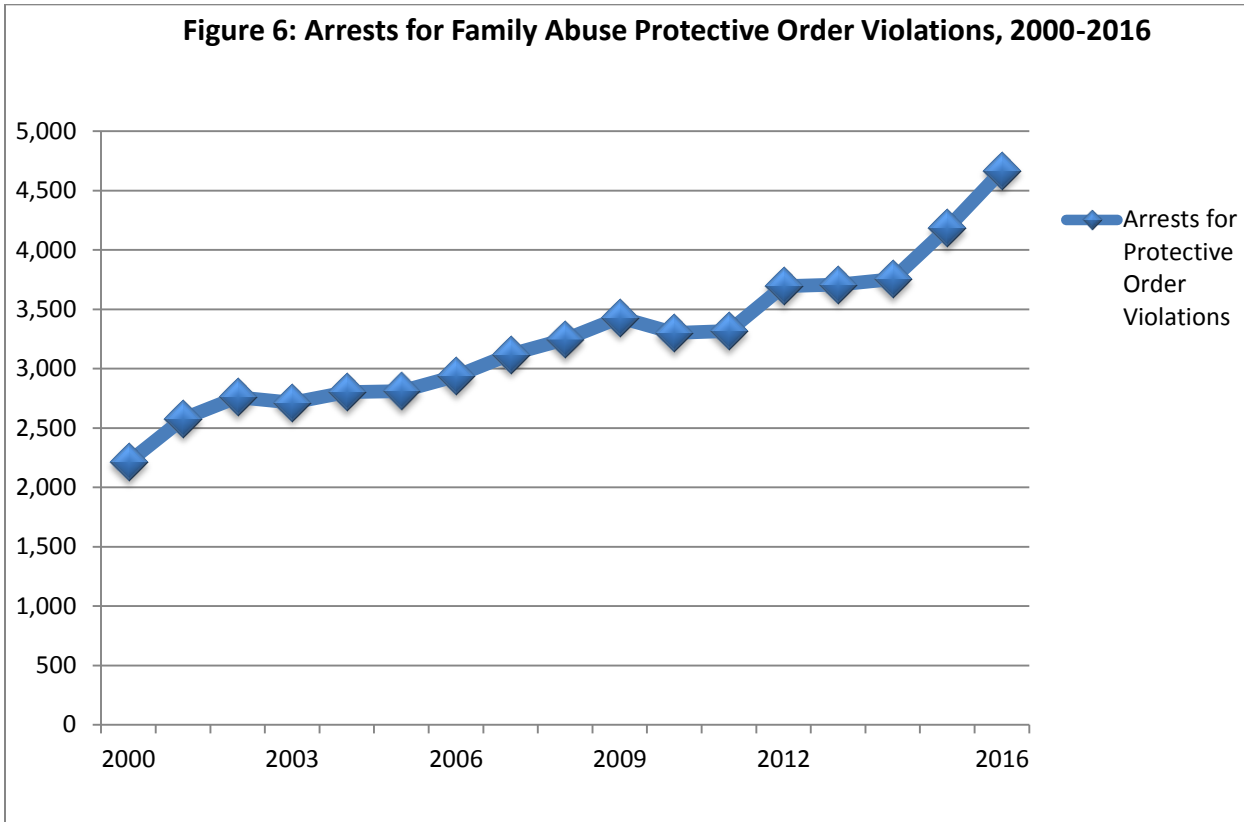
In 2016, 4,669 persons were arrested for violating family abuse protective orders; this is an increase of 11% from 2015.³³ (Figure 6) Of the 4,669 arrests, 36% resulted in convictions.

³¹ See Va. Code Ann. §§ 16.1-253.2.

³² See Va. Code § 18.2-60.4.

³³ Data from the Virginia State Police (November 7, 2017). Arrests for family abuse protective orders increased substantially after July 1, 1997, when Virginia Code § 19.2-81.3 was amended to require law enforcement officers to arrest for protective order violations where probable cause exists to believe a violation has occurred. Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-81.3. See Appendix A.

Figure 6: Arrests for Family Abuse Protective Order Violations, 2000-2016



Source: Virginia State Police.

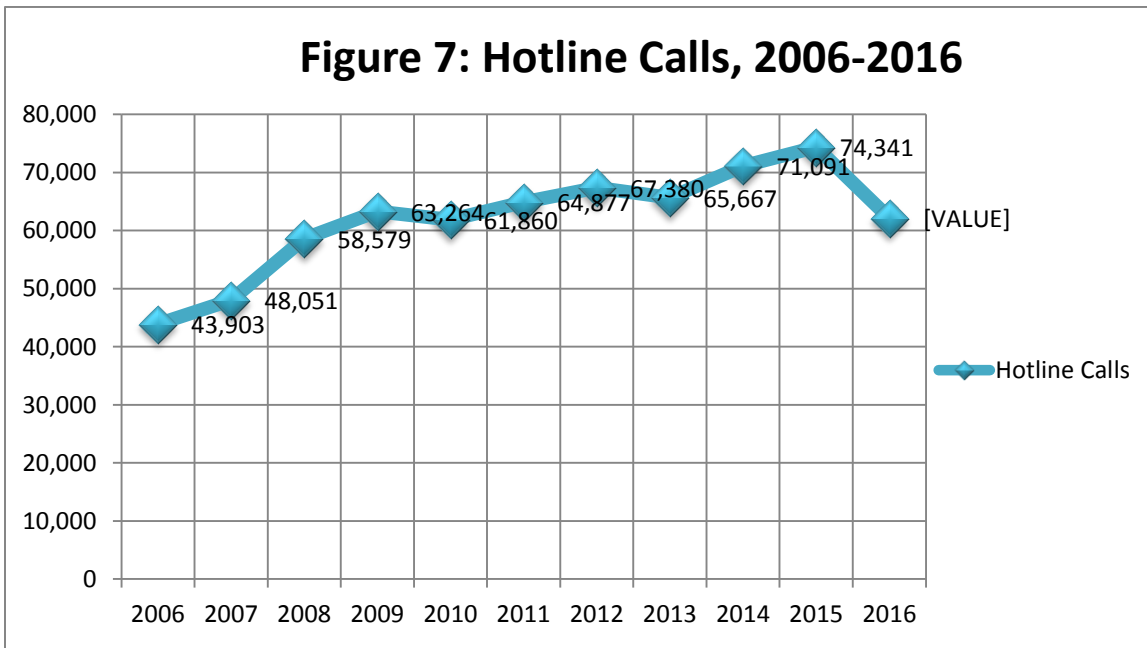
On July 1, 2011, the protective order system in Virginia underwent a number of legislative changes, particularly related to the availability of non-family abuse protective orders, or "protective orders for acts of violence, force, or threat," (formerly protective orders for stalking, sexual battery, aggravated sexual battery, and criminal offenses resulting in serious bodily injury), which became available to a larger class of persons based upon a broader range of conduct. While the data suggests a significant increase in the arrest rate for violations of these orders beginning in 2011, the impact of these legislative changes on numbers of arrests will continue to be analyzed for longer-term trends in future reports.

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 crisis services decreased in 2016. (Figures 7 and 8) From 2015 to 2016, there was a 16% decrease in the number of hotline calls received. The number of adults receiving domestic violence advocacy services decreased by 6% from 2015 to 2016 and the number of children receiving domestic

violence advocacy services decreased by 3%. Both the number of adults and children receiving sexual violence advocacy services remained consistent from 2015 to 2016.³⁴



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia, VAdata Reports 2006-2016* (2007-2017).

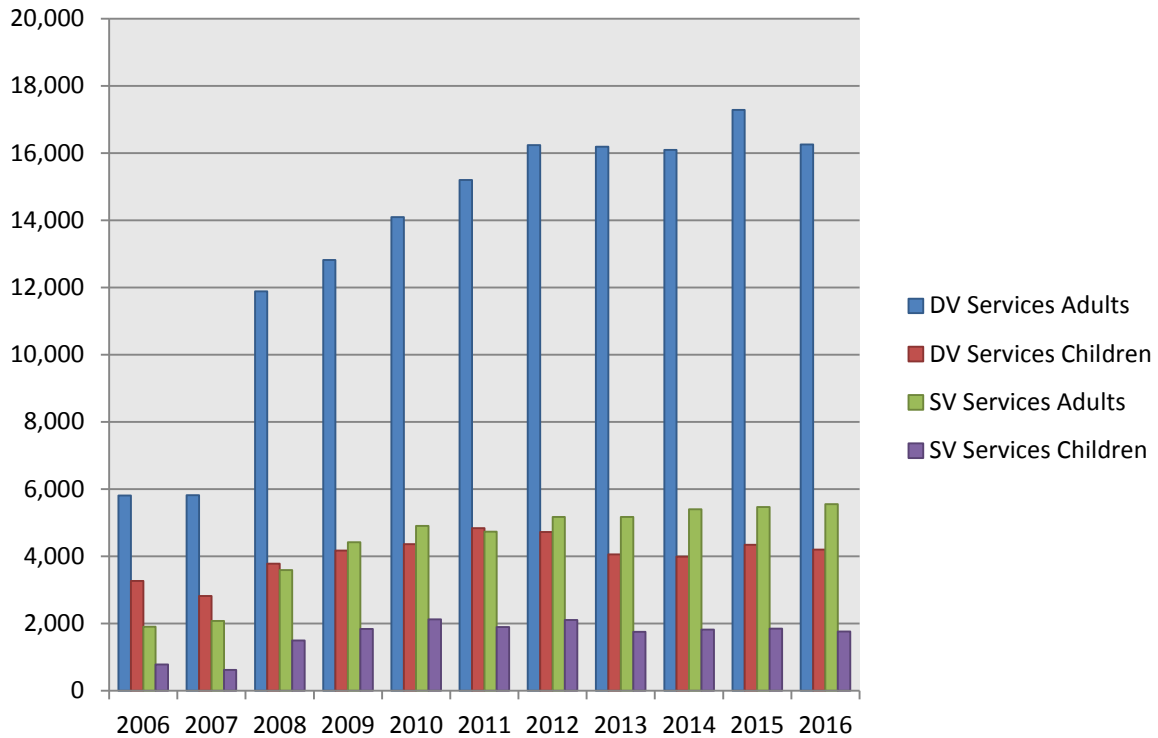
In 2016, local domestic and sexual violence service providers from 63 local programs responded to 62,255 hotline calls through Virginia domestic and sexual violence hotlines.³⁵ Through hotline calls, local programs responded to requests for services, including crisis intervention, counseling and support, emergency housing/shelter, emergency financial assistance, safety planning, transportation, and information/referral. Local domestic violence programs also provided a total of 181,571 hours of advocacy services to 16,255 adults and 4,206 children.³⁶

³⁴ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2016* (2017).

³⁵ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2016* (2017).

³⁶ *Id.*

Figure 8: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Adults and Children, 2006-2016



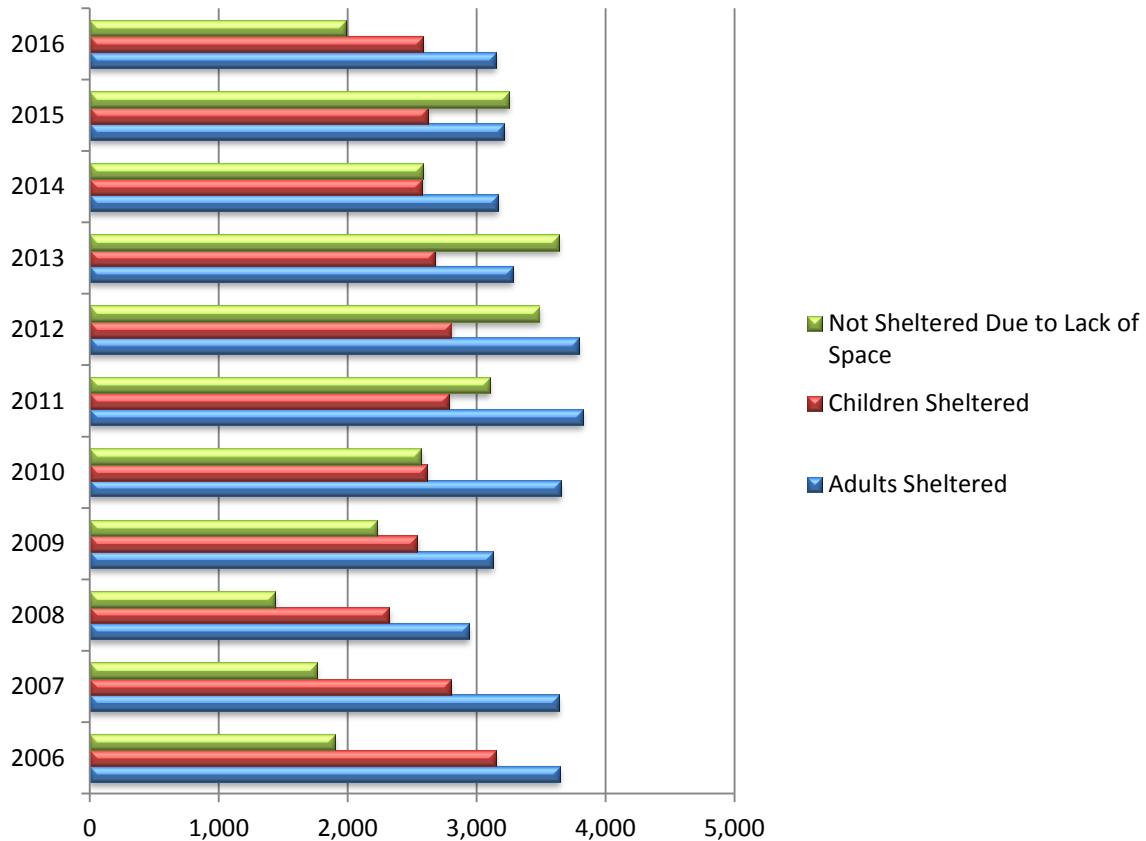
Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia, VAdat Reports 2006-2015* (2007-2016).

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 2016, shelter programs provided 192,805 nights of emergency shelter to 3,162 adults and 2,585 children due to domestic violence.³⁷ These figures do not include the number of domestic violence victims who seek emergency shelter in non-domestic violence shelters. The overall number of nights of emergency shelter provided increased by 1% from 2015 to 2016, while the number of adults served decreased by 2% and the number of children decreased by 1%. Not all victims who requested shelter services in 2016 were able to secure shelter accommodations. A total of 1,988 families who requested shelter services in 2016 were turned away, representing a 39% decrease from 2015.³⁸ (Figure 9)

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdat Report, 2016* (2017).

Figure 9: Shelter Services - Victims Sheltered and Turned Away, 2006-2016



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata Reports 2006-2016* (2007-2017).

Persons Receiving Sexual Violence Services in 2016

- **28% of victims** reported that the perpetrator used a weapon against the victim (including firearms).
- **23% of victims** reported missed time from work, school, and/or a loss of income as a result of sexual violence.
- **77% of victims** reported incidents in the previous 30 days reported the presenting sexual violence event to the police.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2016* (2017).

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 2016, local programs provided 103,860 nights of transitional housing to 3350 adults and children.³⁹

In 2016, sexual violence service providers in 37 sexual assault crisis centers across the Commonwealth provided 5,537 adults and 1,758 child victims with 102,201 hours of advocacy services in an effort to ease the emotional

trauma and to facilitate the reporting process.⁴⁰ (Figure 8) Of the children who received services in local crisis centers, 19% reported that they had been violated by a parent.⁴¹

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Domestic Violence Services in Virginia - VAdata Report, 2016* (2017).

⁴¹ *Id.*

Funding Sources and Grant Programs

Funding is critical to support 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. As a result, state and local agencies that rely upon those funding sources must seek alternate funding sources to stabilize their funding or make difficult decisions regarding the services that can be provided to victims of sexual and domestic violence.

With the number and variability of sources of funding, the landscape of domestic and sexual violence funding in Virginia can be rather complex. Funding for local and state efforts in these areas is administered by four primary agencies: the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS), the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), and the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). These four agencies administer and distribute funds from numerous federal and state sources with numerous purpose areas.

FUNDING SOURCES⁴²

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) is a substantial source of federal funding for all states. Administered in Virginia by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), VOCA supports domestic and sexual violence programs, victim-witness assistance programs, and programs that provide services to child victims. Virginia's VOCA funding has fluctuated significantly in recent years. Recently, Virginia was awarded more than four times the amount in the previous year in VOCA funds from the Justice Department's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).

The primary purpose of federal VOCA funds is to support the delivery of direct services to crime victims. Services delivered by funded local projects include, but are not limited to: (1) crisis intervention services; (2) accompanying victims to hospitals for medical examinations; (3) hotline counseling; and (4) safety planning. Funds are derived from fines and fees against offenders and not from taxpayers. Virginia's VOCA allocation increased from \$11.5 million in FFY14 to over \$50 million in FFY15.

To plan for allocation of these funds, DCJS conducted an extensive survey of victim advocates statewide and in September and October 2015 hosted four regional "listening sessions" to gather additional input from victim advocates and allied professionals across the state. A total of 446 people attended the sessions.

As a result of these efforts and stakeholder input, the Criminal Justice Services Board awarded over \$34 million in June 2016 to maintain and expand core victim services through VOCA funded projects including victim/witness programs, domestic violence shelters, sexual assault crisis centers, and child abuse programs.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

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 Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection

⁴²Funding 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).

Orders (GEAP), 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 “VSTOP” funding.

DCJS was designated in 1995 by Governor George Allen as the agency in Virginia to implement the STOP formula grant program of VAWA. 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, 2005 and, most recently, by the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Act of 2013. 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 VSTOP. In 2016, there were a total of 89 initiatives funded in Virginia, including 22 in the law enforcement category, 18 in the prosecution category, 1 in the courts category, 35 in the victim services category, and 13 in the discretionary category.

Priority and funding recommendations are provided by the VSTOP State Planning Team. This team has met at least twice each year since 2007, not only to serve as an advisory group to provide guidance and direction for the expenditure of VSTOP funds, but also (as the only multidisciplinary group to address violence against women continuously for the past fifteen years) to provide observations, input, and recommendations on other relevant statewide issues on sexual and domestic violence.

On July 1, 2016, Virginia Code § 18.2-308.1:4(B) took effect, making it a Class 6 felony for a person who is subject to a permanent protective order for family abuse to possess a firearm while the order is in effect. The bill provides that such person may continue to possess and transport a firearm for 24 hours after being served with the order for the purposes of selling or transferring the firearm to another person. DCJS made VSTOP funds available for the implementation of this law to reduce the rates and impact of domestic violence on victims. Through this grant solicitation, three rural sheriff's departments (Franklin County, Dinwiddie County, and Wise County) were awarded grant funds to develop and implement protocols and provide training for the confiscation of firearms of individuals subject to a protective order.

Further, a solicitation for new initiatives was released in 2016 and seven new projects were awarded funds to begin January 1, 2017. Two of these projects focus their efforts on legal assistance and advocacy for immigrant victims of sexual and domestic violence. Two other projects were awarded funds to assist in the management and coordination of lethality assessment programs.

There were 627 training events that were funded through VSTOP funding in 2016, training a total of 12,916 allied professionals and volunteers statewide. Some of the most common topics of training events included: Domestic Violence Overview, Prosecuting Crimes Against Women, Dynamics and Services, Advocate Response, Safety Planning for Victims/Survivors, Law Enforcement Response, and Confidentiality.

Also in 2016, victim services sub-grantees provided services to 2,025 victims of sexual violence, 10,366 victims of domestic violence, and 1,087 victims of stalking. Grant-funded staff provided 2,720 services to secondary victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This includes counseling services to 4,150 victims and criminal justice support to 6,232 victims.

Additionally, VSTOP funded law enforcement officers investigated 1,512 cases related to domestic, sexual, and/or dating violence and stalking. In 2016, VSTOP funded prosecutors handled 1,345 cases of sexual violence, 1,830 cases of domestic violence, and 12 cases of stalking.

Serving underserved populations through VSTOP funding remains a priority. Currently, VSTOP supports five programs that provide services to Spanish-speaking victims of sexual and domestic violence, one program that provides civil legal assistance to immigrant victims, and one program that provides culturally appropriate services to Asian victims of violent crimes against women.

Grant-funded programs have reported that they would be unable to provide essential services that increase victim safety and offender accountability without VSTOP support.

Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant (SASP)

In Calendar Year (CY) 2016, DCJS awarded a total of \$396,668 in SASP funds to support 35 eligible sexual assault crisis centers. Due to the significant program expansion that occurred in 2016 through the Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Grant Program (SADVGP), additional programs became eligible to receive SASP funding. For CY 2017, DCJS awarded SASP grants to 39 sexual assault crisis centers for a total award amount of \$450,881.

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

Recognizing that 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, Congress created the Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program (Training Grants Program). This grant program creates a unique opportunity for providing or enhancing training and services to address these problems for this specific audience.⁴³

Other VAWA Grants

The Virginia Department of Health (VDH), 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. 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 (Action Alliance).

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

In 2004, the Virginia General Assembly created the Virginia Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VDVVF). In 2006, the Virginia General Assembly passed additional legislation changing the name of the fund to the Virginia

⁴³ Additional information about this grant may be accessed online at the OVW website: <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/ovwgrantprograms.htm#7>

Sexual & 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 dollars 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 \$2 fee charged in misdemeanor court convictions.

In 2016, grants were awarded to 36 projects under the discretionary category to include victims' services programs, law enforcement agencies, and forensic nurse examiner 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 prosecutors, paralegals, or legal secretaries or to enhance existing resources that provide services to adult and/or child victims who are affected by domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and family abuse.

During 2016, the VSDVVF prosecution grantees provided services to 2,984 victims of domestic violence, 79 victims of sexual violence, and 54 victims of stalking. In addition, VSDVVF-funded prosecution grantees handled 3,851 charges involving domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Further, in 2016, projects funded under the discretionary category of the VSDVVF grant provided training to 3,823 allied professionals on the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child abuse. VSDVVF discretionary category grantees also provided direct services to 3,670 victims of domestic violence, 1,320 victims of sexual assault, and 76 victims of stalking, while 2,074 hotline calls were received by grant-funded staff.

