

# **STATE OF UTAH**

**Utah Office for Victims of Crime**



## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM**

### **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

**JUNE 26, 2017**

**2017-2020**

**STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## I. INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION .....	3
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## II. DISCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS .....	3
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## III. NEEDS AND CONTEXTS

NEEDS AND CONTEXTS .....	9
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## IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES

IDENTIFY GOALS .....	24
PRIORITY AREAS .....	31
GRANT- MAKING STRATEGY .....	36
ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED VICTIMS .....	38

## V. CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION SUMMARY .....	40
APPENDIX A: WORKS CITED .....	41
APPENDIX B: COLLABORATION PARTNERS .....	42
APPENDIX C: STATEWIDE SURVEY .....	44
APPENDIX D: PLANNING COMMITTEE MEMBERS .....	51
APPENDIX E: MAP ILLUSTRATING FUNDING IN UTAH .....	61
APPENDIX F: LETTERS FROM EACH CATEGORY .....	66
APPENDIX G: ACTIVITIES TIMELINE .....	73

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The Utah Office for Victims of Crime (UOVC) is the State agency appointed by the Governor to administer the Federal STOP Violence Against Women (VAWA) Formula grant program. UOVC's mission for the STOP Violence Against Women funding is to reduce and ultimately eliminate violence against women in the state of Utah.

The State values its citizens living in communities that are healthy, where they can grow, learn, feel safe, and thrive economically. Utah strives to remove obstacles in communities, neighborhoods, schools, businesses, homes, and faith-based organizations and aims to enhance the criminal justice system, improve public safety, and support crime victim services programs throughout the state. UOVC is dedicated to ensuring services are available and accessible in every community.

The purpose of the STOP VAWA grant program is to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. The Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women requires all states to devise an implementation plan for the use of funding from the STOP VAWA grant program. The 2017-2020 Plan builds upon the prior successes of previous plans and continues to strengthen our response to provide victims with the protection and services they need while enabling communities to hold offenders accountable. It is through collaboration among law enforcement, prosecutors, the judiciary, victim service providers, health care providers, faith leaders and others that the plan goals and objectives will be effectively carried out. This document includes an overview of the planning process, needs and context, and plan priorities and approaches. This document was approved by the State of Utah on June 26, 2017.

## **II. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS**

In order to develop a comprehensive STOP VAWA Implementation Plan that addresses the problems related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the gaps in services and the solutions and resources needed to improve Utah's response, it is critical to solicit and obtain a broad range of input. This was accomplished through a variety of methods, including

- A review of several key statewide planning documents, reports and recommendations from advisory boards and councils from recent years;
- A review of the Crime Victims Domestic Violence Needs Assessment (February 2017);
- Needs Identification Meetings with other collaboration partners, not included on the planning committee. Appendix B provides a list of names, affiliations, and areas of expertise of the individuals participating in these meetings.
- A statewide survey distributed to sexual assault victim service providers, domestic violence victim service providers, all state and federally recognized tribes, representatives from underserved populations and culturally specific organizations. Appendix C

- provides a list of survey questions and a list of names, affiliations, and areas of expertise of the individuals participating through the statewide survey;
- The creation of a planning committee representing various advisory boards, councils, agencies and projects working collectively to address violence against women in Utah. Appendix D provides a list of names, affiliations, and areas of expertise of the individuals participating in the planning process

### **Review of Key Statewide Planning Documents:**

The first phase of the planning process included a review of statewide planning documents, reports, published research and recommendations from advisory boards and councils from recent years. Utah demographics and statistics on violence against women were compiled and reviewed.

### **Needs Identification Meetings:**

The next step in the planning process included Needs Identification Meetings. These meetings were conducted with representatives from many agencies and organizations. The nine groups are described below. By conducting these meetings, UOVC was able to spend more time with each group. Additionally, the individual sessions provided an environment where entities could speak to the issues that affected their specific population, clientele, discipline, or community. Suggestions brought forth from these meetings are also incorporated throughout this plan.

#### First Needs Identification Contact:

*Victim Services: Domestic Violence Shelters:* On March 9, 2017, UOVC conducted a meeting to gather input from the 14 domestic violence shelters throughout the State. Eight Program Managers/Shelter Directors attended via in-person or by phone representing both urban and rural areas.

#### Second Needs Identification Contact:

*Law Enforcement and Advocates:* On March 15, 2017, UOVC conducted a meeting to gather input from all law enforcement/system- based advocates. Six law enforcement agencies were represented, including Park City Police Department, Provo Police Department, Saratoga Springs/Bluffdale Police Department, Pleasant Grove Police Department, and Murray Police Department. In addition, an Army Community Service Advocate attended and provided critical input that has not been included in previous implementation plans.

#### Third Needs Identification Contact:

*Underserved Communities:* On March 21, 2017, UOVC conducted a meeting to gather input from various community leaders representing the underserved communities throughout the state of Utah. Ten individuals attended this meeting representing six different agencies in both rural and urban areas. Each agency represented a different underserved population, including Plural Families, Native American, Pacific Islander, Latino/a, Navajo Nation, and Immigrant communities. A majority of these individuals expressed their appreciation for a safe

environment to share their voice. They have conveyed their willingness to continue to collaborate throughout the 2017-2020 program years.

#### Fourth Needs Identification Contact:

*Prosecution/Courts:* On March 22, 2017, UOVC conducted a meeting to gather input from seven individuals representing Prosecution/Court Agencies throughout the State. Three agencies (Legal Aid of Salt Lake City, Utah Crime Victim's Legal Clinic, and Utah Legal Services) represented are non-profit agencies providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence. Other agencies in attendance included Utah State Courts, Box Elder County Attorney's Office, and Utah State Attorney General's Office.

#### Fifth Needs Identification Contact:

*Domestic Violence Local and State Coalitions:* On April 12, 2017, UOVC conducted a meeting to gather input from the local and state Domestic Violence Coalitions. Three individuals attended and represented the following three agencies: Utah Domestic Violence Coalition, Salt Lake Area Domestic Violence Coalition, and the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice. Due to their knowledge, skills, experience, and frequent interaction with crime victims, these individuals are highly qualified to provide input through the STOP Implementation Planning Process.

#### Sixth Needs Identification Contact:

*Refugee/Immigrant Communities:* UOVC invited refugee and immigrant community organizations and community leaders to attend meetings via in person, by phone, and/or by statewide survey. However, these attempts were unsuccessful. Due to "mistrust and fear from past experiences with corrupt government agencies in countries of origin," individuals of these communities were reluctant to participate. UOVC is committed to providing meaningful outreach to each underserved community. Through continued efforts to build trust and positive relationships, UOVC was eventually able to receive input from a few agencies and individuals representing these communities.

UOVC received input from the following organizations within the refugee and immigrant communities: the Asian Association of Utah, the Refugee and Immigration Center, and the Utah Refugee Education and Training Center. Additional input was received from Refugee community leader, Fatima Dirie and Immigration Attorney, Mark Williams. The refugee and immigrant communities share the following: "refugees do not understand or are not aware of victim services available. They need information and assistance to access those resources. They may be reluctant to receive services from agencies or individuals they are not familiar with."

UOVC commits to the continued collaboration with the refugee and immigrant communities. This collaboration is critical in being able to serve victims of crime from these populations.

#### Seventh Needs Identification Contact:

*Tribal:* There are eight federal and state recognized tribal governments in Utah. UOVC did receive valuable input from each tribe as listed below.

On April 27, 2017, UOVC representatives met with a member of the Navajo Nation, Linda Heman. She also works for the Navajo Health Systems and was able to identify gaps and barriers effecting victims assistance in the reservation.

On June 8, 2017 UOVC representatives attended the Tribal and Indian Issues Committee at the Paiute Tribe reservation. UOVC representatives also visited the Shivwits Band reservation and met with several medical staff at the Shivwits Medical Clinic. UOVC believes the time spent on these reservations was a positive experience in beginning to break down barriers and create valuable relationships to better serve victims of crime within the tribal communities.

Surveys were included from individuals representing the following tribes: San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, Northwestern Shoshone, Ute, and Paiute Tribe. Below are a few statements made by individuals representing their fears, frustrations, and challenges with agencies serving victims of crime.

“Lack of understanding of native cultural nuances, practices, etc. Distrust of the native population with these agencies.” *Urban Indian Center*

“Law enforcement does not come out most of the time when you are looking, searching for help.” *Navajo Nation*

“The biggest barrier with law enforcement is our Tribal members live in secluded areas. Especially in our Northern Area of Navajo Mountain, Utah and White Mesa, Utah. Some or most of these situations are not addressed or overlooked. Our Tribe has no law enforcement in place due to no land base at the moment.” *San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe*

#### Eighth Needs Identification Contact:

*LGBTQ+*: On April 29, 2017, UOVC representatives attended a LGBTQ event and received valuable input from participants. Present at this event were over 900 attendees. All of these identify themselves under the LGBTQ umbrella throughout the state of Utah, rural and urban areas. Many individuals from this community were afraid to provide written input due to historical trauma. However, a UOVC representative has established a trusted relationship within this community, allowing a majority of attendees to share their experiences/barriers/etc. vocally. Many expressed gratitude for having the opportunity to be heard. Maintaining connections with this group is an ongoing process and will continue throughout the 2017-2020 program years.

#### Ninth Needs Identification Contact:

*Military*: UOVC representatives met with Gregory Mason, Director of Army Community Service. Additionally, UOVC received valuable input through the online survey from the following individuals representing different branches of the military: Rebecca Bacon, Army Victim Advocate serving primarily Tooele County and Susan Bradford, Air Force Victim Advocate serving military dependents in all counties. Military representatives expressed appreciation for their opportunity to provide input and share concerns victims have when reporting crimes to local law enforcement agencies. As a result, they fear they may lose their jobs, lose medical care, and/or lose their military support system. Military representatives would

like to better work together with local law enforcement agencies and service providers to enhance collaboration and to provide services that are more comprehensive to this underserved community.

### **Online Survey:**

The Utah Office for Victims of Crime implemented an online statewide survey using Survey Monkey. The survey was crafted to gather the opinions from law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services throughout the state about the use of STOP VAWA funds as well as gaps in services and the needs in order to improve the services to victims. A copy of the survey questions can be found in Appendix C. A total of 39 responses were received which provided invaluable information about domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as their perspective on how the STOP funds should be used. The majority of the respondents to the survey were rural areas. Of those that responded to the survey, 45% of the respondents identified they were from rural areas, 19% were from urban areas, and 36% were from a jurisdiction that served both urban and rural areas. The information obtained through the survey has been incorporated throughout the plan.

### **Planning Committee:**

The planning committee is comprised of key stakeholders representing various advisory boards, councils, agencies and projects working collectively to address violence against women in Utah. These stakeholders represent diverse populations and perspectives on the issues of sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.

The committee participated in discussions to acquire their input on needs and priorities for the 2017-2020 Utah STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan. In order to obtain fully informed needs and goals for the 2017-2020 plan, committee members spent time:

- Envisioning an ideal future of non-violence against women in Utah;
- Considering the statistical violence against women data trends in Utah;
- Identifying the significant underserved populations in Utah;
- Reviewing and enhancing the vision, themes, and goals to address violence against women identified in the 2014-2016 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan;
- Discussing Utah's achievements for each of the issues identified in addressing violence against women;
- Identifying the gaps under each issue identified that still need to be addressed;
- Matching the gaps to the goals that will address them;
- Creating new goals;
- Creating new process objectives for each goal;
- Developing specific outcome measures for each STOP allocation area to measure the effectiveness of STOP VAWA grant funds;
- Reviewing drafts and issuing final approval of the implementation plan.

After reviewing the goals of the 2017-2020 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan, the committee matched each of the identified gaps to the goals that will address them. Next, the committee created process objectives for each goal regarding the provision of funds to address the gaps. Utah looks forward to accomplishing the identified goals and, by doing so, seeing a more coordinated, comprehensive, and positive impact on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking statewide.

Appendix D provides a list of names, affiliations, and areas of expertise of the representatives that participated in the planning process. The planning committee's participation in creation of this plan was documented by meeting agendas, sign-in sheets for in-person and online meetings, email messages, as well as completion of a documentation of collaboration form.

### **Results of the Planning Process:**

The 2017-2020 Implementation Plan utilizes the wisdom of previous plans, while incorporating recently compiled data as described in this section. It should be noted that in the 2017-2020 Implementation Plan, three areas of concern are addressed:

- 1) Utah will coordinate with agencies and organizations in the region to create more consistency of services including best practices and protocols, language access, and distribution of references and resources;
- 2) Utah will provide funding to agencies throughout the state to address the gaps in crisis, short-term, and long-term housing as well as transportation needs; and
- 3) Utah will include new goals and objectives regarding the provision of STOP VAWA funds for training efforts on immigration and underserved communities.

### **Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Coordination:**

In recognition of the importance of providing comprehensive domestic violence services, the State of Utah Legislature has assigned the Utah Department of Human Services Division on Child and Family Services to form a statewide Domestic Violence Victim Services Workgroup. The Statewide Domestic Violence Victim Services workgroup will study and support the promotion and facilitation of interagency and interdepartmental cooperation among state agencies to develop a plan for funding of comprehensive domestic violence services.

Beginning in January 2017, the executive directors of DCFS and the Utah Domestic Violence Coalition invited domestic violence funders and service providers to a workgroup meeting. Since that time, five meetings have been held and there are twenty workgroup members. Membership includes primary statewide domestic violence funders such as FIPSA Coordinator, VOCA administrators, VAWA administrators, and the Utah Department of Health Violence and Injury Prevention Division and direct service providers including domestic violence shelter executive directors. During each meeting, the applicable representatives provide updates on funding strategies, available domestic violence funding, federal requirements, and request for proposal processes, new grant management initiatives; and contract periods including the possibility of multiyear funding. The meeting format encourages input and coordination of



FIPSA, VOCA, VAWA, and PHSA implementation plans. Agency representatives are taking advantage of the opportunity to give ongoing input and receive feedback to enhance their plans.

The workgroup will make a report to the Legislative Social Services Committee by September, 2017. The report will include the major work of the committee such as: review of needs assessments; coordination of funding; review of applications and reporting requirements; standardization of service definitions and contract definitions; and enhance communication and transparency.

### **III. NEEDS AND CONTEXT**

Utah is one of the most beautiful and diverse states in the country. It is home to five National Parks (Arches, Bryce Canyon, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef and Zion), 14 ski areas, 8 nationally designated scenic byways and 7 national monuments. In 2014, the Tourism, Travel, and Recreation industry contributed \$7.8 billion to Utah's economy. Utah visitors remain younger, more likely Caucasian and live in larger households than average US travelers.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the natural beauty, Utah is home to four Army bases as well as Hill Air Force Base. Utah has many sports teams including the Utah Jazz, an NBA basketball team; the Salt Lake Bees, a minor league baseball team; REAL Salt Lake, a Major League Soccer team; and the Grizzlies, a minor league hockey team.

Although the 13<sup>th</sup> largest state in the nation in land mass, it is 34<sup>th</sup> in population. 75 percent of the population live along the Wasatch front, which includes only four of the 29 counties of the state. Eleven counties are considered urban area of Utah and 19 percent of the state's population lives in these counties. The remaining 14 counties make up Utah's frontier area where the remaining five percent of the population live. Due to the diverse geographic makeup of the state it is not only difficult for victims to find and navigate through, it is difficult for agencies to provide services.

For example, Utah County is located along the Wasatch front, encompasses 2,141 square miles, and has a population of 551,891 residents and an unemployment rate of 3.5 percent. Existing victim assistance programs include:

- Ten victim assistance law enforcement programs,
- one county attorney victim advocacy program,
- a domestic violence shelter,
- a rape recovery center, and
- a family justice center.

