

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia

2010 Annual Report

Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II
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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
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To the Chairs of the Senate and House Courts of Justice Committees and the Virginia State Crime Commission:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ken C II".

Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia

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Office of the Attorney General

Domestic Violence Initiatives

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2010 Annual Report

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Attorney General's Message

Domestic and sexual violence impact thousands of Virginians each year. We hear about the tragic consequences of these crimes on the news: a young mother is killed in front of her child by her estranged husband; a thriving college student dies at the hand of her former boyfriend; an elderly woman is sexually assaulted in a nursing home by a trusted staff member. What we do not hear about are the thousands of women, men, and children who silently fall victim to domestic violence and sexual assault on a daily basis.

These crimes have profound consequences not only for their victims, but also for our families, schools, workplaces, and communities. We must all work together to ensure victim safety and to achieve justice in these cases. Agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth continue to work together to provide services to victims, to create programs aimed at responding to and preventing such tragedies, and to hold offenders accountable.

Finding ways to prevent and to respond to these crimes has been a personal mission of mine. While a student at the University of Virginia, I saw firsthand the impact of sexual violence on its victims and the community as a whole. I helped to establish Sexual Assault Facts and Education (SAFE), a student group that raises awareness of and seeks to prevent sexual assault at UVA. While serving in the Virginia Senate, I supported and voted for legislation to strengthen Virginia's domestic violence laws. As Attorney General, I continue to support the efforts of the Office of the Attorney General, as well as other agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth, to respond to and to prevent domestic and sexual violence.

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

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



Kenneth T. Cuccinelli

Electronic copies of the Attorney General's *2010 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence* may be downloaded from the Office of the Attorney General's website at www.vaag.com.

Executive Summary

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

The available data highlights the impact of these crimes in Virginia. In 2009, there were more than 63,000 calls to domestic and sexual violence hotlines across the state, representing a 8.0% increase in calls from the year before.ⁱ At least 124 men, women, and children lost their lives to domestic violence.ⁱⁱ A total of 5,714 adults and children received 214,427 nights of emergency or temporary shelter due to domestic violence; however, 2,227 families requesting shelter services were turned away due to lack of shelter space.ⁱⁱⁱ A total of 36,922 emergency protective orders were issued by magistrates and judges across the Commonwealth to protect the immediate health and safety of victims and their family members.^{iv}

Despite facing challenges with their budgets and resources, agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth continued their efforts to address domestic and sexual violence in 2010.

The Virginia General Assembly enacted important legislation to strengthen protective orders. Protective order laws were amended to permit victims to petition the court for extension of an existing protective order for an additional two year period when the current protective order is set to expire. (HB930/SB468) In addition, the General Assembly directed the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia to coordinate with Virginia's neighboring states on the contents of protective order forms to improve interstate enforcement. (HB931/SB467). In addition, the General Assembly directed the Virginia State Crime Commission to undertake a study of protective order legislation to promote a comprehensive approach to amending the protective order statutes.

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

- The Virginia Partnership to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP), a partnership of five state agencies and one statewide nonprofit organization, continued its efforts to provide intensive training and technical assistance at the state and local level to promote practices that enhance victim safety and offender accountability. In 2010, the partnership provided training and technical assistance to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates, and allied professionals on domestic and sexual violence issues.

- The Virginia State Police (VSP) continued its efforts to audit local law enforcement agencies for accurate and timely entry of protective order information into the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN). As a result of VSP's efforts, as of November 2010, the service rate for protective orders remained at a high of 93%,^v only enhancing the ability of law enforcement officers to enforce these orders in the field.
- The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) focused its efforts on prevention of domestic and sexual violence and promoting awareness of these issues as public health issues. Through Project RADAR, VDH trained more than 1,400 health care professionals across the Commonwealth on effectively identifying, assessing, and managing patients experiencing intimate partner violence.
- The Family and Children's Trust Fund (FACT) published the Commonwealth's first annual report on social indicators of family violence, *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*. The report aims to communicate the state of family violence across the lifespan continuum in Virginia, raise awareness of the problem of family violence, shape public policy, and highlight innovative responses to prevent and address family violence statewide.
- The Virginia Center on Aging (VCoA) continued its efforts to train law enforcement officers and prosecutors on responding to elder abuse cases, recognizing that family and domestic abuse does not happen only to those under the age of 50.
- Following the tragic homicide of University of Virginia student Yeadley Love in May, 2010, Verizon Wireless and Verizon Foundation provided funding to the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (Action Alliance) to expand its nationally recognized dating violence campaign, The Red Flag Campaign, to every public, private, and community college in Virginia. These grants made it possible for 80 campuses in Virginia to receive Red Flag Campaign packages in August in time for launching the campaign during the Fall semester.
- The Supreme Court of Virginia, Office of the Executive Secretary (OES), collaborated with the Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) School of Social Work, The Partnership for People with Disabilities, and Resources for Independent Living, Inc., on the I-CAN! Accessibility Project. The goal of the project is to assist persons with disabilities who are victims of domestic violence in navigating the court system and obtaining family abuse protective orders.
- The Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council (CASC) provided much needed, no-cost training to Virginia's prosecutors on domestic and sexual violence. Through its "Trauma to Trial" and "Advanced Domestic Violence Prosecution" trainings, prosecutors received intensive training to enhance their investigation and prosecution of these cases.
- Local communities applied for recognition of their collaborative work at the local level through the Attorney General's Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response. Washington County was recognized for its

response to domestic violence and received a \$1,000 check from the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program for its local domestic violence program, Abuse Alternatives, Inc.

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

Finally, the 2009 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence contained a number of recommendations to improve the prevention of and response to domestic and sexual violence. In spite of budget challenges and fluctuating grant funding sources, agencies and organizations continued their efforts in these areas in 2010. Agencies collaborated at the state level, successfully partnering on a number of important initiatives. Agencies also continued their efforts to bring attention to the issues of services for children exposed to domestic violence, services to victims from underserved populations, and prevention efforts. Agencies provided training to allied professionals on domestic and sexual violence, taking into consideration the training budget constraints faced by many local agencies and organizations. While strides have been made in these areas, much work remains.

In 2010, we continued to face economic and funding challenges. Local programs and agencies experienced ongoing fluctuations in funding from state and local sources. Despite the financial challenges faced by all levels of government, agencies and programs still implemented innovative programs to address the needs of victims, families, and communities touched by domestic and sexual violence.

As we enter 2011, we must continue to support the efforts of agencies and programs across the Commonwealth that work tirelessly to promote victim safety and offender accountability, while learning new ways to provide services both efficiently and effectively.



The Honorable James Hume receives a Tri-Cities Regional Domestic Violence Taskforce Community Impact Award from Delegate Rosalyn Dance at an awards ceremony in Petersburg in October 2010.



Attorney General Cuccinelli congratulates representatives from Washington County, which was recognized by the Attorney General's Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response. Pictured l-r: Kathy Johnson, Executive Director of Abuse Alternatives, Inc., Heather Howard, Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney for Washington County, Attorney General Cuccinelli, and the Honorable Dennis Godfrey, Commonwealth's Attorney for Washington County.



Attorney General Cuccinelli with Sergeant Carol Adams of the Richmond Police Department. Sergeant Adams was honored by the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program with the Carol Adams HopeLine Hero Award named in her honor.

ⁱ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VAdata Domestic Violence Program Report 2009* (2010).

ⁱⁱ Information from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health. The number for domestic violence homicides in 2008 is current as of October 18, 2010. This number may change, however, as some cases from 2009 remain under investigation.