The Sexual Assault and Response Awareness (SARA) program is a long-standing VSDVVF grantee that serves victims of sexual assault in the Roanoke Valley. SARA utilized their grant funding to support a portion of the Sexual Violence Services Director to develop, coordinate, and implement initiatives to provide and improve services to victims of sexual violence. In calendar year 2016, SARA served 134 victims through the use of grant funded staffing and activities. In addition, grant-funded staff trained 355 allied professionals on their services to increase awareness and collaboration for those impacted by sexual violence. The services that SARA provided through the VSDVVF helped to ensure that victims in their community have the support and resources that were needed to increase safety and stability.

VSDVVF funds also supported a full-time attorney to solely prosecute misdemeanor and felony cases involving domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and family abuse cases in Rockingham County and the City of Harrisonburg. Through the use of VSDVVF funds, the Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Commonwealth's Attorney's Office were able to serve 541 victims pursued 562 criminal charges relating to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

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 and data collection. Additional funds are added to this fund from the Social Services Block Grant by DSS.

FY 2017 grants awarded with VFVPP funds support basic crisis services, as well as projects for the prevention of family violence on the local and state levels. DSS administered \$1,338,864 in VFVPP grant funds to 7 of the local programs and to the statewide coalition, the Action Alliance.

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 and are administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

Kids First and Children's Programs License Plates

The Family and Children's Trust (FACT) Fund generates revenue from the sale of KIDS FIRST license plates and a portion of the Children's Programs license plates, which is shared with the Department of Health's Safe Kids Coalition. These funds support grants for family violence programs and public awareness initiatives. In FY17, FACT received \$171,000 in funding from its license plate campaign and approximately \$16,955 from state income tax returns.

Federal and State Shelter Grants

The Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP) is a **\$15.7 million** combined fund of state and federal sources for prevention, shelter operations, rapid re-housing assistance, coordinated entry, and planning activities.^[1] Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), federal funding from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, is incorporated into VHSP and supplements state funds primarily for rapid re-housing, activities. State funding for emergency shelters 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. Twenty-eight domestic violence shelters received funding through the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program in 2016. In addition, approximately 25% of the total number of individuals served by shelters receiving DHCD funds in 2016-2017 were victims of domestic violence.

GRANT PROGRAMS

Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Grant Program (SADVGP)

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) administers the Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Grant Program (SADVGP), which distributes funds to local domestic violence programs, sexual assault crisis centers, dual sexual and domestic violence agencies, and statewide programs to provide and enhance direct services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Funding for SADVGP comes from two sources. First, federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds from the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime have

^[1] Virginia Homeless Solutions Grant is a combination of two federal sources (Emergency Solutions grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS/HIV) and two state sources, Homeless Assistance, and Homeless Prevention state general funds).

supported services to sexual assault victims since 1984. Second, state funds, including both State General and Special funds, continue to supplement federal funding for local and statewide sexual assault services.

This grant program was formerly called the Sexual Assault Grant Program (SAGP); however, due to the significant increase in federal VOCA funds that Virginia received, DCJS was able to greatly expand this program.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 was the first year that expanded funding was awarded. In FY 2017, a total of 57,176 individuals received services from 58 grant-funded projects.

For FY 2018, DCJS awarded a total of \$21,570,423 to support one statewide program and 57 local domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

Grant-funded projects provide a variety of core direct services to victims of domestic and sexual violence. These core services include: crisis intervention, follow-up peer counseling, emergency assistance (e.g., shelter, financial assistance), assistance with crime victim compensation claims, information and referrals to other needed services, personal advocacy (e.g., accompaniment to hospital emergency rooms and court), and criminal justice support and advocacy. Many programs also offer services such as support groups and therapy. Services are provided at no cost to victims, and most programs offer additional specific services for underserved and minority communities.

Virginia STOP Violence Against Women Grant (VSTOP)

In Virginia, federal STOP (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grants) funding is referred to as “VSTOP” funding. The goal of VSTOP 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.

In 2016, there were a total of 89 initiatives funded in Virginia, including 22 in the law enforcement category, 18 in the prosecution category, 1 in the courts category, 35 in the victim services category, and 13 in the discretionary category.

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 2015, IVPP administered funds to six sexual assault crisis centers across the Commonwealth.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

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.

In calendar year 2016, grants were awarded to 36 projects under the discretionary category to include victims' services programs, law enforcement agencies, and forensic nurse examiner 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 who are affected by domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and family abuse.

During calendar year 2016, the VSDVVF prosecution grantees provided services to 2,984 victims of domestic violence, 79 victims of sexual violence, and 54 victims of stalking. In addition, VSDVVF funded prosecution grantees handled 3,851 charges involving domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Victim/Witness Program Grants

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 and is administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

- The number of grant funded Victim/Witness Programs is increasing from 109 to 112 in FY17. Total award FY17: \$17,817,478.
- The number of full-time equivalent positions supported with VOCA funds in victim/witness programs is increasing from 96 in FY16 to 292 in FY17-18.
- The number of crime victims served by VOCA-supported projects increased from 20,488 victims in FY15 to 61,533 in FY17.

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).

In FY 2017, local domestic violence programs were given the opportunity to begin new primary prevention efforts. Seventeen local programs elected to start new efforts or to request funding to support existing unfunded initiatives. DSS administered \$2,401,177.00 in FVPSA funds, awarding contracts to 50 local programs.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

Through budget appropriations of the General Assembly, federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds are included in the state budget for the provision of direct services and systems advocacy to victims of domestic violence. These funds are also used to provide community outreach and public awareness in their communities. State general funds are combined with TANF funds to ensure the greatest flexibility in ensuring that all victims are eligible for these services. Recent budget increases have brought the FY 2017 budget up to \$4,695,542. TANF funds supported 34 local domestic violence programs.

Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council⁴⁴

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

Since 2010, CASC has employed a VSTOP-funded half-time Violence Against Women Resource Prosecutor (VAWRP). The VAWRP provides training, technical support and resources to Virginia's domestic and sexual violence prosecutors and investigators statewide. The VAWRP position has been funded again through CY2017.

In CY2016, the VAWRP organized and implemented 53 hours of continuing legal education (CLE) credit for Virginia's prosecutors on issues related to the investigation and prosecution of domestic and sexual violence and stalking cases. That training included 4 hours of training specifically focused on the ethical issues that arise in the investigation and prosecution of these cases. The VAWRP also provided 25.5 hours of in-service credit to 17 sexual assault investigators from across Virginia.

These training hours were offered through both large statewide trainings and smaller topic-specific trainings. Specifically, VAWRP organized and implemented two statewide programs, two intensive, topic-specific, programs and collaborated with DCJS to put on the Intersections of Violence Conference, all of which offer training specific to domestic and sexual violence.

Since 2008 CASC has offered a VSTOP-funded intensive five-day training program to sexual violence prosecutors and investigators. The program, *Trauma to Trial: Investigating and Prosecuting Adult Non-Stranger Sexual Assault*, is offered annually at no cost to approximately 17 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 statistics from RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), more than 2/3 of rape victims know their assailants, yet fewer than 1% of all rapists will ever spend a day in jail.

Trauma to Trial confronts these statistics and focuses on overcoming the numerous challenges associated with investigating and prosecuting these difficult cases and trains prosecutors and law enforcement in the use of trauma-informed interviewing. 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.

CASC also implemented, for the second year, an intensive five-day training for prosecutors in Juvenile/Domestic Relations Court, focused on the issues unique to the prosecution of domestic violence, child abuse and juvenile crime. The program, *IMPACT*, offered intensive training to 26 prosecutors from all over Virginia, including one full day on domestic violence cases and one full day on child/teen physical and sexual abuse cases. Specific topics covered include forensic interviewing, medical evidence in child abuse cases and domestic violence cases, corroboration of testimony, domestic violence dynamics, evidence-based prosecution, determining the predominant aggressor, and forfeiture by wrongdoing. The faculty includes some of the top J&DR prosecutors in Virginia, victim advocates, CSU staff, a CAC representative, DJJ staff, a forensic psychologist, a SANE nurse, and a child abuse pediatrician. As with *Trauma to Trial*, no student is excluded from *IMPACT* because their office or

⁴⁴ Information provided by the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council.

department does not have funding for training. The *IMPACT* budget includes funding for students' lodging, meals, and training expenses.

In addition to these programs, CASC also offers domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution training at its larger statewide training programs. At CASC's Spring Institute, held in April 2017, CASC offered presentations on Stalking and Technology, and Investigating and Prosecuting Sexual Assault cases with Incapacitated Victims. At the VACA Annual Summer Conference, held in August 2017, CASC provided instruction on Trauma and Its Impact on Sexual Assault Cases. CASC also collaborated with DCJS to hold *Intersections of Violence*, a multi-disciplinary conference in April 2017.

In CY2017 the VAWRP served on several statewide boards and commissions including the VSTOP Statewide Planning Team and the advisory board of the Virginia iCAN! Accessibility Project of the Virginia Supreme Court.

VAWRP also regularly reviewed new court decisions, including cases involving domestic and sexual violence and the admission of evidence in those cases, from federal and state courts of appeal and analyzed them on a weekly basis. VAWRP disseminated those analyses every week to all Virginia prosecutors. VAWRP also provided one-on-one technical assistance to prosecutors and law-enforcement officers on an as-needed basis across the state.

CASC is deeply committed to combating crimes of violence against women. By receiving support services and many hours of continuing legal education and in-service credit, Virginia's prosecutors and investigators have access to comprehensive training to help them successfully prosecute and investigate domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases.

Office of the Attorney General

The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) promotes public awareness of domestic and sexual violence and human trafficking issues in the Commonwealth through the implementation of a number of 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 office 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.

Address Confidentiality Program (ACP)

The Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) is 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 ACP has been available to domestic violence victims across the Commonwealth since July 1, 2011. On July 1, 2014, the ACP opened to victims of stalking and on July 1, 2017, ACP was opened up to victims of human trafficking and sexual violence. Also in 2017, the Application Assistant Program was created allowing for local domestic and sexual violence programs and victim witness programs to be certified as application assistants. This will allow more access to the program by victims and streamline the application process. Thus far, eleven victim witness programs and four local domestic violence programs have been trained as application assistants. 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. Additional information on the ACP can be found at: <http://www.ag.virginia.gov>.

There are approximately 230 active participants, including men, women, and children. Each year, the program continues to see an increase in participation from around the Commonwealth and with the creation of the application assistant program, the program expects to see larger increases in applications.

Grant Initiatives

VSTOP

The OAG continues to receive funding from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), the STOP Violence Against Women Grant (VSTOP). Through this grant, 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, stalking and human trafficking.

Through funding from the VSTOP 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, and immigrant populations. In 2017, the OAG received \$40,562 in VSTOP funding from DCJS 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.

Also In 2017, the OAG hosted several trainings related to violence against women. The OAG hosted a two day training, *Links: Animal Abuse and Domestic Violence and Blood Sports and Drug Activity* in Newport News with approximately 45 participants. This training highlighted the link between domestic violence and animal abuse as well as co-investigating animal abuse and domestic violence cases, knowing when to call animal control or local law enforcement, and recognizing, investigating and prosecuting animal fighting. The OAG hosted a one day training with approximately 50 participants, *Beyond the Clutter: Dangers and Consequences of Hoarding* in Weyers Cave. A two-day Title IX conference for Virginia's Community Colleges was held for over 50 Title IX coordinators, administrators, investigators, and law enforcement officers. In addition, the OAG coordinated with the Fair Housing Office on Domestic Violence Awareness events throughout the Commonwealth and presented on how domestic violence impacts housing during Fair Housing Month.

Lethality Assessment Protocol

The OAG continues to work with the Maryland technical assistance staff to implement Maryland's Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP) and increasing participation in the program statewide continues to be a priority. LAP is an evidence-based, collaborative approach to domestic violence homicide prevention that helps law enforcement identify and properly handle domestic violence situations that may become fatal for a victim. Law enforcement officers are trained to use a standardized set of eleven questions that can predict when a victim is at immediate risk of further harm. If it is determined through these questions that the victim is at high risk, they are immediately connected to a 24-hour domestic violence service provider in their community who can provide assistance, shelter, and resources to the victim. The statewide training team headed by the OAG, with the technical assistant partners

from Maryland, includes DCJS and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. A total of fourteen new jurisdictions implemented LAP in 2017. Five localities were trained in Martinsville in February, including Bristol Police Department and Abuse Alternatives, Fluvanna Sheriff's Office and Shelter for Help in Emergency; Lynchburg Police Department and Lynchburg YWCA; Martinsville Police Department and Southside Survivor Services; York/Poquoson Sheriff's Office and Avalon Center. In June, Colonial Heights Police Department, Dinwiddie Sheriff's Office, Hopewell Police Department, and Prince George Sheriff's Office along with James House as well as VCU Police Department and the Richmond YWCA received LAP instruction at the Crater Academy. Also in June, LAP training was held at Blue Ridge Community College for Waynesboro Police Department, Augusta Sheriff's Office, and the Staunton Police Department along with New Directions. In November Prince William Police Department and ACTS Turning Point were training in LAP as well, bringing the number of jurisdictions trained by the OAG and state partners to 33 for a total of thirty five LAP communities in Virginia. As 2018 approaches, additional jurisdictions are preparing for training and implementation.

Physical Evidence Recovery Kits (PERKs)

Working on the Physical Evidence Recovery Kit (PERK) grant from the District Attorney from New York (DANY) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance grant as part of the National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI), the OAG and the Department of Forensic Science will be able to assist localities with system-wide enhancements to the way Virginia handles sexual assaults, from evidence collection and testing investigation and ongoing survivor support services. The OAG hosted four steering committee meetings and a site visit from the SAKI grant monitors. Under the SAKI grant an [inventory](#) was conducted with 100% voluntary participation from all localities across the state. This brings the total number of untested sexual assault evidence kits that will be tested as part of the project to approximately 3,200. Also this grant funds a victim advocate position for the OAG that was filled in April. The new advocate has since attended sexual assault response team (SART) meetings in Newport News, Surry County, Henrico County and Virginia Beach. Work has begun on victim notification protocols in localities whose kits are being submitted. The OAG has assisted with victim notification protocols, reviewing and providing feedback to jurisdictions including Virginia Beach, Alexandria, Fairfax, Richmond City and Chesterfield. Currently six jurisdictions (Virginia Beach, Fairfax, Richmond, Chesterfield, Chesapeake and Hampton) have submitted their kits for DNA testing.

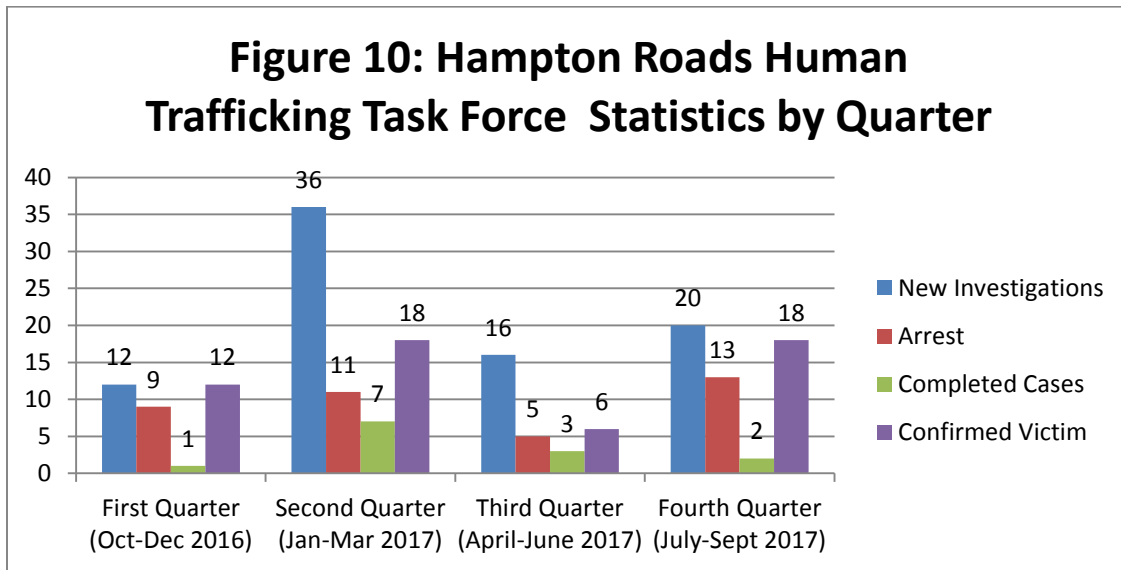
The first regional SAKI training was held October 11-12, 2017, in Chesterfield at the State Police Academy with 80 attendees from Alexandria, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Henrico, Richmond and Virginia Beach. National trainers Patricia Powers and Jim Markey from the Sexual Assault Kit Testing Initiative presented on cold case investigation and prosecution. Judy Castele from Project Horizon spoke about victim notification issues and Debbie and Rob Smith from H-E-A-R-T closed out the conference speaking about their personal experiences. Plans are underway for subsequent trainings in 2018.

Human Trafficking

In 2016, the OAG received \$709,000 as part of a \$1.4 million grant in conjunction with Samaritan House in Virginia Beach to establish and operate a Human Trafficking Task Force in Hampton Roads in conjunction with state, local, and federal law enforcement partners and victim support service providers. With these grant funds, the Hampton Roads Human Trafficking Task Force was created. The Task Force is comprised of five local police departments and Commonwealth's Attorney's Offices (Newport News, Hampton, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Chesapeake), Virginia State Police, Homeland Security Investigations, US Attorney's Office, and Samaritan House.

The task force has created a law enforcement and prosecution committee to collaborate on investigations and review cases as needed; the victim services committee to create wrap around services for victims of human

trafficking and identify and find solutions gaps in victim services; an outreach committee to provide resources and awareness to the community through events, trainings, and networking; and an executive committee for decision making. The outreach committee has begun working with local community colleges and universities to spread awareness on campuses and is working with local schools to educate school boards, PTAs, teachers, staff, and students on what human trafficking is, how to spot possible trafficking victims and how to report it. This committee plans to expand outreach to many additional community agencies, communities, and faith-based organizations. The law enforcement committee has been working investigations and operations continuously throughout 2017 and figure 10 shows their efforts.



The OAG also participates in the Northern Virginia Human Trafficking Task Force, the Prince William County Human Trafficking Task Force, the Richmond Regional Human Trafficking Collaborative, and the Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinating Committee.

Victim Notification Program

The Victim Notification Program (VNP) ensures that family survivors of victims of homicide and victims of child abuse, domestic violence, identity theft/bank fraud, and sexual assault have access to services and receive notification on post appellate matters. Although VNP serves victims of a broad range of crimes, 7% percent of the victims served in 2016 were involved in cases related to domestic/sexual violence. In 2016, a New Initiative grant from OVC enabled the VNP to create a victim advocate position to provide citizens of elder abuse, child exploitation, financial and serious violent crimes information and resources. More specifically, the victim advocate:

- Provides crisis intervention and emotional support
- Accompanies victims to court
- Monitors a victim’s case and notifies the victim of updates
- Offers referrals to a network of direct service providers for such services as one-on-one counseling or emergency shelter
- Assists in filing victim compensation
- Participates in support groups for survivors and victims of homicide and domestic violence

Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia⁴⁵

The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia (OES) is the Administrative Office for Virginia's Judicial System. The OES provides coordination, supervision and administrative support for operations and systems within the court and magistrate systems. 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.

In 2017, the OES received funding from the Virginia Victims Fund and two grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women: the STOP (Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors) grant program (or VSTOP in Virginia), and the Justice for Families (JF) grant program. Total funding to support specified domestic violence projects in 2017 was \$166,424 (\$5,009 Virginia Victims Fund, \$155,187 VSTOP and \$6,228 JF).

VSTOP funding supports judicial branch education and training efforts on domestic violence, the I-CAN! Virginia protective order online forms completion program, and local court projects. Justice for Families funding supports several domestic violence dockets as well as training and improvement efforts at the Pulaski County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Funding received from the Virginia Victims Fund was used to pay for food at an OES-sponsored domestic violence conference in March of 2017.

Judicial Branch Training and Education on Domestic Violence

The OES provides training and education on domestic violence issues to judges, magistrates and district court clerks. This includes training provided at OES-sponsored events, and through online education and print information and resources.

In 2017, with VSTOP and Virginia Victim Fund support, the OES sponsored a day and a half domestic violence conference for judges, magistrates, and clerks of court. This conference, "Enhancing Virginia Courts' Handling of Cases Involving Trauma, Sexual Assault, and Stalking," took place on March 14-15, 2017, in Charlottesville, Virginia. A total of 84 court personnel attended, including 67 judges, 14 magistrates, and three clerks. Nationally known speakers presented on a wide range of domestic violence topics including: the neurobiology of trauma, the cycle of violence, the misuse of technology to stalk, substance abuse and domestic violence, best practices in offender accountability, profiles of killers and risk considerations for judges, offender myths, custody issues and domestic violence, procedural justice, and elder abuse. Other OES-sponsored domestic violence training included a voluntary domestic violence discussion group session at the annual Judicial Conference of Virginia for District Courts on August 28, 2017, in Williamsburg, Virginia. Forty-seven judges attended this domestic violence session.

In 2016 and 2017, VSTOP funding was also made available to support domestic violence projects in local courts, including domestic violence training. In 2016, 20 local court domestic violence projects were funded. In the first nine months of 2017, 37 localities/judges utilized the "Local Courts" funding to support local domestic violence improvement projects, events, or to attend domestic violence training. Of the 37 projects funded in 2017, three were local domestic violence improvement projects; two were local domestic violence training events; and 32 judges attended, or will be attending, state or national level domestic violence training.