In contrast, San Juan County is located in the southeastern corner of Utah, has a population of 14,973 residents, covers 7,933 square miles, and has an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent. Victim services are almost nonexistent. They include:

- one victim advocate program is housed within the San Juan County Attorney's Office,

- the nearest domestic violence shelter is over one hundred miles away,
- rape recovery services are virtually non-existent.

In Utah, there are currently seven counties without direct victim service providers located within the county. These seven counties rely on neighboring counties to provide services to victims of crime. For example, in Sevier County, one domestic violence shelter provides services to 5 counties and over 13,000 square miles. Although these counties are not heavily populated, trying to provide services to victims take a tremendous amount of time and resources just to reach one victim. Appendix E provides a comprehensive list of agencies funded in Utah.



Utah Desert: San Juan County



Salt Lake City

## Population Growth:

Utah's population growth continues to soar. After experiencing annual population growth of 2.7 percent in the decade beginning in 2000, the U.S. Census anticipates sustained growth in Utah to continue in future decades. The state's population is projected to reach 3.7 million in 2020, 4.4 million in 2030, and 6.8 million in 2060. The projected growth rate of 1.3 percent, though still lower than that of the past decade, is twice the projected national rate.<sup>2</sup>

In relation to Utah's geography, Utah's population is 33.6 people per square mile. Utah's land area covers 82,169 square miles. With the majority of the population living along the Wasatch front and Washington County.<sup>3</sup>

## Utah's Population Projection

Year	Population
2020:	3,652,547
2030:	4,387,831
2040:	5,171,391
2050:	5,989,089
2060:	6,840,187

*Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget*

## Population Diversity:

Utah's population continues to diversify, with peoples from many nations and cultures drawn to the quality of life and the vibrant entrepreneurial environment the state fosters. Growth in the state's Hispanic population is particularly strong. Hispanics now make up 13 percent of Utah's population—a 78 percent increase over the 2000 count by the U.S. Census Bureau.<sup>3</sup>

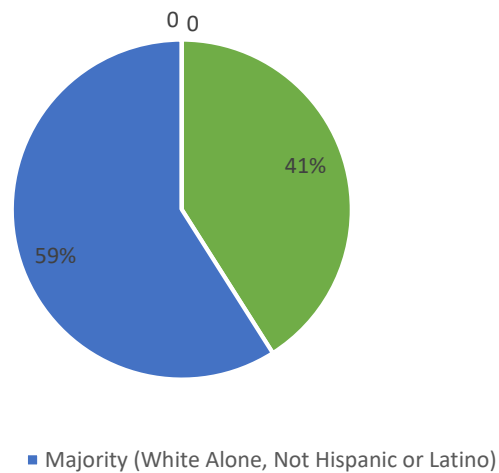
Utah's White (including Hispanic) population equal's 92.9 percent of the state's total population, but the state is home to a diverse populace, including Asian, 2.0 percent; American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.4 percent, Black or African American, 1.3 percent; and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 0.8 percent, according to the Census Bureau.<sup>3</sup>

- 9.5 percent of Utah's population under 5 years old (nation: 6.5 percent)
- 31.5 percent of Utahns under 18 years old (nation: 24 percent)
- Females 49.8 percent (nation: 50.8 percent)
- White persons (census descriptions): 86.1 percent (nation: 72.4 percent)
- Black persons: 1.1 percent (nation: 12.6 percent)
- Asian persons: 2.0 percent (nation: 4.8 percent)
- American Indian or Alaskan native: 1.2 percent (nation: 0.9 percent)
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.9 percent (nation: 0.2 percent)
- Hispanic or Latino origin: 13.0 percent (nation: 16.3 percent)

## Minority Population Growth

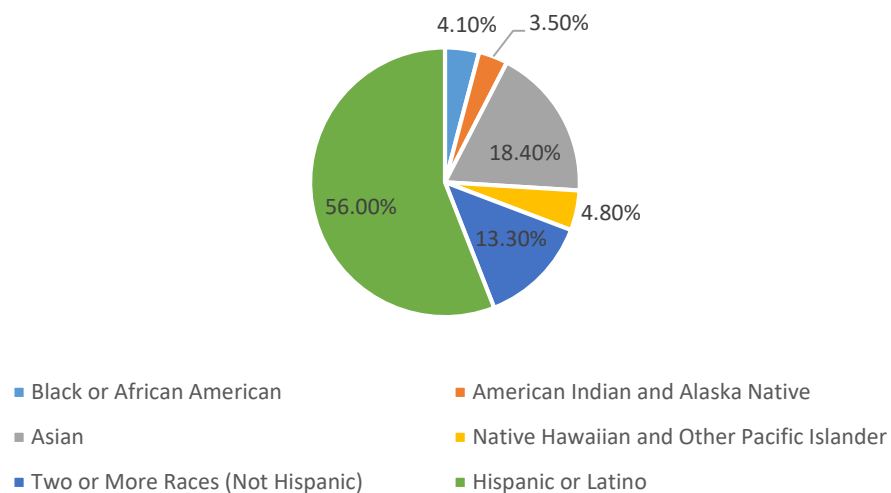
- From 2014 to 2015, Utah grew by 51,421 people. Most of this growth (58.8 percent) was among non-Hispanic Whites. The remaining 41.2 percent (21,211) were minorities.
- The largest minority increases from 2014-2015 came from the Hispanic population, which grew by 11,870 people. The next largest increase were in the non-Hispanic Asian population, which grew by 3,903 people, and in the two or more races (non-Hispanic) population, which grew by 2,817 people.

Figure 1: Minority Share of Utah Population Growth:



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Figure 2: Shares of Utah Minority Growth by Race and Ethnicity:



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

### County Minority Populations:

- San Juan County, which contains Utah's portion of the Navajo Nation reservation, has the highest minority share of its population (54.2 percent). The next highest shares are in Salt Lake County (27.8 percent), Weber County (23.3 percent), and Uintah County (18.3 percent).
- The largest minority population resides in Salt Lake County. The 307,841 minorities in Salt Lake County account for nearly half (49 percent) of the 628,826 minorities in the state.

Table 3: Top 5 Minority Population and Minority Population Shares by County, 2015

Rank	County	Minority Population		Rank	County	Minority Share of Total Population
1	Salt Lake County	307,841		1	San Juan County	54.20%
2	Utah County	97,824		2	Salt Lake County	27.80%
3	Weber County	56,649		3	Weber County	23.30%
4	Davis County	52,808		4	Uintah County	18.30%
5	Washington County	23,343		5	Grand County	17.70%

Utah's population by race include the following statistics:

White	2,379,560
African American	29,287
Asian	55,285
American Indian & Alaskan Native	32,927
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	24,554
Other	166,754
Identified by two or more	75,518

Estimates show the racial composition of Utah to be predominately composed of people who define themselves as White at 91.2%. For Utah's population by Ethnicity it states that Hispanic or Latino has a population of 358,340 and Non-Hispanic or Latino has a population of 2,405,545. Utah is experiencing a large increase in foreign-born minorities,<sup>4</sup> which will help diversify the ethnicity for the state. According to Dr. Pam Perlich,<sup>5</sup> one in five Utahans is a minority and by 2030 it is projected that one in four will be a minority. This is partly due to Utah's population increase over the last two decades coming from immigration.



## **Pacific Islander and Native Hawaiians:**

Per-capita, Utah has the largest number of Pacific Islanders in the continental United States. The community continues to grow at a rapid rate, with U.S. Census figures show the population increased by more than sixty percent between 2000 and 2010.

There are nearly 38,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders residing in Utah, with more than 85% living in Salt Lake County and Utah County.<sup>6</sup>

## **Native Americans in Utah:**

There are eight federal or state recognized tribal governments in Utah with the majority of land belonging to the Ute Indian Tribe and the Navajo. Each tribe is a sovereign government and interacts as such with state and federal governments. Tribal lands are located in rural and frontier areas of Utah. More than half of Utah's American Indian populations live in rural (24%) and frontier (28%) areas. About 48% live in urban areas. This urban population is comprised of members of Utah tribes and other tribes outside of Utah.

Urban Salt Lake County has the highest number of American Indians at nearly 10,000. San Juan, a rural county in southeast Utah, has the highest percentage (54%) of American Indians, with nearly 80,000 American Indian residents.<sup>7</sup>

### *The Ute Indian Tribe*

The Utes have a tribal membership of 2,970 and over half of its membership lives on the Reservation. They operate their own tribal government and oversee approximately 1.3 million acres of trust land. Cattle raising and mining of oil and natural gas is big business on the reservation. Water Systems manager provides water and sewer needs for several communities.

The Uintah and Ouray reservation is located in Northeastern Utah (Fort Duchesne) approximately 150 miles east of Salt Lake City, Utah on US Highway 40. The reservation is located within a three-county area known as the "Uintah Basin." It is the second largest Indian Reservation in the United States and covers over 4.5 million acres.<sup>8</sup>

### *Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah*



Paiute Tribe- 2017 Pow Wow

The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, or "PITU" as it is often called, was created on April 3, 1980 by an act of Congress (25 U.S.C. § 761). The Tribe consists of five constituent bands: Cedar, Indian Peaks, Kanosh, Koosharem, and Shivwits. These five Bands have independent identities as communities that date back hundreds of years.

The federal government formally recognizes both the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah and its five constituent bands as Indian Tribal entities located within the boundaries of the PITU. Tribal number of tribal members among the five bands is

approximately 918. The PITU Reservation consists of ten separate land parcels located in four southwestern Utah counties.<sup>9</sup>

### Navajo Nation

The Navajo Nation extends into the states of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, covering over 27,000 square miles of unparalleled beauty. Diné Bikéyah, or Navajoland, is larger than 10 of the 50 states in America.



The discovery of oil on Navajoland in the early 1920's promoted the need for a more systematic form of government. Today, the Navajo Nation is striving to sustain a viable economy for an ever increasing population that now surpasses 250,000.

The Navajo Nation Council Chambers hosts 88 council delegates representing 110 Navajo Nation chapters.<sup>10</sup>

### Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation

The Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation is a federally recognized tribe of Shoshone people, located in Box Elder County, Utah. The tribe's reservation, the Washakie Reservation, located near the Utah-Idaho border, is 189-acres large. It is located near Washakie, Utah.

### Confederated Tribes of the Goshute

The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation (CTGR) is located approximately 70 miles southeast of Wendover, Utah/Nevada via U.S. Highway 93A. The reservation covers approximately 112,870 acres in White Pine County, Nevada as well as Juab and Tooele, Utah.

### Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah



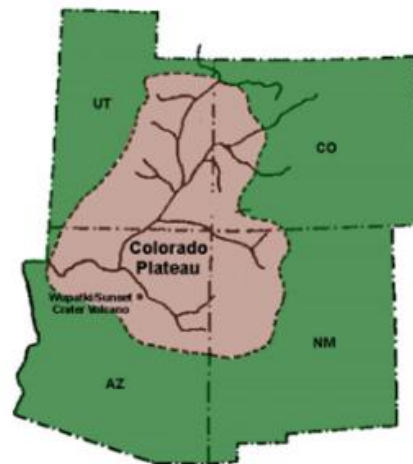
The Skull Valley Indian Reservation is located approximately 45 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah. It is inhabited by the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah, a federally recognized tribe. The population includes approximately 31 people in seven households and is characterized by a high incidence of poverty.

### *Ute Mountain Ute Tribe*

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is one of three federally recognized tribes of the Ute Nation, and are mostly descendants of the historic Weeminuche Band that moved to the Southern Ute reservation in 1897.

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe lies within the southwest corner of the State of Colorado. The Tribe has 575,000 contiguous acres, which span into the States of New Mexico and Utah. The Tribe has 2,060 enrolled members who reside both on and off the reservation. The tribal administration is located in the community of Towaoc, Colorado and the White Mesa community is located in Blanding, Utah. The Tribe has a seven-member council including the Chairman.

This area known as the Four Corners and is rich in culture and history. The Ute culture includes handcrafted beadwork, basket making, hide-paintings, leatherwork, and pottery.<sup>8</sup>



### **Crime in Tribal Communities:**

Studies suggest that crime rates are much higher for Native Americans compared with the national average. The country's 310 Indian reservations have violent crime rates that are more than two and a half times higher than the national average, according to data compiled by the Justice Department. American Indian women are 10 times more likely to be murdered than other Americans. They are raped or sexually assaulted at a rate four times the national average, with more than one in three having either been raped or experienced an attempted rape.

Although not heavily studied, gang violence is a problem on the Navajo and Pine Ridge Reservations. The extent to such activity on other reservations is a topic for future inquiry, although almost one fourth of a national sample of reservation residents report gang activity in their communities.<sup>11</sup>

### **Summary of Concerns:**

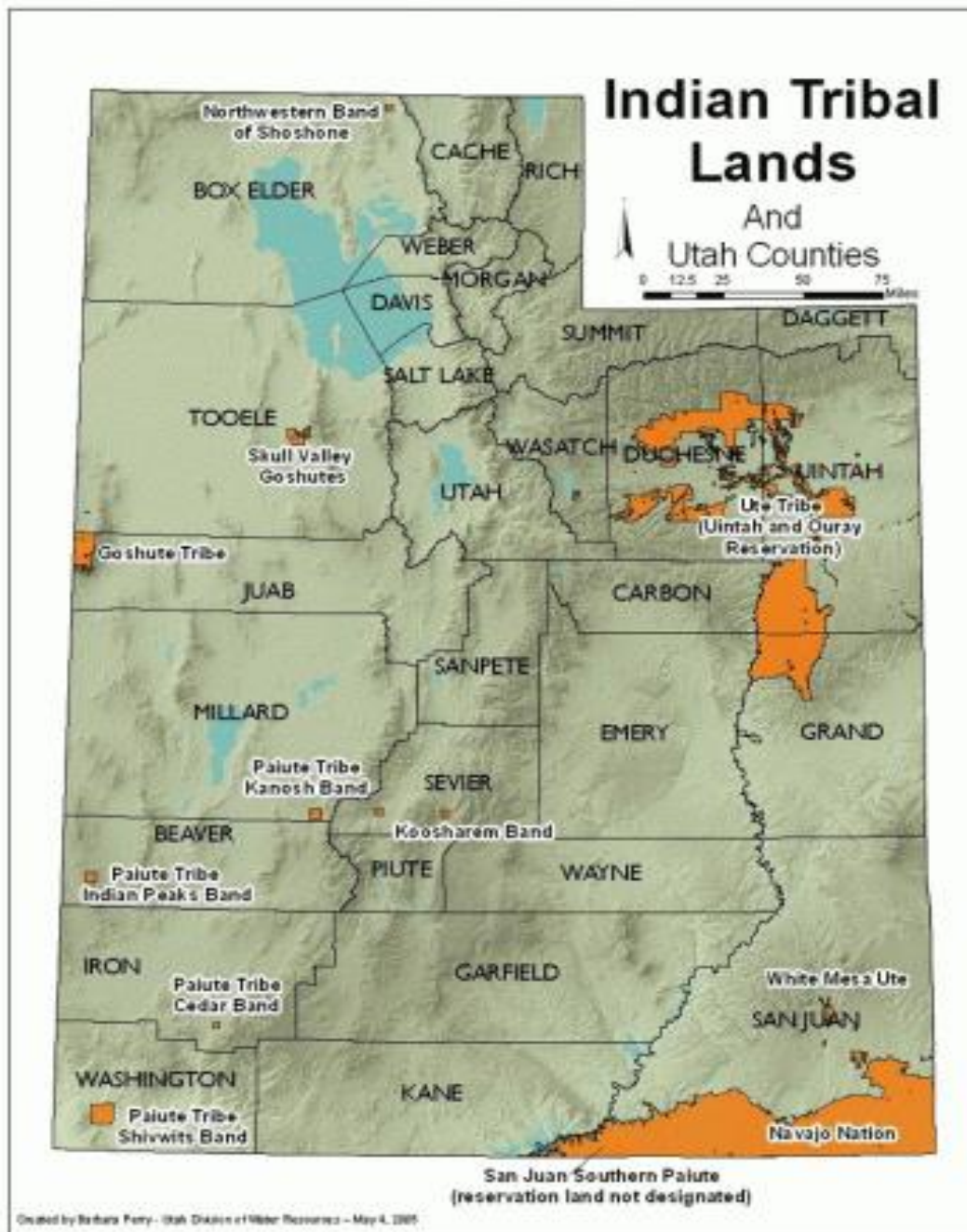
In Utah, Native communities are at-risk. Tribal members live in poverty at approximately three times the rate of all Utahns. Violence against women and children is especially prevalent on tribal lands. The education system is failing Native students and tribal members receive inadequate health care.<sup>12</sup>

Native families live in overcrowded, poor quality housing. Forty percent of Native Americans who live on reservations are in substandard housing. One-third of homes are overcrowded, and less than 16 percent have indoor plumbing. Housing on reservations is funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and administered and augmented by tribes, and has been historically underfunded despite treaties and the trust responsibility of the federal government.