ⁱⁱⁱ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VAdata Domestic Violence Program Report 2009* (2010).

^{iv} Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia.

^v In January 2006, an audit conducted by the Virginia State Police showed a protective order service rate of 44%, meaning that only 44% of all active protective orders had been served on the respondent, or abusive party. A second audit conducted in October 2009 revealed a vast improvement in service. At that time, 93% of all active protective orders had been served on the abusive party.

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia

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

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

What is Domestic Violence?

As broadly defined by the Virginia Code, the term “domestic violence” means:

[t]he occurrence of one or more of the following acts by a current or former family member, household member as defined in § 16.1-228, person against whom the victim obtained a protective order or caretaker:

- a. Attempting to cause or causing or threatening another person physical harm, severe emotional distress, psychological trauma, rape or sexual assault;
- b. Engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances that place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or physical harm;
- c. Subjecting another person to false imprisonment; or
- d. Attempting to cause or causing damage to property so as to intimidate or attempt to control the behavior of another person.

Va. Code Ann. § 38.2-508.

Using this definition, domestic violence can include elder abuse, abuse of incapacitated adults between the ages of 18 and 59, child abuse, stalking, dating violence, sexual abuse, and trafficking in women and children. Other terms often used in the Virginia Code and elsewhere to describe domestic violence and the various relationships that fall within the broader definition of domestic violence include “family abuse,” “spousal abuse,” and “intimate partner violence.”¹

According to the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, domestic violence is defined as “[a] pattern of abusive behaviors used by one individual to control or exert power over another individual in the context of an intimate relationship.” This definition focuses more narrowly on the existence of an intimate relationship rather than a familial relationship.

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

What is Sexual Violence?

The terms “sexual assault” or “sexual violence” imply sexual contact without consent and with or without the use or threat of force, regardless of the relationship of the parties. Pursuant to the Virginia Code, sexual offenses include rape (§18.2-61), forcible sodomy (§18.2-67.1), object sexual penetration (§18.2-67.2), aggravated sexual battery (§18.2-67.3), sexual battery (§18.2-67.4), and attempted sexual offenses (§18.2-67.5). For state reporting purposes, the Incident Based Reporting System used by the Virginia Department of State Police defines “forcible sexual offenses” as forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. “Non-forcible sexual offenses” include incest and statutory rape.¹ For federal reporting purposes, the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting System defines a forcible rape as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.” Sexual offenses are defined as “offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like” and include sodomy, incest, statutory rape, indecent exposure, indecent liberties, and attempted sexual offenses.¹

Domestic and Sexual Violence Offenses

- From 1999-2009, **1 in 3** homicides in Virginia resulted from domestic violence.
- There were **56 children** present during domestic violence homicides in 2008, including 21 children who witnessed the event.
- Law enforcement officers made **24,264 arrests** in 2009 for assault and battery against a family or household member.
- On an average day, there are more than **17,000 active protective orders** on file in the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN).

The ultimate tragedy in any family or community is the occurrence of an untimely or avoidable death. From 1999-2009, a total of 1,505 people in Virginia lost their lives to domestic and dating violence.¹

In 2008 alone, there were 149 domestic and dating violence-related homicides. Deaths from family and intimate partner violence represented 37.6% of the total homicides in 2008.²

More alarmingly, a child was present during one in three (37.6%) homicides in 2008. According to data collected by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, a total of 56 children were present during domestic violence homicide events in 2008. This figure includes children who saw or heard the homicide occur, children who were also attacked by the alleged perpetrator and survived, and children who found the homicide victim. (Table 1)

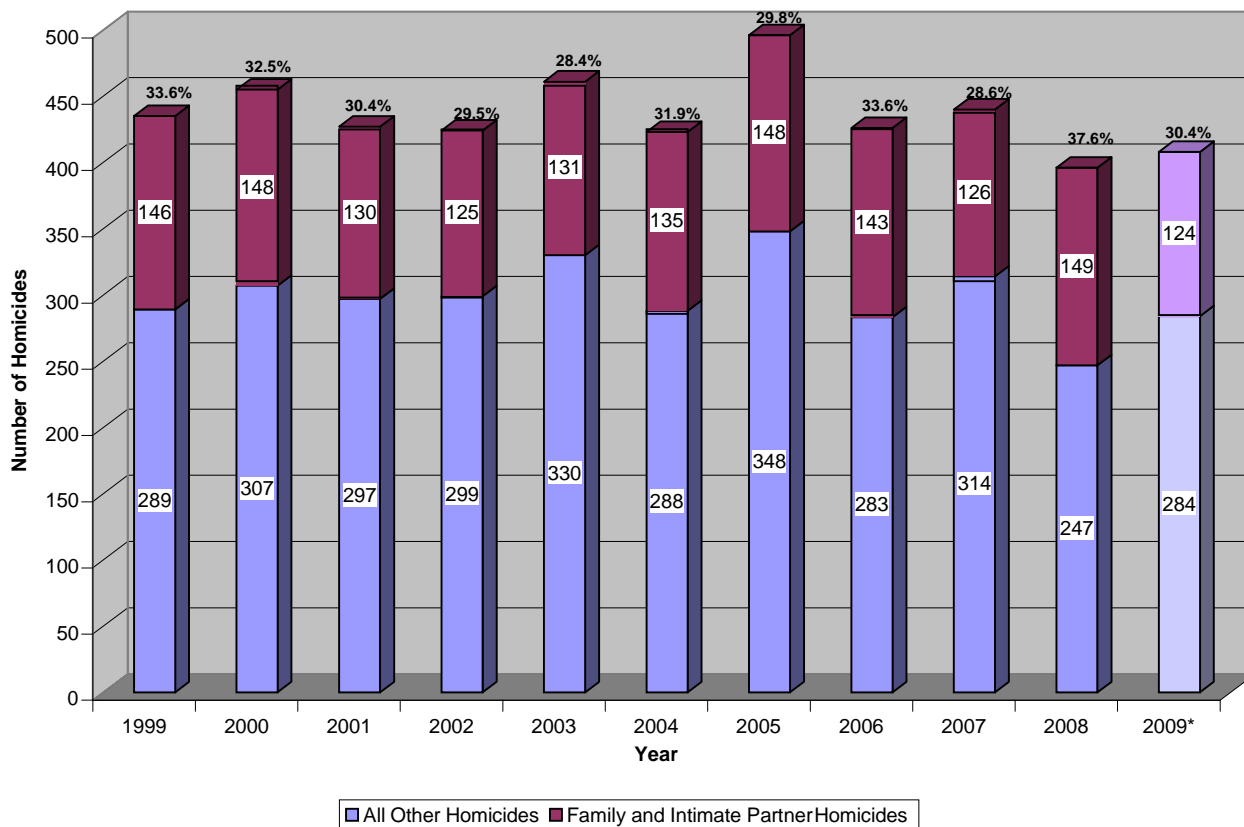
TABLE 1: Children Exposed to Domestic Violence Homicides, 2008³

	Number of Children
Saw the homicide	21
Heard the injury inflicted	19
Found the homicide victim	5
Other	7
Attacked by the perpetrator and survived	4
Total	56

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

Based upon preliminary analysis of homicide data for 2009, there were at least 124 domestic violence homicides involving family or intimate partner violence. (Figure 1) Accordingly, deaths from domestic violence represented roughly 30.4% of the total homicides in 2009.⁴ As investigation continues in many of these cases, the total number of domestic violence-related homicides in 2009 may change.⁵

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



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

*Homicide data for 2009 is incomplete, as homicides for this year are still under investigation.