⁴⁵ Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

For magistrates, domestic violence issues are discussed during magistrate certification training. Certification training is required for all new magistrates, and is a rigorous four-week course that concludes with an exam. Certification training is held four times a year at the magistrate training facility in Hanover, Virginia. In 2017, training on bail considerations in domestic violence situations, emergency protective orders, marital rape, and larceny as it pertains to married couples were some of the domestic violence topics covered in magistrate certification training. 49 new magistrates will have attended certification training in 2017. Emergency protective orders involving family members were discussed at the magistrate regional meetings that took place across the state in eight locations in June of 2017. Attendance at a regional training is required for all magistrates. Fourteen magistrates attended the March 14-15, 2017, Domestic Violence Conference in Charlottesville. In addition, many other magistrates have attended other events and classes offering training on domestic violence issues to satisfy the statutory requirement for continuing education for magistrates.

For print education, the Domestic Violence Reference Manual for Judges is undergoing major revisions in 2017 with new content and re-organization. Once complete, all Virginia judges will receive a copy, and it also will be available online. For online education, the OES offers domestic violence courses for magistrates and judges. In 2016, a total of 12 magistrates and one supervising deputy clerk completed the online course, "Virginia Magistrates' Domestic Violence Awareness Course" for six Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credits. In the first nine months of 2017, 18 magistrates completed the "Virginia Magistrates' Domestic Violence Awareness Course." An additional five magistrates completed the online course, "The Dynamics of Domestic Violence for Judges" for one CLE credit. Both online courses are available through the Virginia Learning Center.

I-CAN! Virginia

I-CAN! Virginia is a free online forms completion program that enables a person to complete and print out the forms necessary to petition for a protective order in Virginia's district courts. I-CAN! Virginia can be used anywhere a person has access to the Internet and is available in both English and Spanish. I-CAN! Virginia can be accessed through Virginia's Judicial System Web site at www.courts.state.va.us or directly at www.ican.courts.state.va.us.

Online assistance with protective orders through I-CAN! Virginia has been available since 2005 for family abuse protective orders in Virginia's juvenile and domestic relations district courts and since late 2011 for non-family abuse protective orders in Virginia's general district courts. The OES continues to update, improve and maintain I-CAN! Virginia through VSTOP funding.

In 2016, a total of 1,984 users created accounts and accessed both I-CAN! Virginia protective order modules (1,050 family abuse and 934 non-family abuse). In the first six months of 2017, a total of 1,021 users created accounts and accessed I-CAN! Virginia (570 family abuse and 451 non-family abuse).

Justice for Families Grant Program

In late 2014, the OES was awarded a continuation grant through the JF grant program (formerly known as the Court Training and Improvement program) by the Office on Violence Against Women. This 2-year grant award of \$100,000 allows the Pulaski County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court to continue operating its domestic violence dockets and to deliver at least four domestic violence trainings in the community. Remaining funds from this continuation grant allowed Pulaski to continue this work in 2016 and the first half of 2017, with the grant officially ending on June 30, 2017.

In 2017, the Pulaski County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court organized and co-sponsored a full-day training event for the court and community. Training on "Dealing with the Dynamics of Non-Stranger Sexual

Assault” was delivered to a multi-disciplinary audience in Dublin, Virginia on May 19, 2017, by Nancy Oglesby and Mike Milnor from Justice 3D. A total of 173 people attended this training.

Other activities in 2017 include the launch of HOPE cards for petitioners who had been issued a final family abuse protective order in Pulaski County. A HOPE card is a laminated card, similar in size and shape to a credit card. This voluntary, optional program provides applicants with a wallet-sized card containing essential information about a final family abuse protective order in a durable, easy-to-read format. In the first six months of 2017, 20 HOPE cards were issued by the Pulaski County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Starting on July 1, 2017, the HOPE card project and community domestic violence training in Pulaski will be sustained through the “Local Courts” VSTOP funding available through the OES.

The Family and Children’s Trust Fund of Virginia⁴⁶

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. This includes child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and elder abuse, neglect and exploitation.

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; 3) Engage in fundraising activities to expand and perpetuate FACT; 4) Monitor the use of funds to ensure the accountability of the recipient of funds; 5) Advise the Department of Social Services, the Board of Social Services, and the Governor on matters concerning programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect and family violence, the treatment of abused and neglected children and their families, and such other issues related to child abuse and neglect and family violence as identified by the Commissioner; 6) Communicate to the Departments of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, Corrections, Criminal Justice Services, Education, Health, and Juvenile Justice, other state agencies as appropriate, and the Attorney General activities of the Board of Trustees related to efforts to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect and violence within families; and 7) Encourage public awareness activities concerning child abuse and neglect and violence within families.

In FY17, FACT managed 10 grants for local projects and programs aimed to prevent and treat family violence across the Commonwealth. Grant’s supported a range of services such as emergency shelter services, counseling services, trauma-informed parent education, and child sexual abuse trainings and served 52 Virginia localities. Included in this funding cycle are two larger system wide grants that support trauma-informed networks in Richmond and Norfolk.

In addition to competitive grants focused on systems change and direct services, FACT provided support through ad hoc grants to conduct statewide trainings and activities. Through FACT ad hoc grant, organizations across Virginia provided 6 statewide trainings that trained over 1,300 professionals in the field of family violence treatment and prevention. Subjects covered in statewide trainings included: financial exploitation of older adults; child trafficking in American schools; intersections of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse; and victims and witnesses of crime.

Additionally, FACT continued its [multi-year Issue Brief series](#) on the topic of trauma and trauma-informed care throughout the lifespan. The first Issue Brief in the series provided an overview of trauma to set context for the rest

⁴⁶ Information provided by the Family and Children’s Trust Fund. Additional information available is at: <http://www.fact.state.va.us/>.

of the series. The following briefs discuss the ways in which trauma may be experienced at different points in the lifespan, how trauma may impact the individual, and larger systems, and some promising interventions and resources. The first brief, *Facing the FACTS: Trauma, an Introduction* provides an overview of the topic and sets context for the series. In April of 2017, FACT released the second brief, *Facing the FACTS: Trauma Informed Schools*, which focuses on childhood trauma and trauma-informed practices within the education system. The next brief will be released in November of 2017 and will focus on how trauma manifests itself in adults and trauma-informed practices within homelessness intervention services, and will include data and examples related to homeless intervention services for survivors of domestic violence. The last brief of the series will focus on trauma-informed care as it relates to older adults.

FACT continues to provide statewide, locality specific data on family violence indicators through an online [FACT Data Portal](#). With FACT's Data Portal, users can create customized data report showing data and trends in the areas of child maltreatment, domestic and sexual violence, economic well-being, elder abuse, substance abuse, housing and juvenile justice in their locality. Additionally, the FACT website offers [Family Violence Data Sources](#), a collection of data and research sources that provide information about family violence, organized by content area, with an emphasis on data specific to Virginia.

Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Center on Aging⁴⁷

The Virginia Center on Aging (VCoA), housed in the School of Allied Health Professions 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 VSTOP funding from 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. VCoA was also part of a collaborative project among nine statewide agencies and nine Bristol and Washington County agencies that received funding by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), United States Department of Justice, through its Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program. This multi-year initiative, *Virginia Elder Justice Training and Services*, was administered by the Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services and concluded September 30, 2016.

Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life

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 FY 2016-2017: the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life Project and the Family Violence Project.

⁴⁷ Information provided by the Virginia Center on Aging, Virginia Commonwealth University.

VCoA was awarded VSTOP grant funding in 2016 and 2017 for the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life Project; the grant funds a project coordinator position at approximately half-time. 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. In FY 2016-2017, the project coordinator provided training to 172 professionals, consultations to local agencies, and expertise on domestic violence in later life as a regular participant at meetings of local coalitions and task forces. Emphasis is also placed on multidisciplinary team (MDT) meetings within each of the localities. The Task Force is guided by the strategic plan finalized in the spring of 2015, which identified needs that include annual cross-disciplinary training for local jurisdictions; enhanced collaboration with current partner agencies and recruitment of new partner agencies; and identification and promotion of policies and program initiatives designed to reduce domestic, sexual and family violence.

To address the need for training, all Task Force meetings include an educational component, including presentations from 3 local senior advocates, the Medicaid Fraud and Control Unit (MFCU) of the Attorney General's Office, the Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (on HB 676 report: *Improving the Response to Financial Exploitation Cases*), the Central Virginia Better Business Bureau on Project SAFE (Scam and Fraud Education). Average attendance at these meetings has increased over 150% since 2015.

As a means of promoting the work of the Task Force and its partners, the project coordinator created PEARva.org website (Prevent Elder Abuse Richmond Virginia). It offers a central location to share meeting minutes, resources, updates, and events for Task Force members.

In 2016 and continuing into 2017, the project coordinator served as team organizer, facilitator, and technical assistance provider for the Metro Richmond Adult Fatality Review Team (MRAFRT), which was formed pursuant to Section 32.1-283.6 of the Code of Virginia. The purpose of adult fatality review is to take a thoughtful, nonjudgmental look at the events leading up to a death related to abuse, neglect or exploitation of a vulnerable or elder adult. Fatality review engages the agencies, organizations and systems that provide services to victims and perpetrators in a process designed to identify and resolve gaps in our response to these problems. MRAFRT is comprised of members from Richmond City and the counties of Chesterfield, and Henrico. Agencies represented include Office of the Commonwealth Attorney, Police, Fire & Emergency Medical Services, units of Adult Protective Services, and the local area agency on aging. In FY 2016-2017, the team was endorsed by Richmond's City Council and Henrico County's County Manager and Chief of Police. The first case will be reviewed early in FY 2017-2018.

In 2016 and 2017, VCoA was awarded continuation funding from the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF) for the Family Violence Project; the grant funds the project coordinator position at approximately .15 FTE. 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. From July 2016 through June 2017, the project coordinator provided consultations services to 7 agencies/service providers, including the US Department of Justice. In addition, the project coordinator presented break-out sessions on *Recognizing & Responding to Abuse in Later Life* at the following conferences:

- The Virginia Alliance of Social Work Practitioners Conference, October 25, 2016
- The Virginia Coalition for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, June 1, 2017

In terms of educational programming for Judges, during FY 2016-2017, Paula Kupstas represented The Virginia Center on Aging (VCoA) as a member of the Virginia Working Interdisciplinary Networks of Guardianship Stakeholders (WINGS). The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia convenes the

group. There are four subcommittees, each chaired by a Judge, and they are titled as follows: Resources, Training, Data, and Monitoring. Kupstas serves on the Monitoring subcommittee.

Enhancing the Response to Abuse in Later Life: A Law Enforcement Project

VCoA was awarded VSTOP funding for 2017 and 2018 for this statewide project to enhance the law enforcement response to violence against older women in a comprehensive manner by providing trainings at the executive, supervisor, and detective/officer levels. Underlying all trainings is consideration of the significant and growing impact of abuse in later life on our communities, the dynamics of abuse, the unique and specific needs of older women who are victims of violence, unconscious ageist biases which can affect response, and the importance of multidisciplinary collaboration.

As a part of this project two experts on Abuse in Later Life spoke to the Virginia Sheriff's Association Annual Conference and the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police reaching approximately 300 law enforcement executives.

In November we presented at the statewide supervisor training offered by the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police, reaching an estimated total of 50 first-line supervisors. Presenters addressed tasks and topics that included the review of incident reports to determine if the response was appropriate, and the decision on following up in each case with services and/or more detailed investigation.

Four regional, one-day trainings for detectives and officers, reaching approximately 160 people and focused on recognition, initial response, and investigation of crimes that include domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and neglect are underway, with the first held on December 7, 2017. The nationally developed and tested curriculum for detectives/officers emphasizes a trauma-informed response, and addresses cultural competency, recognizing and avoiding activities that compromise victim safety, community resources to assist victims and provide services, and steps toward developing a coordinated community response. A multidisciplinary training team consisting of law enforcement, adult protective services, prosecutor, and victim advocate deliver this daylong training.

Abuse in Later Life: A Judicial Education Project

VCoA was awarded VSTOP funding for the 9-month period October 1, 2017-June 30, 2018 to implement a judicial education project collaboration between VCoA and the Office of the Executive Secretary (OES), Supreme Court of Virginia to enhance judicial skills in abuse in later life cases through a one-day educational event. The workshop will be offered in three different regions of the state, and will reach an estimated total of 60 circuit and district court judges. Underlying workshop content is consideration of the significant impact of abuse in later life on our communities; the dynamics of abuse; the unique needs of older victims, unconscious ageist biases that can affect response; and the importance of multidisciplinary collaboration. Older victims are predominately female, but older male victims will also be addressed in this project. To date, we have surveyed justices on their interest and secured a nationally-recognized speaker for the workshops to be held in the spring of 2018.

The workshop curriculum will draw upon the nationally developed and tested curriculum *Enhancing Judicial Skills in Elder Abuse Cases Workshop*, from the National Judicial Institute on Domestic Violence (NJIDV). The curriculum emphasizes aging and the dynamics of elder abuse (including trauma-informed response), evidence in elder abuse cases, leadership and access to justice, fairness and culture issues, and decision making skills (including enhancing victim safety and holding perpetrators accountable). A judge who serves on the faculty for the NJIDV course will deliver the 1-day workshop.

Project activities include working with the presenter to customize the one-day curriculum and make it Virginia-specific, planning and logistics for three regional one-day judicial workshops with both the presenter and OES educational staff, marketing the workshop to circuit and district court judges throughout the Commonwealth, and delivering and evaluating the workshop.

Nationally recognized facilitator on abuse in later life Judge Janice Martin of Kentucky will be the presenter. Workshops are planned for March and June of 2018.

Virginia Elder Justice Training and Services Project (October 2012-September 2016)

In October 2012, a coalition of eighteen City of Bristol, Washington County and statewide agencies was awarded funding for a three-year project through the Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program, Office on Violence Against Women, US Department of Justice. Via a one-year no-cost extension, the project concluded September 30, 2016. The Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services served as lead agency for this project to address abuse in later life, and provided administrative and fiscal oversight. The Virginia Center on Aging managed the project and provided technical assistance to the local and statewide partners. Activities taking place from January 2016 - through September 2016 included:

- Delivery of one 8-hour law enforcement training
- Delivery of one 8-hour direct services training for service providers
- Provided support for the Abuse in Later Life Specialist, a position created in 2014
- Numerous presentations to community groups and staff at local agencies to educate about the resources available to address abuse in later life in the community
- Recognition of the Abuse in Later Life Victim Services Training Team as local experts. At no cost to the grant project, a member of the Law Enforcement Training Team, Det. Stephen Reed, presented at the May 2016 VCPEA conference.
- Supported local partners in identifying sources to sustain the work of the project beyond the grant period

Virginia Commonwealth University, Partnership for People with Disabilities and the VCU School of Social Work I-CAN! Accessibility Project

The I-CAN! Accessibility Project is collaboration between the VCU Partnership for People with Disabilities and the VCU School of Social Work that is funded by a grant awarded through the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victims Fund by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. The Project has been continuously awarded two year funding since 2007. The mission of the I-CAN! Accessibility Project is to promote and facilitate awareness about abuse of people with disabilities and to advocate for equal access to services and legal protections.

The I-CAN! Accessibility Project has an active and engaged Advisory Board made up of over 30 members. Representation on the Advisory Board includes people with various disabilities, law enforcement, attorneys, representatives from state and local disability organizations, representatives from state and local domestic violence organizations, and others.

During the past year (2016-2017) the project has focused on a variety of activities to make services more accessible for people with disabilities, specifically addressing the accessibility of protective orders.

The I-CAN! Accessibility Project collaborated with the Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) to improve the accessibility of the I-CAN! Virginia module for citizens with disabilities. The Project continues to provide recommendations related to the accessibility of the module, and receives updates from OES about what recommendations were incorporated into the module.

The project distributed the *Understanding Protective Orders in Richmond, Virginia*. It is designed to walk a person through the process of obtaining a protective order and is written in an accessible formats including braille, English, Spanish, and in Microsoft Word for people who use screen readers. Over 500 copies of the booklet were distributed in 2016-2017.

The I-CAN! Accessibility Project continued collaborating with Community Brain Injury Services who operates the Mill House, a club house service organization that provides support to people who have experienced brain injury. The project has provided targeted outreach and education about abuse, and community resources available for assistance, to the members of Mill House and the professionals who work with them. In previous grant cycles, training about abuse was conducted for survivors of brain injury. This training contributed to the development of a short film produced in 2014 about abuse and community resources that features individuals with brain injuries. The film continues to be distributed.

The video can be accessed here:

Closed Captioning English: <http://youtu.be/t661zn4VVFA>

No captioning: <http://youtu.be/CAAsqwXxzco>

American Sign Language: <http://youtu.be/Dsv-dYAP2wg>

Closed Captioning Spanish: <http://youtu.be/WaxPs2Pa-90>

The collaboration with the Mill House led to the development of a statewide training curriculum for professionals who provide services to brain injury survivors about abuse, and the resources available should someone disclose they are experiencing abuse or being abusive. The training was provided to over 50 direct service providers throughout the state.

In 2017 the Project entered into a new three year grant renewal that will end in 2020. The Project will continue its partnership with the Virginia Supreme Court Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) to improve the accessibility of the I-CAN! Virginia program. The I-CAN! Accessibility Project will be updating the *Understanding Protective Orders in Richmond, Virginia* booklet. The booklet will be updated with assistance from Virginia Poverty Law Center, and will be available in Spanish, large print, braille, and Word Version (for individuals who use screen readers). In addition, the I-CAN! Accessibility Project will partner with the YWCA (local domestic violence shelter), the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (statewide domestic violence/sexual assault organization), and the Brain Injury Association of Virginia to conduct training for domestic violence service providers that discusses the connection between disabilities and abuse, as well as the connection between traumatic brain injury and abuse. Evaluation results from this presentation will be used to create an online webinar series accessible for domestic violence service providers throughout Virginia.

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services⁴⁸

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

⁴⁸ Information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

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.

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 & 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 dollars 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.

In calendar year 2016, grants were awarded to 36 projects under the discretionary category to include victims' services programs, law enforcement agencies, and forensic nurse examiner 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 who are affected by domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and family abuse.

During calendar year 2016, the VSDVVF prosecution grantees provided services to 2,984 victims of domestic violence, 79 victims of sexual violence, and 54 victims of stalking. In addition, VSDVVF funded prosecution grantees handled 3,851 charges involving domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Further, in calendar year 2016, projects funded under the discretionary category of the VSDVVF grant provided training to 3,823 allied professionals on the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child abuse. VSDVVF discretionary category grantees also provided direct services to 3,670 victims of domestic violence, 1,320 victims of sexual assault, and 76 victims of stalking, while 2,074 hotline calls were received by grant-funded staff.

The Sexual Assault and Response Awareness (SARA) program is a long-standing VSDVVF grantee that serves victims of sexual assault in the Roanoke Valley. SARA utilized their grant funding to support a portion of the Sexual Violence Services Director to develop, coordinate, and implement initiatives to provide and improve services to victims of sexual violence. In calendar year 2016, SARA served 134 victims through the use of grant funded staffing and activities. In addition, grant-funded staff trained 355 allied professionals on their services to

increase awareness and collaboration for those impacted by sexual violence. The services that SARA provided through the VSDVVF helped to ensure that victims in their community have the support and resources that were needed to increase safety and stability.

VSDVVF funds also supported a full-time attorney to solely prosecute misdemeanor and felony cases involving domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and family abuse cases in Rockingham County and the City of Harrisonburg. Through the use of VSDVVF funds, the Rockingham County/Harrisonburg Commonwealth's Attorney's Office were able to serve 541 victims pursued 562 criminal charges relating to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

VSTOP

The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) was designated in 1995 by Governor George Allen as the agency in Virginia to implement the STOP formula grant program of the Violence Against Women Act or VAWA. 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, 2005 and, most recently, by the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Act of 2013. 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 VSTOP. In 2016, there were a total of 89 initiatives funded in Virginia, including 22 in the law enforcement category, 18 in the prosecution category, 1 in the courts category, 35 in the victim services category, and 13 in the discretionary category.

Priority and funding recommendations are provided by the VSTOP State Planning Team. This team has met at least twice each year since 2007, not only to serve as an advisory group to provide guidance and direction for the expenditure of VSTOP funds, but also (as the only multidisciplinary group to address violence against women continuously for the past fifteen years) to provide observations, input, and recommendations on other relevant statewide issues on sexual and domestic violence.

In 2016, Virginia Code § 18.2-308.1:4(B) was passed and made effective on July 1, 2016, which made it a Class 6 felony for a person who is subject to a permanent protective order for family abuse to possess a firearm while the order is in effect. The bill also provides that such person may continue to possess and transport a firearm for 24 hours after being served with the order for the purposes of selling or transferring the firearm to another person. Due to this legislation, DCJS made VSTOP funds available for the implementation of this law to reduce the rates and impact of domestic violence on victims. Through this grant solicitation, three rural sheriff's departments (Franklin County, Dinwiddie County, and Wise County) were awarded grant funds to develop and implement protocols and provide training for the confiscation of firearms of individuals subject to a protective order.

Further, in 2016, a solicitation for new initiatives was released and seven new projects were awarded funds to begin January 1, 2017. Two of these projects focus their efforts on legal assistance and advocacy for immigrant victims of sexual and domestic violence. Two other projects were awarded funds to assist in the management and coordination of their lethality assessment programs.

In calendar year 2016, there were 627 training events that were funded with VSTOP funding, training a total of 12,916 allied professionals and volunteers in Virginia. Some of the most common topics of training events included: Domestic Violence Overview, Prosecuting Crimes Against Women, Dynamics and Services, Advocate Response, Safety Planning for Victims/Survivors, Law Enforcement Response, and Confidentiality.

Also in 2016, victim services sub-grantees provided services to 2,025 victims of sexual violence, 10,366 victims of domestic violence, and 1,087 victims of stalking. Grant-funded staff provided 2,720 services to secondary victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This includes counseling services to 4,150 victims and criminal justice support to 6,232 victims.

Additionally, VSTOP funded law enforcement officers investigated 1,512 cases related to domestic, sexual, and/or dating violence and stalking. In 2016, VSTOP funded prosecutors handled 1,345 cases of sexual violence, 1,830 cases of domestic violence, and 12 cases of stalking.

Serving underserved populations through VSTOP funding remains a priority. Currently, VSTOP funds supports five programs that provide services to Spanish-speaking victims of sexual and domestic violence, one program that provides civil legal assistance to immigrant victims, and one program that provides culturally appropriate services to Asian victims of violent crimes against women.