Total Population	32,927	2,766,233
Median Household Income	\$32,931	\$58,164
Per Capita Income	\$13,923	\$24,858
Educational Attainment	79%	90.60%
Unemployment	14.60%	7.10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community and the 2008-2012 American Community Survey. 5 year Estimates.



### **Increase in Refugees:**

Utah is home to roughly 60,000 refugees. These refugees generally represent more than 20 different countries. Approximately 1,200 refugees are resettled in Utah each year by Catholic Community Services of Utah and International Rescue Committee, adding to the nearly 60,000 refugees who currently call Utah home. Of this group, approximately 99% of the refugees in the state reside in the Salt Lake Valley. With sizable refugee populations from Bhutan, Bosnia, Burma, Burundi, Congo, Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Vietnam, and the former Soviet Union, among others, the Salt Lake Valley is incredibly diverse.<sup>13</sup>

Gangs such as the Tiny Oriental Posse and Oriental Laotian Gangsters established themselves in Utah in the 1970s and 1980s and are still active today. Law enforcement are now seeing newer refugees, such as young men from Somali and Sudan, latching onto American gang culture. From listening to hip-hop to mimicking gang dress, some are forming their own gangs and others are assimilating into existing gangs. Most seek the same things that attract members from other ethnic groups and races: a sense of acceptance from a gang "family" and the chance to make money through crime, from selling drugs to robberies or car thefts. Salt Lake Metro Gang Unit investigators are trying to determine how many people from new refugee populations are part of gangs. Somali and Sudanese gang members have formed an allegiance to Bloods gangs, a pattern police believe is possibly happening because popular rappers such as Lil' Wayne and The Game claim Blood ties.<sup>14</sup>

Law enforcement faces several challenges in combating refugee gangs. First generation refugees sometimes do not speak English well and have a mistrust of police after witnessing genocide by the government in their home countries. That leaves many in the refugee community reluctant to talk with police about gang issues.

### **Plural Families:**

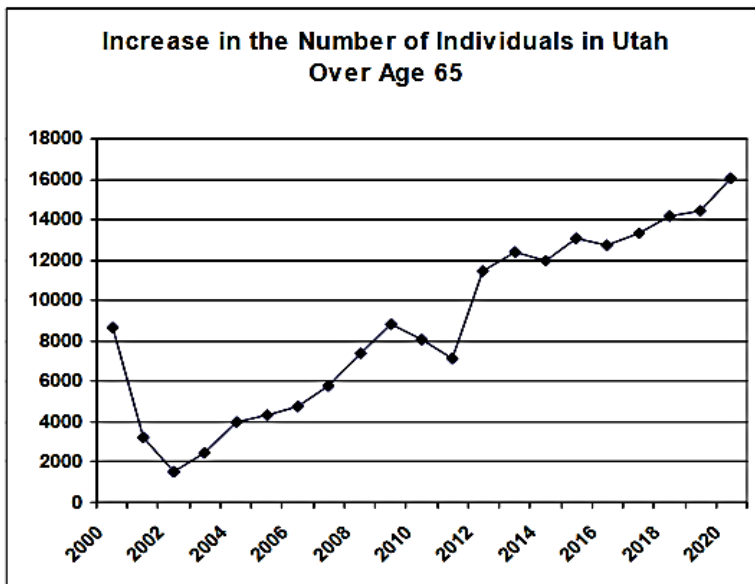
A portion of Utah's population practices polygamy. According to the article, *Polygamy in North America*, approximately 60,000 people in Utah practice polygamy. There is great diversity among the different groups of people in that practice polygamy. Some of the Muslim population practice as part of their faith; as well as immigrants from Africa that live polygamy as part of a cultural heritage. The largest populations of those that practice polygamy are Fundamentalist Latter Day Saints (FLDS), Kingston and Allred groups. Many Utah residents are fleeing from repressive, controlled communities where violence against women and children is prevalent. For example, FLDS leader, Warren Jeffs is currently serving a life time prison term in Texas for the sexual abuse of two underage girls. Since Warren Jeffs took over leadership of Hildale and Colorado Cities in 2002, these community has experienced extensive turmoil and abuse. Data from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates show that the populations in Colorado City and Hildale have an extraordinarily high percentage of juveniles (up to 19 years of age), at 64% and 60% respectively. This puts the median age at 15.4 and 16.5. In contrast, the two nearest metro zip codes (Hurricane and St. George) are at 33% and 31%, making the median age 35.6 and 37.1 respectively. Also in contrast to comparative towns, the population is 100% white, owing to the exclusive and reclusive history. The median household income of this area is

30% lower than those neighboring towns. Accordingly, the SNAP benefit participant rate is much higher as well, at 59 and 50% versus 6% in the neighboring communities. Per capita income is around \$6,400 versus \$22,000 in neighboring areas. The percentage of families and people below poverty level is 53% in Colorado City and 36% in Hildale, in contrast to 11% in Hurricane and 7% in St. George. The corresponding unemployment rate is also extraordinarily high at 17% in Colorado City and 37% in Hildale. Education levels are also dire in this demographic, with 55% without a high school diploma or equivalency and 28% who only achieved high school graduation or a GED with no college. The number of uninsured individuals is nearly three times that of neighboring communities.<sup>15</sup>

### Age:

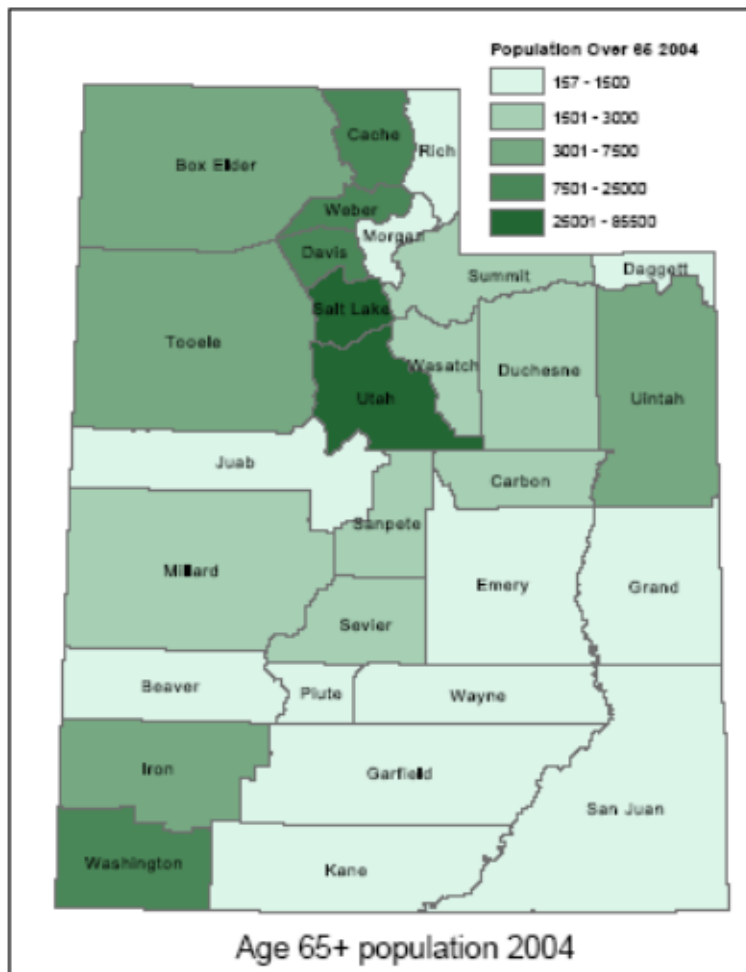
Utah remains the state with the lowest median age of 29.2 years. Utah also ranked at the top with the highest percentage of its population under the age of 18. Utah also remained the only state with a median age under 30. The city with the lowest median age was found in Provo, Utah with 23.3. This may be due to two large universities in the area: Brigham Young University and Utah Valley University among several other community colleges. Utah also has the highest total dependency ratio and had the highest child dependency ratio. This is not surprising given that Utah was the state with the lowest median age.<sup>16</sup>

In contrast, Utah has the sixth fastest growth rate in the nation for people age 65 and older. Some of the fastest growing incidences of crime are those perpetuated against the elderly. Identity theft, fraud, scams, and elder abuse are some of the types of crime experienced against our senior population. As the number of those reaching their senior years increases, it can be expected that crimes against this group will also rise.<sup>17</sup>



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 2003.

- The 65 and older population increased from 213,201 in 2000 to 319,564 in 2015, a growth rate of 50%.
- By 2030, it will have grown to 544,529, an increase of 331,328 or 155% compared to Utah's senior population in 2000.
- The map below illustrates the number of seniors in each county as of 2004. This may show that most seniors live along the Wasatch Front, from Cache County to Utah County and a large number now live in Washington County.



### Disability:

The Final Draft for 2016 for the Utah Division of Services for People with Disabilities states; over 5,500 people were receiving services in 2016. 61.4% of those people were male and the average age receiving services was 33. There are four noted disability types: physical, acquired brain injury, intellectual, and related conditions. Intellectual disabilities ranked at the top with 75.9% of people, Related Conditions at 19.2%, Physical Disabilities with 2.5%, and Acquired Brain Injury with 2.4% of the people. In relation to race/ethnicity, 84.7% were white, 8.7% Hispanic/Latino, 1.8% American Indian, 1.7% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.6% other, and 1.5% Black.<sup>18</sup>

### Limited English Proficiency:

Between 1990 and 2010, Utah was ranked number 8 with the highest growth in LEP population. Utah had a 235.2% increase during that time frame. In the Salt Lake City, Utah metropolitan area, Serbo-Croatian and African languages were among the top five languages spoken by LEP

individuals, whereas Navajo and Korean rounded out the top five at the state level. Utah has a population over 135,000 people that speak Spanish.<sup>19</sup>

The chart below illustrates Utah's Hispanic or Latino population's ability to speak English.

Total	344,016
Speak only English	118,546
Speak Spanish	224,254
Speak English "very well"	133,194
Speak English "well"	41,299
Speak English "not well"	37,720
Speak English "not at all"	12,041
Speak other Language	1,216

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The chart below illustrates the top 20 languages spoken in Utah.

Language	Number of Speakers
Populations 5 years and over	2,554,331
Speaks a language other than English	366,502
Speaks only English at home	2,187,829
Spanish	245,945
Chinese (incl. Cantonese, Mandarin, other Chinese languages)*	11,451
German (incl. Luxembourgian)	9,023
Navajo	8,193
Portuguese (incl. Portuguese Creole)	7,151
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	6,661
Vietnamese	6,355
Tongan	6,080
Samoan	4,915
Korean	4,614
Japanese	4,375
Tagalog	4,309
Russian	4,118
Italian	3,064
Serbo- Croatian	3,030
Arabic	2,493
Nepali	1,985
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	1,841
Dutch	1,735

\*At least 1,350 reported speaking Cantonese and 2,100 speaking Mandarin

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey

## **Domestic Violence in Utah:**

In Utah, domestic violence (or intimate partner violence) affects one in three women during their lifetime; compared to one in four nationwide. Domestic violence is a major public health problem that spans across many aspects of individuals' well-being, health, and safety.

During 2013, 2,862 women, men, and children were sheltered in 15 Utah domestic violence shelters. The total number of days individuals spent in domestic violence shelters was 98,717 days.

A 2013 study by the Utah Department of Health found that approximately 32 percent of all homicides in the State were domestic violence-related. On average, there is a domestic violence-related murder every 33 days and approximately three domestic violence-related suicides every month.<sup>20</sup>

According to data from the Utah Department of Health Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey in 2013:

- In 2012, more than 3,114 men, women, and children entered shelters to escape domestic violence.
- In 2008, 14.2% of Utah women (ages 18 and older) reported that an intimate partner hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt them.
- Each year in Utah, women experienced 169,156 intimate partner-related physical assaults and rapes.
- 39% of Utah women reporting intimate partner violence said the perpetrator was their husband or male live-in partner. 27% said the perpetrator was a former husband or former male live-in partner and 25.7% said the abuser was a former boyfriend.
- In Utah, divorce or separated women report the highest percentage of intimate partner violence (42.1%).
- 44% of intimate partner-related homicide victims were killed by a spouse.
- 147 Utah children were directly exposed to an intimate partner-related homicide from 2003-2008 and 78% of these children were under six years of age.
- There is approximately one domestic violence-related homicide each month in Utah.

## **Dating Violence in Utah:**

Dating violence occurs everywhere and to all kinds of people. Dating violence can have a negative effect on health throughout life. Among adult victims of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, 22.4% of women and 15.0% of men first experienced some form of partner violence between 11 and 17 years of age. Teens who experience dating violence are more likely to be depressed and do poorly in school. They may engage in unhealthy behaviors, like using drugs and alcohol, and are more likely to have eating disorders. Some teens even think about or attempt suicide. Teens who experience dating violence in high school are at higher risk for victimization during college and throughout their life.<sup>21</sup>



The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBS) showed that in 2013, one in four (28%) high school students reported they were emotionally, verbally, physically, or sexually abused by a dating partner.

According to YRBS data, in 2013:

- 22.7% of students reported being verbally or emotionally harmed one or more times by a dating partner. Females (19.2%) were more likely to report verbal and emotional abuse compared to males (11.7%).
- 10.7% of students reported being forced to do sexual things they did not want to by a dating partner. Females (15.0%) were more likely to report sexual abuse compared to males (6.3%).
- 6.9% of students reported being physically hurt on purpose one or more times by a dating partner.
- 21.9% of students were bullied on school property and 16.8% were being electronically bullied.