In its ongoing surveillance of domestic violence homicides, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner compiled data on family and intimate partner homicides that occurred in Virginia from 1999 to 2008. From 1999-2008, the percentage of domestic violence-related homicides remained relatively consistent: roughly one in three homicides was attributable to family and intimate partner violence.⁶

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

- Males and females were both vulnerable to homicide, however, women had a greater probability of being killed by a current or former intimate partner, whereas males had a greater probability of being killed while in the “crossfire” of an intimate partner relationship.
- Racial disparities continued throughout the study period. Black Virginians were at a significantly greater risk of domestic violence homicide than other racial/ethnic groups for each year studied.

- Infants were the most vulnerable age group, with the highest homicide rate for each year of the study period. This rate was higher than any other age, racial/ethnic, or gender group.
- A firearm was used to inflict the fatal injury in 55.4% of cases.
- Most homicide events occurred in a residence (79.5%).⁷

Domestic violence results in other violent crimes as well. In 2009, approximately 13.4% of 19,807 violent crimes committed in Virginia and reported to law enforcement agencies were committed against family members or intimate dating partners.⁸

Domestic Violence Assaults

Of the violent crimes reported in 2009, there were 8,675 aggravated assault offenses, with 9,916 victims. The crimes reported in this category include assaults, attempted murder, poisoning, assault with a deadly weapon, maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives, and assault with disease (knowledge of infection and attempt to infect another). Of the total aggravated assaults reported, approximately one in five assaults (19.8%) were committed against family members or dating partners.⁹ The overall proportion of domestic violence-related aggravated assaults has remained relatively consistent on a yearly basis.¹⁰

Domestic violence also results in a significant number of charges for assault and battery. In 2009, 24,264 arrests were made across the Commonwealth for assault and battery against a family or household member. Of the charges filed, 5,610, or 23.1%, resulted in convictions.¹¹ Of these arrests, a significant number of individuals were charged as repeat offenders. There were 1,233 felony charges for third or subsequent offenses of assault and battery against a family or household member, resulting in 219 (17.8%) convictions.¹² Additional charge and disposition information for assault and battery offenses is provided in Appendix A.

Stalking

Another crime closely related to domestic violence is stalking. Stalking is commonly defined as “a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.”¹³ In Virginia, stalking is defined by the *Code* as:

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

Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-60.3(A).¹⁴

Each year, 3.4 million people in the United States are the victims of stalking. While both men and women can be victims, women are nearly three times more likely to be stalked than men. Nearly 3 in 4 victims know their offender; thirty percent of victims are stalked by a current or former intimate partner.¹⁵

During 2009, a total of 999 arrests were made for stalking, resulting in 195 convictions.¹⁶ The majority of stalking cases resulted in non-convictions (741 cases or 74.2%). Additional charge and disposition information for stalking offenses is provided in Appendix A.

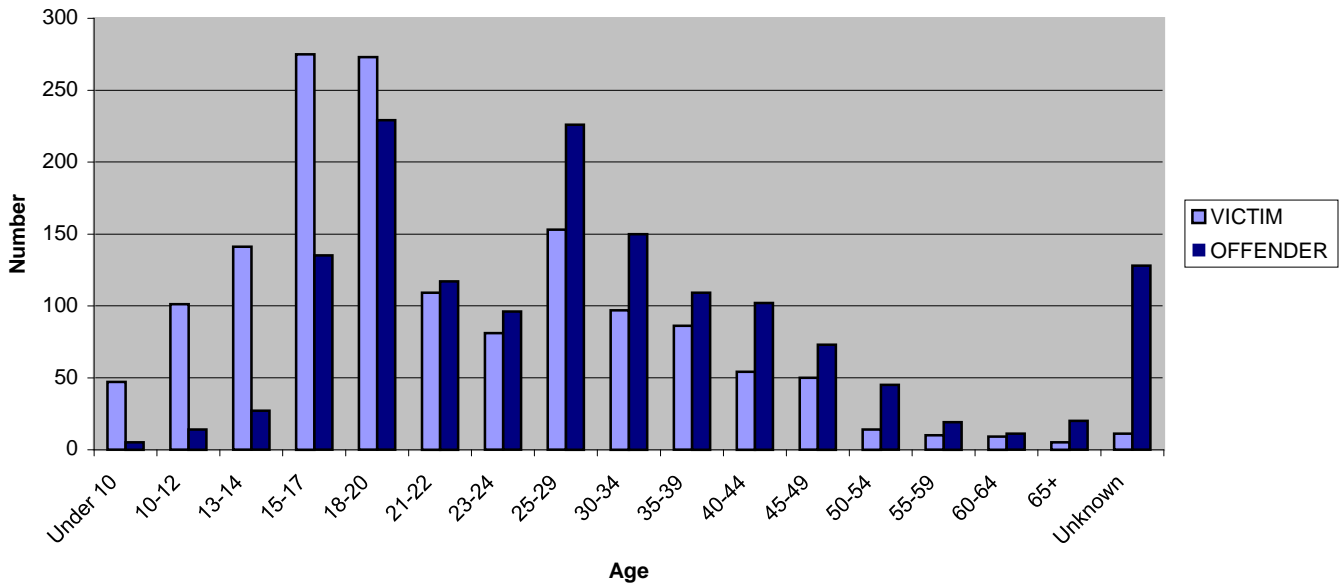
Sex Offenses

- ◆ **Almost two-thirds** of the 4,779 victims of reported forcible sex offenses in 2009 were under the age of eighteen.
- ◆ **The majority** of forcible sex offenses (71.9%) were committed by perpetrators known by or acquainted with the victim.
- ◆ **1 in 10** Virginians report experiencing rape or attempted rape at some point during their lifetime.

The total number of violent crimes reported in 2009 includes 4,487 forcible sex offenses involving 4,779 victims. Forcible sex offenses reported include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. Of the reported victims of forcible sex offenses, the vast majority (85.8%) were female.¹⁷ Nearly two-thirds (61.5%) of reported victims, both male and female, were under the age of eighteen.¹⁸ Approximately 1,389, or 29.1%, of the forcible sex offenses involved offenses committed against family members or intimate dating partners.¹⁹

Of the forcible sex offenses reported by law enforcement agencies in 2009, 1,497 were forcible rapes or attempted rapes that resulted in 1,516 victims. Approximately two in five (37.1%) of the forcible rapes reported were committed against male and female victims under the age of 18.²⁰ Another 30.2% were committed against females between the ages of 18 and 24. As shown in Figure 2, the majority of offenders (41.3%) were between the ages of 18 and 29.

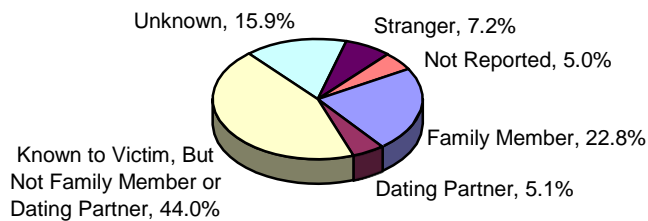
Figure 2: Forcible Rape: Victims and Offenders by Age, 2009



Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* (2010).

The majority of forcible sex offenses (71.9%) were committed by perpetrators known by or acquainted with the victim, including a substantial percentage of offenses committed by family or household members or dating partners (29.1%). Of the remaining offenses reported, 20.8% were committed by unknown/unreported assailants and 7.2% were committed by strangers.²¹ (Figure 3)

Figure 3: Forcible Sex Offenses - Relationship of Victim to Offender, 2009



Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* (2010).