Grant-funded programs have reported that they would be unable to provide essential services that increase victim safety and offender accountability without VSTOP funding.

Support to Local Sexual Assault Response Teams

In 2004, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation stating that “the Department of Criminal Justice Services shall promote the use of local and regional sexual assault response team policy and protocol... as an integral part of an effective coordinated community response to sexual assault” (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” (§ 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. In 2009, legislation codified the creation of sexual assault response teams (SART) in Virginia. Since 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 continues to promote the publication, *Sexual Assault Response Teams: A Model Protocol for Virginia*, which focuses on comprehensive, coordinated intervention and care for adult victims of sexual assault. This protocol is available for download from the DCJS website at: <https://www.dcj.virginia.gov/victims-services/publications>. 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.

Additionally, in July 2017, the results of a national research project on Virginia’s SART *Code of Virginia* mandate was published in a report, ***Cultivating SART Efficacy: Insights on the Impact of the Virginia Sexual Assault Response Team Mandate***. For this project, DCJS partnered with the Sexual Violence Justice Institute

(SVJI), a national technical assistance provider, to seek responses to the following core question: “What happened as a direct result of the Code of Virginia being amended in 2009 to require each Commonwealth’s Attorney to convene a SART?”

Findings emerged related to four questions:

1. What was the impact of the mandate on the growth of Virginia SARTs?
2. What was the impact of the Virginia mandate on SART efficacy?
3. What were some of the challenges of mandate implementation?
4. What other notable events occurred as a result of mandating SARTs in Virginia?

In addition, nine specific considerations are presented for enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams in Virginia. Some examples of these are: to create a SART registry; to consider what constitutes the right amount of standardization for SARTs and in what areas; and to determine evaluation and data needs for teams.

The full report is available on the DCJS website here: <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/publications/victims/cultivating-sart-efficacy-insights-impact-virginia-sexual-assault-response-team-mandate.pdf>

Virginia Department of Health, Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, Injury and Violence Prevention Program⁴⁹

The Injury and Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) in the Division of Prevention and Health Promotion at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) provides state leadership on the primary prevention of sexual violence as well as funding and technical assistance to local organizations and communities for local prevention education efforts. IVPP accomplishes this work through the administration of three federal grants related to sexual and domestic violence prevention: 1) The Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) Block Grant – Sexual Assault Set Aside funds; 2) the Core State Violence and Injury Prevention Program; and 3) the Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) grant.

Preventive Health and Health Services

The PHHS Block Grant is administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help states address their unique public health needs in innovative and locally defined ways targeting objectives identified in the Healthy People 2020 health improvement plan. A portion of these funds is allocated by CDC to specifically support sexual assault services and prevention (PHHS SA).

IVPP coordinates Project Connect statewide as part of a multi-state initiative of Futures Without Violence 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 is within family planning and home visiting settings. IVPP, in partnership with other state agencies and stakeholders, 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.

IVPP also coordinates Project RADAR, a health care provider-focused effort to assist Virginia health care professionals in effectively identifying, assessing, and managing patients experiencing intimate partner violence.

⁴⁹ Information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, Injury and Violence Prevention Program.

Project RADAR provides information on best practice policies, guidelines, assessment tools, training programs, specialty-specific curricula, and educational materials, and information on the latest research related to intimate partner/domestic violence.

More than 18,848 Project Connect and Project RADAR safety cards, posters and other clinical screening/assessment tools have been disseminated over the course of the year (year-to-date 2017).

IVPP contracts with the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (VSDVAA) to implement training around the issue of reproductive coercion and intimate/sexual violence prevention, create and disseminate educational resources on teen dating and sexual violence, and promote a toolkit for domestic violence residential programs to support the provision of comprehensive reproductive health services. The newly developed toolkit includes reproductive health information, screening guidelines for sexual coercion based on Project Connect training, policy guidance, and lessons learned from Virginia's Project Connect pilot programs.

In 2017, IVPP contracted with VSDVAA to provide training and resources relating to best practices for campus response, adjudication, policy and prevention related to sexual violence. The activities included a partnership with the Virginia Campus Task Force to collect feedback on resource needs. The purpose is to design and launch a new resource publication intended to support best practices for campus advocates and allied professionals.

Core State Violence and Injury Prevention Program

CDC funds 23 state health departments through the Core State Violence and Injury Prevention Program (Core SVIPP). Core SVIPP helps states implement, evaluate and disseminate strategies that address the most pressing injury and violence issues including: child abuse and neglect, traumatic brain injury, motor vehicle crash injury and death, and intimate partner/sexual violence. As part of Core SVIPP, IVPP supported the implementation of a child maltreatment screening and training program, Safe Environments for Every Kid (SEEK) at Southwest Virginia Care Connection for Children. SEEK gives practitioners the skills to recognize warning signs of child maltreatment and to appropriately respond to at-risk families and children. Lessons learned from this initial implementation will be incorporated as SEEK is expanded in additional facilities throughout the state.

Rape Prevention and Education

In 1984 Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act establishing the Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) program at CDC. The goal of the RPE program is to strengthen sexual violence primary prevention efforts at the local, state, and national level. In Virginia, the RPE program provides state level leadership on the primary prevention of sexual violence, the coordination of statewide outreach and education activities to raise awareness about and increase involvement in primary sexual violence prevention among both state and local stake holders in Virginia, web-based training on sexual violence prevention principles and the provision of technical assistance on current research and trends in sexual violence prevention.

Additional elements of the RPE program include work with youth-focused organizations and work intended to increase outreach to males. Trainings are provided to educate adults about the prevalence of child sexual abuse (CSA) and the vital role that adults have in preventing CSA. Concurrent initiatives focus on increasing 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.

The RPE program seeks to increase the capacity of local communities to effectively engage in primary prevention and to adhere to best available research and practices for primary prevention. In 2017, RPE funded six local domestic and sexual violence agencies across Virginia. Through RPE, funded agencies implement primary prevention strategies designed to change individual, relationship and community-level risk and protective factors. Primary RPE outcomes include, building capacity for implementation and evaluation, and increasing and sustaining collaborative partnerships for prevention.

For more information on intimate and sexual violence prevention supported by the VDH IVPP, visit VDH's website at: <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/livewell/programs/dsvp/home.html>

Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner⁵⁰

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.⁵¹ 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](#). 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 \(VVDRS\)](#). 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 Grant to Encourage Arrest and the Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP), formerly known as Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Program, 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, 2016, nineteen local domestic violence fatality review teams (Appendix X) have been established across the Commonwealth of Virginia. Resources and materials developed to support these teams are available at <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/medical-examiner/fatality-review-surveillance-programs-reports/domestic-violence-fatality-review/resources/> and <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/medical-examiner/fatality-review-surveillance-programs-reports/domestic-violence-fatality-review/newsletters/>.

Working in partnership with Virginia's local and regional teams and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, the OCME launched Virginia's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Information System

⁵⁰ Information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

⁵¹ "...any fatality, whether homicide or suicide, occurring as a result of abuse between family members or intimate partners" (Virginia Code §32.1-283.3)

(VAFRIS) early in 2014. VAFRIS is a web-based data entry and reporting system designed to help local and regional domestic violence fatality review teams capture and summarize critical information about domestic violence deaths in their communities. With more than 100 data elements, VAFRIS will help teams describe which persons are at risk of fatal domestic violence; dynamics of relationships characterized by violence, risk and precipitating factors; and recommendations made by teams for improved community response and prevention.

In 2014-2015 the Partnership conducted a statewide assessment of Virginia's current capacity for response to sexual and domestic violence among victims from traditionally underserved populations, including African American, immigrant, older adult victims, and those with limited English proficiency. GEAP partner agencies will then use insights from these assessments to develop culturally competent best practice approaches for effective sexual and domestic violence response, designing training and resource materials in light of those best practices. OCME specific projects include enhanced design and implementation of a web-based data collection tool and report system for use by local fatality review teams, with particular emphasis on how methods of fatality review shift when victims are from underserved populations. Data elements and report capacities will be added to the database system to capture these dimensions of fatality review.

Beginning in October 2016, the OCME was awarded funding to continue its work with the Virginia Partnership over the next three fiscal years. Building on the work accomplished through the previous GEAP projects, this new initiative - *Improving Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking* - will build Virginia's capacity to support victims with legal advocacy throughout their time of engagement with the criminal justice system. The OCME will work to expand the number of domestic violence fatality review teams operating in Virginia, enhance their review and assessment of legal advocacy effort, and provide feedback to their communities through recommendations for improved response.

Virginia Department of Corrections⁵²

The Virginia Department of Corrections' (DOC) goals for sexual and domestic violence services are to support the safety and well-being of victims, children and the community. We strive to hold offenders accountable for their crimes while supporting them in their process of change. Three main components of the DOC's response to sexual and domestic violence are (1) evidenced based programs and curriculum; (2) case planning and offender supervision; and (3) victim services and advocacy.

Domestic Violence Offenders-Institutions

Although the DOC does not currently have a system-wide domestic violence education program, we provide programming and services to address the impact of crime. Facility staffs are provided opportunities for training on sexual and domestic violence. Domestic abuse intervention programs do not guarantee that offenders will cease their violence nor are interventions intended to salvage relationships.

Programs and services offered in DOC facilities promote public safety by addressing offenders' criminogenic needs and preparing them for successful re-entry. These programs and services provide opportunities for offenders to develop and demonstrate pro-social behaviors. They also support the effective operation of prison facilities by constructively occupying otherwise idle offender time.

COMPAS is the nationally-validated web-based risk assessment tool designed to assess offender criminogenic needs and risk of recidivism. The assessment is used to inform supervision, programming, and

⁵² Information provided by the Virginia Department of Corrections.

case-management decisions and contains a database used in combination with VACORIS. It includes dynamic risk factors and it provides information on a variety of well validated risk /needs factors designed to aid in correctional interventions to decrease the likelihood that offenders will reoffend. It determines the criminogenic needs that are used to develop the case plan and set programming.

Case plans are developed on every offender in both institutions and probation and parole settings. They are designed to enhance motivation of the offender and build an attainable plan with protective factors, strengths, interests and measurable goals to address specific criminogenic need areas based on assessment results.

Some of the programming provided in the facilities includes:

1. Reentry - Money Smart: Making Cents Out of Your Finances-Within the last six months of incarceration, all offenders will be given an opportunity to view the Money Smart Video. This program features financial and business professionals sharing their knowledge and insight into all aspects of money to impart to viewers what they need to know about their finances through short segments, including: Understanding your paycheck, Planning for rainy days and your future, Managing your expenses online, Borrowing and paying your debts, and Living within your means and sharing with others. This was implemented in the fall of 2016 and approximately 236 offenders completed the programming by the end of the year.
2. Reentry - Skills for Successful Living: The Courage to Change-Within the last six months of incarceration, all offenders will be given the Change Company workbook Reentry Skills for Successful Living. This offers a jump-start for participants to start thinking about the life areas of education, finances, employment and physical health. Practical tips are offered on each topic, and participants are encouraged to develop long-term goals in each area. This was implemented in the fall of 2016 and approximately 60 offenders completed the curriculum by the end of the year.
3. Decision Points-A cognitive-behavioral curriculum designed to equip participants with alternative ways to examine their thinking and the actions that leads them into trouble. The Program targets antisocial thoughts and skill deficits through an interactive behavioral approach. This is an open ended program that consists of a repeating series of 5 group session. Each session includes homework, group practice of content. The program teaches participants the thinking skills necessary for successful prosocial living. VADOC began training staff in late 2016 for piloting and implementation in 2017.
4. Intensive Reentry Programs (Phase 1)-The Department of Corrections provides re-entry transition services to offenders at intensive re-entry sites throughout the state. The goal of the Intensive Re-entry Program is to prepare the offender for release by removing any potential barriers as well as working with the offender to emphasize all potential assets. When offenders are within 12 months of release, they will be transferred to Phase 1 of a prison-based Intensive Re-entry Program at security levels 2 and 3 prison facilities located strategically throughout the state. (Re-entry programs are also located at higher security level facilities.) Eligible offenders will be placed at facilities closest to their release home plan. In the programs Counselors work directly with the Probation Districts that will supervise offenders upon release and collaborate on home plan development and other services. Approximately 2,046 offenders completed Phase 1 in 2016, with an additional 216 completing the High Security Intensive Reentry-Phase 1.
5. Intensive Re-entry Programs (Phase 2)-Intensive Re-entry Programs operate as residential units under the Cognitive Community Program model. Phase 2 provides intensive treatment by utilizing social learning theory and the Cognitive Community treatment modality. The Cognitive Community model is a blend of evidence based Therapeutic Community program techniques and the Thinking for a Change (cognitive skills) program elements. The programs create a social environment that simulates the values, interpersonal interactions, decision making, and behavior expectations of society. Approximately 2,027

offenders completed Phase 2 in 2016, with an additional 186 completing the High Security Intensive Reentry-Phase 2.

6. Thinking For a Change (T4C)-Thinking For a Change-A cognitive-behavioral program facilitated at all major prisons and field units. The Thinking for a Change program is designed to teach offenders appropriate social skills, help them develop their problem solving strategies, and teach them appropriate cognitive restructuring techniques; which subsequently may impact criminogenic risk factors. The goal is to decrease criminal thinking through cognitive behavioral changes and skill development in the T4C group participants. The curriculum was developed by Barry Glick, Ph.D., Jack Bush, Ph.D., and Juliana Taymans, Ph.D., in cooperation with the National Institute of Corrections. Approximately 2,953 offenders completed the program in 2016.
7. Substance Abuse Cognitive Therapeutic Community (CTC)-The Virginia Department of Corrections has Cognitive Therapeutic Communities which are substance abuse residential treatment programs. The Cognitive Therapeutic Community (CTC) is an intensive, long-term, institution-based treatment program for incarcerated substance abusing offenders. The community defines right living as an integral concept through role modeling and confrontation of unhealthy lifestyles. A hierarchy structure is utilized within the community to create accountability and responsibility for the offender population. Approximately 662 offenders completed the programming in 2016.
8. Breaking Barriers Program-The Breaking Barriers program is a copyrighted program specially designed to motivate offenders to overcome barriers and set goals to make positive changes in their lives. This program based on a Cognitive Reality Model focuses on critical thinking skills training. Staff are specially trained to facilitate the program using videos and offender workbooks. This program is offered at some of the facilities within the Department. Approximately 104 offenders completed the Breaking Barriers Program in 2016.
9. Resources for Successful Living-This program assists offenders with identifying and utilizing resources for successful reentry. It is mostly comprised of seminars which target particular topics such as managing new relationships, maintaining health, and utilizing resources such as the Virginia Department of Social Services, The Virginia Department of Veteran Services, and others. Approximately 1,940 offenders completed the program in 2016.
10. Road to Success-This program is provided at Security Level 1 facilities as a re-entry program for offenders within four months of release. The goal of the Road to Success is to provide re-entry and transitional services and programming to returning citizens who are currently at Work Centers and Field Units across the state of Virginia as called for in the Virginia Adult Re-Entry Initiative. The programming for the Returning Citizens is provided by the Roving Cognitive Counselor (RCC-8 sessions) & the Offender Workforce Development Specialist (OWDS-4 sessions) along with community resources speakers. The returning citizens complete 12 sessions of re-entry programming during a 4 months cycle. Approximately 457 offenders completed this program in 2016.
11. Ready to Work-This program has a strong focus on employment, job searches, resume writing, retaining employment, removing barriers for employment, and obtaining work credentials that will aid in successful employment. The goal of Ready to Work is to increase the participants' future marketability for employment. While participating in the program, participants create resumes, conduct job searches, complete job applications, practice interviewing, learn about the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, practice handling rejection, and learn job retention skill. Approximately 2,904 offenders completed the program in 2016.
12. Preparing Recidivism by Educating for Success (PREPS)-A program designed to help prepare the offender in multiple life areas including physical, emotional, psychological and physiological issues that may affect their successful adaptation to society upon release. One goal of the program is to expose offenders to the realities of readjustment and to prepare the offender for the risky situations involved in returning to society. Other program goals include: 1) Increasing the offender's awareness of areas needing

improvement, 2) Improving the offenders' coping strategies and skills, 3) Assisting the offender in developing appropriate adaptive handling of daily stressors and situations that are likely to be encountered in the community. Approximately 1,022 completed the program in 2016.

13. Anger Management-A Cognitive Behavioral Approach, synthesizes the concepts and tools from both cognitive restructuring and cognitive skills paradigms into an integrated intervention. The program will follow the Anger Management: A Cognitive Behavioral Approach workbook. Activities will include guided practice (role play), modeling of pro-social behavior by staff, and feedback regarding specific behaviors to help offenders identify and adopt pro-social behavior. There are 10 structured learning skills (directed practice events). These anger specific directed practice sessions build upon and reinforce the social skill and problem solving skill. Role-play, structured interactions and group processing will be used to enhance learning of new material and in the development of self-disclosure and empathetic understanding of others. Approximately 1,382 completed the program in 2016.
14. Behavioral Correction Program (BCP)-The Behavioral Correction Program is a substance abuse treatment program within the Cognitive Therapeutic Community into which judges can directly sentence offenders. The length of stay for most participants is two years and successful completion of the program is required prior to the release of the offender. Approximately 76 offenders completed this program in 2016.
15. Victim Impact-Listen and Learn-This program consists of 13 units, built around 10 core crime topics including assault, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, drunk and impaired driving, homicide, hate and bias, robbery, gang violence and property crime. The curriculum focuses on offender accountability, impact of crime on victims, "ripple effect" of crime, and victims' rights. Approximately 108 offenders completed this program in 2016.
16. Parenting (DADs/Moms Inc.)-A curriculum designed to enhance parent-child relationships and strengthen families. This goal is accomplished by educating and empowering the offender. While participating in this program the offender learns basic parenting techniques, how to communicate more effectively, learns realistic expectations of children, learns appropriate anger and stress management, learns alternative methods of discipline, works toward a healthy self-esteem and learns how to build their child's self-esteem. Staff assist with the building of the bridges to communication and reunification with the offenders' children and their families. Approximately 423 offenders completed this program in 2016.
17. Substance Abuse Matrix Model-The Matrix Model development was funded by a NIDA grant in the mid-1980s. It has over 20 years of research and utilization. It is the only specific treatment program model endorsed by NIDA as a scientifically based approach in Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide. Their treatment model incorporates elements of relapse prevention, cognitive-behavioral, psycho-education, and family approaches. Approximately 807 offenders completed the program in 2016.

Sexual Violence Offenders-Institutions

Currently, 15 facilities are designated to provide sex offender treatment. Designated sex offender treatment sites may provide a variety of services including assessment, psychoeducational groups, therapeutic groups or residential treatment services. Assessment is comprised of a specialized evaluation to identify an offender's specific sex offender treatment needs and/or risk of re-offense. Psychoeducational treatment is education-based and provided via non-therapeutic groups of both sex offender-specific and ancillary topics which require an offender to demonstrate a particular level of content knowledge. Offenders participating in this level of treatment are prioritized according to their release date. Psychoeducation is the first and most basic level of treatment. Approximately 338 offenders completed the psychoeducational group in 2016. This is over 1400 hours of sex offender-specific programming.

Following completion of psychoeducational groups, offenders may be screened for appropriateness for therapeutic treatment. Such individual or group treatment identifies and addresses the dynamics and occurrence of sexual behavior and utilizes specific strategies to promote behavioral change. This level of treatment is reserved for offenders who have been assessed as being at medium to high risk of sexual re-offense.

Residential treatment for sex offenders is provided in the Sex Offender Residential Treatment (SORT) Program located at Greenville Correctional Center. The SORT Program has 86 beds. The goal of the Program is to provide comprehensive assessment and treatment services to offenders who have been identified as being at moderate to high risk for sexual re-offense. The SORT Program utilizes psychoeducational and therapeutic interventions as well as extensive assessment measures, including the polygraph and penile plethysmograph (PPG). Offenders within several years from release are referred from across the Department; Program staff accept those most appropriate for intensive treatment. The Program utilizes techniques which have been shown to have the greatest likelihood of reducing sexual reoffending behavior; the treatment methods and theoretical underpinnings of the program are based on the merging of the Transtheoretical Model of Change, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, the Good Lives Model and Relapse Prevention. These treatment models are supported by research consistent with evidence based practices (EBP), and their integration is a natural progression in the treatment of sex offenders. In 2016, offenders participating in the SORT Program attended almost 770 hours of sex offender-specific programming.

Domestic Violence Offenders-Community Corrections

Once released from incarceration, offenders ordered to serve community supervision with DOC are placed on the caseload of a Probation and Parole Officer (PO). Some Probation and Parole (P&P) Offices assign offenders with convictions for Assault and Battery of a Family Member to the Intensive Supervision Team. Intensive Supervision involves enhanced surveillance of offenders through increased contacts with offender and in the community. Services provided to offenders include random urinalysis, GPS (Global Positioning Systems) or telephonic monitoring, curfews, treatment agency referrals and follow-up, employment and home checks. Upon completion of Intensive Supervision, offenders are returned to conventional supervision.

Regardless of the level of supervision, the PO conducts a risk assessment to determine best practices for supervision. POs check status of protective orders; place high risk clients on GPS Monitoring; conduct frequent office and home visits; and make referrals to local programs, substance abuse or mental health services if needed. In response to the court order, COMPAS score and past criminal history, the PO will determine what programming is required for the offender. Programs and services available for offenders convicted of DV can include:

- In-house Anger Management Groups
- In-house Cognitive Programs including: Thinking for a Change, Seeking Safety
- In-house Substance Abuse treatment
- In-house Mental Health Services
- Referral to Batterer Intervention Program
- Referral to Community Services Board
- Random Alcohol/Drug screenings
- GPS monitoring

P&P are members of local Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team and attend annual training on DV. They work closely with the local advocates, law enforcement and the Commonwealth's Attorney's Office.