### **Rape and Sexual Assault in Utah:**

Utah Department of Health reports that in 2014, Utah's reported rape rate was significantly higher than the U.S rate (67.7 and 51.9 per 100,000 females). Given the fact that the majority of rapes (88%) go unreported, it is reasonable to assume this number is significantly higher. Of violent crimes in Utah, rape is the only crime in which Utah's rate is above the nation's average. The Utah Office for Victims of Crime (formally known as Utah Office of Crime Victim Reparations) provides direct compensation to rape and sexual assault victims. The financial assistance provided by this program helps victims recover and rebuild their lives. In 2016, the program received 357 applications for compensation benefits from adult rape/aggravated rape, 1,670 for adult sexual assault and 1,540 for child sex abuse crimes. Also in 2016, the Compensation program paid for 1,228 (adult and child) sexual assault forensic examinations for a total cost of \$1,021,267.20. In March 2017, a meeting was held with the agencies that receive the Sexual Assault Services Program grant. The following data was collected in that meeting concerning sexual assault in Utah:<sup>22</sup>

- 1,233 primary victims and 133 secondary victims of sexual assault received services,
- 70 percent of those who received services in 2016 were women,
- Underserved populations in the area of sexual assault include: LGBTQ population, sexual assault services for men, adolescents, plural families, non-English speaking individuals, Native Americans, incarcerated women, elderly, and individuals in rural communities, the homeless population, immigrants and trafficking victims.
- Gaps in how underserved populations can access services: connecting victims to services is a challenge within the immigrant, plural families and Native American communities due to distrust in the government, law enforcement and lack of understanding of public services. Other challenges within these communities include access to resources, emotional isolation, and lack of confidentiality and normalization of coercive behavior. Within the entire state, there is a lack of streamline protocols for law enforcement and health providers when dealing with sexual assault victims.

### **Stalking in Utah:**

Stalking is serious, often violent, and can escalate over time. Civil stalking injunctions are much more prevalent than criminal stalking injunctions. According to the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts report in 2016, 677 Temporary Stalking Injunctions and 128 Civil Stalking Injunction orders were issued.<sup>23</sup>

Nationally, 7.5 million people are stalked in one year. Over 85% of stalking victims are stalked by someone they know. Persons aged 18-24 years experience the highest rate of stalking. The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than the general population.<sup>24</sup>

- 46% of stalking victims fear not knowing what will happen next,
- 29% of stalking victims fear the stalking will never stop,
- 1 in 8 employed stalking victims lose time from work as a result of their victimization and more than half lose 5 days of work or more, and
- 1 in 7 talking victims move as a result of their victimization.

### **Summary:**

Utah's population growth continues to be prevalent along the Wasatch Front and in Washington County. Projections indicate that this concentration of Utah's population will continue, with over half of the state's population growth between 2010 and 2030 occurring in Utah and Salt Lake counties, and 80% of the total growth in these two counties plus Washington, Davis, and Weber counties.

## **IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES**

The 2017-2020 Implementation Plan goals and objectives outlined in the corresponding subsections below were developed through the planning process results, coordination with other state and federal funding streams, data outlined in the "Needs and Context" section above, and previous implementation plans.

### **Identified Goals:**

The vision of the current project is to provide trauma-informed services to every victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking throughout their involvement in the civil and criminal justice systems. To support the achievement of the overall vision and address the needs in the section above, the committee created specific goals and objectives for STOP VAWA grant funding to address needs identified and the gaps identified for each issue identified.

Grant projects shall provide personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection and other resources to serve and protect victims of crime. Overall goals are stated and followed by objectives and a timeline of tasks and activities.



Goal I: Improve and strengthen the State of Utah's response to violence against women crimes.

Objective A. Strengthen the law enforcement response to violence against women through developing and maintaining specialized law enforcement detectives.

1. STOP VAWA monies will enhance effective investigations by law enforcement by funding specialized investigators in local law enforcement and sheriff's offices that focus on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases, and the service of protective orders.
2. STOP VAWA monies will increase the ability of law enforcement to more effectively serve the needs of high-risk victims.

Objective B. Provide advocacy and support to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

1. STOP VAWA monies will support direct advocacy services by funding advocates throughout the state that specialize in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
2. At least 95% of the victims that seek services from STOP VAWA funded advocates will be served or partially served according to OVW's definitions.
3. STOP VAWA monies will support programs that assist domestic violence victims with information, resources, and skills to obtain and sustain long-term and affordable housing.
4. STOP VAWA monies will support programs that provide crisis intervention, short-term, and long-term counseling.
5. STOP VAWA monies will support programs that provide legal services and representation to victims of crime.

Objective C. Improve the ability of prosecutors to more effectively prosecute cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

1. STOP VAWA monies will fund prosecutors that specialize in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes, including violations of court orders that protect victims.
2. STOP VAWA monies will increase the ability of prosecutors to more effectively serve the needs of high-risk victims.

Objective D. Increase the judiciary's capacity to serve victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking crimes and violation of court orders that protect victims.

1. STOP VAWA monies will provide funding to send state and local judges and court personnel to national trainings, as well as local trainings developed by UOVC in partnership with community organizations.

2. The courts will meet with their local victim service providers and local law enforcement agencies no less than two (2) times per year to increase collaboration and to help victims as required by the special conditions of their award.
3. STOP VAWA monies will increase the ability of state and local judges to more effectively serve the needs of high-risk victims.

Objective E. Improve access to and awareness of direct advocacy services, safety planning, language services, and other resources for women who are members of underserved, minority, and rural/frontier populations.

1. STOP VAWA monies will support programs that provide language specific and culturally specific advocacy services to Hispanic, Pacific Islander, Refugee, Immigrant, Tribal populations, Plural Families, and the LGBTQ+ community. These services will include psycho-dynamic and psycho-educational groups specific to diverse populations.
2. STOP VAWA monies will fund at least one (1) outreach project that will create informational materials geared towards domestic violence and sexual assault dynamics and services as they relate to underserved populations to include but not limited to the Hispanic, Pacific Islander, Refugee, Immigrant, Tribal populations, Plural Families, and the LGBTQ+ community.
3. STOP VAWA monies will fund programs to assist underserved victims not residing in crisis shelters.
4. UOVC staff will do outreach to underserved communities and attend Tribal meetings and other meetings with underserved populations to encourage applications for STOP VAWA monies.
5. STOP VAWA funded programs will meet with individuals in underserved populations to identify gaps and barriers, work with service providers that specialize in serving specific cultural groups to understand challenges, and train victim services, prosecution, courts, and law enforcement throughout the state. Training will include, but not limited to: best practices working with underserved communities, cultural competency, historical trauma, and biases.
6. STOP VAWA funded programs will provide comprehensive, quality immigration services which will include collaboration with other immigration service providers.
7. STOP VAWA funded programs will provide quality services to military victims of crime, which include collaboration with victim services, prosecution, judiciary, and law enforcement organizations.
8. STOP VAWA monies will increase the ability of community-based advocates to more effectively serve the needs of high-risk victims.

Objective F. Increase the collaboration and coordination of community agencies.

1. STOP VAWA monies will provide technical assistance to CCR Teams as they develop and incorporate the high-risk team model within their community efforts.

Goal II: To increase victim safety and prevent homicide through new, improved, and uniform protocols.

Objective A. Reduce violence against women by acknowledging and appropriately responding to occurrences of strangulation.

1. STOP VAWA funded programs, in collaboration with UOVC will attend strangulation trainings.
2. STOP VAWA funded programs shall research existing protocols in Utah and in other states. Identify a template protocol.
3. STOP VAWA funded programs shall develop a new, improved, or uniform protocol.
4. STOP VAWA funded programs shall train victim services, prosecution, and law enforcement organizations statewide.

Objective B. Increase the ability of prosecutors to more effectively prosecute cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by establishing a protocol within local law enforcement agencies regarding uniform police reports.

1. STOP VAWA funded programs in prosecution and law enforcement shall meet to identify gaps and barriers.
2. STOP VAWA funded programs in prosecution and law enforcement shall research existing protocols in Utah and in other states and identify a protocol to use as a template.
3. STOP VAWA funded programs in prosecution and law enforcement shall develop a new, improved, or uniform protocol.
4. STOP VAWA funded programs in prosecution and law enforcement shall train law enforcement agencies in the State of Utah.

Objective C. Establish a protocol throughout the State of Utah to address the safety of domestic violence victims when the suspect is a law enforcement officer.

1. STOP VAWA funded programs in the victim services, prosecution, and law enforcement categories shall meet to identify gaps and barriers.
2. STOP VAWA funded programs shall research existing protocols in Utah and in other states and identify a protocol to use as a template.

3. STOP VAWA funded programs shall develop a new, improved, or uniform protocol.
4. STOP VAWA funded programs shall train victim services, culturally specific victim services, prosecution, and law enforcement organizations.

Please note the development of all protocols will come from a trauma informed perspective.

Goal III: Improve victim safety within the criminal justice system process.

Objective A. Create a committee to review cases of intimate partner sexual assault and domestic violence from 911 call through adjudication.

1. STOP VAWA funded programs shall meet to identify gaps and barriers.
2. STOP VAWA funded programs shall develop a uniform protocol.
3. STOP VAWA funded programs shall run a pilot program in both a urban and a rural area to test new protocol and data collection.
4. STOP VAWA funded programs shall implement a statewide process, which may include teams in various geographic areas.

Objective B. Create a specialized Domestic Violence Court Resource Handbook.

1. STOP VAWA funded programs shall research other state's best practices resource book.
2. STOP VAWA funded programs shall work with services providers to create a list of resources and meet with court advocates understanding challenges they face.
3. STOP VAWA funded programs shall create the handbook
4. STOP VAWA funded program shall distribute and train victim services, prosecution, and law enforcement agencies statewide.

Objective C. Create a specialized domestic violence court calendar/docket that is victim centered and will deliver more consistent rulings on domestic violence cases.

1. STOP VAWA funded programs shall identify key system partners and develop a court planning working group.
2. STOP VAWA funded programs shall conduct a system-wide audit to determine strengths, and weaknesses of the jurisdiction's existing domestic violence response.
3. STOP VAWA funded programs shall develop written protocols for Court and Partner Coordination and institute a data collection/evaluation plan.
4. STOP VAWA funded programs shall implement the pilot project in various courts statewide.

<b>Allocation Area</b>	<b>Purpose Area(s)</b>
Victim Services	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19
Prosecution	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16
Law Enforcement	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16
Courts	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15
Discretionary	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 19

The state does not plan to address the Crystal Judson purpose area at this time. However, should a project be submitted under this purpose area, UOVC will ensure the required training is met.

Please see Appendix G, which provides a timeline for the activities covered in each goal and objective listed above.

### **Domestic Violence-Related Homicides:**

In 2002, the Utah Department of Health's Violence and Injury Prevention Program (VIPP) established the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (DVFRFC). The DVFRFC is a multi-disciplinary team that reviews all adult homicides perpetrated by an intimate partner, former intimate partner or stalker, or any other death that occurred in the context of a domestic dispute (e.g. bystander, police officer shooting, etc). The Committee consists of individuals from multi-disciplinary backgrounds, including: Salt Lake Police Department, Office of the Attorney General, Utah Coalition against Sexual Assault, Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, Utah Crime Victim Reparations, Utah Department of Corrections, Utah Department of Health, Office of the Medical Examiner, Utah Department of Human Services, and Utah Department of Workforce Services. The committee meets roughly once a month (10 times a year) and reviews 2 to 3 cases at a sitting. Along with reviewing individual cases, the committee examines issues and challenges that surround intimate partner violence. Examples include, gaps in service, suicidal patterns, system wide protocols, the role of schools and DCFS interaction, and after care for surviving children.

Homicides are reviewed after they have been adjudicated and a report is available only after five years of homicides have been reviewed. This year (2017) the committee is reviewing homicides from 2013. Due to these restrictions, there is a delay in receiving the most pertinent data. Therefore, the most current information available is from homicides that took place between 2003-2008. Information from these homicides are compiled in a report entitled the *Domestic Violence Fatalities in Utah*. In the report, the following overall findings were identified:

- There is approximately one Intimate Partner (IP) homicide every 33 days in Utah
- Females are more likely to be a victim of an IP homicide than males
- Forty-four percent of IP homicide victims were killed by a spouse
- A total of 147 children were directly exposed to an IP homicide; 78 percent were under six years old

- Fifty two percent of the IP homicides were premeditated
- Crime Victim Reparations paid out nearly \$400,000 to IP victim's family members
- 36 percent of the perpetrators committed suicide after the homicide and 63 percent were arrested
- It is estimated that 40-70 percent of female murder victims are killed by their husbands, boyfriends, frequently in the context of an ongoing abusive relationship
- In 65 percent of the IPV incidents, the suspect had a prior arrest

Known risk factors for intimate partner homicides include:

- IPV suspect's access to and use of a firearm
- Previous threat with a weapon
- IPV suspect's stepchild in the home
- Estrangement, especially from a controlling partner
- IPV victim leaving for another partner
- Previous stalking
- Forced sex
- Abuse during pregnancy

Between the years of 2003-2008 84 Utah residents died as a result of domestic violence related homicide. 70% of those homicides occurred in the urban areas: Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber counties. Most intimate partner homicides are a result of an ongoing abusive relationship. At the time of the homicide 60 percent of victim and suspect lived in the same household and the average length of the relationship was eight years.<sup>25</sup>

In 2017, the Utah State Legislature passed HB 0017 which amends aggravated assault to include strangulation. According to the bill strangulation is considered a second degree felony if action results in a loss of consciousness and is defined as, *any act that impedes the breathing or the circulation of blood of another person by the actor's use of unlawful force or violence that is likely to produce a loss of consciousness by: (a) applying pressure to the neck or throat of a person; or (b) obstructing the nose, mouth or airway of a person.*

Historically, non-lethal strangulation is common in domestic violence situations, however since external bruising is slight, the seriousness of strangulation has been minimized by law enforcement, medical personnel and victims. *What most victims, and many professionals who deal with domestic violence every day, don't know is that it can cause brain damage, pneumonitis (inflammation of lung tissue), miscarriage, heart attacks, and delayed death, days or even weeks after the assault.* Many attackers use strangulation not to kill their victims, but to let the victim know they can kill them, which emphasizes their control over the relationship. Therefore, strangulation is not necessarily the cause of death, rather it is a predictor for potential lethality in the relationship. *A 2008 study in the Journal of Emergency Medicine suggested that the risks of an attempted homicide increase about sevenfold for women who have been strangled by their partner.*

Victims who have been strangled and lost consciousness can not always remember what happened to them. This inability to remember along with the absence of physical signs of an attack make training for first responders, medical personnel and domestic violence providers critical when helping victims. Training should include what questions to ask and how to recognize signs of strangulation. In addition, law enforcement should be trained on how to recognize strangulation, this training is essential in gathering evidence that will help the victim in the courtroom.

A three-pronged training approach is needed to not only help domestic violence victims but to prevent them from becoming victims of homicide: 1) train personnel who have direct contact with victims. 2) train police and prosecution on how to recognize strangulation and how to gather evidence 3) educate victims on the danger of strangulation.

### **Priority Areas:**

The committee utilized the existing 2014-2016 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan themes to categorize the gaps in services in Utah in order to prioritize STOP funds towards specific goals. The committee identified crossover in the gaps identified and has decided to combine these into the following themes for the 2017-2020 plan:

- Victim Safety and Support
- Consistency of services including best practices and protocols, language access, and distribution of references and resources
- Serving historically underserved populations
- A responsive, effective legal system
- Public Awareness
- Educational awareness and offender accountability

Due to the shifting landscape of our state's population, an emphasis will be placed on providing culturally-specific services to underserved and/or marginalized populations. This will help ensure that every victim of violence against women in need have an equal ability to access quality, culturally competent services.

Additionally, members of the committee stressed that in order to enhance educational awareness and offender accountability, focus should be placed on increased training opportunities for judges and prosecutors, and across all funding allocations to achieve the statewide priorities listed above.

It is the planning committee and UOVC's expectation that future STOP VAWA subgrantee projects will meaningfully address the statewide priorities while focusing on providing culturally-specific services as well as peer-to-peer training methods for judges, prosecutors, and others whenever possible. By using these two emphases as a lens to view the statewide priorities, UOVC is confident that problems faced by victims of violence against women across the state will be met head on in a more knowledgeable, efficient, and culturally-sensitive manner than ever before.