In addition, the majority of forcible sex offenses reported in 2009 occurred in a residence or home (69.8%). (Table 2) The majority of forcible sex offenses continue to be committed by familiar individuals in familiar surroundings.

TABLE 2: Number of Forcible Sex Offenses – Most Reported Locations of Offense, 2009

Location	Forcible Rape (n=1,497)	Forcible Sodomy (n=539)	Sexual Assault w/Object (n=254)	Forcible Fondling (n=2,197)
Residence/Home	1,098	402	179	1,452
School/College	37	11	13	150
Highway/Road/Alley	72	18	9	107
Hotel/Motel	70	16	2	26
Field/Woods	53	16	7	36
Parking Lot/Garage	35	11	2	34
Government/Public Building	6	4	3	44
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	8	6	6	30
Church/Synagogue/Temple	3	11	10	5

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* (2010).

There were 1,161 arrests in 2009 for sexual offenses including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape.²² Despite the trauma to individuals and families associated with these types of offenses, these arrests represented only 0.3% of all recorded arrests by law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth. Arrests of juveniles accounted for 21.9% of the arrests.²³

Underreporting of Domestic and Sexual Violence Offenses

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

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, incidents of nonfatal intimate partner violence, including physical and sexual assaults, go largely unreported to law enforcement agencies. In 2008, 72% of the intimate partner violence against males and 49% of the intimate partner violence against females was reported to police.²⁴ In addition, incidents of stalking were also significantly underreported. Only 37% of male stalking victimization and 41% of female stalking victimization was reported to the police by either the victim or by another person aware of the crime.²⁵

Incidents of sexual violence also go largely unreported to law enforcement.²⁶ As a result, nationwide telephone surveys have been developed to obtain more reliable data about sexual assault incidence and victimization.²⁷ According to data collected by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and compiled by the Virginia Department of Health, approximately one in ten (10.4%) Virginia adults who responded to the national survey reported experiencing rape or attempted rape at some point during their lifetime.²⁸ In addition, 5.3% of adults reported experiencing unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner at some time

in their life.²⁹ For a significant number of survey respondents, the instances of sexual violence happened within the previous year. During the twelve months prior to the survey, 5.2% of adults reported incidents of sexual violence (including rape, attempted rape, and unwanted sexual touching and situations).³⁰

Further, according to information analyzed by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *fewer than half* of the individuals who sought sexual violence crisis services in Virginia had reported the incident to law enforcement.³¹

Protective Orders

A protective order is a document issued by a court to protect a victim and a victim's family or household members from an abusive person. Protective orders can be issued in cases of family abuse, stalking, sexual battery, aggravated sexual battery, and cases involving serious bodily injury. Protective orders can be issued on an emergency basis (for up to three days), on a "preliminary" or temporary basis (usually for 15 days), or on a "permanent" basis (for up to two years).³²

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

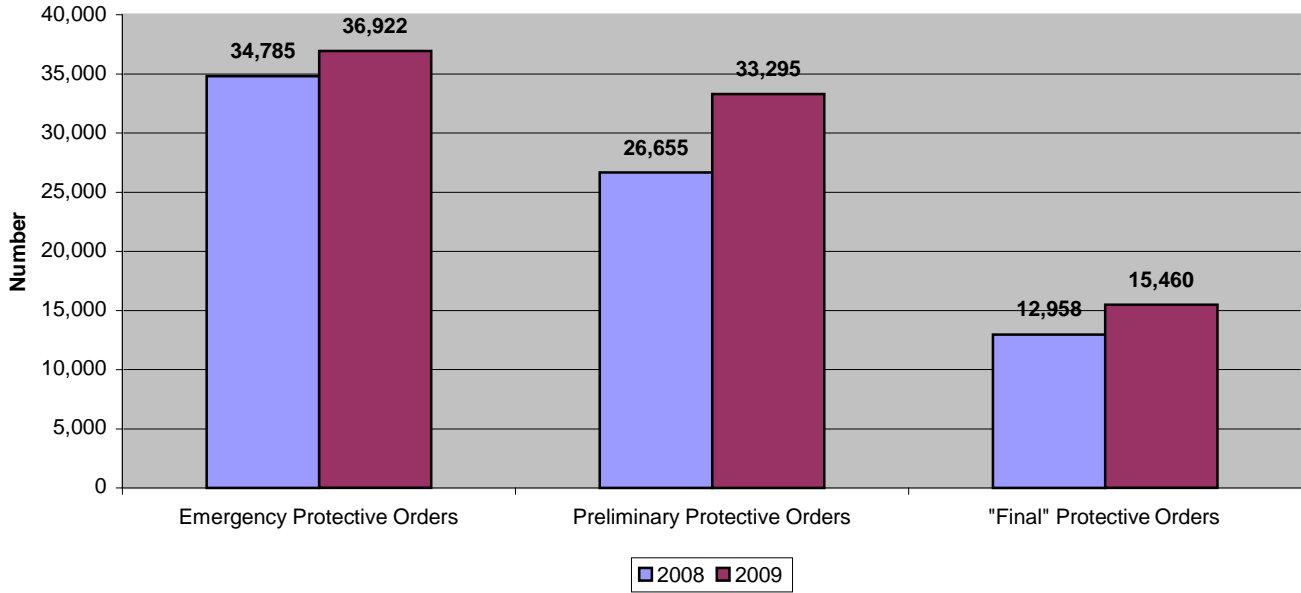
Stalking/Sexual Battery/Serious Bodily Injury Protective Orders are also designed to protect a victim and his or her family members from the abusive or threatening conduct of another. These protective orders are issued specifically to protect victims of stalking, sexual battery or aggravated sexual battery, and crimes resulting in serious bodily injury. These orders are different from family abuse protective orders in that (1) a warrant for the arrest of the offender must be issued before a stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury protective order can be issued, and (2) these orders may protect a victim where a family or household relationship does not exist (e.g. a non-cohabitating intimate partner relationship). (Va. Code Ann. §§ 19.2-152.8-152.10.)

On an average day, the Virginia State Police estimates that there are more than 17,000 active protective orders on file in the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN).³³ This number includes emergency, preliminary, and final orders.

In 2009, 36,922 emergency protective orders were issued by magistrates across the Commonwealth, which includes 35,706 protective orders in family abuse cases and 1,216 protective orders in stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury cases. The total number of emergency protective orders issued in 2009 is 6.1% higher than in 2008.³⁴ (Figures 4 and 5)