Sexual Violence Offenders-Community Corrections

Sex offender supervision continues to employ an enhanced supervision model for all sex offenders in the Commonwealth. A team approach is used and the team is most often comprised of a Senior Probation and Parole Officer, a Sex Offender Supervision Probation and Parole Officer, and a Surveillance Officer. The Sex Offender Supervision Practices Manual has been updated and is now Policy 735.3 Supervision of Sex Offenders in the Community in the Department of Corrections Directives and Procedures.

Experts in the field recommend a sex offender specialist staffing ratio of 40 to 1 in order to appropriately address public safety needs. There are no additional positions allocated for FY2017 for sex offender supervision.

The Code of Virginia mandates that any offender convicted of Failure to Register on or after July 1, 2006 be placed on GPS. The department has experienced steady growth in this area and at the end of July had averaged 555 on-leg units. This marks a 3% increase from on-leg units in June of 2016.

In February 2013 the Department contracted with Dr. Robin Wilson to train specialists on the scoring and use of the STABLE-2007 and the ACUTE-2007. These two instruments are sex offender risk assessments designed to be used and scored by community supervision officers. Approximately 200 officers were trained and 4 Department staff were trained as trainers, thus ensuring sustainability. Specialists began using these risk assessment tools in May, 2013. Training of new specialists has continued and practice sessions have been conducted to ensure fidelity.

There are 11 contracts statewide providing sex offender assessment and treatment and 8 vendors providing polygraph services. A total of \$1,666,600.00 was allocated for assessment, treatment, and polygraph in all Districts. This figure does not incorporate the co-payment that was implemented for these services in FY2008.

The Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) civil commitment process continues to grow. The impact of this growth is felt by Community Corrections when these SVP's are granted conditional release. In FY2017, Probation and Parole Officers investigated 173 home plans for offenders being considered for conditional release. The number currently being supervised under conditional release is 197, which is an increase of approximately 9% from FY2016. Of that number, 96 are "pure" conditional release, meaning that they have no criminal obligation. Also notable for FY2017 is the number of Emergency Custody Orders that were executed by Probation and Parole Officers. There were 54 Emergency Custody Orders obtained by Probation and Parole Officers. With the exception of one case, all of those taken into custody were for technical violations, meaning that these offenders were returned to custody before any re-offense. This continues to be a high risk and high demand type of case. By statute, these cases are monitored by global positioning systems (GPS) and have demanding conditional release plans that involve collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services.

An emerging issue is the clustering of sexually violent predators in certain jurisdictions. These offenders have a very difficult time securing housing. In some areas of the Commonwealth there are landlords who are willing to rent to these offenders. A few of these cities are Petersburg, Richmond, the Tidewater Area and Roanoke. As stated above, these offenders require a higher level of supervision and the increasing numbers in the aforementioned jurisdictions impact resources in those districts.

Sex offenders are among the most demanding cases under supervision. The sex offender specialist staff must monitor offender behavior, verify and modify living arrangements as needed, work closely with sex offender treatment providers and polygraph examiners, and cope with victim trauma. There have been a number of legislative and procedural changes over the years that have resulted in increased demands on an Officer's case management duties. These would include such things as GPS, SVP cases, and the Sex Offender Verification System (SOV). Training efforts are geared toward keeping the Officer up-to-date on legislative changes, technology and evidence based supervision and treatment practices. The supervision of sexual offenders is constantly evolving and Officers need to be exposed to the most current research and training.

Currently there are about 3,909 adult probation and parole offenders who are required to register on the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry. The Department of Corrections continues to be proactive in their supervision and monitoring of this difficult population. Probation and Parole Officers and the Virginia State Police frequently collaborate in their efforts to ensure these offenders are properly registered with the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

PREA provides for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison sexual abuse, sexual harassment and staff sexual misconduct. It was created to eliminate sexual violence within corrections. PREA mandates apply to all VADOC institutions and community residential facilities and holds all VADOC staff, contractors and volunteers responsible for the detection, prevention and reporting of known and suspected occurrences of offender-on-offender sexual abuse, sexual assault and sexual harassment, and staff-on-offender sexual misconduct. The PREA standards increase visibility of the issue and accountability for government facilities, private facilities and every individual who works in corrections.

Virginia DOC was fully compliant with PREA in 2016 with the completion of the remaining three out of 34 facility PREA Audits (Powhatan Reception and Classification Center, River North Correctional Center, and Wallens Ridge State Prison).

A crucial component of PREA is actively striving to prevent sexual abuse in corrections through education, such as PREA Peer Education classes. In 2014, the Virginia Department of Corrections was awarded a PREA Demonstration Grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance to take the Department's PREA program to the next level. One facet of the grant was the development of a PREA Peer Education Program. The goal of the Peer Education program is to utilize trained offenders to educate their peers about PREA in an accessible and trustworthy way. PREA Peer Education is an interactive course where peer educators use video, lecture, and hypothetical situations to make the information interesting and engaging. The class covers general safety tips; definitions of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; DOC policies on sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and retaliation; ways to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment; and how to get support. The Peer Ed program was piloted at three DOC facilities: Haynesville, Sussex II (both male facilities) and Fluvanna (a female facility). The pilot began with the development of the class presentation as well as the recruitment, hiring and training of the offender Peer Educators. The first PREA Peer Education classes began in 2016, with new intakes at the three pilot facilities. Peer Education has since been expanded to general population at the pilot facilities. Peer Education has been well received by the offender population, who indicated they prefer to hear about PREA in general, their rights under PREA and how to stay safe and report should they need to, from a fellow offender.

Victims of Sexual and Domestic Violence

In order to promote public safety, the DOC Victim Services Unit (VSU) provides notification assistance and referral services to all victims of offenders under its custody. The unit establishes and maintains services for victims of crime, including victim registration and notification, offender status and location, offender release plans, victim awareness education, and impact of crime education for offenders.

An important aspect of the role of VSU is to provide victims with information about the correctional system and notification of an inmate's custody status. The Victim Bill of Rights entitles victims to receive notification regarding transfers, work release status, name change, death, release, escape and parole events (if eligible). The VSU is able to notify victims as long as the victim has provided them with updated contact information throughout the inmate's incarceration. During CY2016, the VSU provided services to 630 new victims. 113 reported being victims of sexual violence while 15 reported being victims of domestic violence. In addition, some of the 338 Assault and Homicide cases could have included Sexual and Domestic Violence.

If the victim is incarcerated, facility mental health staff would provide services and referrals. DOC facilities provide programs for offenders who have been victimized, to include:

- Making Peace with Your Past-This program seeks to: (1) identify and understand problems and feelings from childhood; (2) identify ways their past impact today; (3) unearth buried feelings from the past and experience healing, forgiveness and recover; (4) experience an atmosphere of trust honesty and love in a small group to bring about hope, healing and wholeness. Approximately 5 offenders completed this program.
- Trauma Resolution-To assist offender who have significant PTSD symptoms in gaining coping skills necessary for improved functioning. To develop a better understanding of how to normalize symptoms, monitor triggers, employ grounding techniques, and reduce overall impact of past traumas on daily functioning is the goal of the group. This group is psycho-educational in nature-not process oriented-and so participants' trauma histories are not directly discussed. Rather, the use and impact of coping skills and various expressive techniques are taught and processed.
- Seeking Safety-Seeking Safety is a present-focused treatment for clients with a history of trauma and substance abuse. The program focuses on coping skills and psycho-education and is based on five central ideas: (1) safety as the primary goal; (2) integrated treatment of PTSD and substance abuse; (3) a focus on ideals; (4) four content areas: cognitive, behavioral, interpersonal, and case management; and (5) attention to therapist processes. The goal of this program is to increase the individual's safety by discounting self-destructive behaviors such as substance abuse, letting go of dangerous relationships, gaining control over extreme symptoms, and stopping self-harming behaviors. Seeking Safety attempts to assist the individual in attaining safety in their relationships, thinking, behavior, and emotions; and move individuals towards freeing themselves from negative behaviors.

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development⁵³

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

⁵³ Information from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

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 funded 28 DV providers through the Virginia Homeless Solutions Program (VHSP) in 2016-2017. This is a combination of federal Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and state resources. VHSP provides funding for homeless and at-risk homeless populations and specifically funds Emergency Shelters, Rapid Re-Housing, Homeless Prevention/Diversion, Continuum of Care Planning, Coordinated Assessment and Entry, and the Homeless Information and Management System (DV provider may not use HMIS due to VAWA restrictions).

Of the total number of individuals served in an emergency shelter (DV providers and non-DV providers) funded through VHSP, 25% reported experiencing domestic violence.

Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence⁵⁴

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 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.ⁱ

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

Through various projects, OFV supports 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 benefits through local departments of social services (LDSS) and victims' compensation, 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 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.

Listed below are a few highlights from the year, provided through the Office of Family Violence as well as services through funded programs.

Domestic Violence Prevention

⁵⁴ Information provided by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence.

For the first time in Virginia's domestic violence funding history, all local domestic violence programs were invited to include initiatives for the primary prevention of domestic violence in their proposed work plans for FY 2017. The Office of Family Violence reorganized the grant funds and made Family Violence Prevention and Services Act funds available for prevention. Not all programs chose to use their grant funds for prevention, but 14 did. Many other programs are conducting un-funded projects and others still are gearing up to begin projects in the near future. The Action Alliance has a strong history of offering prevention training, education and resources, but little funding has ever been available for local organizations to commit to doing the work. Un-funded projects often lack the organizational commitment needed to make and measure changes in the community. Since FVPSA funds may be used for prevention projects, but must also be used for shelter and related services, additional resources will be needed in the future to adequately fund primary prevention projects in all local programs.

Domestic Violence Action Team

The OFV coordinates the Domestic Violence Action Team (DVAT), a multi-disciplinary team representing DSS, the Virginia Department of Health, 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 FY 2016, DVAT developed an outline for a new training initiative to address the broad spectrum of needs of victims who are impacted by substance abuse and mental health. The Action Alliance was funded to develop that vision into a training curriculum and in FY 2017 the behavioral health/domestic violence collaboration training was offered 7 times across the state.

Underserved Population Outreach

In FY 2017 the Office of Family Violence (OFV) began an intentional effort to transform services and outreach in Virginia for survivors of domestic violence who are currently unserved, underserved, and inadequately served. A six month project done in collaboration with the Women of Color Network, Inc., included organizational assessments, training, and provided an opportunity for 7 collaborative partnerships to begin between local domestic violence programs and population-specific community-based organizations.

Some specific findings were identified by the OFV:

- A long term project is needed to be fully informed by the underserved populations and to encourage specific changes to local domestic violence organizations.
- Domestic violence programs are entrenched in conventional system-based service models that do not always align with culturally-specific community-based organization approaches.
- Community based organizations want to provide support and healing for people experiencing domestic violence
- Survivors of domestic violence who are part of a marginalized group desire services and resources to be provided in trusted community spaces and in culturally-reflective ways.

These findings and additional ongoing input from a newly created Underserved Population Advisory Committee will influence future efforts across multiple state agencies and funding streams for FY 2018, including an 18-month learning collaborative and a funding opportunity for culturally specific community based organizations.

Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care for Children and Youth Exposed to Crime

Virginia continues to serve as a U.S. Department of Justice funded demonstration site to identify and link systems of care for children and youth who have been victimized by a broad spectrum of crimes and other traumatic events. The Virginia Department of Social Services is the project's lead agency. This collaborative project partners with Departments of Criminal Justice Services, Juvenile Justice, Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, Education, Health, Housing and Community Development, Medical Assistance Services, the Children's Cabinet, the Family and Children's Trust Fund, the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of Children's Services. This initiative, which is now in its 3rd year, aims to ensure that every child entering any of the relevant child-serving systems is assessed for victimization, that children and their families are provided comprehensive and coordinated services to fully address their needs, and that practices and policies are established to sustain this approach long term.

The Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care project, through the involvement of many national, state and local stakeholders, developed a screening tool in FY 2017 to help service providers identify children who have experienced victimization and to identify the level of trauma they may be experiencing as a result. At the end of FY 2017 two localities, Washington County and Charlottesville/Albemarle, were trained to use the Virginia Victimization Screen and began to use the tool. Additional pilot sites will be engaged next year. Virginia Commonwealth University is also partnering on this project to conduct the necessary research and make modifications as indicated to validate the tool before it is available statewide.

Virginia Department of State Police⁵⁵

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](http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime%20in%20Virginia.shtm).

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance⁵⁶

The Action Alliance is Virginia's leading voice on sexual and domestic violence and enhances response and prevention efforts through training, public policy advocacy, public awareness programs, and technical assistance to professionals. As an advocacy organization, the Action Alliance provides the expertise needed to ensure an effective response. As a service provider, the Action Alliance offers people resources for making

⁵⁵ Information provided by the Virginia State Police.

⁵⁶ Information provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.

informed choices. And as a membership organization, the Action Alliance builds diverse alliances across the Commonwealth. The Action Alliance envisions a future where all communities are free of sexual and domestic violence, where healthy relationships and healthy sexuality thrive, and where survivors are empowered in an environment of respect and mutual learning.

As a statewide coalition, our members include 63 sexual and domestic violence advocacy agencies, several allied organizations providing services to victims of domestic and sexual assault and other individuals from diverse communities. The Action Alliance provides more than 54 trainings each year for our members and community professionals. For more information on Action Alliance projects and resources, visit the website at www.vsdvalliance.org.

To accomplish its mission, the Action Alliance relies upon federal and state grant funding, membership fees, and private contributions. In FY2017, the Action Alliance received 80% of its approximately \$3 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 20% of the Action Alliance's funding was from private sources, including membership dues, fees, fundraising, and private contributions.

Survivor Advocacy Services

The Virginia Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Action Alliance has a broad scope of survivor advocacy services. This includes a statewide toll-free hotline for victims, friends or family, allied professionals, and the general public. Trained advocates provide 24/7/365 confidential crisis intervention, risk assessment and safety planning, support, and information and referrals to community-based services in multiple languages through phone (1.800.838.8238), chat (www.vadata.org/chat), and text (804.793.9999) features. Throughout 2016, the survivor advocacy services team had seven to nine bilingual (Spanish/English) advocates on staff to respond to the increasing number of people whose primary language is Spanish. For January 1st to December 31st 2016 the survivor advocacy team responded to 22,376 contacts, including 4,119 hotline calls for 40 unique programs, totaling over 181,571 hours of service.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act Hotline continues to respond to adults who are incarcerated within Virginia Department of Corrections facilities (major institutions and correctional units) before, during, or after release. Survivors of violence can also send mail to a post office box, to which the survivor advocacy team responds. The hotline provides emotional support, reporting options, and (when requested) connection with volunteer victim advocates who can offer ongoing support through medical exams and/or legal proceedings related to sexual violence.

The LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline (866.356.6998) is supported in part through the Richmond Area Partnership (RAP) coordinated by the Virginia Anti-Violence Project (VAVP). VAVP works to address and end violence, with a specific focus on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ+) communities across Virginia. Original Helpline hours of operation were 8a-8p Monday through Friday. In January 2016, those hours were extended to 8a-8p daily. The service went 24/7/365 July 1, 2016. The same numbers to text and chat with the Statewide hotline are marketed along with the LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline.

Survivor advocacy services staff continue to expand public awareness through participation in a variety of outreach efforts by tabling at local, regional, and statewide events such as professional conferences and cultural festivals. Prior campaigns such as "I deserve" which reaches African American women aged 18-24 and one specifically promoting the LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline are still circulated. In 2016,

survivor advocacy services staff began distributing materials from the multi-tiered campaign “Advocacy Is”, which was launched to reach additional marginalized communities. As a result of outreach efforts, there has been a marked increase contacts from underserved and/or marginalized communities.

Survivor Advocacy: The Project for Empowerment of Survivors

The Project for the Empowerment of Survivors (PES), funded by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Service’s New Initiative Victim Assistance Grant Program, began development in October 2016. PES offers survivors of violence, particularly those who are traditionally underserved, an opportunity to find answers to legal questions, to gain insight into additional legal issues, to carefully weigh legal options and to be linked with legal advocacy and legal services in their communities. PES has three components: 1) trained advocates, attorneys, and volunteer law students who can answer specific legal questions or concerns; 2) a referral network of trained community-based attorneys who can give direct legal representation; and 3) a Legal Assistance Fund that provides monetary support to underserved victims of violence who need legal representation. From October 2016 to June 2017, PES began to set up the program by hiring staff, writing policy, and establishing relationships with George Mason University, the University of Richmond, and William & Mary. In December 2016, the PES project manager provided training to legal/court advocates and directors during the director’s forum on “Working with Immigrant Survivors: Including Legal Advocacy in the Immigrant Community”. PES services launched June 1st, 2017.

Campus Efforts: Red Flag Campaign



During 2016-17, 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. The list of 2016-2017 partner campuses includes:

1. Bridgewater College
2. College of William & Mary
3. Eastern Shore Community College
4. Hampton University
5. James Madison University
6. John Tyler Community College
7. Longwood University
8. Northern Virginia Community College
9. Old Dominion University
10. Thomas Nelson Community College
11. Tidewater Community College
12. University of Mary Washington
13. University of Virginia
14. University of Virginia’s College at Wise
15. Virginia Commonwealth University
16. Virginia State University
17. Virginia Tech

The Red Flag Campaign has been consistently recognized with college students from partner campuses participating in White House events and panel discussions. Action Alliance staff have received several invitations to attend White House events related to campus sexual assault prevention initiatives as a result of their work on The Red Flag Campaign.

The Campaign was launched in Virginia in 2007 and has since spread across the country to campuses in the U.S. 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 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



Campus Efforts: College and University Best Practices Guide



As Virginia’s leading voice on sexual and domestic violence, the Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance believes all college students have the right to learn and live in an educational environment where they are safe and treated equally. This is the overarching spirit of Title IX, the Clery Act, and Virginia campus safety legislation. The presence of sexual violence, dating/domestic violence, stalking, and other gender-based violence threatens this right. We also know that institutional and societal oppressions compound the negative effects of violence on students of color and other historically marginalized groups. Virginia’s colleges and universities communicated to the Action Alliance that they are hungry for concrete guidelines and examples of promising and best practices in Virginia and nationwide; to respond to this gap in resources, we researched and wrote a set of best practices guides for Virginia’s college and university campuses. The guides are entitled, **Safety and Justice for All: Best Practices for Virginia Campuses Addressing Gender-Based Violence**.

The **Safety and Justice for All** guides (one version for 4-year, one version for 2-year colleges) outline best-practice recommendations to help campus professionals move beyond regulatory compliance and to institute trauma-informed and racial justice oriented prevention and responses to gender-based violence.

Recommendations are based on specific roles on campus. Key recommendations included in the guides are organized into six groups:

- administrators;
- advocates (both on- and off-campus);
- faculty and other instructional employees;
- Title IX coordinators and campus disciplinary professionals;
- campus law enforcement and security officers; and
- prevention specialists.

Due to the unique context of Virginia’s Community Colleges, the Action Alliance created a separate guide for those institutions. The structure and framework for the Community College guide are the same; several recommendations in this guide were adapted to address Community College specific concerns and utilize Community College examples.

This guide provides concrete examples (and links) to promising practices on Virginia’s college campuses. Virginia’s colleges, universities, and community colleges are doing excellent work to respond to and prevent gender-based violence. These guides feature concrete examples of ways that institutions and organizations have implemented these recommendations, with the majority of the examples coming from Virginia institutions.

Safety and Justice for All guides are available for download at www.communitysolutionsva.org at no cost.

Outreach: Advocacy Is Campaign



The Action Alliance launched a new campaign this year to promote the value of advocacy statewide. The **ADVOCACY IS** campaign was designed to address significant barriers to accessing Sexual and Domestic Violence Advocacy Services that were identified during listening sessions with marginalized communities. Barriers identified included a mistrust of mainstream helping agencies and lack of awareness among the public about the role of victim advocates. Of note: individuals from marginalized communities who did find their way to mainstream Sexual and Domestic Violence Agencies self-reported through the VAdata *Documenting Our Work* surveys that they felt respected and supported and that they received the help they were seeking.

Taking these dynamics into consideration, the Action Alliance identified two immediate goals for the **ADVOCACY IS** campaign: 1) demystify what advocacy is and what advocates do; and 2) convey the value of advocacy. The long-term goal of the campaign is for members of marginalized groups to be more ready and willing to contact sexual and domestic violence agencies if the need arises.

The main delivery method of the **Advocacy Is** campaign is a series of 7 posters, reflecting an array of models ranging in age from 18-60, representing African-American, Latinas, Asian-American, and Muslim-American women. While the campaign was developed with women of color as the primary audience, the Action Alliance believes the campaign message will benefit a wide range of survivors of sexual and intimate partner violence who may or may not identify as women of color. The posters feature actual quotes from survivors who have used advocacy services from Virginia's Sexual and Domestic Violence Agencies, collected through the *Documenting Our Work* surveys. Three core advocacy tenets are identified in the **ADVOCACY IS** campaign: **respect, support, and safety**.

During Summer 2017, all Sexual and Domestic Violence Agencies in Virginia received **ADVOCACY IS** promotional items, including a 30" x 72" banner with stand to display at community events (see below):

Data Collection: Advocacy in Virginia 2016 Infographic



The Action Alliance released an infographic this year highlighting aggregate data collected through VAdata: Virginia’s Sexual and Domestic Violence Data Collection System. The infographic illustrates both total number of Hotline and in-person services delivered by Virginia’s Sexual and Domestic Violence Agencies, and reflects the high rates of effectiveness in regards to helping survivors with financial needs (93%), safe and affordable housing (86%), healthcare needs (93%), immigration concerns (96%), impact on family/friend relationships (97%), and legal needs (94%), as reflected in survivor reports through the Documenting Our Work project.

Prevention

Primary prevention - or the process of preventing violence before it occurs - is the best form of victim advocacy. The Action Alliance's primary prevention efforts focus on four main areas of work:

- **Training** to sexual and domestic violence agencies, member programs, community members, school practitioners, and allied youth-serving organizations;
- **Technical assistance** and intensive coaching to those engaged in or building their capacity to deliver effective primary prevention programming;
- **Resource and campaign development** for practitioner use in communities;
- And sustaining and expanding statewide and national **partnerships** to advance public health theory and best practices for preventing violence.