## Types of Programs and Projects:

STOP VAWA dollars will be used to support projects to communities in which the applicants can demonstrate work with criminal justice agencies and victim service providers in responding to victims' needs. Funds may be awarded to units of state and local government, Native American Tribes, and nonprofit, community, or faith-based organizations for the defined grant project purposes.

Based on the goals identified by the committee and the Federal statutory purposes, grant awards will be made to communities in which applicants can show they work with criminal justice agencies and victim services providers in responding to victim's needs and holding offenders accountable for their actions. Utah will fund programs that meet one or more of the Federal statutory purpose areas. Applicants must identify which type of purpose area(s) they are targeting in order to be considered for funding. Applicants must also demonstrate how their proposed project will impact the goals and objectives as stated in this plan. The purpose areas Utah will consider for funding are as follows:

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, *including the use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (U) and (T) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a))*;
2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
3. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims;
4. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying, and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
6. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;



7. Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence;
8. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault;
9. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals;
10. Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters;
11. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;
12. Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities— (A) developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases; (B) notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency; (C) referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and (D) taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order;
13. Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote— (A) the development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel; (B) the implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A

Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and (C) the development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions. Note: Any law enforcement, state, tribal, territorial, or local government agency receiving funding under the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program shall, on an annual basis, receive additional training on the topic of incidents of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel from domestic violence and sexual assault nonprofit organizations and, after a period of two years, provide a report of the adopted protocol to the Department, including a summary of progress in implementing such protocol. As such, states and territories are responsible for ensuring that each subgrantee receiving funds under this purpose area will receive the required annual training. States are also responsible for ensuring that subgrantees submit their two-year report to the Department. States and territories must notify and provide OVW with a list of subgrantee recipients awarded STOP funds under the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program;

14. Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
15. Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault;
16. Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims;
17. Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional or detention settings;
18. Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims;
19. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses to male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in sec 249(c) of title 18, US Code;
20. Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.

Any sub recipient of purpose area number 12 will be required to comply with specific requirements as set forth by OVW.

### **Distribution of Funds:**

Utah’s STOP VAWA funds will be awarded to support VAWA’s twenty statutory program purposes through victim service providers, law enforcement agencies; prosecutor’s offices; court

programs, and legal services initiatives. Grant funds will be distributed to subgrantees in adherence to the VAWA statutory allocation percentages described as follows:

- 25 percent dedicated to law enforcement initiatives and agencies;
- 25 percent dedicated to prosecution initiatives and agencies;
- 5 percent dedicated to court initiatives and administrative office of the courts;
- 30 percent dedicated to non-profit victim service organizations, including a minimum of 10 percent (included within the 30 percent) to culturally specific community-based organizations; and
- 15 percent dedicated for discretionary purposes, which can include up to five percent for prevention efforts.

The number of subgrant awards is based on the number of applications received and the dollar amount of funds available for distribution. Utah does not use a specific formula to determine the amount of subgrants based on population or geographic area. Instead, the grant review process includes an evaluation of each application based on the following criteria: 1) How the proposed project will meet one or more of the goals identified within the State Implementation Plan; 2) Need for STOP VAWA funds to achieve the proposed objectives; 3) Impact the proposed service(s) will have on addressing violent crimes against women; and 4) Geographic area to be served in relation to location, population, demographics; and 5) Additional initiatives to ensure an equitable distribution of funds.

### **Documentation/Letters:**

Please see Appendix F for letters from prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and victim services programs that describe the need for grant funds, the intended use of grant funds, the expected result of grant funds, and the demographic characteristics of the population to be served.

### **Sexual Assault Set-Aside:**

As required by the VAWA statute, twenty percent (20%) of Utah's STOP Formula grant funds will be awarded to serve sexual assault victims within a minimum of two allocation categories.

Over the past several years, approximately 15 percent of the Utah VAWA grant funds supported sexual assault victims throughout all five allocation categories. A review of the data indicates the majority of these sexual assault funds were expended throughout the prosecution and victim service categories. Therefore, Utah's 2017 – 2020 STOP Implementation Plan will continue to follow this precedence and increase services provided to sexual assault victims in these two categories. The sexual assault set aside plan will be written by UOVC's VAWA staff in consultation with the STOP Implementation Planning committee and sexual assault service providers. Unmet needs of sexual assault victims will be the target of planning meetings conducted. The plan will encompass services to stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol and/or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within intimate partner relationships.

The State will only include subgrantees toward the 20% set aside that are dedicated to sexual assault victims and services rather than subgrantees that are focused on domestic violence. The State will ensure sexual assault programs are meaningful and victim centered. The State will also

ensure that subgrantee program personnel counted in the 20% sexual assault set aside have a substantive understanding of the issue. UOVC is highly concerned about rape and sexual assault and wants to ensure highly effective services are funded. For additional information on how the State plan will further address the sexual assault set aside compliance requirement see the Goals and Objectives section.

### **Grant-Making Strategy:**

The goal of Utah's STOP VAWA grant making strategy includes generating an awareness of the STOP VAWA Formula grant purposes and encouraging the development of comprehensive State and local programs to stop violence against women and to hold perpetrators accountable.

### **Geographic Priorities:**

Geographic isolation is recognized under the definition of underserved populations and it is treated similarly as other populations in that category. Applicants are encouraged to address the needs of underserved populations, including geographically isolated victims. The applicant must discuss how the proposed grant project will respond to those needs. The applicant must also illustrate that the proposed grant goals and objectives are not already adequately provided to residents in the community. This requirement helps prevent a build-up of services in any particular area of the state and increases coordination among agencies. Additionally, during the grant review process, special consideration is given to programs targeting isolated communities.

### **Geographic Distribution:**

Utah does not follow a specific strategy for allocating STOP VAWA funds around the jurisdiction. However, the grant review process for determining subgrant awards does take location, population, and demographics into consideration to ensure an equitable distribution of funds. UOVC looks to distribute funds so that STOP VAWA funding may have the greatest statewide impact.

### **Equitable Distribution Based on Rural Vs. Urban:**

Funds are distributed between rural and urban areas of the state. Appendix E illustrates the services currently funded and the location of those services.

### **Methods Used for Solicitation and Review:**

The STOP VAWA grant award process is a competitive process. To be considered for funding, the applicant must meet basic eligibility requirements, be in good standing with all previous and current grant awards, and meet the requirements of the application process.

UOVC conducts an annual Request for Proposal Process (RFP). The STOP VAWA grant year is the calendar year, January 1 through December 31. The RFP process begins each fall and ends with the awarding of grant funds. The availability of STOP VAWA grant funds and the RFP process is announced through a letter and a grant timeline flier sent to local governments, public and private non-profit organization, state agencies, non-profit and non-governmental victim service organizations, and public officials. The letter announces the availability of the STOP

VAWA grant funds and that the VAWA application is available on UOVC's website. Northern Utah and southern Utah grant training workshops are also announced. These technical assistance RFP training workshops provide general and specific information about the grant program and State priorities, encourages agencies to develop victim service programs, and assists applicants in developing comprehensive program plans to address violence against women. The time line flier includes a timetable of training dates, submission and notification deadlines, screening and allocation meeting dates, and application deadlines.

The STOP VAWA grant application kit is developed and placed on UOVC's website prior to the grant training sessions. The grant application is reviewed and revised annually by UOVC's staff. The grant training workshops are presented in three hour sessions (may vary) and cover the STOP VAWA statutory program purposes, State Implementation Plan and priorities, application and instructions, funding levels, grant allocation award process, time table, certified assurance and grant conditions, and reporting and financial requirements.

Grant funding is competitively awarded on an annual basis. Five Screening and Allocation committees are organized and trained each year. These committees are developed specifically for each STOP VAWA program category: prosecution, law enforcement, victim services, discretionary, and courts. Each committee membership includes experts from the violence against women field and includes representatives from the criminal justice system, private non-profit victim services, allied professions, diverse and under-served populations, rural and urban communities, and state level leadership. Members of the State STOP VAWA Planning Committee participate on review committees which helps ensure award compliance with the priorities established in the State Implementation Plan. Screening and Allocation committee members review and score each grant application. In an effort to continue successful projects, to encourage project sustainability, and to fund new projects, programs that are successfully implemented and managed during the program year are eligible for continual funding. The process typically gives priority to existing successful projects that are seeking on-going funding for initiatives begun in the previous grant years. Priority consideration for STOP VAW applicants is based on VAW statutory requirements. During the proposal review process, information is provided on the demographics of Utah's 29 counties and available services. Each Screening and Allocation Committee (victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, discretionary, and court) recommends applicant award amounts, budget, and program goals and objectives. These recommendations are reviewed by UOVC's Board of Directors for final approval.

### **Consultation with Victim Service Providers to Ensure Victim Safety:**

Utah's grant making strategy begins with a training letter advertising the availability of VAWA funds and inviting agencies to send representatives to one of two technical assistance training sessions. Attendance at VAWA grant training is mandatory because requirements often change and State grant applications are designed to reflect the required changes. The training agenda will emphasize the importance of victim safety and address activities that compromise victim safety and recovery. The VAWA grant application will also include a section addressing victim

safety which will be designed to provide information and check compliance. All category applicants are asked to describe in a narrative how their program complies with this requirement.

### **Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims:**

Demographic information shows Utah contains significant amounts of underserved populations as defined by the Violence Against Women Act 2013. These populations face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and include populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations with special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age). During the planning process, key stakeholders identified Utah-specific underserved populations, including the following:

- Persons with disabilities;
- Immigrant populations;
- Rural populations;
- Persons of color;
- Persons with limited English-proficiency;
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ) community;
- Tribal/Native populations;
- Elderly persons;
- Persons of low socio-economic status, especially persons experiencing poverty and/or homelessness;
- Incarcerated or arrested persons;
- Human trafficking victims;
- Those with substance addiction; and
- Those who are afflicted with mental illness

UOVC constantly seeks input from representatives from all underserved groups, as well as those who provide services to them on a daily basis. The needs identification meetings (described earlier) offer representatives from each of our underserved populations. These meetings provided the opportunity to voice their concerns and desires in a completely neutral environment. By hosting these consultation meetings, those who participated had the opportunity to share their concerns with UOVC without feeling conflicted or challenged by another group. In the future, UOVC will look to hold more frequent individual consultation meetings and group meetings so that potential STOP VAWA recipients, to include representatives from the underserved populations, have the ability to network with one another. As it has been found in the past, attendees will likely discover that many of their concerns and desires are very similar. This will allow them to develop new contacts and share information and resources.

As part of the development of the Implementation Plan, the online survey described earlier specifically asked about the needs of underserved and unserved populations in the various communities.



All subgrantee applications for STOP VAWA funds must address the needs of underserved populations, including geographically isolated victims. All grant applicants are required to submit information about underserved populations in their communities and how they plan to provide services to them. Every effort will be made to distribute funds equitably throughout the state, either through local or statewide grant projects, which will assist underserved populations. Each applicant will be accountable to gender equitability and culturally relevant services and materials provided by their agencies.

In an effort to meet the culturally specific set aside, Utah will provide the solicitation announcement to various cultural associations in the state. In 2016, Utah provided funding to the following culturally specific organizations and projects:

- Peace House- provides bi-lingual and culturally relevant services to immigrant women.
- Holy Cross Ministries – employs bilingual legal-advocates to assist Spanish-speaking immigrant victims’ petition for U-Visas, which will assist them and their families in staying in the United States.
- San Juan County Victim Service Program provides services to our Native American populations. This agency provides services to the Northwest Band of the Shoshone and the Navajo Tribes.

Utah will ask for the assistance of the associations to further disseminate the solicitation to potentially eligible organizations. During the review of subgrant applications, Utah will determine which projects meet the criteria for the set aside funds and most meaningfully address the underserved communities. Only agencies that provide culturally competent services to the target population will be considered as a subrecipient of set aside funds. Utah will consider equitable distribution of the set aside when reviewing subgrant applications.

UOVC closely coordinates VAWA and VOCA funding streams to ensure that culturally specific programs have ample access to federal award money across the street. While not funded through VAWA, the following VOCA funded organizations and programs are examples of UOVC’s ongoing commitment to fund projects that are tailored to the unique needs of underserved communities across the state:

- Sego Lily Center for the Abuse Deaf
- Cherish Families (Plural Families)
- Utah Navajo Health Systems

Through various federal awards, UOVC funds a multitude of culturally specific projects that meet the federal mandates to ensure the continued existence and vitality of projects aimed at providing services to underserved communities. UOVC will continue to use VAWA funding to ensure monies are set aside to fund culturally specific services and activities for underserved populations are distributed equitably among those populations.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

This Implementation Plan is designed to communicate the statewide priorities aimed at reducing crimes of violence against women across Utah. The development of this Plan builds upon past implementation plans, while at the same time integrating the work of a broad array of specialized statewide initiatives dedicated to the prevention and elimination of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking in Utah. This Plan utilized the information, data, and expertise of individuals, agencies and organizations tailored concerned with reducing violence against women in the State of Utah. UOVC will continue to allocate STOP VAWA funds to programs that make significant, meaningful impacts on reducing violence against women in the State of Utah.



## APPENDIX A:

### WORKS CITED

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2. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget <https://opb.georgia.gov/census-data>
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8. The Utah Indian Tribe [www.utetribes.com](http://www.utetribes.com)
9. Paiute Indian Tribe [www.utahpaiutes.org](http://www.utahpaiutes.org)
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11. Reservation Poverty, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reservation\\_poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reservation_poverty)
12. Utah Department of Health, [http://health.utah.gov/indianh/pdfs/AmericanIndian\\_FINAL.pdf](http://health.utah.gov/indianh/pdfs/AmericanIndian_FINAL.pdf)
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21. Utah Department of Health <http://health.utah.gov/vipp/data/dating-violence.html>
22. Utah Department of Health, <http://www.health.utah.gov/vipp/topics/rape-sexual-assault/>
23. Utah Administrative Office of the Courts, 2016 Statistical Report on Stalking Injunctions
24. Stalking Resource Center, <https://victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center/stalking-information>
25. Domestic Violence Fatalities in Utah Report <http://www.health.utah.gov/vipp/topics/domestic-violence/dvfrc.html>

**APPENDIX B:**  
**COLLABORATIVE MEETINGS MEMBERS**

1. Drea Dominguez, Safe Harbor Crisis Center, Davis County
2. Jaylyn Hawks, Seekhaven, Grand County
3. Jill Anderson, CAPSA, Cache County
4. Lindsey Boyer, DOVE Center, Washington County
5. Peggy Daniel, South Valley Services, Salt Lake County
6. Penny Evans, New Hope Crisis Center, Box Elder County
7. Shauna Spencer, YWCA, Salt Lake County
8. Hanna Mower, Peace House, Inc., Summit County
9. Malena Stevens, Park City Police Dept., Summit County
10. Kortney Hughes, Provo Police Dept., Utah County
11. Holly Johnson, Saratoga Springs/ Bluffdale Police Dept., Utah County
12. Wendy Isom, Salt Lake City Police Dept., Salt Lake County
13. Kimberly Schroepel, Pleasant Grove Police Dept., Utah County
14. Julie Johansen, Murray Police Dept., Salt Lake County
15. Gregory A. Mason, Army Community Services- Dougway, Tooele County
16. Alina Darger, Cherise Families, Plural Families
17. Annette Mcfarlene, Restoring Ancestral Winds, Tribal Coalition
18. Regina Yazzie, Navajo Nation
19. Rocio Mejia, Una Mano Amiga, Latino Community
20. Yolanda Francisco- Nez, Salt Lake City Mayor's Office, Human Rights & Diversity- Navajo Nation
21. Susi Malohifo'ou , PIK2R, Pacific Islander Community
22. Simone Malohifo'ou, KAVA TALKS, Pacific Islander Community
23. Allene Steed, Cherish Families, Plural Communities
24. Maria Jose Cordova, Peace House, Inc., Immigrant Community
25. Stewart Ralphs, Legail Aid Society, Salt Lake County
26. Heidi Nestel, Utah Crime Victims Legal Clinic, Statewide
27. Nicholas Stiles, Utah State Courts, Statewide
28. Julie Jacobsen, Box Elder County Attorney Office, Box Elder County
29. Ruthie Pedregon, Utah Attorney General Office, Statewide
30. Anne Milne, Utah Legal Services, Statewide
31. Spencer Banks, Utah Crime Victims Legal Clinic, Statewide
32. Kathy Francheck-Roa,MD, University of Utah School of Medicine, Statewide
33. Stephanie Murguia, Rape Recovery Center, Statewide
34. Julie Stephenson, Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Statewide
35. Turner Bitton, Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Statewide

36. Sterling Code, Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Statewide
37. Brandy Farmer, Salt Lake Area DV Coalition, Salt Lake County
38. Christopher Davies, Utah Domestic Violence Coalition, Statewide
39. April Ensign, CCJJ, Statewide

**APPENDIX C:**  
**STATEWIDE SURVEY QUESTIONS**

- Q1. What counties do you serve?
- Q2. Category of agency (e.g. victim service provider, law enforcement, tribal, etc.):
- Q3. What is your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you are representing?
- Q4. What barriers does your communities face when working with Law Enforcement and Advocates statewide?
- Q5. What goals and objectives would be important for Law Enforcement to have in the upcoming STOP VAWA grant, when working with your communities?
- Q6. What barriers does your communities face when working with Victim Services statewide?
- Q7. What goals and objectives would be important for Victim Services to have in the upcoming STOP VAWA grant, when working in your communities?
- Q8. What barriers does your communities face when working with Legal agencies, Prosecution and Courts, statewide?
- Q9. What goals and objectives would be important for Legal agencies, Prosecution and Courts to have in the upcoming STOP VAWA grant, when working in your communities?