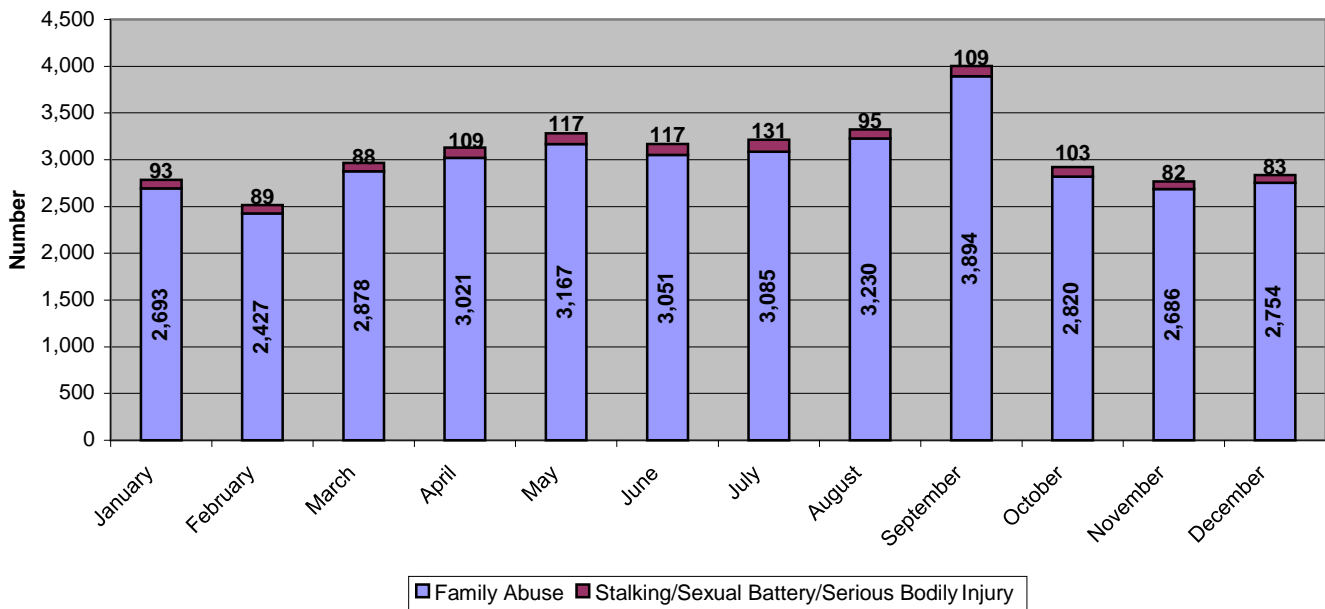
A total of 48,755 preliminary (PPO) and final protective orders (PO) were issued by courts across the Commonwealth.³⁵ (Figure 4) This represents a substantial increase (23%) from the number of PPOs and POs issued in 2008.

Figure 4: Number of Protective Orders Issued, 2008-2009



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

Figure 5: Number of Emergency Protective Orders Issued by Month, 2009



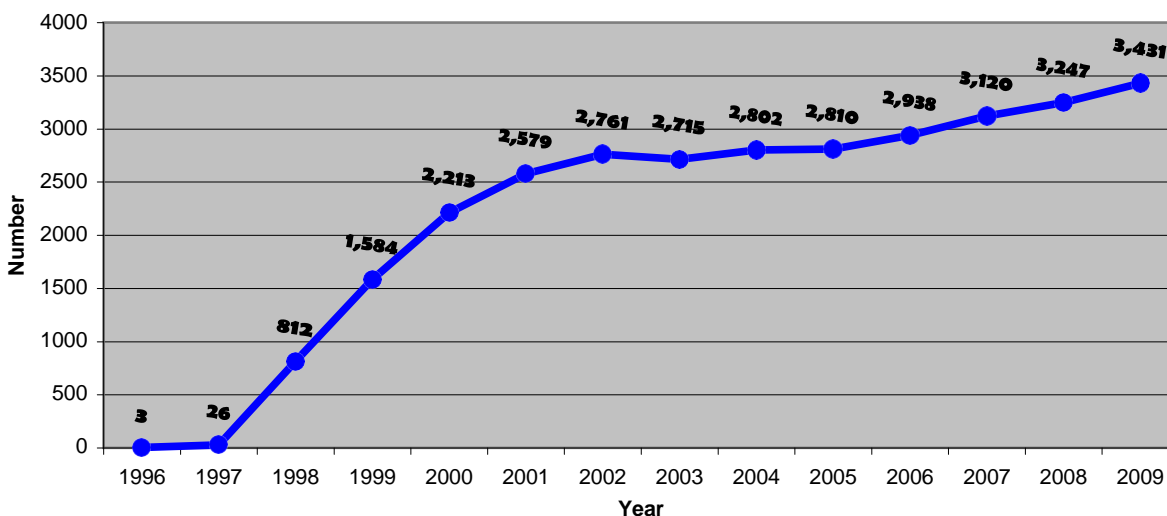
Source: Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia

Enforcement of protective orders is critical to their effectiveness in protecting victims from further acts of abuse. Although primarily issued as civil orders, certain violations of family abuse protective order provisions result in criminal prosecution.³⁶ Protective orders for stalking, serious bodily injury, or sexual battery/aggravated sexual battery are often issued in the context of criminal proceedings. Any violation of these protective orders results in criminal sanctions.³⁷

In 2009, 3,431 persons were arrested for violating family abuse protective orders.³⁸ An additional 135 arrests were made for violation of stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury protective orders. Approximately one in three (34.4%) of the reported protective order arrests in 2009 resulted in convictions. A total of 2,034 (57.0%) arrests resulted in dispositions categorized as deferred, dismissed, or nolle prossed. No court disposition was recorded for the remaining 304 arrests (8.5%).³⁹ (Appendix A)

Arrests for violation of family abuse protective orders increased by 5.7% from 2008 to 2009. Since July 1, 1997, when Virginia Code § 19.2-81.3 was amended to require law enforcement officers to arrest for protective order violations, the number of protective order arrests has continued to increase each year.⁴⁰ (Figure 6)

Figure 6: Arrests for Family Abuse Protective Order Violations, 1996 to 2009



Source: Virginia State Police.

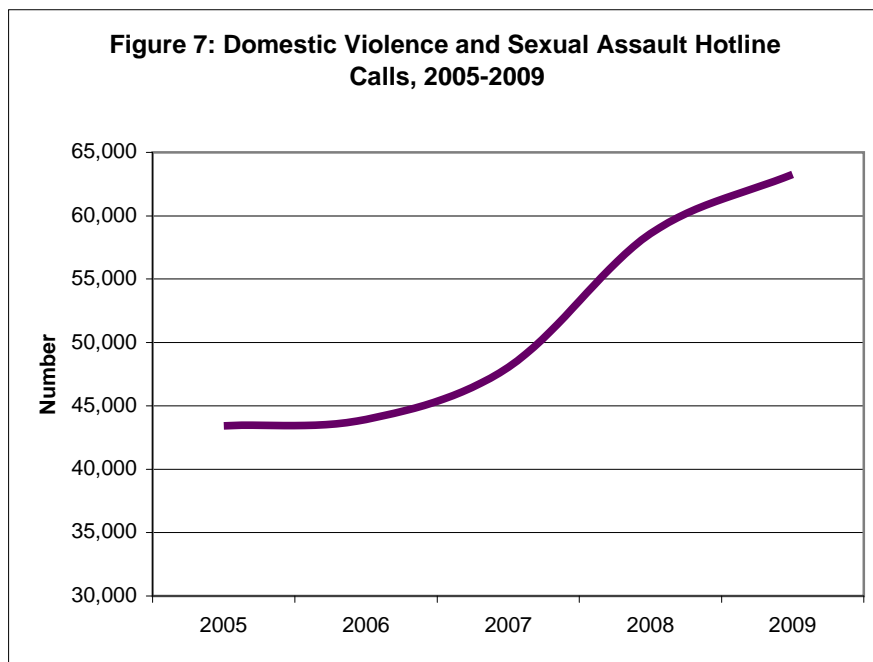
Finally, service of protective orders by local law enforcement agencies in Virginia has improved in recent years. According to an audit of protective order records in the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) conducted by the Virginia State Police (VSP) in January 2006, an average of 44% of all active protective orders on file had been served on the abusive party. In October 2009, the results of the audit by VSP showed vast improvement: an average of 93% of all active protective orders on file had been served on the abusive party. The service rate for protective orders continues to be strong. As of November 2010, the service rate for protective orders remains at approximately 93%.⁴¹ As a result of VSP's continuing efforts to audit the protective order records of local law enforcement agencies, more protective orders are

enforceable by law enforcement officers across the Commonwealth, increasing both victim safety and offender accountability.