In 2017, the Action Alliance hosted our biennial statewide prevention conference called *Building Healthy Futures*. This was held in Richmond, VA on April 26th and 27th and had 136 people in attendance. Details on national trainers, highlights, and evaluation feedback are included in the Building Healthy Futures Conference section of this report – see that section for full details. In addition to the statewide prevention conference, the Action Alliance hosted primary prevention basic advocacy trainings (or BATs), prevention focused workshops at our Biennial Retreat and Bravery Conference, on-site prevention trainings for local agencies, and facilitator's trainings for our DO YOU prevention programming. In 2017, we saw a notable increase in the number of out-of-state and K-12 school-based practitioners interested in our training and conference offerings. This may indicate that our prevention campaigns and training offerings are not only reaching a more diverse and multidisciplinary audience but that there is an emerging readiness and need for this work in Virginia school systems. As a result of this increased interest, we are considering offering a larger variety and higher frequency of trainings on prevention topics in the next year. We continue to offer technical assistance and intensive coaching to member sexual and domestic violence agencies, state coalitions, and state and national partners in the field on prevention program development, grants and funding, prevention policy, youth mentoring and mobilization efforts, and best practices in public health and prevention program implementation.

The ASK. LISTEN. RESPECT. Consent Campaign



The ASK. LISTEN. RESPECT Consent Campaign is intended to provide parents, teachers, and group facilitators with a starting place for having discussions on consent, sexuality, and communication with

tweens/teens aged 11-16. It was designed with the intention of being easily incorporated into current dating and sexual violence prevention programming in schools, community centers, churches, and youth-group settings. The campaign, including the promotional video first developed in 2015, can be found at TeachConsent.org. In 2017, the Action Alliance has seen an expanded reach and use of this campaign among national practitioners within the antiviolence field and by allied partners in reproductive health and wellness. Between January and July of 2017, the TeachConsent.org website received 2,067 visits with 3,564 page views and the campaign video had 1,510 views with 30 shares. We have also seen the promotion of and reference to this campaign and resources over national list serves for youth-serving and antiviolence professionals. It continues to be a widely-used and shared resource in the field.

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 and sexual and domestic violence agencies. The Action Alliance provided support and resources as the legislature considered several bills related to reducing offender access to firearms and promoting evidence-informed approaches to education about healthy relationships. The Action Alliance is requested to speak on a variety of legislative initiatives each year that impact survivors of sexual and domestic violence. The Action Alliance holds an annual Legislative Advocacy Day in order to inform members and elected representatives about legislation related to sexual and domestic violence. During the 2017 General Assembly session, the Action Alliance ensured that the state budget includes a \$1.5 million increase in funding for sexual and domestic violence victim services, which was essential to meet federal match requirements. The Action Alliance also addressed legislation regarding equal and fair access to employment and housing, trauma-informed and proportionate disciplinary responses to students in school, funding for sexual and domestic violence advocacy, and firearms and domestic violence.

At the end of 2016, the Action Alliance's Public Policy Committee adopted a new set of strategic priorities for 2017-2023. This strategic planning document outlines specific Committee goals, activities, and outcomes in 2-year increments – providing a road-map for the Action Alliance's public policy vision and strategies between 2017 and 2019.

Trainings and Summits

The Action Alliance has provided training to 1,070 advocates from multiple disciplines and types of agencies thus far in 2017 (January 1-August 30, 2017) through various conferences, workshops, seminars, summits, and webinars. The Action Alliance has grown its Training Institute and will be adding additional trainings and conferences in the coming year. The Training Institute currently offers basic and continuing advocacy trainings to increase the skills of professionals serving survivors of sexual and domestic violence.

With support from the Virginia Department of Social Services, the Action Alliance was able to offer five integrated trainings with sexual and domestic violence victim advocates and behavioral and mental health professionals in their communities. This year, the Action Alliance will increase that number and provide more focused relationship building opportunities for advocates and behavioral and mental health professionals to increase the effectiveness of service using a more collaborative approach.

Conference: Warmth of Other Suns

The Warmth of Other Suns: Multi-Disciplinary Strategies to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence in African-American Communities Conference was attended by nearly 150 sexual and domestic

violence advocates, health professionals, educators, community leaders, and other allied professionals in August 2016.

Participants enjoyed several plenary sessions where speakers provided information on an intersectional approach to violence in African-American communities and included the following:

- Monica Simpson, Executive Director, SisterSong Women of Color Reproductive Justice Collective
- Vanessa Timmons, Executive Director, Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
- Nubia Peña, Training and Prevention Education Specialist, Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault
- Charlene Allen and Dr. Kirk James, HealingWorks
- Dr. Russell Jones, Virginia Tech

Workshops covered faith-based initiatives for survivors and communities, mental health services, racial justice as trauma-informed advocacy, bystander intervention against discrimination, intimate partner violence homicide and African-American communities, LGBTQ resilience in communities of color, pop culture and sexual assault, and working with African-American youth and children.

Conference: Building Healthy Futures

The Action Alliance – in partnership with the Virginia Department of Health and Virginia Department of Social Services – was excited to offer a two-day conference focused on the primary prevention of sexual and intimate partner violence. The conference took place on April 26th and 27th at the DoubleTree Hilton Hotel in Richmond, VA with 136 people in attendance. The theme for this 5th installment of the Building Healthy Futures conference series was ***Linking Public Health & Activism to Prevent Sexual & Intimate Partner Violence***.

The conference showcased innovative prevention projects, activist organizing, and movement strategies that work to shift our culture and empower young people and communities to end violence. National trainers addressed a range of topics focused on best practices and innovations in public health, primary prevention, and movement building work. We also highlighted ground-breaking Virginia-based prevention initiatives.

Keynote speakers included:



Maheen Kaleem, Staff Attorney at [Rights4Girls](#)
Dismantling the Sexual Abuse to Prison Pipeline

This keynote articulated the Sexual Abuse to Prison Pipeline, or the pathways of gendered violence that lead girls into the juvenile justice system, and discuss the broader advocacy strategies necessary to interrupt the pipeline. Specifically, the keynote described how the intersections of racial and gendered oppression intersect to create unique vulnerabilities for marginalized girls to be criminalized for their experiences of trauma and sexual violence. The keynote also described the systemic reform efforts necessary to achieve justice for our most vulnerable and marginalized girls.



Dr. Alexis Pauline Gumbs, Poet, Black feminist scholar and Octavia's Brood writer

The Time of the Silence Breaking: Evidence for a World Free from Sexual Violence

In this interactive keynote, Dr. Alexis Pauline Gumbs drew on more than 15 years responding to sexual violence, her work as a Black feminist visionary futurist, and her short story “Evidence” from Octavia’s Brood, to create a collective experience where we called on generations of resilience to clarify our commitments in this historical moment towards a future free from violence.

Other national trainers included:

- **Jennifer Grove and Mo Lewis**, Prevention Team at the National Sexual Violence Resource Center and national technical assistance providers and trainers on primary prevention, evaluation, and program development.
- **Tracy Wright**, Program Coordinator/national technical assistance provider for the Resource Sharing Project and lead coordinator of the *Young Advocates Institute*, a project of the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault.
- **Marilyn Metzler**, RN, Senior Analyst in Health Equity at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and nationally recognized trainer, researcher, and expert on social determinants of health and community health strategies.
- **JP Przewoznik**, Director of Prevention & Evaluation at the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault and coordinator of *SHIFT NC*, a trauma-informed healthy sexuality education project.
- **Tonya Osinkosky and Rebecca Wooden-Keel**, *RISE for Youth Coalition* Coordinators at Legal Aid Justice Center and organizers, trainers, facilitators on juvenile justice reform and alternatives to youth incarceration.
- **Greater Richmond Trauma-Informed Community Network (TICN)**, a Virginia-based network dedicated to supporting and advocating for continuous trauma-informed care for all children and families. They have had incredible successes transforming school discipline-practices and the way that communities respond to and support children and families.
- **Action Alliance Social Change Team**, statewide technical assistance providers and trainers on capacity building, program development, and evaluation for primary prevention initiatives and social change projects.
- **Featuring innovative Virginia-based prevention programs**, prevention practitioners from the Sexual Assault Resource Agency in Charlottesville, The Haven in Warsaw, and the violence prevention program of Alexandria, share their innovative work.
- **Resilience documentary film screening**, this film delves into the science of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and the movement to prevent toxic stress.

In addition to traditional workshops and keynotes, Action Alliance staff identified a format –Ignite! Talks and Forums - for providing participants with space to connect and to encourage peer-to-peer learning as part of the conference. The Ignite! Forums were designed to be facilitated discussions focusing on specific topics with the guidance and facilitation of a national expert/trainer on that topic. These were incredibly successful and we will explore future opportunities for including these networking and peer-to-peer learning experiences into our trainings.

As mentioned, there were 136 conference participants from around the country – including a group of Washington and California based prevention practitioners. Electronic evaluations were collected with 70 of the 136 conference participants responding – a response rate of 52%. Of those who responded:

- 95.7% reported gaining a new skill or learned of a new resource or strategy related to developing and/or implementing primary prevention programming.
- 94.3% reported that their knowledge about the links between public health and activism increased.
- 89.8% reported that they now feel more ready to develop and/or implement primary prevention programming in their community.

Below is a sample of quotes from evaluations:

- “I really enjoyed and learned a lot from the conference. I left the conference energized and ready to put the knowledge and strategies I learned into action!”
- “What a wonderful conference! I very much resonated with the idea of prevention being fairly isolating, since so many of us are the one person doing this specific work at our agency. I was really surprised that there weren't more out of state folks there - it was completely worth the travel!”
- “I absolutely loved both keynote speakers and will very much be taking their work away with me (and continuing to follow their work). This conference was also a great opportunity to meet other people who are doing prevention - which was amazing for me!”
- “The resources that are out there are quite vast and just when you think that you have tapped into them all it is conferences like this one that puts a new spin and present to the professionals that there is so much more.”

Bravery Conference/Retreat



In 2017, the Action Alliance held our biennial retreat June 7-9 in Radford, Virginia, which focused on Bravery in the movement to end violence. Keynote speakers included Nan Stoops of the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Nubia Peña of the Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault. The speakers challenged and encouraged advocates to think "what if?" and "why not?" in their advocacy work. More than 185 advocates from across Virginia participated in the largest multiday biennial retreat ever held by the Action Alliance.

Content experts delivered more than 30 workshops to help advocates empower survivors and think about how to provide services to survivors from intersecting identities. Some of these workshops included:

- Building Resiliency Through Engaging the Whole Brain
- Asking Brave Questions: What is Hyper-Incarceration, and Why Should the Sexual and Domestic Violence Movement Be Working to End it?
- #FindingBlackGirlMagic: Exploring the Effects of Racism and Sexism on the Mental Health of African-American Young Women and Girls Concerning Sexual and Domestic Violence
- The Military, Veterans, and Intimate Partner Violence: What You Need to Know
- The Power of Advocacy: Building a Culture of Trauma-Informed Care for Advocates

This retreat was supported by funding from the Virginia Department of Social Services, Virginia Victim Fund, and Department of Criminal Justice Services.

Action Alliance Caucuses and Task Forces

As part of the membership structure of the Action Alliance, task forces and caucuses are formed to address a variety of issues and elevate the voices of marginalized communities.

The current list of Task Forces and Caucuses includes the:

Women of Color Caucus

Wild Women of Wisdom Task Force

Racial Justice Task Force

Northern Virginia Task Force

Southwest Virginia Task Force

Virginia Campus Task Force

Advisory Committee on Sexual and Domestic Violence

Pursuant to Va. Code § 9.1-116.2, the Advisory Committee on Sexual and Domestic Violence (Advisory Committee) was established. The Advisory Committee has the responsibility of advising and assisting the Department of Criminal Justice Board and the Department of Criminal Justice, state agencies, departments, boards, and institutions of the Commonwealth, along with units of local government on matters related to the prevention and reduction of sexual and domestic violence within the Commonwealth. In addition, the Advisory Board will promote the efficient administration of grant funds to state and local programs that provide sexual and domestic violence services.

The Advisory Committee is comprised of fifteen (15) members. The members include the following or their designee:

- Commissioner of Social Services
- Director of the Department of Criminal Justice Services
- Commissioner of Health
- Director of the Department of Housing and Community Development
- Executive Director of the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance
- Member of the Senate appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules
- Member of the House of Delegates appointed by the Speaker of the House
- Chairman of the Virginia State Crime Commission
- The Attorney General

The membership shall also consist of six citizen members appointed by the Governor:

- A representative of a crime victims' organization or a victim of sexual or domestic violence
- A member of the board of the Virginia Victim Assistance Network
- Four directors of local sexual and domestic violence programs
 - One director from a domestic violence program
 - One director from a sexual violence program
 - Two directors from dual sexual and domestic violence agencies

The Advisory Committee's duties and responsibilities are as follows:

- Provide guidance on appropriate standards for the accreditation of sexual and domestic violence programs
- Review statewide plans, conduct studies, and make recommendations on needs and priorities for the development and improvement of local services to victims of sexual and domestic violence in the Commonwealth
- Advise on all matters related to federal funds received by the Commonwealth for crime prevention and crime victim assistance related to sexual and domestic violence and recommend such actions on behalf of the Commonwealth as may seem desirable to secure benefits of these federal programs
- Promote coordination among state agencies and local service providers to improve the Commonwealth's identification of and response to sexual and domestic violence, including the effective implementation of trauma-informed services, evidence-based homicide reduction strategies, and evidence-based prevention strategies
- Develop a comprehensive plan for data collection on sexual and domestic violence

- Review statewide reports and conduct studies to identify service demands and gaps and make funding recommendations that ensure adequate funding and improve the administration of both state and federal funds to local sexual and domestic violence programs
- Make recommendations on improving efficiencies in the administration of grants of both state and federal funds to local sexual and domestic violence programs.

Virginia Batterer Intervention Program Certification Board

Purpose -*The purpose of the Batterer Intervention Program (BIP) Certification Board is to oversee the certification process of batterer intervention programs in Virginia.*

Board Membership

The Virginia BIP Board membership is derived from four different interest groups in order to be responsive to stakeholders and ensure diverse membership that is representative of victim concerns, certified BIP treatment providers and criminal justice agencies.

Board membership consists of up to 20 persons with a maximum of five from each of three specific and one at-large membership categories:

- **VCCJA members** – Representatives from local community-based probation agencies appointed by the Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association.
- **Certified BIP Service Providers** – Representatives from Certified BIPs (Previously all BIP providers on the board were appointed by C-TAB, a Coalition of providers for the Treatment of Abusive Behaviors. That organizational structure no longer exists.)
- **Victim Services** – Members can be from any agency providing services to victims of domestic violence – such as Victim Witness Programs, Domestic Violence shelters, etc.
- **At-large Members** – Individuals not fitting into one of the above categories who are connected with agencies, boards or programs addressing issues of domestic violence such as employees of police or sheriff's departments (civilian or sworn), commonwealths attorneys, defense attorneys, educators, counselors, etc.

Certified Programs – A list of certified programs can be found on the website: vabipboard.org There are currently 18 Certified BIP Providers in Virginia offering up to 125 treatment programs per week.

2017 Legislation

HB 2064 (Mullin) Assault and battery against a family or household member; eligibility for first offender status. Precludes a person who has been convicted of any felony defined as an act of violence from being eligible for first offender status for assault and battery against a family or household member unless the attorney for the Commonwealth does not object to the person being placed on first offender status. Under current law, only prior convictions for assault and battery against a family or household member serve as a disqualifier.

HB 2217 (Toscano) Address confidentiality program; victims of sexual violence and human trafficking. Expands the types of crimes victims of which are eligible to apply for the address confidentiality program to include sexual violence. The bill provides that such programs may also include specialized services for victims of human trafficking. Current law permits victims of domestic violence and stalking to apply to this program. The bill requires that sexual or domestic violence programs be accredited by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Program Professional Standards Committee to accept applications and authorizes crime victim and witness assistance programs to accept applications. The bill increases program participants' certification period from one to three years. The bill contains technical amendments.

HB 2127 (Levine) Rights of victims of sexual assault; physical evidence recovery kits. Requires that victims of sexual assault be advised by the investigating law-enforcement agency of their rights regarding physical evidence recovery kits. The bill requires the Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services of the Virginia Department of General Services and law-enforcement agencies to store a physical evidence recovery kit for an additional 10 years following a written objection to its destruction from the victim. The bill requires the law-enforcement agency to notify the victim at least 60 days prior to the intended date of destruction of the kit and provides that no victim of sexual assault shall be charged for the cost of collecting or storing a kit.

SB 1060 (Black) Female genital mutilation; criminal penalty and civil action. Makes it a Class 1 misdemeanor for any person to knowingly circumcise, excise, or infibulate the labia major, labia minora, or clitoris of a minor. The bill makes it a Class 1 misdemeanor for any parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of a minor to consent to such circumcision, excision, or infibulation. The bill also makes it a Class 1 misdemeanor for any parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of a minor to knowingly remove or cause or permit the removal of such minor from the Commonwealth for the purposes of performing such circumcision, excision, or infibulation. The bill also provides a civil cause of action for any person injured by such circumcision, excision, or infibulation. The bill provides that any of these offenses shall be a separate and distinct offense and shall not preclude prosecution under any other statute.

HB 1485 (Bell) Sex offenses prohibiting proximity to children; penalty. Includes in the list of certain sex offenses that prohibit a person convicted of such offenses from being or residing in proximity to schools and certain other property where children congregate or from working on school property any offense similar to such offenses under the laws of any foreign country or political subdivision thereof or the United States or any political subdivision thereof. The prohibition regarding residing in proximity to a school that is predicated upon an offense similar to any offense under the laws of any foreign country or any political subdivision thereof, or the United States or any political subdivision thereof, only applies to residences established on and after July 1, 2017.

HB 2282 (Leftwich) Board of Education; guidelines for training on the prevention of trafficking of children. Requires the Board of Education to develop guidelines for training school counselors, school nurses, and other relevant school staff on the prevention of trafficking of children.

Appendix A - Additional Data

Table A-1: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Violations of Family Abuse Protective Orders, 2003-2016

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				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	3,032	1,165	0	1,686	229	1,016	440	1	0
2011	16.1-253.2	M	3,074	1,211	0	1,742	235	1,011	496	0	0
2012	16.2-253.2	M	3,414	1,322	0	1,880	232	1,172	476	0	0
2013	16.2-253.2	M	3,391	1,307	0	1,857	244	1,226	386	0	1
2014	16.2-253.2	M	3,365	1,311	0	1,867	215	1,204	447	0	1
2015	16.2-253.2	M	3,815	1,476	0	2,126	235	1,389	502	0	4
2016	16.2-253.2	M	4,250	1,559	0	2,446	275	1,670	519	0	2

Table A-2: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violations of Family Abuse Protective Orders (Third or Subsequent Offense Within 20 Years), 2004-2016

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				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	264	102	0	143	8	102	32	0	1
2011	16.1-253.2	F	245	105	0	131	6	92	33	0	0
2012	16.1-253.2	F	282	99	0	153	5	108	40	0	0
2013	16.1-253.2	F	319	146	0	145	14	101	30	0	0

2014	16.1-253.2	F	390	170	0	192	13	119	60	0	0
2015	16.1-253.2	F	365	128	0	213	9	165	38	0	1
2016	16.1-253.2	F	419	162	0	229	7	175	47	0	0

Table A-3: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Assault and Battery Against Family or Household Member, 2003-2016

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				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	22,872	5,918	3	18,055	1,882	7,488	8,375	1	309
2011	18.2-57.2	M	21,244	4,550	7	16,872	1,664	7,113	6,785	0	1,310
2012	18.2-57.2	M	19,702	4,518	1	15,699	1,674	6,816	4,040	0	3,169
2013	18.2-57.2	M	21,158	4,146	1	14,842	1,563	6,508	3,520	1	3,250
2014	18.2-57.2	M	20,872	4,108	3	14,838	1,457	6,691	3,400	0	3,290
2015	18.2-57.2	M	19,220	3,646	1	13,660	1,356	6,081	3,211	0	3,012
2016	18.-57.2	M	22,474	3,920	0	16,639	1,640	7,391	3,547	3	4,058

Table A-4: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Assault and Battery Against Family or Household Member, 2003-2016

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				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	1,174	955	0	762	49	389	318	0	6
2011	18.2-57.2	F	1,142	870	1	718	50	350	297	0	21
2012	18.2-57.2(B)	F	1,016	915	0	684	64	331	229	0	60
2013	18.2-57.2	F	1,632	944	0	618	50	279	201	0	88
2014	18.2-57.2	F	1,051	536	0	316	40	270	2	0	4
2015	18.2-57.2	F	1,053	505	0	484	30	289	161	0	4
2016	18.2-57.2	F	1,639	875	0	713	44	364	212	0	93
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	177	18	0	7	2	4	1	0	0
2011	18.2-57.2(B)	F	173	11	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
2012	18.2-57.2(B)	F	287	7	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
2013	18.2-57.2(B)	F	137	71	0	63	6	36	20	0	1
2014	18.2-57.2(B)	F	102	49	0	49	2	28	17	0	2
2015	18.2-57.2(B)	F	109	47	0	56	2	39	15	0	0
2016	18.2-57.2(B)	F	101	47	0	47	4	29	13	0	1

Table A-5: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Stalking, 2003-2016

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				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	919	178	0	702	72	367	262	1	0
2011	18.2-60.3	M	733	137	0	571	74	321	175	0	0
2012	18.2-60.3	M	564	122	0	418	57	249	112	0	0
2013	18.2-60.3	M	480	84	0	350	46	208	95	0	1
2014	18.2-60.3	M	505	104	0	369	56	190	123	0	0
2015	18.2-60.3	M	465	101	0	325	36	196	92	0	1
2016	18.2-60.3	M	631	137	0	435	56	236	143	0	0

Table A:6: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Stalking (Third or Subsequent Offense Within 5 Years), 2003-2016