## Survey Participants:

### Participation: 39

- [kyoung@tooelecitey.org](mailto:kyoung@tooelecitey.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Tooele
  - **Category of Agency:** law enforcement victim services
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Victim Services for all Felony and Class A misdemeanor crimes
- [ablack@murray.utah.gov](mailto:ablack@murray.utah.gov)
  - **Counties they serve:** Salt Lake County
  - **Category of Agency:** victim service provider
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** mostly domestic violence, but we help all types of people impacted by crimes
- [alissa.urzi@sgcity.org](mailto:alissa.urzi@sgcity.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Washington County
  - **Category of Agency:** law enforcement
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Victims of crime in the City of St. George. Information, referral, court information, protective orders, etc.
- [dshakespear@kane.utah.gov](mailto:dshakespear@kane.utah.gov)
  - **Counties they serve:** Kane
  - **Category of Agency:** Victim Service Provider
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Our office serves the entire population of Kane County when service is needed. We serve victims of crime
- [teresa.allen@clearfieldcity.org](mailto:teresa.allen@clearfieldcity.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Davis
  - **Category of Agency:** Victim Service
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** 18 years of experience in victim services and a graduate certificate in victim services
- [bkee-lopez@utahlegalservices.org](mailto:bkee-lopez@utahlegalservices.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Tooele, Uintah, Duchesne
  - **Category of Agency:** Tribal Courts
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Represent victims of DV in tribal courts
- [debooth@utah.gov](mailto:debooth@utah.gov)
  - **Counties they serve:** All Counties in the State of Utah
  - **Category of Agency:** Adult Protective Services
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Lack of resources to resolve the problem, i.e. funding, community resources, awareness
- [ptimbimboo@nwbsoshone.com](mailto:ptimbimboo@nwbsoshone.com)
  - **Counties they serve:** everything north of 1-80
  - **Category of Agency:** Tribal
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** None, but I interact with children and parents, handle ICWA for the tribe

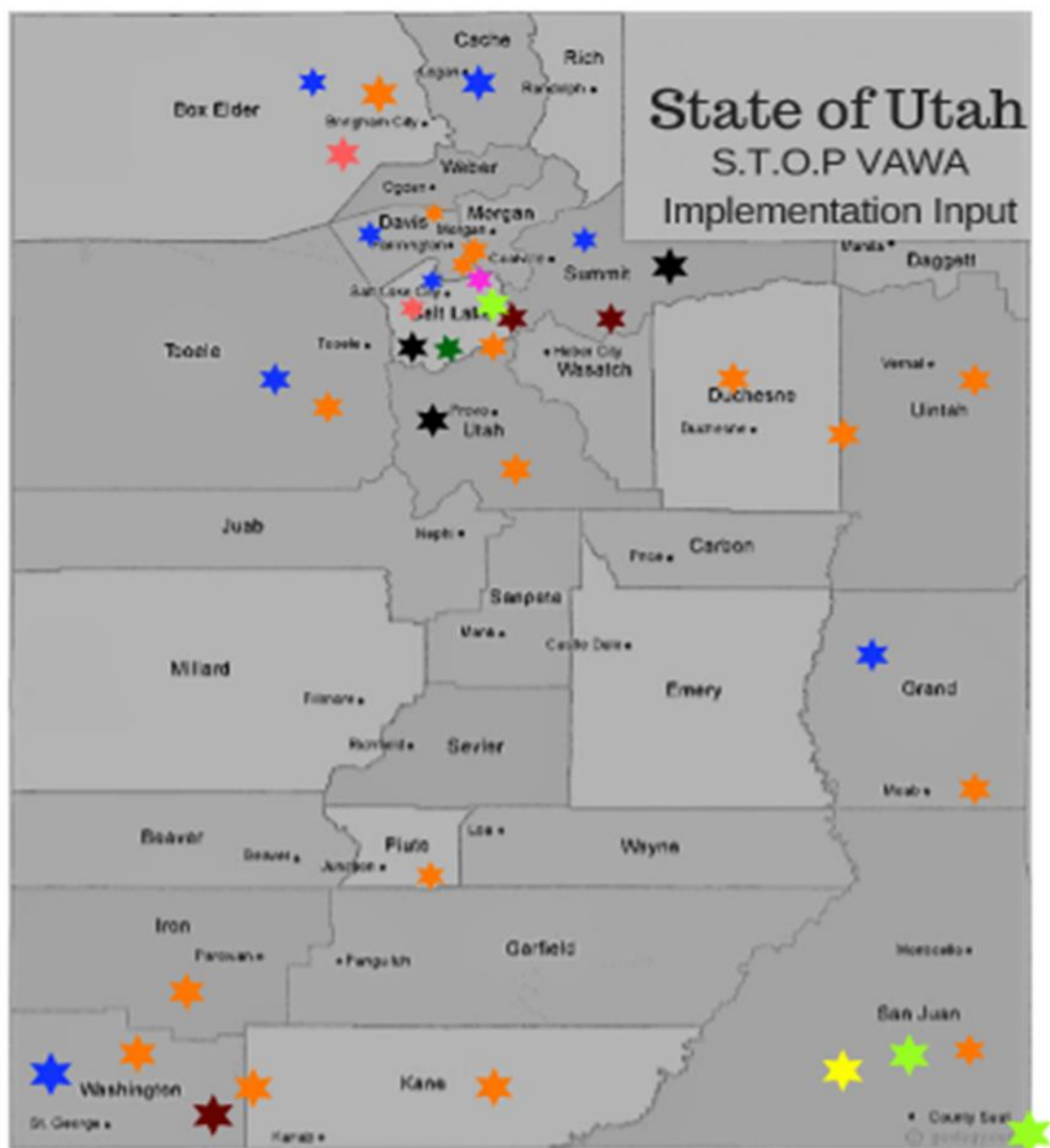
- [abatar@ccsutah.org](mailto:abatar@ccsutah.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Afghan, Burundi, Burma, Bhutan, Congo, Cuba, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria and many others.
  - **Category of Agency:** Refugee Resettlement Agency
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Refugee Resettlement and Immigration
- [agowen@vernalcity.org](mailto:agowen@vernalcity.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Uintah
  - **Category of Agency:** law enforcement
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, interpersonal violence, victim response to trauma, court advocacy
- [crflitton@orem.org](mailto:crflitton@orem.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Utah County
  - **Category of Agency:** Law enforcement
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** All victims of crime
- [tkohl@updsl.org](mailto:tkohl@updsl.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Salt Lake County
  - **Category of Agency:** Law enforcement victim services
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** direct victim services to victims involved in criminal acts, and serving all populations
- [nadine.davis@sgcity.org](mailto:nadine.davis@sgcity.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** St George City, Washington County, Utah
  - **Category of Agency:** law enforcement victim advocate
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Victim advocacy. Population 80,000
- [rebecca.c.bacon.civ@mail.mil](mailto:rebecca.c.bacon.civ@mail.mil)
  - **Counties they serve:** Primarily Tooele County
  - **Category of Agency:** US military and DoD employees
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Adults, military personnel and DoD civilians
- [lsmith@tooelecity.org](mailto:lsmith@tooelecity.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Tooele City proper
  - **Category of Agency:** Law enforcement victim services
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Victims of dating violence, domestic violence, rape and stalking
- [Damon.Polk@ihs.gov](mailto:Damon.Polk@ihs.gov)
  - **Counties they serve:** Iron, Washington, Millard, Seiver, and Pauite
  - **Category of Agency:** Tribal
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Diversity, community dynamics, and cultural competency.
- [nmendenh@utah.gov](mailto:nmendenh@utah.gov) Adult Protective Services
  - **Counties they serve:**
  - **Category of Agency:**



- **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:**
- [sdelorme@sanjuancounty.org](mailto:sdelorme@sanjuancounty.org)- Susan DeLorme, San Juan County Attorney's Office
  - **Counties they serve:** San Juan
  - **Category of Agency:** San Juan County Attorney's Office, Advocacy Program
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Victim assistance / General population of women, including two tribal groups, the Navajo and the Ute.
- [erin@slcad.org](mailto:erin@slcad.org)- Sego Lily
  - **Counties they serve:** Washington, Iron, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Grand, and San Juan.
  - **Category of Agency:** victim service provider
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Deaf/Hard of Hearing
- [karroyo@laytoncity.org](mailto:karroyo@laytoncity.org)-
  - **Counties they serve:** Davis
  - **Category of Agency:** Prosecution Victim Services
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Victims of intimate partner violence and any other type of crime.
- [carla.galvez87@gmail.com](mailto:carla.galvez87@gmail.com)-
  - **Counties they serve:** Salt Lake City
  - **Category of Agency:** victim service provider
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Latinx, LGBTQ+
- [tom@moabcity.org](mailto:tom@moabcity.org)- Moab City
  - **Counties they serve:** Grand
  - **Category of Agency:** law enforcement
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Domestic Violence Issues
- [beronica.elguezabal@sgcity.org](mailto:beronica.elguezabal@sgcity.org)- St. George
  - **Counties they serve:** Washington
  - **Category of Agency:** law enforcement
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Spanish speaking, domestic violence
- [asteed@cherishfamilies.org](mailto:asteed@cherishfamilies.org)- Cherise Families
  - **Counties they serve:** We serve across the state of Utah
  - **Category of Agency:** Victim service provider
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Plural families/communities
- [KMARSH@greendcountysheriff.org](mailto:KMARSH@greendcountysheriff.org)- Kristin Marsh, Grand County
  - **Counties they serve:** Grand County and part of San Juan
  - **Category of Agency:** Law Enforcement
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** victim advocacy for all populations
- [ross@bountifulutah.gov](mailto:ross@bountifulutah.gov)
  - **Counties they serve:** Davis County
  - **Category of Agency:** Law Enforcement
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** 45,000 city population
- [fahina36@hotmail.com](mailto:fahina36@hotmail.com)- Fahina, National Tongan American Society
  - **Counties they serve:** SLC County, Davis, Utah, Washington

- **Category of Agency:** 501(c)3
- **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Pacific Islanders
- [francinep@utetribes.com](mailto:francinep@utetribes.com)- Ute Tribe
  - **Counties they serve:** Reservation
  - **Category of Agency:** Tribal victim services
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Female population - tribal
- [BREANNW@utahcounty.gov](mailto:BREANNW@utahcounty.gov)
  - **Counties they serve:** Utah County
  - **Category of Agency:** Law enforcement victim advocacy
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** All victims of violent crime, mainly victims reporting to law enforcement. However, we will provide services to victims who are non-reporting.
- [susan.bradford@us.af.mil](mailto:susan.bradford@us.af.mil)- USAF
  - **Counties they serve:** Military members, DoD civilians, military dependents of the age of 18 in all counties
  - **Category of Agency:** Victim Advocate
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Military members - primarily USAF, DoD Civilians, and Military Dependents of the age of 18
- [fatima.dirie@slcgov.com](mailto:fatima.dirie@slcgov.com)- Refugee Leader
  - **Counties they serve:** Salt Lake County
  - **Category of Agency:** Community Leader
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Refugee
- [cyellowhair\\_sjspt.president@outlook.com](mailto:cyellowhair_sjspt.president@outlook.com)- Carlene C. Yellowhair, President San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
  - **Counties they serve:** San Juan County (Four corners area)
  - **Category of Agency:** Tribal Leader
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Tribal
- [rodgerwilliams49@icloud.com](mailto:rodgerwilliams49@icloud.com)- Tribal Elder
  - **Counties they serve:** Statewide
  - **Category of Agency:** Tribal Elder and Leader
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Tribal
- [scurry@iwic.org](mailto:scurry@iwic.org)-
  - **Counties they serve:** Statewide
  - **Category of Agency:** Urban Indian Center
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Tribal Communities
- [nmohamed@utah.gov](mailto:nmohamed@utah.gov)-
  - **Counties they serve:** Statewide
  - **Category of Agency:** Refugee
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Refugee Communities
- [lynnbia@unhsinc.org](mailto:lynnbia@unhsinc.org)-
  - **Counties they serve:** San Juan County
  - **Category of Agency:** Utah Navajo Health
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Tribal Communities
- [jimmylee@utahpridecenter.org](mailto:jimmylee@utahpridecenter.org)-

- **Counties they serve:** Statewide
- **Category of Agency:** Utah Pride Center
- **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** LGBTQ+
- [Elizabeth.Hendrix@aau-slc.org](mailto:Elizabeth.Hendrix@aau-slc.org)
  - **Counties they serve:** Statewide
  - **Category of Agency:** Asian Association of Utah
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Refugee
- [mark@perrettalaw.com](mailto:mark@perrettalaw.com)
  - **Counties they serve:** Statewide
  - **Category of Agency:** Immigration Attorney
  - **Area of expertise and/or population(s) you are representing:** Immigrant communities



- ★ Law enforcement entity or state law enforcement organizations
- ★ Prosecution entity, legal or state prosecution organization
- ★ A court of the State Administrative Office
- ★ State Domestic Violence Coalition
- ★ Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions
- ★ Underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the State other than tribes
- ★ State Sexual Assault Coalition
- ★ Survey
- ★ Other
- ★ Additional Input