Services to Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence

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

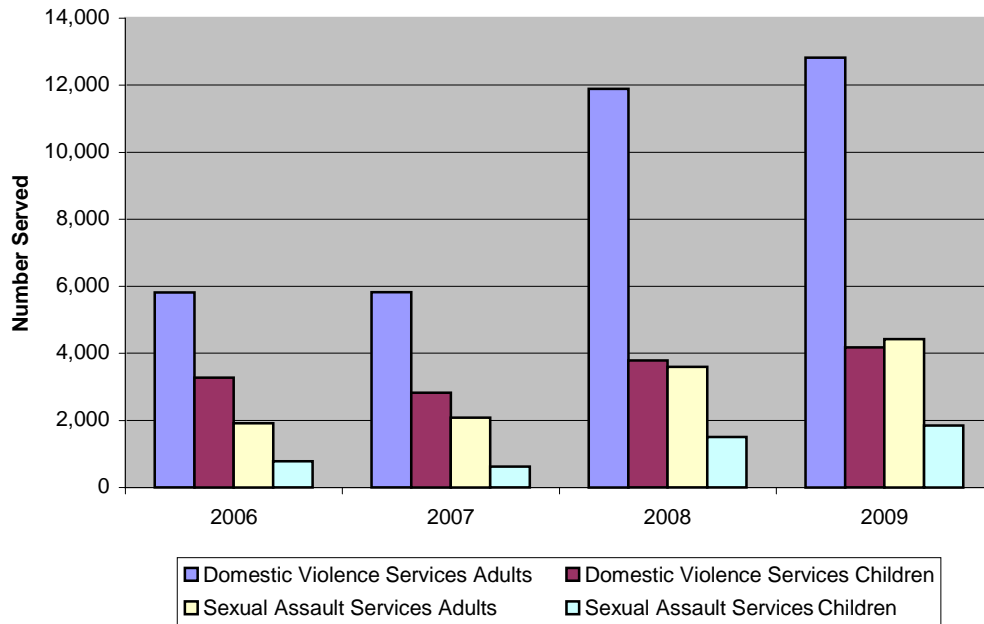
The demand for sexual and domestic violence services is on the rise. (Figures 7 and 8) In 2009, sexual and domestic violence agencies experienced an 8.0% increase in crisis calls; a 23.0% increase in the number of adults and children receiving sexual violence services and a 17.2% increase in the nights of emergency shelter provided to victims of domestic violence.⁴²



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VADATA Domestic Violence Services Reports 2005- 2009* (2006-2010).

In 2009, local domestic and sexual violence service providers from 46 local programs responded to 63,264 hotline calls through Virginia domestic and sexual violence hotlines.⁴³ Through hotline calls, local programs responded to requests for services, including crisis intervention, counseling and support, emergency housing/shelter, emergency financial assistance, safety planning, transportation, and information/referral. Local domestic violence programs also provided advocacy services to 12,823 adults and 4,178 children.⁴⁴ (Appendix A)

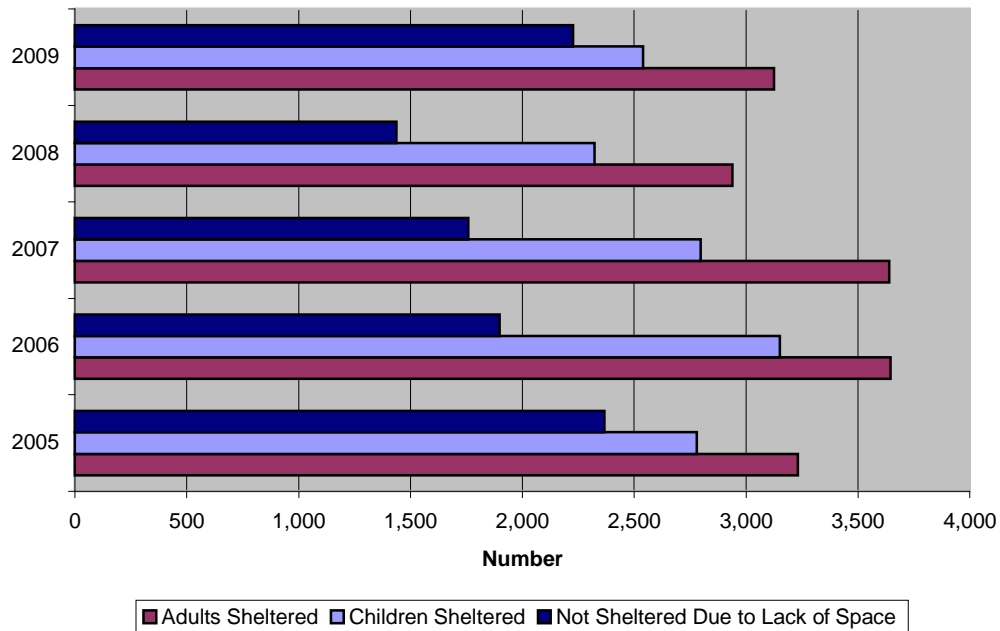
Figure 8: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Adults and Children, 2006-2009



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VADATA Domestic Violence Services Reports 2006- 2009 (2007-2010)*.

Through public and private funding sources, emergency and temporary shelter services are provided to thousands of men, women, and children who are victims of domestic violence. In 2009, shelter programs provided 214,427 nights of emergency shelter to 3,175 adults and 2,539 children due to domestic violence.⁴⁵ These figures do not include the number of domestic violence victims that seek emergency shelter in non-domestic violence shelters. Not all victims who requested shelter services in 2009 were able to secure shelter accommodations. A total of 2,227 families who requested shelter services in 2009 were turned away, representing a 55.0% increase from 2008.⁴⁶ (Figure 9)

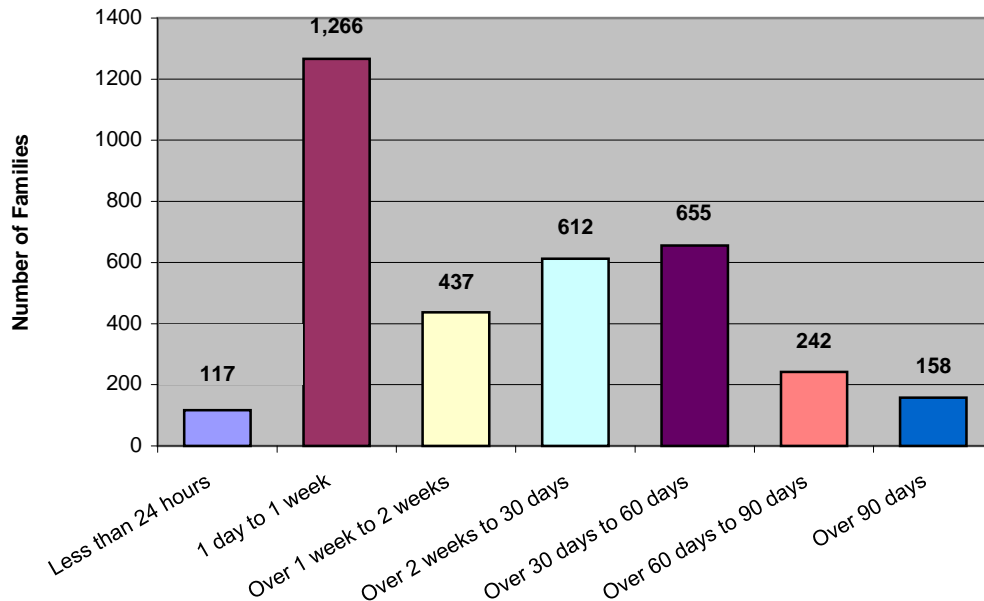
Figure 9: Shelter Services - Victims Sheltered and Turned Away, 2005-2009



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VADATA Domestic Violence Services Reports 2005- 2009* (2006-2010).