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				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	5	0	9	0	4	5	0	0
2011	18.2-60.3	F	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	18.2-60.3	F	3	5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
2013	18.2-60.3	F	12	6	0	5	1	4	0	0	0
2014	18.2-60.3	F	7	4	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
2015	18.2-60.3	F	6	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
2016	18.2-60.3	F	10	7	0	2	0	2	0	0	0

Table A-7: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Violation of Stalking Protective Order, 2003-2016

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				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	94	33	0	54	12	21	21	0	0
2011	18.2-60.4	M	284	94	0	180	25	91	64	0	0
2012	18.2-60.4	M	758	235	0	497	55	270	172	0	0
2013	18.2-60.4	M	779	227	0	496	83	243	170	0	0
2014	18.2-60.4	M	985	310	0	614	87	331	196	0	0
2015	18.2-60.4	M	1,047	353	1	643	111	352	179	0	1
2016	18.2-60.4	M	1,327	469	0	858	113	522	221	1	1

Data provided by the Virginia State Police (November 15, 2017); *2003 data not provided for felony violations of protective orders

Table A-8: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Taking, detaining, etc., person for prostitution, etc., or consenting thereto; human trafficking

Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
				Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2016	18.2-355	F	27	7	0	19	0	19	0	0	0

Table A-9: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Taking, detaining, etc., person for prostitution, etc., or consenting thereto; human trafficking

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2016	18.2-356	F	8	1	0	5	0	5	0	0	0

Table A-10: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation Receiving money from earnings of male or female prostitute

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2016	18.2-357	F	72	14	0	39	0	37	2	0	0

Table A-11: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation Rape

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2016	18.2-61	F	486	139	0	230	25	170	35	0	0

Table A-12: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation Carnal knowledge of child between thirteen and fifteen years of age

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2016	18.2-63	F	282	131	0	103	5	94	4	0	0

Table A-13: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation Object sexual penetration

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2016	18.2-67.2	F	402	81	0	217	23	168	26	0	0

Table A-14: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation Aggravated sexual battery

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2016	18.2-67.3	F	935	308	0	416	37	318	61	0	0

Table A-15: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Violation Sexual battery

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2016	18.2-67.4	M	450	164	0	259	33	176	48	0	0
2016	18.2-67.4	F	115	111		4	1	2	1		

Table A-16: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violation of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Taking indecent liberties with children

				CONVICTIONS		NON-CONVICTIONS					
Year	Code Section	Felony/ Misdemeanor	Total Arrests	Guilty	Adjudicated Delinquent	Total Non Convictions	Not Guilty	Nolle Prossed	Dismissed	Mentally Insane	Deferred
2016	18.2-370	F	494	186	0	237	11	189	37	0	0

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, VA23187
(757) 253-4146
www.cas.state.va.us

Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia (FACT)

801 East Main Street, 15th Floor
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 726-7604
www.fact.state.va.us

Office of the Attorney General

900 East Main Street
Richmond, VA23219
(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, VA23298
(804)828-1525
www.vcu.edu/vcoa

Virginia Department for the Aging

1610 Forest Avenue, Suite 100
Richmond, VA23229
(804) 662-9333
www.vda.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services

1220 Bank Street
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 786-3921
www.dbhds.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Corrections, Community Corrections

P.O. Box 26963
Richmond, VA23261-6963
(804) 674-3000
www.vadoc.state.va.us/community

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

1100 Bank Street
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 786-4000
www.dcjs.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Health

Division of Prevention and Health Promotion

109 Governor Street, 8th Floor
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 864-7732
Injury Hotline: 1-800-732-8333
www.vdh.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Health

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

400 East Jackson Street
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 786-3174
www.vdh.virginia.gov/medexam

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development

600 East Main Street, Suite 300
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 371-7000
www.dhcd.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Social Services

Office on Family Violence

801 East Main Street
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 726-7000
www.dss.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of State Police

P.O. Box 27472
Richmond, VA23261-7472
(804) 674-2000
www.vsp.virginia.gov

Virginia Poverty Law Center

700 East Main Street, Suite 1410
Richmond, VA23219
(804) 782-9430
www.vplc.org

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance

5008 Monument Ave, Suite A
Richmond, VA23230
(804) 377-0335
www.vsdvalliance.org

Appendix C – Domestic and Sexual Violence Programs by Locality

Accomack County

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
718 J Clyde Morris Blvd, Suite B
Newport News, VA23601
757-599-9844
www.visitthecenter.org

Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 3
Onancock, VA23417-0003
757-787-1329
877-787-1329 (hotline)

Albemarle County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
335 Greenbrier Dr., Suite 102
Charlottesville, VA 22901
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 1013
Charlottesville, VA 22902
434-963-4676
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

University of Virginia Violence and
Social Change Program
P.O. Box 800588
Charlottesville, VA 22908
434-982-2774.

Alexandria

Alexandria Sexual and Domestic Violence Programs
421 King St., Suite 400
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-838-4911
703-683-7273 (SV)
www.alexandriava.gov/women/

Allegheny County

Safehome Systems
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA 24426
540-965-3237
877-393-3672 (toll free)
www.safehomesystems.org/home.html

Amelia County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Amherst County / Appomattox County

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

Annandale

Korean Community Services Center of Greater
Washington
7700 Little River Turnpike, Suite 406
Annandale, VA 22003
703-354-6345
888-987-4561 (hotline)
www.kcscgw.org/

Arlington County

Arlington County Violence Intervention Program
2120 Washington Blvd., 2nd Floor
Arlington, VA 22204
703-228-5000
703-228-4848 (hotline)
<http://www.arlingtonva.us/>

Doorways for Women and Families
4600 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22203
703-504-9400
703-237-0881 (hotline)
www.doorwaysva.org

Ashland (Township)

Hanover Safe Place
629-A N. Washington Hwy
Ashland, VA 23005
804-752-2728
804-752-2702 (hotline)
www.hanoversafeplace.com

Augusta County

New Directions Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
540-885-7273
800-56-HAVEN (42836) hotline
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Bath County

Safehome Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA 24426
540-965-3237
877-393-3672 (toll free)
www.safehomesystems.org/home.html

Bedford County

Bedford County Domestic Violence Services
P.O. Box 783
Bedford, VA 24523
540-587-0995
540-587-0970 (hotline)
www.co.bedford.va.us

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

Bland County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24382
276-625-0219
800-613-6145 (hotline)
www.frcinc.org

Botetourt County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
3034 Brambleton Ave., SW
Roanoke, VA 24015
540-345-7273
540-981-9352 (hotline)
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action for Progress-Domestic Violence Program
302 2nd St., SW
Roanoke, VA 24011
540-283-4813
540-580-0775 (after-hours)
www.tapintohope.org/DomesticViolenceServices.aspx

Bristol

Abuse Alternatives, Inc.
104 Memorial Drive
Bristol, TN37620
423-652-9093
800-987-6499 (hotline)
www.abusealternativesinc.org

Crisis Center
100 Oakview Ave.
Bristol, VA 24201
276-466-2218
276-466-2312 (hotline)
866-953-0484 (toll free)
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Brunswick County

Family Violence & Sexual Assault Unit
6th District Court Services
401-C S. Main St.
Emporia, VA 23847
434-348-0100

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Buchanan County

Family Crisis Support Services
701 Kentucky Ave. SE
Norton, VA 24273
276-679-7240
877-348-3416 (hotline)
800-572-2278 (toll free)
www.family-crisis.com

People, Inc. of Virginia
1173 W. Main St.
Abingdon, VA 24210
276-623-9000
276-935-5485 (hotline)
877-697-9444 (toll free)
<http://peopleinc.net>

Buckingham County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Buena Vista

Project Horizon
120 Varner Ln
Lexington, VA 24450
540-463-7861
540-463-2594 (hotline)
www.projecthorizon.net

Campbell County

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

Bedford County Domestic Violence Services
P.O. Box 783
Bedford, VA 24523
540-587-0995
540-587-0970 (hotline)
www.co.bedford.va.us/Res/Social/Domestic/index.asp

Caroline County

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
3331 Shannon Airport Cir.
Fredericksburg, VA 22408
540-371-6771
540-371-1666 (hotline)
www.rcasa.org

Empowerhouse
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9372
540-373-9373 (hotline)
877-734-7238 (toll free)
www.empowerhouseva.org

Carroll County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24382
276-625-0219
800-613-6145 (hotline)
www.frcinc.org

Charles City County

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
P.O. Box 208
New Kent, VA 23124
804-966-8720
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

Charlotte County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Tri-County Community Action Agency, Inc.
400 Thomas Jefferson Hwy
Charlotte Ct House, VA 23923
434-542-5898
434-572-1136 (hotline)
866-832-3840 (toll free)
www.tricountycaa.com

Charlottesville

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
335 Greenbrier Dr., Suite 102
Charlottesville, VA 22901
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 1013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-963-4676
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
1424 McNeal Ave.
Norfolk, VA 23502
757-625-4248
757-226-YWCA (9922) hotline
www.ywca-shr.org

Chesterfield County

Chesterfield County Domestic Violence
Resource Center
P.O. Box 40
Chesterfield, VA 23832-0040
804-318-8265
www.chesterfield.gov

The James House
6610 Commons Dr.
Prince George, VA 23875
804-458-2704
804-458-2840 (hotline)
www.thejameshouse.org

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 N. 5th St.
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-6761
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Clarke County

The Laurel Center Intervention for Domestic &
Sexual Violence
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA 22604
540-667-6160
540-667-6466 (hotline)
www.thelaurelcenter.org

Clifton (Township)

Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic & Sexual
Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA 22035
703-324-5730
703-360-7273 (hotline)
703-435-1235 (TTY)
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/ofw/

Clifton Forge

Virginia Family Violence & Sexual Assault Hotline
800-838-8238 (V/TTY)

Colonial Heights

The James House
6610 Commons Dr.
Prince George, VA 23875
804-458-2704
804-458-2840 (hotline)
www.thejameshouse.org

Covington

Safehome Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA 24426
540-965-3237
877-393-3672 (toll free)
www.safehomesystems.org/home.html

Craig County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
3034 Brambleton Ave., SW
Roanoke, VA 24015
540-345-7273
540-981-9352 (hotline)
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action for Progress-Domestic Violence Program
302 2nd St., SW
Roanoke, VA 24011
540-283-4813
540-580-0775 (after-hours)
www.tapintohope.org/DomesticViolenceServices.aspx

Culpeper County

Services to Abused Families (SAFE)
501 E. Piedmont St.
Culpeper, VA 22701
540-825-8891
540-825-8876 (hotline)
800-825-8876 (toll free)
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Cumberland County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Danville

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

Tri-County Community Action Agency, Inc.
400 Thomas Jefferson Hwy
Charlotte Ct House, VA 23923
434-542-5898
434-572-1136 (hotline)
866-832-3840 (toll free)
www.tricountycaa.com

Dickenson

Family Crisis Support Services
701 Kentucky Ave. SE
Norton, VA 24273
276-679-7240
877-348-3416 (hotline)
800-572-2278 (toll free)
www.family-crisis.com

Dinwiddie

The James House
6610 Commons Dr.
Prince George, VA 23875
804-458-2704
804-458-2840 (hotline)
www.thejameshouse.org

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Emporia

Family Violence & Sexual Assault Unit
6th District Court Services
401-C S. Main St.
Emporia, VA 23847
434-348-0100

Essex County

The Haven Shelter & Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
804-333-1099
804-333-5370 (shelter office)
800-224-2836 (hotline)
www.havenshelter.org

Fairfax

Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic & Sexual
Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA 22035
703-324-5730
703-360-7273 (hotline)
703-435-1235 (TTY)
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/ofw/

Fairfax County

Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic & Sexual
Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA 22035
703-324-5730
703-360-7273 (hotline)
703-435-1235 (TTY)
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/ofw/

Shelter House, Inc. / Artemis House
P.O. Box 139
Herndon, VA 20170
703-435-4940
www.shelterhouse.org

Falls Church

Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic & Sexual
Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA 22035
703-324-5730
703-360-7273 (hotline)
703-435-1235 (TTY)
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/ofw/

Fauquier County

Fauquier Department of Social Services
Domestic Violence Services
320 Hospital Dr.
Warrenton, VA 20186
540-422-8416

Services to Abused Families (SAFE)
501 E. Piedmont St.
Culpeper, VA 22701
540-825-8891
540-825-8876 (hotline)
800-825-8876 (toll free)
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Floyd County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
540-639-9592
540-639-1123 (hotline)
800-788-1123 (toll free)
540-639-2197 (TTY)
www.wrcnr.org

Fluvanna County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
335 Greenbrier Dr., Suite 102
Charlottesville, VA 22901
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 1013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-963-4676
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Franklin County

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

Frederick County

The Laurel Center Intervention for Domestic
& Sexual Violence
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA 22604
540-667-6160
540-667-6466 (hotline)
www.thelaurelcenter.org

Fredericksburg

Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault
3331 Shannon Airport Cir.
Fredericksburg, VA 22408
540-371-6771
540-371-1666 (hotline)
www.rcasa.org

Empowerhouse
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9372
540-373-9373 (hotline)
877-734-7238 (toll free)
www.empowerhouseva.org

Front Royal

Phoenix Project
P.O. Box 1747
Front Royal, VA 22630
540-635-2302
540-635-2300 (hotline)
<http://phoenix-project.org/>

Giles County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
540-639-9592
540-639-1123 (hotline)
800-788-1123 (toll free)
540-639-2197 (TTY)
www.wrcnr.org

Gloucester County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061
804-694-5890 (SV hotline)
804-694-5552 (DV hotline)
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Goochland County

Goochland County Free Clinic & Family Services
P.O. Box 116
Goochland, VA 23063
804-556-6260

Grayson County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24382
276-625-0219
800-613-6145 (hotline)
www.frcinc.org

Greene County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
335 Greenbrier Dr., Suite 102
Charlottesville, VA 22901
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 1013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-963-4676
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Greensville County

Family Violence & Sexual Assault Unit
6th District Court Services
401-C S. Main St.
Emporia, VA 23847
434-348-0100

Halifax County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Tri-County Community Action Agency
P.O. Box 1324
Halifax, VA 24558
434-572-1135
434-572-1136 (hotline)
866-832-3840 (toll free)
www.tricountycaa.com

Hampton

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
718 J. Clyde Morris Blvd, Suite B
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
757-236-5260 (hotline)
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
629-A N. Washington Hwy
Ashland, VA 23005

804-752-2728
804-752-2702 (hotline)
www.hanoversafeplace.com

Harrisonburg

The Collins Center
P.O. Box 1473
Harrisonburg, VA 22803
540-434-6430
540-434-2272 (hotline)
www.thecollinscenter.org

First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence
129 Franklin St.
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
540-434-0295
866-223-9169 (toll free)
www.firststepva.com

Henrico County

Safe Harbor
P.O. Box 17996
Richmond, VA 23226
804-249-9470
804-612-6126 (hotline)
www.SafeHarborShelter.com

Henry County

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

Herndon (Township)

Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic & Sexual
Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA 22035
703-324-5730
703-360-7273 (hotline)
703-435-1235 (TTY)
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/ofw/

Highland County

New Directions Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
540-885-7273
800-56-HAVEN (42836) hotline
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Safehome Systems
P.O. Box 748
Covington, VA 24426
540-965-3237
877-393-3672 (toll free)
www.safehomesystems.org/home.html

Hopewell

The James House
6610 Commons Dr.
Prince George, VA 23875
804-458-2704
804-458-2840 (hotline)
www.thejameshouse.org

Isle of Wight County

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
718 J. Clyde Morris Blvd, Suite B
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
757-236-5260 (hotline)
www.visitthecenter.org

The Genieve Shelter
157 N. Main St., 2nd Floor R-3
Suffolk, VA 23434
757-925-4365
800-969-4673 (hotline)
www.thegenieveshelter.org/

James City County

Avalon: A Center for Women and Children
P.O. Box 6805
Williamsburg, VA 23188
757-258-5022
757-258-5051 (hotline)
www.avaloncenter.org

King and Queen County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061
804-694-5890 (SV hotline)
804-694-5552 (DV hotline)
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
P.O. Box 208
New Kent, VA 23124
804-966-8720
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

King George County

Rappahannock Council against Sexual Assault
3331 Shannon Airport Cir.
Fredericksburg, VA 22408
540-371-6771
540-371-1666 (hotline)
www.rcasa.org

Empowerhouse
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9372
540-373-9373 (hotline)
877-734-7238 (toll free)
www.empowerhouseva.org

King William County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061
804-694-5890 (SV hotline)
804-694-5552 (DV hotline)
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
P.O. Box 208
New Kent, VA 23124
804-966-8720
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

Lancaster County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572
804-333-1099
804-333-5370 (shelter office)
800-224-2836 (hotline)
www.havenshelter.org

Lee County

Crisis Center
100 Oakview Ave.
Bristol, VA 24201
276-466-2218
276-466-2312 (hotline)
866-953-0484 (toll free)
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Family Crisis Support Services
701 Kentucky Ave. SE
Norton, VA 24273
276-679-7240
877-348-3416 (hotline)
800-572-2278 (toll free)
www.family-crisis.com

Leesburg

Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)
105 E. Market St.
Leesburg, VA 20176
703-771-3398
703-777-6552 (hotline)
www.lcsj.org

Lexington

Project Horizon
120 Varner Ln
Lexington, VA 24450
540-463-7861
540-463-2594 (hotline)
www.projecthorizon.net

Total Action for Progress-Domestic Violence Program
302 2nd St., SW
Roanoke, VA 24011
540-283-4813
540-580-0775 (after-hours)
www.tapintohope.org/DomesticViolenceServices.aspx

Loudoun County

Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)
105 E. Market St.
Leesburg, VA 20176
703-771-3398
703-777-6552 (hotline)
www.lcsj.org

Louisa County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
335 Greenbrier Dr., Suite 102
Charlottesville, VA 22901
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 1013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-963-4676
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

Lunenburg County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Tri-County Community Action Agency
P.O. Box 1324
Halifax, VA 24558
434-572-1135
434-572-1136 (hotline)
866-832-3840 (toll free)
www.tricountycaa.com

Lynchburg

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

Madison County

Services to Abused Families (SAFE)
501 E. Piedmont St.
Culpeper, VA 22701
540-825-8891
540-825-8876 (hotline)
800-825-8876 (toll free)
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Manassas

ACTS/Turning Points &
SAVAS (Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service)
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026
703-441-8606
703-368-4141 (SV hotline)
703-221-4951 (DV hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Manassas Park

ACTS/Turning Points &
SAVAS (Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service)
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026
703-441-8606
703-368-4141 (SV hotline)
703-221-4951 (DV hotline)
www.actspwc.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
804-694-5890 (SV hotline)
804-694-5552 (DV hotline)
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Mecklenburg County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Tri-County Community Action Agency
P.O. Box 1324
Halifax, VA 24558
434-572-1135
434-572-1136 (hotline)
866-832-3840 (toll free)
www.tricountycaa.com

Middlesex County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061
804-694-5890 (SV hotline)
804-694-5552 (DV hotline)
www.laurelshelterinc.org

Montgomery County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
540-639-9592
540-639-1123 (hotline)
800-788-1123 (toll free)
540-639-2197 (TTY)
www.wrcnr.org

Mt. Jackson (Township)

Response, Inc.
P.O. Box 287
Woodstock, VA 22664
540-459-5599
540-459-5161 (hotline)
www.shenandoahcountyresponse.org

Nelson County

Sexual Assault Resource Agency
335 Greenbrier Dr., Suite 102
Charlottesville, VA 22901
434-295-7273
434-977-7273 (hotline)
www.sexualassaultresources.org

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 1013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-963-4676
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.org

New Kent County

Project Hope at Quin Rivers
P.O. Box 208
New Kent, VA 23124
804-966-8720
877-966-HELP (4357) (hotline)
www.quinrivers.org

Newport News

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
718 J. Clyde Morris Blvd, Suite B
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
757-236-5260 (hotline)
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

YWCA of South Hampton Roads
Women in Crisis/Response Sexual Assault Support
1424 McNeal Ave.
Norfolk, VA 23502
757-625-4248
757-226-YWCA (9922) hotline
ywca@ywca-shr.org

Northampton County

Eastern Shore Coalition against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 3
Onancock, VA 23417
757-787-1959
757-787-1329 (hotline)
866-663-6478 (hotline)
www.escadv.org

Northumberland County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572
804-333-1099
804-333-5370 (shelter office)
800-224-2836 (hotline)
www.havenshelter.org

Norton

Family Crisis Support Services
701 Kentucky Ave. SE
Norton, VA 24273
276-679-7240
877-348-3416 (hotline)
800-572-2278 (toll free)
www.family-crisis.com

Nottoway County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Onancock

Eastern Shore Coalition against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 3
Onancock, VA 23417
757-787-1959
757-787-1329 (hotline)
866-663-6478 (hotline)
www.escadv.org

Orange County

Services to Abused Families (SAFE)
501 E. Piedmont St.
Culpeper, VA 22701
540-825-8891
540-825-8876 (hotline)
800-825-8876 (toll free)
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Page County

Choices: Council on Domestic Violence for Page County
216 W. Main St.
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
6610 Commons Dr.
Prince George, VA 23875
804-458-2704
804-458-2840 (hotline)
www.thejameshouse.org

Pittsylvania County

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

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

Poquoson

Avalon: A Center for Women and Children
P.O. Box 6805
Williamsburg, VA 23188
757-258-5022
757-258-5051 (hotline)
www.avaloncenter.org

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
718 J. Clyde Morris Blvd, Suite B
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
757-236-5260 (hotline)
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

Powhatan County

Powhatan County Department of Social Services
Domestic Violence Program
3908 Old Buckingham Rd, Suite 2
Powhatan, VA 23139
804-598-5630 ext. 2422
www.powhatanva.gov

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Prince Edward County

Southside Center for Violence Prevention
(Madeline's House) Piedmont Crisis Center
P.O. Box 487
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-1077
888-819-2926 (hotline)
www.madelineshouse.org

Prince George County

The James House
6610 Commons Dr.
Prince George, VA 23875
804-458-2704
804-458-2840 (hotline)
www.thejameshouse.org

Prince William County

ACTS/Turning Points &
SAVAS (Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service)
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026
703-441-8606
703-368-4141 (SV hotline)
703-221-4951 (DV hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Pulaski County