**APPENDIX D:**  
**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

1. State Sexual Assault Coalition:
  - i. Turner Bitton, Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault
2. State Domestic Violence Coalition:
  - i. Jennifer Oxborrow, Utah Domestic Violence Coalition
3. Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition: N/A
4. Law Enforcement entity or state law enforcement organizations:
  - i. Holly Johnson, Saratoga Springs/ Bluffdale Police Dept.
5. Prosecution entity or state prosecution organization:
  - i. Heidi Nestel, Utah Crime Victims Legal Clinic
6. A court or the state Administrative Office of the Courts:
  - i. Nicholas Stiles, Utah State Courts
7. Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions:
  - i. Tina Groves, Urban Indian Center
  - ii. Damon Polk, Pauite Tribe
  - iii. Regina Yazzie, Navajo Nation
  - iv. Patty Timbimboo, Shoshone
8. Population specific organizations representing the most significant underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the State other than tribes:
  - i. Alina Darger, Cherise Families, Plural Families
  - ii. Susi Malohifo'ou , PIK2R, Pacific Islander Community
  - iii. Gregory Mason, Army Community Services-Dougway
9. Other if relevant:
  - i. Ned Searle, CCJJ
  - ii. April Ensign, CCJJ

## STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

### Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Utah

Administering Agency: Utah Office for Victims of Crime

Collaborating Agency: Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Various, Ongoing Email Communication

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one):      **Yes**    **No**

If so, did you participate X In-person attendance    X Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing?      (Yes)    **No**

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan?      (Yes)    **No**

Did you review the draft plan?      (Yes)    **No**

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan?      (Yes)    **No**

Did you offer feedback on draft plan?      (Yes)    **No**

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?      (Yes)    **No**

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included?      (Yes)    **No**

If no, please  
explain

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

  
Signature

Dated: June 26, 2017

*Association of VAWA Administrators*



**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Utah  
Administering Agency: Utah Office for Victims of Crime  
Collaborating Agency: Saratoga Springs Police Department  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No  
If so, did you participate X In-person attendance      Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please  
explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Saratoga Springs Police Department

Signature Holly Johnson

Dated: 6-26-2017

*Association of VAWA Administrators*

## STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

### Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Utah  
Administering Agency: Utah Office of Victims of Crime  
Collaborating Agency: Utah Crime Victims Legal Clinic  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): \_\_\_\_\_

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No  
If so, did you participate X In-person attendance \_\_\_\_\_ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

Hindi Nestel  
Signature

Dated: 6/27/17

Association of VAWA Administrators

## STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

### Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Utah

Administering Agency: Utah Office of Victims of Crime

Collaborating Agency: Utah State Courts

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): March 22nd, June 14th, June 16th (Phone call with Grant Analyst)

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): ☒ Yes ☐ No

If so, did you participate ☒ In-person attendance ☐ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you review the draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please  
explain \_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Utah State Courts

Nicholas Stiles  
Signature

Dated: 6/27/12

Association of VAWA Administrators

## STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

### Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Utah, USA  
Administering Agency: Office of Victims of Crime (UOVC)  
Collaborating Agency: Cherish Families  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): \_\_\_\_\_

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No  
If so, did you participate X In-person attendance \_\_\_\_\_ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

Alma Ray  
Signature

Dated: 6-27-17

Association of VAWA Administrators

## STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

### Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Utah

Administering Agency: UDVC

Collaborating Agency: Pacific Island Knowledge 2 Action Resources

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): March 24, 2017 + June 14, 2017

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If so, did you participate ☒ In-person attendance ☒ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you review the draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

Susi Feltch-Malchifou  
Signature

Dated: 6/27/2017

Association of VAWA Administrators



**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: Utah

Administering Agency: Utah Office for Victims of Crime

Collaborating Agency: Dept of the Army / Dugway Proving Ground / Family Advocacy

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): \_\_\_\_\_

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate ☒ In-person attendance ☐ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Dugway / Army Community Service / Family Advocacy Program

[Signature]  
Signature

Dated: 27 June 2017

Association of VAWA Administrators



**STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program**

**Implementation Planning Process  
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: UTAH  
Administering Agency: OFFICE ON VICTIMS OF CRIME  
Collaborating Agency: COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL & JUVENILE JUSTICE  
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): \_\_\_\_\_

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If so, did you participate ☒ In-person attendance ☐ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you review the draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

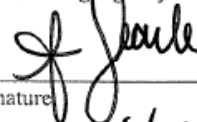
Did you offer feedback on draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency:

  
Signature

Dated: 6/28/17

*Association of VAWA Administrators*

## STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

### Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: Utah

Administering Agency: Utah Office for Victims of Crime

Collaborating Agency: Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Wednesday, April 12th

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): ☒ Yes ☐ No

If so, did you participate: ☒ In-person attendance ☐ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you review the draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please  
explain \_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Agency: Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

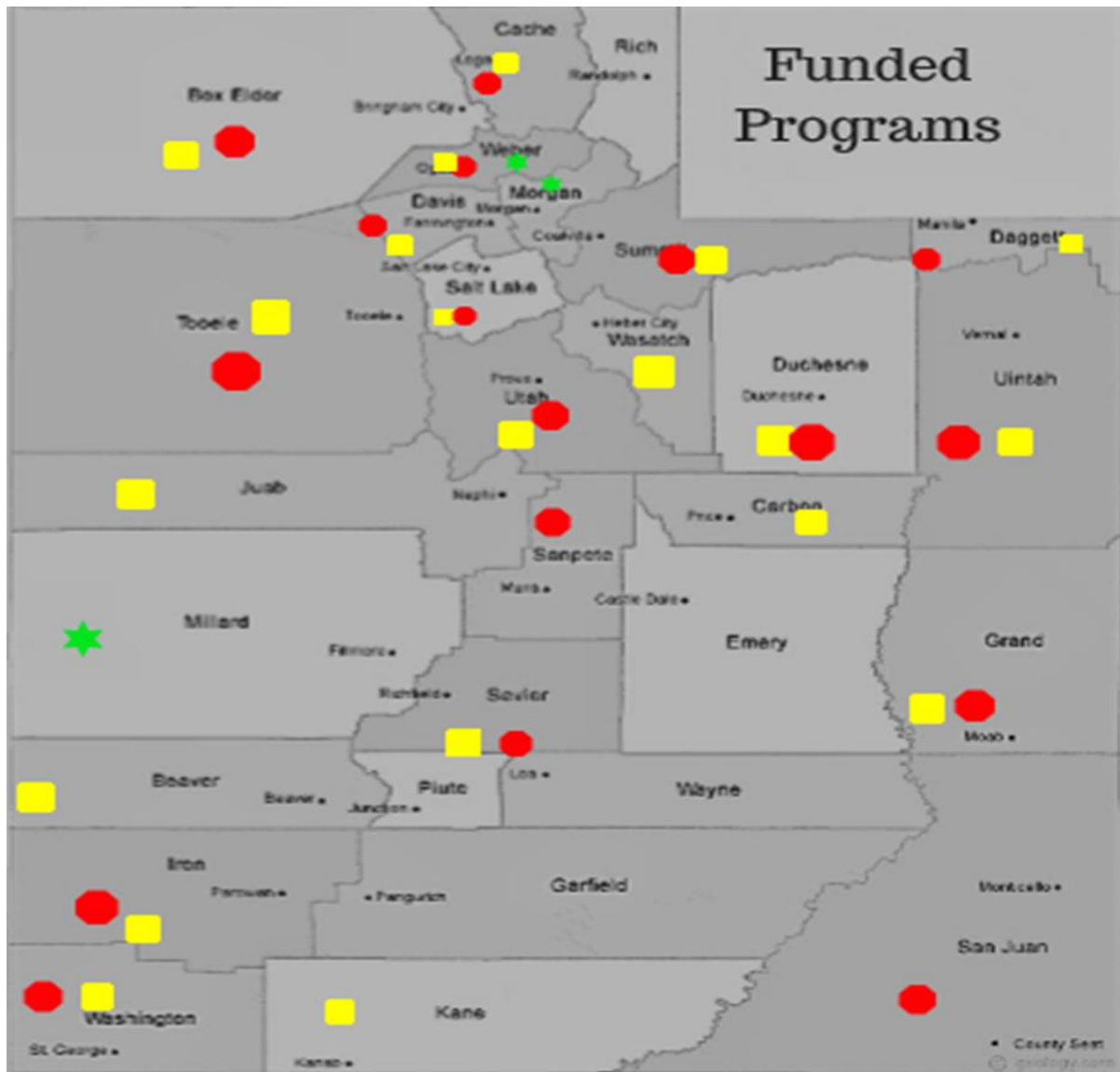
April O. Edgson  
Signature

Dated: 6/27/17

Association of VAWA Administrators

## APPENDIX E:

### State of Utah: Map – Funded Program by County



**VAWA**



**VOCA**



**Locally-funded**

### **Salt Lake County**

- YWCA of Salt Lake City
- West Valley City Attorney Victim Advocate Program
- West Jordan City Attorney Victim Advocate Program
- Unified Police Victim Advocate Program
- South Valley Services
- South Salt Lake Police Victim Advocate Program
- South Jordan Police Victim Advocate Program
- Sandy City Police Victim Advocate Program
- Salt lake SANE
- Salt Lake County CJC
- Salt Lake City Police Victim Advocate Program
- Rape Recovery Center
- Murray Police Department Victim Advocate Program
- Legal Aid Society
- Family Support Center
- Draper Police Department Victim Advocate Program
- Cottonwood Heights Police Victim Advocate Program

### **Utah County**

- Center for Women & Children
- Orem Department of Public Safety
- Payson City Attorney
- Pleasant Grove Police Department
- Provo Police Department
- Springville City Attorney's Office
- Utah County Attorney's Office
- Utah County CJC, FJC
- Utah County Sheriff's Office
- Saratoga Springs Police Victim Advocate Program
- American Fork Police Victim Advocate Program

### **Davis County**

- Davis County CJC
- Davis County Attorney Victim Advocate Program
- Layton City Attorney Victim Advocate Program
- DCCAV-Safe Harbor

### **Weber County**

- Ogden City Corporation
- Weber County Attorney's Office

- Weber County Sheriff's Office
- Weber/Morgan CJC
- Your Community Connection
- Roy City Prosecutors Victim Advocate Program

#### **Morgan County**

- Morgan County Attorney's Office

#### **Wasatch County**

- Wasatch County Attorney Victim Advocate

#### **Duchesne County**

- Duchesne County Attorney Victim Advocate

#### **Uintah County**

- Uintah County Attorney Victim Advocate
- Vernal City Police Victim Advocate

#### **Daggett County**

- Daggett County Sheriff Victim Advocate Program

#### **Summit County**

- Park City Police Victim Advocate Program
- Peace House Inc.

#### **Tooele County**

- Tooele County CJC
- Tooele City Police Victim Advocate Program
- Valley Mental Health

#### **Juab County**

- Juab County Attorney's Office

### **Cache County**

- Cache County Sheriff's Office
- Cache County Attorney Victim Advocate Program
- CAPSA
- Child & Family Support Center
- Family Institute of Northern Utah

### **Box Elder County**

- Box Elder County Attorney Victim Advocate
- Brigham City Police Department
- New Hope Crisis Center

### **Washington County**

- DOVE Center
- Hurricane City Police Victim Advocate Program
- St. George Police Victim Advocate Program
- Washington County CJC

### **Kane County**

- Kane County Sheriff Victim Advocate

### **San Juan County**

- San Juan County Sheriff Victim Advocate

### **Grand County**

- Grand County Attorney's Office
- Seekhaven

### **Carbon County**

- Carbon County Sheriff's Victim Advocate
- Price City Police Department

### **Sanpete County**

- Sanpete County Attorney Victim Advocate Program



### **Sevier County**

- New Horizon Crisis Center
- Sevier County Attorney Victim Advocate Program

### **Millard County**

- Millard County Attorney's Office

### **Iron County**

- Canyon Creek Women's Crisis Center

### **Beaver County**

- Beaver County Victim Advocate (Sheriff's Office)

### **Statewide Victim Services**

- Administrative Office of the Courts
- Holy Cross Ministries
- Sego Lily Center for the Abused Deaf
- Utah Attorney General's Office
- Utah Crime Victims Legal Clinic
- Utah Legal Services
- Utah Office for Victims of Crime

## **APPENDIX F:**

**Documentation from the prosecution, law enforcement, court, and victim services categories describing:**

- a. the need for the grant funds**
- b. the intended use of the grant funds**
- c. the expected result of the grant funds and**
- d. the demographic characteristics of the population to be served.**

JACQUELINE M. BISKUPSKI  
Mayor

MIKE BROWN  
CHIEF OF POLICE



June 19, 2017

Nadine M. Neufville, Acting Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
United States Department of Justice  
145 N Street, NE, Suite 10 W. 121  
Washington, DC 20530

Director Carbon:

This letter is to help demonstrate the need for VAWA grant funding in Utah. We are a subgrantee funded in the law enforcement category. We have a great need for VAWA law enforcement funding to help combat the epidemic of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault in Utah. Our specific program uses VAWA funding to provide 24 hour crisis response for victims of VAWA crimes.

Through VAWA funding we are able to increase victim safety for victims in the Salt Lake area by providing crisis response, safety resources, information and referrals and meeting immediate needs. We also provided follow up advocacy and a program evaluation to ensure victims receive excellent response after victimization. We also use funding to train staff and collaborate with partners to provide the best possible advocacy services to victims, using the most current best practices models while increasing the effectiveness of the local criminal justice system in restoring victim safety and increasing offender accountability. Finally, VAWA funding allows us to strengthen and enlarge our Victim Advocate Program's response to VAWA victims by the recruitment, training and use volunteers to reach a larger number of victims. Through the use of VAWA funding, our program expects to see results in the areas of increased volunteer hours, better collaboration with partners and an increase in victim safety.

The population that our program serves with VAWA funding is fairly diverse. We assist victims of all age groups, with the majority of our clients falling in the 25-59 age category. We also provide assistance to any victim regardless of marital status. Our program frequently provides assistance to victims with disabilities, those who are refugees, and those whose native language is other than English. Our city has a large population who speak Spanish, with smaller populations who speak Bosnian, Arabic, French, and numerous Asian and African languages.

Without VAWA funding, our program and numerous other programs would not be able to provide the essential services to victims of stalking, sexual assault, dating violence and domestic violence. Through VAWA funding we are able to support numerous collaborative partnerships that allow us to provide a more comprehensive response to these crimes.

I thank you for your time and the essential VAWA funding that supports so many excellent programs in Utah.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wendy Isom", written over a horizontal line.

Wendy Isom  
Victim Advocate Program Coordinator  
Salt Lake City Police Department

SALT LAKE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT  
475 SOUTH 300 EAST  
P.O. Box 145497, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5497

www.slcpcd.com  
Tel: 801-799-3100 Fax: 801-799-3640



**James M. Swink**  
*Cache County Attorney*

**Tony C. Baird**  
*Chief Deputy*

**Spencer D. Walsh**  
*Chief Prosecutor*

## CACHE COUNTY ATTORNEY



199 North Main Street  
Logan, Utah 84321  
(435) 755-1868  
Fax: (435) 755-1999 or (435) 755-1970  
E-mail: (first initial)(last name)@cachecountyattorney.org

**Barbara K. Lachmar**  
**Jacob C. Gordon**  
**Daniel V. Major**  
**Aaron M. Jossio**  
**Lee Edwards**  
**Griffin M. Hazard**  
*Deputy County Attorneys*

**Terryl Warner**  
**Jerry Nielsen**  
**Sara Owen**  
**Tony Ryan**  
*Victim Advocates*

June 16, 2017

**Nadine M. Neufville, Acting Director**  
**Office on Violence Against Women**  
**145 N ST., NE, Suite 10 W. 121**  
**Washington D.C., 20530**

Dear Director Neufville,

Cache County is the northernmost county in Utah with roughly 127,000 people. We are surrounded by mountain ranges on all four sides of our valley; these mountain ranges are federal property. We employ the smallest number of county employees per capita of any county in Utah, even though it is had an approximately 22% growth rate in the past decade (Utah Assn. of Counties, 2016). Our tax base is smaller than most counties in Utah and we rank 27<sup>th</sup> in revenue and 29<sup>th</sup> for expenditures. Many residents travel outside of this county for employment and more than half our county is under state or federal control. Cache County is home to Utah State University, a university with more than 20,000 students from more than 80 different countries. In our small community, there is gender based crime such as Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Protective Order Violations. Sadly, sexual assault cases have continued to increase in our community, especially among college students at Utah State University. Currently, our YAWA prosecutor is handling a high-profile case involving a former USU football player who was playing in the NFL at the time of his arrest; more than a dozen victims have come forward and charges range from kidnapping to sexual assault to rape. Recently, a USU Statesman newspaper reporter came forward with allegations of her own sexual assault and last week the perpetrator, another college student, was arrested.