Victims who access the services of domestic violence shelters often vary in their length of stay. (Figure 10) While more than one-third (36.3%) of victims leave the shelter between one day and one week after their arrival, a significant number of victims experienced longer stays. More than one in ten victims (11.5%) who enter a domestic shelter stay 60 days or longer. Victims who left the shelter often left for other housing options, including another shelter, the residence of a friend or relative, or self-supported housing. A significant number (7.1%), however, returned home to an abuser.⁴⁷

Figure 10: Length of Stay for Families in Domestic Violence Shelters, 2009



Source: Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VADATA Domestic Violence Services Report 2009* (2010).

In 2009, sexual violence service providers in 38 sexual assault crisis centers across the Commonwealth provided 6,261 adult and child victims with 55,032 hours of advocacy services in an effort to ease the emotional trauma to victims and to facilitate the reporting process.⁴⁸ (Figure 8) Of the children who received services in local crisis centers, a little more than half (50.8%) were under the age of twelve.⁴⁹ The remaining 49.2% were between the ages of 13 and 18. (Appendix A)

Victim/Witness Programs

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

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

preparing victim impact statements, providing crisis intervention, and providing case disposition information.

In FY 2010, Victim/Witness Programs provided direct services to 57,314 crime victims across the Commonwealth, including 17,232 victims of domestic violence.⁵⁰ These programs also provided services to 1,255 adult victims and 2,116 child victims of sexual assault.⁵¹

Domestic and Sexual Violence as Public Health Issues

In addition to the impact on the criminal justice and social services agencies, domestic and sexual violence have a distinct impact on the public health system.

Victims of domestic violence experience physical injury, psychological and emotional trauma, and even death. Victims also experience more physical health problems requiring health care services and have higher rates of depression, alcohol and substance abuse, and suicide attempts than non-victims.⁵²

Based upon data from 1995, in 2003, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducted a study to obtain national estimates of the occurrence of injuries related to domestic violence, to estimate their costs to the health care system, and to recommend strategies for prevention. According to the CDC's findings, "the costs of intimate partner rape, physical assault, and stalking exceed \$5.8 billion each year, nearly \$4.1 billion of which is for direct medical and mental health care services." Extrapolated to 2003 dollars, these costs were estimated at \$8.3 billion.⁵³ In addition, intimate partner violence has been shown to cost a health plan \$19.3 million each year for every 100,000 women between the age of 18 and 64 enrolled.⁵⁴

Sexual violence also impacts the healthcare system and creates extensive costs for its victims. Research shows that, in the United States, "rape is the most costly crime to its victims, totaling \$127 billion a year including medical costs, lost earnings, pain, suffering and lost quality of life."⁵⁵

According to data released in 2009 by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), when compared to adults without a history of intimate partner violence, adult Virginians with a lifetime history of intimate partner violence were:

- Twice as likely to report heavy drinking;
- Twice as likely to be smokers;
- More likely to report their general health status as either fair or poor; and
- Two and a half times more likely to report that their mental health was not good.⁵⁶

Likewise, adults with a lifetime history of sexual violence also experienced more health problems when compared with adults that had not history of sexual violence. According to the BRFSS survey, Virginians with a lifetime history of sexual violence were:

- Twice as likely to be smokers;
- Twice as likely to report that their mental health was not good;
- More likely to report that their physical health was not good; and

- More likely to report suicidal thoughts or attempts.⁵⁷

Health care providers can be critical players in the response to domestic and sexual violence. By providing forensic exams or treatment for injuries to recognizing signs and symptoms and making appropriate referrals to community resources, health care providers are often in a position to make a difference in the lives of victims.

In 2009, VDH conducted a survey of healthcare providers to assess knowledge, attitudes, and screening practices of Virginia healthcare providers related to domestic violence, more specifically violence between intimate partners. A total of 4,481 survey responses were received from dentists, dental hygienists, licensed clinical social workers, and medical doctors who identified themselves with specialties in obstetrics/gynecology, family/general practice, pediatrics, emergency medicine, and psychiatry. A number of responses were also received from community health centers, free clinics, campus health centers, and family planning clinics at local health departments.⁵⁸ According to the survey results:

- Approximately one in five providers (22%) reported having identified a victim of intimate partner violence during the past six months;
- More than one in three providers (41.8%) always or almost always asked about the possibility of intimate partner violence when the patient presented with an injury such as a bruise or laceration;
- Nearly half of providers (49%) reported that they do not use screening questions for intimate partner violence with any patients;
- Only 15% of providers had ever received training on intimate partner violence, and of those that have never received training, only one in three (35%) felt they needed to be trained; and
- Two in five providers (40%) indicated that either they or someone close to them had been a victim of intimate partner violence; however, less than 10% estimated the prevalence in their practice as “common” or “very common.”⁵⁹

These survey results underscore the important role that healthcare professionals play in identifying intimate partner violence and making appropriate referrals to other resources. More importantly, however, the results indicate the need for further education and training for healthcare providers on identifying intimate partner violence, as well as appropriate referral procedures in the healthcare setting.

Funding Sources and Grant Programs

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

Federal and State Funding

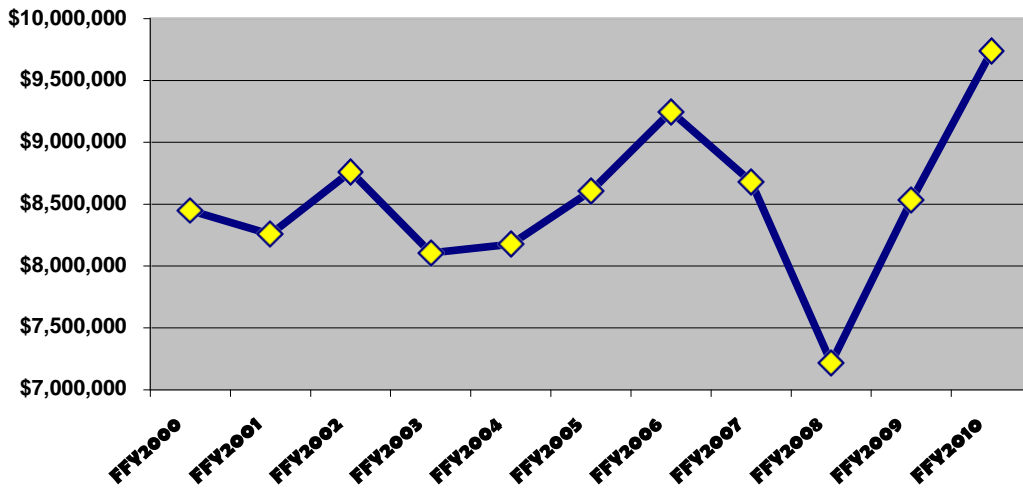
The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) is a substantial source of federal funding for all states. VOCA funding, administered in Virginia by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), supports domestic and sexual violence programs, victim-witness programs, and programs that provide services to child victims. The amount of VOCA funding to Virginia has fluctuated significantly in recent years. In FY 2008, federal VOCA funding to Virginia was cut by 17%, representing the lowest amount of VOCA funding distributed to Virginia in more than eight years. In FY 2009, however, VOCA funding to Virginia increased again by 18% to a level just slightly below the amount received in FY 2007. The FY 2010 VOCA award increased compared to the prior year (14.1%), but this increase tended to be offset by reductions in funding available through other sources. For example, a \$465,000 reduction in the General Fund appropriation supporting Victim/Witness Programs offset the increase in VOCA funds available to support these programs in state FY 2011. (Figure 11)

Federal funds awarded to states through the Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) administered by the Office on Violence Against Women increased in CY 2010. Virginia received a total of \$2,594,912, an increase of 8.8% from CY 2009. Although Virginia received more stop funding in 2009-2010, as well as an infusion of \$2,975,220 in stimulus STOP funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, federal STOP Program funds to Virginia have experienced an overall decline since FY 2000. (Figure 12)

Despite recent infusions of federal grant funding to Virginia, many local programs have experienced reductions in funding in 2010 from state, federal, and even private sources, and consequently, reductions in services. The recent infusions of federal grant funding have eased some of the burden on local agencies and programs in FY 2010-2011. However, some of these sources of additional funding are only temporary. For example, V-STOP stimulus funding received by a significant number of local agencies and programs to create or maintain positions will end in 2011, leading to additional budget insecurity for these programs.