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
540-639-9592
540-639-1123 (hotline)
800-788-1123 (toll free)
540-639-2197 (TTY)
www.wrcnr.org

Radford

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
P.O. Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
540-639-9592
540-639-1123 (hotline)
800-788-1123 (toll free)
540-639-2197 (TTY)
www.wrcnr.org

Rappahannock County

Services to Abused Families (SAFE)
501 E. Piedmont St.
Culpeper, VA 22701
540-825-8891
540-825-8876 (hotline)
800-825-8876 (toll free)
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Richmond

Safe Harbor
P.O. Box 17996
Richmond, VA 23226
804-249-9470
804-612-6126 (hotline)
www.SafeHarborShelter.com

YWCA of Richmond
Women's Advocacy Program
6 N. 5th St.
Richmond, VA 23219
804-643-6761
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

Richmond County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572
804-333-1099
804-333-5370 (shelter office)
800-224-2836 (hotline)
www.havenshelter.org

Roanoke

Salvation Army Turning Point
815 Salem Ave., SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-0400
<http://virginiasalvationarmy.org/roanokeva/programs/turning-point/>
Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
3034 Brambleton Ave., SW
Roanoke, VA 24015
540-345-7273
540-981-9352 (hotline)
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action for Progress-Domestic Violence Program
302 2nd St., SW
Roanoke, VA 24011
540-283-4813
540-580-0775 (after-hours)
www.tapintohope.org/DomesticViolenceServices.aspx

Roanoke County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
3034 Brambleton Ave., SW
Roanoke, VA 24015
540-345-7273
540-981-9352 (hotline)
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action for Progress-Domestic Violence Program
302 2nd St., SW
Roanoke, VA 24011
540-283-4813
540-580-0775 (after-hours)
www.tapintohope.org/DomesticViolenceServices.aspx

Rockbridge County

Project Horizon
120 Varner Ln
Lexington, VA 24450
540-463-7861
540-463-2594 (hotline)
www.projecthorizon.net

Rockingham County

The Collins Center
P.O. Box 1473
Harrisonburg, VA 22803
540-434-6430
540-434-2272 (hotline)
www.thecollinscenter.org

First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence
129 Franklin St.
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
540-434-0295
866-223-9169 (toll free)
www.firststepva.com

Rocky Mount

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

Russell County

Clinch Valley Community Action Agency, Inc.
(SV only)
P.O. Box 188
North Tazewell, VA 24630
276-988-5583
276-979-8959 (hotline)
www.clinchvalleycaa.org

Family Crisis Support Services
701 Kentucky Ave. SE
Norton, VA 24273
276-679-7240
877-348-3416 (hotline)
800-572-2278 (toll free)
www.family-crisis.com

People, Inc. of Virginia
1173 W. Main St.
Abingdon, VA 24210
276-623-9000
276-935-5485 (hotline)
877-697-9444 (toll free)
<http://peopleinc.net>

Salem

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
3034 Brambleton Ave., SW
Roanoke, VA 24015
540-345-7273
540-981-9352 (hotline)
www.sararoanoke.org

Total Action for Progress-Domestic Violence Program
302 2nd St., SW
Roanoke, VA 24011
540-283-4813
540-580-0775 (after-hours)
www.tapintohope.org/DomesticViolenceServices.aspx

Scott County

Crisis Center
100 Oakview Ave.
Bristol, VA 24201
276-466-2218
276-466-2312 (hotline)
866-953-0484 (toll free)
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Family Crisis Support Services
701 Kentucky Ave. SE
Norton, VA 24273
276-679-7240
877-348-3416 (hotline)
800-572-2278 (toll free)
www.family-crisis.com

Hope House of Scott County
P.O. Box 1992
Gate City, VA 24251
276-386-1373
888-250-4325 (hotline)
www.facebook.com/HopeHouseOfScottCountyInc

Shenandoah County

Response, Inc.
P.O. Box 287
Woodstock, VA 22664
540-459-5599
540-459-5161 (hotline)
www.shenandoahcountyresponse.org

Smithfield

The Genieve Shelter
157 N. Main St., 2nd Floor R-3
Suffolk, VA 23434
757-925-4365
800-969-4673 (hotline)
www.thegenieveshelter.org/

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
718 J. Clyde Morris Blvd, Suite B
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
757-236-5260 (hotline)
www.visitthecenter.org

Smyth County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24382
276-625-0219
800-613-6145 (hotline)
www.frcinc.org

South Boston

Tri-County Community Action Agency
P.O. Box 1324
Halifax, VA 24558
434-572-1135
434-572-1136 (hotline)
866-832-3840 (toll free)
www.tricountycaa.com

Southampton County

The Genieve Shelter
157 N. Main St., 2nd Floor R-3
Suffolk, VA 23434
757-925-4365
800-969-4673 (hotline)
www.thegenieveshelter.org/

Spotsylvania County

Rappahannock Council against Sexual Assault
3331 Shannon Airport Cir.
Fredericksburg, VA 22408
540-371-6771
540-371-1666 (hotline)
www.rcasa.org

Empowerhouse
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9372
540-373-9373 (hotline)
877-734-7238 (toll free)
www.empowerhouseva.org

Stafford County

Rappahannock Council against Sexual Assault
3331 Shannon Airport Cir.
Fredericksburg, VA 22408
540-371-6771
540-371-1666 (hotline)
www.rcasa.org

Empowerhouse
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
540-373-9372
540-373-9373 (hotline)
877-734-7238 (toll free)
www.empowerhouseva.org

Stanley

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline
800-838-8238 (V/TTY)

Staunton

New Directions Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
540-885-7273
800-56-HAVEN (42836) hotline
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Strasburg (Township)

Response, Inc.
P.O. Box 287
Woodstock, VA 22664
540-459-5599
540-459-5161 (hotline)
www.shenandoahcountyresponse.org

Suffolk

The Genieve Shelter
157 N. Main St., 2nd Floor R-3
Suffolk, VA 23434
757-925-4365
800-969-4673 (hotline)
www.thegenieveshelter.org/

Surry County

The Genieve Shelter
157 N. Main St., 2nd Floor R-3
Suffolk, VA 23434
757-925-4365
800-969-4673 (hotline)
www.thegenieveshelter.org/

Sussex County

Family Violence & Sexual Assault Unit
6th District Court Services
401-C S. Main St.
Emporia, VA 23847
434-348-0100

Tazewell County

Clinch Valley Community Action Agency, Inc.
P.O. Box 188
North Tazewell, VA 24630
276-988-5583
276-979-8959 (hotline)
www.clinchvalleycaa.org

Troutville

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline
800-838-8238 (V/TTY)

Vienna

Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic & Sexual
Violence Services
12000 Government Center Pkwy, Suite 339
Fairfax, VA 22035
703-324-5730
703-360-7273 (hotline)
703-435-1235 (TTY)
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/ofw/

Vinton

Total Action for Progress-Domestic Violence Program
302 2nd St., SW
Roanoke, VA 24011
540-283-4813
540-580-0775 (after-hours)
www.tapintohope.org/DomesticViolenceServices.aspx

Virginia Beach

Samaritan House
2620 Southern Blvd.
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
757-631-0710
757-430-2120 (hotline)
www.samaritanhouseva.org

Warren County

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline
800-838-8238 (V/TTY)

Warrenton

Services to Abused Families (SAFE)
501 E. Piedmont St.
Culpeper, VA 22701
540-825-8891
540-825-8876 (hotline)
800-825-8876 (toll free)
<http://www.safejourneys.org>

Washington County

Abuse Alternatives, Inc.
104 Memorial Drive
Bristol, TN37620
423-652-9093
800-987-6499 (hotline)
www.abusealternativesinc.org

Crisis Center
100 Oakview Ave.
Bristol, VA 24201
276-466-2218
276-466-2312 (hotline)
866-953-0484 (toll free)
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Waynesboro

New Directions Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
540-885-7273
800-56-HAVEN (42836) hotline
www.newdirectionscenter.com

Westmoreland County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572
804-333-1099
804-333-5370 (shelter office)
800-224-2836 (hotline)
www.havenshelter.org

Williamsburg

Avalon: A Center for Women and Children
P.O. Box 6805
Williamsburg, VA 23188
757-258-5022
757-258-5051 (hotline)
www.avaloncenter.org

Winchester

The Laurel Center Intervention for Domestic
& Sexual Violence
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA 22604
540-667-6160
540-667-6466 (hotline)
www.thelaurelcenter.org

Wise County

Crisis Center
100 Oakview Ave.
Bristol, VA 24201
276-466-2218
276-466-2312 (hotline)
866-953-0484 (toll free)
www.crisiscenterinc.org

Family Crisis Support Services
701 Kentucky Ave. SE
Norton, VA 24273
276-679-7240
877-348-3416 (hotline)
800-572-2278 (toll free)
www.family-crisis.com

Woodbridge

ACTS/Turning Points &
SAVAS (Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service)
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026
703-441-8606
703-368-4141 (SV hotline)
703-221-4951 (DV hotline)
www.actspwc.org

Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service (SAVAS)
P.O. Box 4783
Woodbridge, VA 22194
703-368-4141 (hotline)
<https://www.actspwc.org/get-help/sexual-assault>
Woodstock (Township)

Response, Inc.
P.O. Box 287
Woodstock, VA 22664
540-459-5599
540-459-5161 (hotline)
www.shenandoahcountyresponse.org

Wythe County

Family Resource Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 612
Wytheville, VA 24382
276-625-0219
800-613-6145 (hotline)
www.frcinc.org

York County

Avalon: A Center for Women and Children
P.O. Box 6805
Williamsburg, VA 23188
757-258-5022
757-258-5051 (hotline)
www.avaloncenter.org

Center for Sexual Assault Survivors
718 J. Clyde Morris Blvd, Suite B
Newport News, VA 23601
757-599-9844
757-236-5260 (hotline)
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

Source- Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, updated October 2016. 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 – Batterer’s Intervention Programs

Abuse Alternatives, Inc.

Batterer’s Intervention Program

109 Memorial Drive

Bristol, TN 37620

Office: (423) 652-9092

Fax: (423) 652-9096

BIP Director: Donna Mix

E-Mail: bipcoordinator@abusealternativesinc.org

Website: <http://www.abusealternativesinc.org/>

(Original not linked)

Service Areas: Washington County, Cities of Bristol, VA and TN, and Sullivan County, TN

Website: www.blueridgecounseling.com

Service area(s): Giles, Floyd, Montgomery, Pulaski, Radford, Roanoke, Bedford, Lynchburg

Catholic Charities of Eastern Virginia

Domestic Violence Intervention Program

5361-A Virginia Beach Blvd.

Virginia Beach, VA 23462

Office: (757) 456-2366 ext. 502

Fax: (757) 456-2367

BIP Director: Christopher Tan

E-Mail: ctan@cceva.org

Service area(s): Hampton Roads

ACTS/Turning Points BIP Program

3900 Acts Lane

P.O. Box 74

Dumfries, VA 22026

Office: (703) 221-4460 ext. 222

Fax: (703) 221-0662

BIP Director: Megan Purdy

E-mail: mpurdy@actspwc.org

Website: www.actspwc.org

(Original not linked)

Service area(s): Prince William, surrounding

Center for Child and Family Services, Inc.

Peaceful Choices

2021 Cunningham Drive, Suite 450

Hampton, VA 23666

Office: (757) 838-1960

Fax: (757) 838-3280

BIP Director: Ellen Williams

E-mail: ewilliams@kidsandfamilies.com

Website: www.kidsandfamilies.com

(Original not linked)

Service area(s): Hampton, Newport News, Williamsburg, James City County, York County, Chesapeake, Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Suffolk, Norfolk, Virginia Beach

Arlington County Government

Arlington County Abuser Intervention Services

2100 Washington Blvd. 3rd Fl. (Sequoia Plaza)

Arlington, VA 22204

Office: (703) 228-1550

Fax: (703) 228-1171

BIP Director: Maurice Hendrix

E-mail: Mhendrix@arlingtonva.us

Service area(s): Arlington County

Website: Arlington, VA Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services

Change in Action

Alternative to Violence

12884 Harbor Dr., Suite 203

Woodbridge, VA 22192

Office: (571) 247-2652

BIP Director: Cathy Pessolano

E-Mail: info@changenaction.org

Website: <http://www.changenaction.org/>

(Original link N/A)

Service area(s): Prince William, Manassas, Stafford

Blue Ridge Counseling, LLC

Domestic Violence Alternatives Program

519 Second St.

Radford, VA 24141

Office: (540) 639-9040

Fax: (540) 639-9040

BIP Director: Keith Fender

E-mail: kfender@blueridgecounseling.com

Clinical Associates of Olde Towne

VALUE

507 Court St.

Portsmouth, VA 23704

Office: (757) 391-2887/729-5113

Fax: (757) 391-2887

BIP Director(s): Dennis L. Derbaum & Teresa Strong

E-mail: derbaumdennis@yahoo.com

Service area(s): Portsmouth, Norfolk, Suffolk, Chesapeake, Virginia Beach, Hampton-Newport News

Commonwealth Catholic Charities

Batterer Intervention Program

P.O. Box 6565

Richmond, VA 23230

Office: (804) 285-5900

Fax: (804) 285-9130

BIP Director: Marie Olenych

E-mail: Marie.Olenych@ccofva.org

[Website: Commonwealth Catholic Charities](#)

[Batterer Intervention Program](#)

[\(Original link N/A\)](#)

Service area(s): Richmond metro, Louisa, Charlottesville, Orange

Counseling and Behavioral Services, LLC

Better Life

1823 Plaza Drive

Winchester, VA 22601

Office: (540) 431-5548

Fax: (540) 431-5549

BIP Director: Vickie Hagan

E-mail: Vickie.Hagan@cbs-counseling.com

Service Area(s): Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Fauquier, Culpepper, and Shenandoah Counties

Counseling and Forensic Services, Inc.

Boundaries for Change

21 B Ft. Evans Road NE

Leesburg, VA 20176

Office: (703) 443-6917

Fax: (703) 490-5505

BIP Director: Stephanie Hardenburg

E-mail: drhardenburg@cfsvirginia.com

[Website: http://www.cfsvirginia.com/](http://www.cfsvirginia.com/)

(New address)

Service area(s): Loudoun, Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, Alexandria, Washington D.C., Arlington, Fredericksburg, Henrico, Ashland, Stafford

Empowerhouse (Rappahannock Council on DV)

Men's Fresh Start

P.O. Box 1007

Fredericksburg, VA 22402

Office: (540) 373-9372

Fax: (540) 373-0794

BIP Director: Mendy Pierce

E-mail: mendyp@empowerhouseva.org

[Website: www.empowerhouseva.org](http://www.empowerhouseva.org)

Service area(s): King George, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Fredericksburg

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 J. Bachman

E-mail: sam.bachman@fairfaxcounty.gov

[Website: https://adapt.carepaths.com/](https://adapt.carepaths.com/)

(New address)

Service area(s): Fairfax, Falls Church, Towns of Vienna, Herndon, Clifton

Family Focus Counseling Services

Family Focus Counseling Services Violence Intervention Program

20-B John Marshall Street

Warrenton, VA 20186

Office: (540) 349-4537

Fax: (540) 349-2369

BIP Director: John D. Borgens

E-mail: johnfamilyfocus@gmail.com

[Website: http://www.familyfocusva.com/](http://www.familyfocusva.com/)

(Original link N/A)

Service area(s): Fauquier, Rappahannock, Culpepper, Madison

Frank Manners and Associates, Inc.

Alternatives to Domestic Violence Program

5412-A Glenside Drive
Richmond, VA 23228
Office: (804) 672-8390
Fax: (804) 672-8393
BIP Director: Frank D. Manners
E-mail: fdmanners@aol.com
Service area(s): Chesterfield County and
Henrico

**New Life Substance Abuse & Behavioral
Consultants, Inc.**

*New Life Domestic Violence-Batterer's
Intervention Program*

2697 International Parkway
Parkway One, Suite 204-1
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
Office: (757) 486-1143
Fax: (757) 486-1663
BIP Director: Brad Taylor
E-mail: newlifesac@cox.net

Pendleton Child Service Center

Living in Harmony
2473 N. Landing Road
Municipal Center Building 23
Virginia Beach, VA 23456

Northern Virginia Family Services

Multicultural Human Services Programs

6400 Arlington Blvd., Suite 110
Falls Church, VA 22042
Office: (703) 533-3302
Fax: (703) 237-2083
BIP Director: Cyndy Dailey
E-mail: cdailey@nvfs.org

Website: <http://www.nvfs.org/>

(Original link N/A)

Service area(s): Northern Virginia

OAR of Fairfax County

Violence Intervention Program

10640 Page Ave., Suite 250
Fairfax, VA 22030
Office: (703) 246-3033
Fax: (703) 273-7554
BIP Director: Brandon Cosby
E-mail: bcosby@oarfairfax.org

Website: oarfairfax.org

(Original link N/A)

Office: (757) 385-4357
Fax: (757) 385-4533
BIP Director: Susan Dye
E-mail: sdye@vbgov.com
Service area(s): Virginia Beach, Chesapeake,
Norfolk
Website: <http://www.newlifesabc.com/>
(Original link N/A)
Service area(s): Virginia Beach, Norfolk,
Portsmouth, Suffolk, Chesapeake, Hampton,
Newport News, North Carolina

Real Solutions of Virginia, LLC

Batterer's Intervention Program

5900 E. Virginia Beach Blvd, Suite 101
Norfolk, VA 23502
Office: (757) 351-0693
Fax: (757) 495-5916

Contact Person: Trish Miller

E-mail: realsolutionsofva@rsv.hrcoxmail.com

Website:

[http://www.realsolutionsofvirginia.com/index.h
tml](http://www.realsolutionsofvirginia.com/index.html)

(Want this link?)

Service area(s): Hampton Roads

Service area(s): Northern Virginia

For more information, visit the Virginia Batterer
Intervention Program Certification Board website at
www.vabipboard.org.

Appendix E – Fatality Review Teams

Bedford County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Heather Jones
Interim Director
Bedford Domestic Violence Services
P.O. Box 783
Bedford, VA 24523
(540) 587-0970
Heather.Jones@dss.virginia.gov

Chesterfield County Intimate Partner & Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Lindsay Cassada
Coordinator
Chesterfield County Domestic and Sexual
Violence Resource Center
P.O. Box 40
Chesterfield, VA 23832
(804) 318-8265
cassadal@chesterfield.gov

Colonial Area Family and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team

(James City County, Poquoson, Williamsburg,
York County)

For more information contact:

Amy Jacobson
Colonial Community Corrections
4093 Ironbound Road, Suite B
Williamsburg, VA 23188
Amy.Jacobson@jamescitycountyva.gov
(757) 564-2311

Fairfax County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Nicola Acosta
Office for Women & Domestic Violence Services
12000 Government Center Parkway
Suite 339
Fairfax, VA 22035
Nicole.Acosta@fairfaxcounty.gov

Four Rivers Regional Fatality Review Partnership

(New Kent County, Charles City, King William, King and Queen and the town of West Point)

For more information contact:

Sarah Okolita
Client Services Director
Quin Rivers, Inc.
12025 Courthouse Circle
New Kent, VA 23124
sokolita@quinrivers.org

Franklin County Family Violence Fatality & Community Response Team

For more information contact:

Katrina Hancock
Domestic Violence Advocate Coordinator
Office of the Sheriff, Franklin County VA
70 East Court Street
Rocky Mount, VA 24151
(540) 483-3000 ext. 2407
katrinahancock@franklincountyva.gov

Gloucester County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Ginny Evans
Victim/Witness Assistance Program Director
Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney,
Gloucester County
7400 Justice Drive,
P.O. Box 456
Gloucester, Virginia 23061
(804) 693-4995
vevans@gloucesterva.info

Hampton Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Sanu Dieng
Managing Director
Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA 23669

(757) 722-2261
sdieng@transitionsfvs.org

Henrico County Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Beth C. Bonniwell, MSW
Senior Management Specialist
Henrico County Police Division
7721 E. Parham Rd.
P.O. Box 90775
Henrico, VA 23273-0775
(804) 501-5732
bon@henrico.us

Loudoun County

For more information contact:

Josephine Gonzalez, MPP
Bilingual Advocate
Loudoun Domestic Abuse Response Team
(D.A.R.T.) Coordinator
Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)
105 East Market Street
Leesburg, VA 20176
(703) 443-2810
Josephine.Gonzalez@lcsj.org

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
901 Church St.
P.O. Box 1539
Lynchburg, VA 24505
(434) 455-3766
sclark@ocalynchburg.com

Mathews County Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Sheriff Mark Barrick
PO Box 190
10622 Buckley Hall Road
Mathews, VA 23109
(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
410 East High St.
Charlottesville, VA 22902
(434) 972-4072
jzug@albemarle.org

Newport News Family and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Adrienne Johnson
Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney - Victim/Witness
2501 Washington Avenue, 6th Floor
Newport News, VA 23605
(757) 926-7285
ajohnson@nngov.com

Norfolk Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Philip G. Evans
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 Clifton
Special Agent, Virginia State Police
(804) 840-6269
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
Post Office Box 477
Radford, VA 24143
(540) 639-5700
cornerstone@wrcnrv.org

City of Richmond Family Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:

Rhanelle Collins-Meredith
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney
City of Richmond
1600 Oliver Hill Way
Oliver Hill Courthouse
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 646-2905
Rhanelle.Collins-Meredith@richmondgov.com

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
1906 Belleview Avenue
Roanoke, VA 24014

(540)521-0365 or (540)266-6025
mrharper@carilionclinic.org

**Virginia Beach Domestic Violence Fatality
Review Team**

For more information contact:

William T. Dean Jr.
Deputy Chief of Police, Investigative Division
Virginia Beach Police Department
2509 Princess Anne Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23456
(757) 385-4141 or (757) 385-8587
wtdean@vbgov.com

Statewide Technical Assistance

Jane C. Tingley, MPH
Coordinator, Family and Intimate Partner Violent Death Prevention Projects
Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
737 North 5th Street, Suite 301
Richmond, VA 23219
Jane.Tingley@vdh.virginia.gov
(804) 205-3853