Our gender-based crime victims range in age from 17 to mid-60's and come from a myriad of backgrounds and experiences in life. Approximately, 80% are Caucasian, 17% are Hispanic and 3% are a variety of other ethnicities. A majority of our victims have children to consider, extended family members and/or religious convictions that put pressure on her to stay in an abusive relationship or not report the abuse. Roughly 35% of our victims live below the federal poverty level; many of our victims receive some sort of government financial assistance. Some victims of gender-based crime have at least one disability; for instance, In 2016, approximately 83% of our gender-based crimes of Domestic Violence, Stalking and Protective Order Violations had an alcohol and/or drug component to them and 71% of our gender-based crimes of Sexual Assault, Rape and Sexual Battery had an alcohol and/or drug component to them; these estimates indicate the severity of drugs/alcohol in gender-based crimes against women.

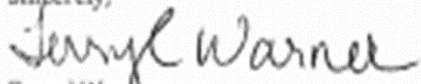
Residents in Cache County have experienced attempted murder, domestic violence, child abuse, rape, sexual assault, thefts, burglaries, sexual exploitation of a minor and various other types of personal and property crimes; unfortunately, our county continues to face a law enforcement shortage as we have approximately 2.48 law enforcement officers per 1,000 citizens. Because of the continued growth of gender-based crimes, Cache County relies heavily on VAWA funding for a full-time prosecutor and a full-time investigator. The prosecutor works with a team comprised of law enforcement and a victim advocate to ensure prosecutorial goals are met, the case is adequately and sufficiently investigated, the perpetrator is held accountable and the victim receives the necessary support and services she needs to heal from victimization. VAWA funding is critical to these positions as our VAWA funding covers half the costs associated with employment.

During the past grant year of 2016, our Special Prosecutor reviewed 607 cases involving victims of gender-based crime. Our VAWA Prosecutor met with victims to assess their needs, she prosecuted defendants of sexual assault, domestic violence, protective order violations, stalking, sexual battery and lewdness; she trained law enforcement officers, expert witnesses, SART nurses and other community stakeholders about promising practices and successful prosecutions of gender-based crime. Additionally, our Special Prosecutor and Investigator have trained community partners regarding the use of the LAP – Lethality Assessment Protocol. Since 2014, Cache County has seen some horrific domestic violence homicides; in one case, our office relocated a woman and her children out of state. Her ex-husband went to the area and executed the woman's sister and her family – leaving 6 people dead and 1 survivor. Several weeks later, a young man killed his ex-girlfriend and a man she was on a date with; the shooter then committed suicide. The following year, a man killed his girlfriend when he was driving her home and then shot and killed himself. This past year, our VAWA prosecutor handled several attempted murders; our VAWA Investigator was involved in each of these cases and was involved with two domestic-violence, officer involved shootings where perpetrators, with histories of domestic violence, were shot and killed by police. Although the LAP has been beneficial in many situations, we are continuing to see an increase in violence with weapons, especially firearms.

The Cache County Attorney's Office streamlines the VAWA prosecuted cases; in essence, it is the same victim advocate and the same prosecutor handling the case from the initial investigation through the post-sentencing phase. This approach brings peace to victims and a sense of security to them as they know the same people will be working with them throughout the criminal justice process. Anticipated results range from holding a perpetrator accountable for his/her actions, assisting the victim through the criminal justice process and assessing the needs of the victims; VAWA funding for the Cache County Attorney's Office has been necessary and will continue to be necessary as we reach out to victims in a difficult time of need.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me. We look forward to working with you on these important issues.

Sincerely,



Terry Warner  
Director, Victim Services





## Administrative Office of the Courts

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant  
Utah Supreme Court  
Chair, Utah Judicial Council

June 21, 2017

Richard H. Schweimer  
State Court Administrator  
Ray Wahl  
Deputy Court Administrator

Bea Hanson, Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
United States Department of Justice  
145 N Street, NE 10th Floor  
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Ms. Hanson:

I write on behalf of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in support of the State of Utah's Violence Against Women Act STOP grant application. The AOC serves as staff to the State of Utah's Judicial Council, various judicial boards and committees, and provides support to the judiciary throughout the state.

VAWA funds are crucial in order to address the issues of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking in our state. Domestic violence and other crimes against intimate partners are highly lethal in Utah, with 42.9% of total homicides in 2000-2013 involving domestic violence. VAWA funds allow additional resources to be provided to victims and increased collaboration amongst domestic violence agencies and organizations, leading to increased safety. Utah courts see substantial numbers of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases each year, demonstrating the need for continued funding in the courts as well as in other parts of the system, as the courts are estimated to see only about 9% of all domestic violence cases.

The state of Utah is divided into 8 judicial districts covering 84,999 square miles divided into 29 counties. The 2016 population was 3,051,217. The population is 49.7% female, 50.3% male, 91.2% White, 1.3% African American, 1.5% American Indian or Alaskan Native, 2.5% Asian, 1.0% Pacific Islander, and 13.7% Hispanic or Latino. 11.3% of Utah residents live below the poverty line. On average, there are 3.14 persons per household, with 8.4% of the population under the age of 5, 30.5% under the age of 18, and 10.3% over the age of 65. There are 135,945 persons living in Utah with limited English proficiency. The highest populations of LEP individuals are in Salt Lake County, where the Domestic Violence Program is based. 73% of these individuals identify as Spanish speakers. The population is more educated than the national average, with 90.9% of persons 25 years and older having a high school degree and 30.3% having a bachelor's degree or higher.

The mission of the Utah judiciary is to provide the people an open, fair,  
efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.

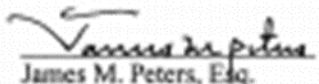
450 South State Street / P.O. Box 140241 / Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-0241 / 801-578-3880 / Fax: 801-578-3840

In 2016 there were 14,355 temporary and final protective orders filed in Utah. This number represents both civil and criminal protective orders. In 2016 Utah District Courts heard 3,930 domestic violence criminal cases, and Utah Justice Courts heard 2,392 domestic violence criminal cases. In addition to interacting directly with victims and offenders on these cases, the courts must work closely with other agencies (prosecutors, victim advocates, shelters, probation, defense attorneys, police, etc.) to ensure that justice is served. VAWA STOP grant funds have been used to improve the courts' response to domestic violence by funding training of judges, clerks and other staff; and by developing a part-time Domestic Violence Program Coordinator (DVPC) position that serves as a point of contact for violence against women issues between the courts and other agencies. The DVPC additionally works closely with members of the judiciary on domestic violence issues impacting the courts. The VAWA STOP grant also provides funds to victim advocates, prosecutors, police agencies, and other agencies that enable the courts to effectively support victims.

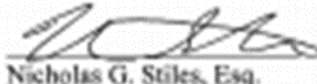
Additional STOP grant funds would enhance Utah's ability to address domestic violence. These funds would further increase collaboration between agencies; increase standardized training for court personnel, victim advocates and service providers; increase services for victims and support system-wide improvements.

We expect the grant-funded projects will increase victim safety, strengthen agency collaborations, decrease lethality and increase offender accountability throughout the state. For these reasons, the AOC supports the State of Utah's application for STOP grant funding. Please contact me if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



James M. Peters, Esq.  
Justice Court Administrator  
Utah Administrative Office of the Courts  
jamesp@utcourts.gov



Nicholas G. Stiles, Esq.  
Domestic Violence Program Coordinator  
Utah Administrative Office of the Courts  
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eliminating racism  
empowering women

**ywca**

Utah

322 East 300 South

Salt Lake City, UT 84111

801.537.8684

[ywcautah.org](http://ywcautah.org)

June 26, 2017

Nadine M. Neufville, Acting Director  
Office on Violence Against Women  
145 N St., NE  
Suite 10W, 121  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Acting Director Neufville:

I am writing in support of the Utah Office for Victim Assistance and their application for the State STOP VAWA grant from the U.S. Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

The YWCA Utah is a subgrantee for the Utah State VAWA grant; we have historically used VAWA resources and are currently funded for VAWA support for 1.50 FTE bilingual shelter advocates. These advocates play a critical role in establishing the victim's sense of safety and in building trust; when victims enter the crisis shelter there is someone who speaks their language, understands their culture and is willing to help them.

About 80% of the individuals and families who seek crisis shelter services at the YWCA come from Salt Lake County, which has a number of under-served urban cultural communities. Often isolated by cultural norms, language barriers and in some cases, geographical barriers, both women and men who are victims of family violence and forced to flee their homes, bring that sense of isolation with them. Our staff is specially trained in providing culturally relevant services and, in addition to Spanish speakers in the crisis shelter, we have a fulltime Refugee Advocate who works with women and children who are refugees from African and other Muslim countries where their isolation and control is dramatically restricted and they are unfamiliar with decision making roles, even within their own families. Fearful that their abuser will follow them, our staff assures an environment of safety, and either our staff speaks the family's language or our staff work with highly experienced interpreters to help us understand the victim's needs and concerns and to help the victim understand how we can help her and her family.

The largest percent of adults seeking services is between 25 – 48 years of age, though we see victims 18 years of age and 65 years of age. While the majority – though less than half – of crisis shelter participants are Caucasian, 17% identify as black or African American, over 4% as American Indian and 4% as Asian/Pacific Islander. While English is the primary language of shelter participants, we provide services to a significant number of Spanish-speaking clients, and clients who speak Arabic, Swahili and Mandarin. Only 5% of clients self-identify as physically disabled and a smaller percentage as developmentally disabled. While national data indicate a significant number of domestic violence victims suffer mental health and or substance abuse conditions, self-disclosure about behavioral health history is very limited.

The OVW VAWA funding provides critical support to domestic violence services providers, such as the YWCA, serving a growing population of immigrants, refugees and individuals whose primary language is other than English. Please continue to support this vital funding.

Sincerely,

Shauna Spencer  
Chief Domestic Violence Services Officer

## APPENDIX G:

### ACTIVITIES TIMELINE

Time-Task Plan: 2017-2020		2017				2018				2019				2020			
ACTIVITIES:	Program Administrators:	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec
Goal I: Improve and strengthen the State of Utah's response to violence against women crimes.																	
Goal 1 Obj A1 Fund and administer specialized investigators	UOVC; LEA; SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj A2 Effectively serve the needs of high-risk victims	LEA; SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj B1 Fund and administer advocates	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj B2 95% victims served/partially served	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj B3 Fund and provide services related to housing	UOVC; NGO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj B4 Fund and provide crisis intervention	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj B5 Fund and provide legal services/representation	UOVC; PROS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj C1 Fund and administer specialized prosecutors	UOVC; PROS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj C2 Effectively serve the needs of high-risk victims	UOVC; PROS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj D1 Fund and administer national training to judges	UOVC; CT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj D2 Meetings to increase collaboration	CT; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj D3 Effectively serve the needs of high-risk victims	CT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj E1 Fund and provide language and cultural specific advocacy services to underserved populations	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj E2 Fund and administer at least one outreach project to create information materials	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj E3 Fund and assist underserved victims not residing in crisis shelters	UOVC; LEA; SO; NGO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj E4 Attend meetings with underserved populations to encourage applications for VAWA monies	UOVC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj E5 Attend meetings with underserved populations to identify gaps and barriers	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj E6 Fund and provide comprehensive, quality immigration services	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj E7 Find and provide services to military victims of crime	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj E8 Effectively serve the needs of high-risk victims	LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 1 Obj F1 Provide technical assistance to CCR teams statewide	UOVC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal II: To increase victim safety and prevent homicide through new, improved, and uniform protocols.																	
Goal 2 Obj A1 Strangulation: Fund and attend local and national strangulation trainings	UOVC; CT; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO				X				X				X				X
Goal 2 Obj A2 Strangulation: Identify template protocol	UOVC; CT; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO								X								
Goal 2 Obj A3 Strangulation: Develop a new, improved, or uniform protocol	UOVC; CT; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO								X								
Goal 2 Obj A4 Strangulation: Train victim services, prosecution, and law enforcement organizations	UOVC; CT; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO												X				X
Goal 2 Obj B1 Uniform Police Reports: Meet to identify gaps and barriers	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS				X				X				X				X
Goal 2 Obj B2 Uniform Police Reports: Research existing protocols and develop template protocol	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS								X								
Goal 2 Obj B3 Uniform Police Reports: Develop a new, improved, or uniform protocol	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS								X								
Goal 2 Obj B4 Uniform Police Reports: Train victim services, prosecution, and law enforcement organizations	UOVC; LEA; SO; PROS												X				X
Goal 2 Obj C1 Law Enforcement Officer DV: Meet to identify gaps and barriers	UOVC; LEA; SO				X				X				X				X
Goal 2 Obj C2 Law Enforcement Officer DV: Research existing protocols and develop template protocol	UOVC; LEA; SO								X								
Goal 2 Obj C3 Law Enforcement Officer DV: Develop a new, improved, or uniform protocol	UOVC; LEA; SO								X								
Goal 2 Obj C4 : Law Enforcement Officer DV: Train victim services, prosecution, and law enforcement organizations	UOVC; LEA; SO												X				X
Goal III: Improve victim safety within the criminal justice system process.																	
Goal 3 Obj A1 Case Review Team: Identify gaps and barriers	UOVC; CT; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP				X				X				X				X
Goal 3 Obj A2 Case Review Team: Create a uniform protocol	UOVC; CT; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP								X								
Goal 3 Obj A3 Case Review Team: Run a pilot program and data collection	UOVC; CT; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP								X				X				
Goal 3 Obj A4 Case Review Team: Implementation of statewide process	UOVC; CT; LEA; SO; PROS; NGO; MHP																X
Goal 3 Obj B1 DV Court Resource Handbook: Research other state's best practices resource book	UOVC; CT; PROS				X				X				X				X
Goal 3 Obj B2 DV Court Resource Handbook Create list of resources	UOVC; CT; PROS								X								
Goal 3 Obj B3 DV Court Resource Handbook: Create DV Court Resource Handbook	UOVC; CT; PROS								X				X				
Goal 3 Obj B4 DV Court Resource Handbook: Distribute and train statewide	UOVC; CT; PROS																X
Goal 3 Obj C1 Specialized DV Court Calendar: Identify key partners, develop court planning working group	UOVC; CT; PROS; NGO				X				X				X				X
Goal 3 Obj C2 Specialized DV Court Calendar: System-wide audit to determine strengths and weaknesses	UOVC; CT; PROS; NGO								X								
Goal 3 Obj C3 Specialized DV Court Calendar: Develop protocols and institute a data collection/evaluation plan	UOVC; CT; PROS; NGO												X				
Goal 3 Obj C4 Specialized DV Court Calendar: Implement pilot project in various courts statewide	UOVC; CT; PROS; NGO																

Key: UOVC=Utah Office for Victims of Crime; CT=Court; LEA= Law Enforcement Agency; SO= Sheriff's Office; PROS= City/County Prosecutors; NGO= Non-governmental organizations; MHP= Mental Health Providers