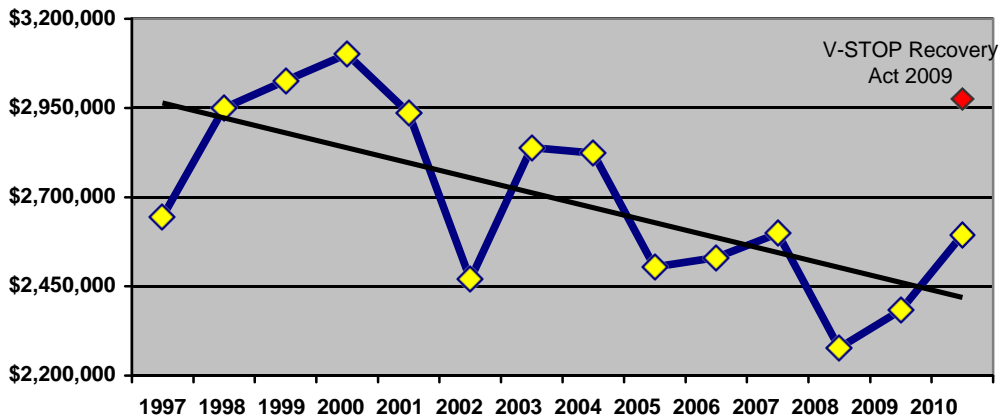
An overview of state and federal funding sources, as well as the state grant programs that fund local domestic and sexual violence programs, is provided below. A listing of funding sources is also provided in Appendix A.

Figure 11: Total VOCA Available for All Programs, FFY2000 - FFY2009



Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

Figure 12: Virginia STOP Allocations, 1997-2010



Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

Public-Private Partnerships

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

One example of such collaboration is “Safe in Our Communities: Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response,” a program

launched in October 2008 by the Office of the Attorney General in partnership with Verizon Wireless and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. Through its HopeLine Program, Verizon Wireless pledged \$10,000 in grant funding over two years to provide monetary awards to communities recognized by the Program. During 2009 and 2010, seven communities were recognized for their innovative practices in response to domestic violence, and each received \$1,000 awards from Verizon Wireless's HopeLine Program to their local domestic violence programs.

Verizon continues to be an important partner to local and state agencies and organizations in many state and local efforts. In 2010, Verizon Wireless and the Verizon Foundation supported the expansion of the Red Flag Campaign, an initiative of the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, to all college and university campuses in the Commonwealth.



HopeLine collection boxes

Finally, Verizon Wireless provides funding to local domestic violence programs and organizations through collection of old and used cellular phones through the HopeLine Program. In October 2010, Verizon Wireless created the “Carol Adams HopeLine Hero Award” in honor of Sergeant Carol Adams of the Richmond City Police Department. Through the Award, Verizon Wireless pledged \$15,000 to three Richmond area non-profit organizations that work with children as well as victims of domestic violence.

FUNDING SOURCES⁶⁰

Victims of Crime Act

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), through the Office for Victims of Crime, United States Department of Justice, provides supplemental funding for reimbursement of victims through the Virginia Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (compensation funds) and provides funding for victims' services programs (assistance funds) across Virginia. VOCA funds are derived from fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures collected from convicted federal offenders, as well as gifts, donations, and bequests from private entities. VOCA compensation funds are administered in Virginia by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (CICF). VOCA assistance funds are administered by DCJS. VOCA assistance funding supports services including crisis intervention, counseling, transportation, services for elderly and disabled victims, shelter services, volunteer coordinators, translation services, needs assessments, and other support services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. VOCA compensation funding supplements the CICF, which assists crime victims who have suffered physical or emotional injury or death with payment of their unreimbursed expenses. In FY 2010, Virginia received \$9,734,808 in VOCA funding, representing a 14.1% increase from FY2009.

In addition, in FY 2009, Virginia received approximately \$164,000 in additional VOCA funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act). The stimulus funds provided financial support to two local programs for projects over a two year period from FY 2010-FY 2011.

Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) was enacted by Congress in 1984 to promote public awareness and prevention of family violence as well as to provide services for victims and their dependents. FVPSA funds enable local programs to provide residential and nonresidential services to victims, including shelter or transitional housing, safety planning, counseling, legal services, child care, services for children, career planning, education, public awareness, and necessities (such as clothing, food, and transportation).

Funds from FVPSA are administered by DSS. In FY 2010, DSS administered \$2,055,337 in FVPSA, awarding contracts to 47 local programs. In FY 2011, DSS received a slight increase in FVPSA funds, administering a total of \$2,096,814 to 46 local programs.

Public Health Service Act

The Public Health Service Act (PHSA) authorizes funding for the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant (PHHS) through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These funds are used for rape prevention, training, education, and other activities to reduce preventable morbidity and mortality, as well as to enhance the quality of life. In FY 2009, DCJS received \$131,000 in grant funds to support statewide sexual assault services.

Violence Against Women Act

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

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

In 2010, DCJS received \$2,594,912 in federal VAWA funding under the STOP Formula Grant Program, representing an 8.8% increase from 2009. The funds supported 91 initiatives statewide in the effort to strengthen law enforcement, investigation strategies, prosecution strategies, and victims' services. Also in 2009, DCJS received an additional \$2,975,220 in STOP funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 for distribution to 46 local programs during FY2010-FY2011.

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP)

In October 2007, DCJS, in partnership with the Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, Virginia State Police, and the VSDVAA, applied for a competitive Grant to Encourage

Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP) and was awarded two-year GEAP continuation funding in the amount of \$1,264,542. This funding, which was extended to September 30, 2010, was allocated to support statewide efforts, as well as efforts in 14 target localities, to strengthen domestic violence-related arrest policies and the enforcement of protective orders.

Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant (SASP)

Also in FY 2010, DCJS received VAWA funding from OVW for the Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant (SASP). The SASP is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. The SASP provides funding to assist states in supporting rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations that provide core services, direct intervention, and related assistance to victims of sexual assault.

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

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

Projects funded through the Training Grants Program provide or enhance training and services to address elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. In FY 2008, OVW funded projects that provide a comprehensive approach to addressing elder abuse by providing training to criminal justice professionals, providing or enhancing services for older victims, providing cross training opportunities to other professionals working with these victims, and developing or enhancing community coordinated responses to elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

In Virginia, the Virginia Center on Aging, Senior Connections, and their project partners in the metro Richmond area have been awarded funding under this program.

Other VAWA Grants

The Virginia Department of Health, Injury and Violence Prevention Program (IVPP), receives VAWA funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support Virginia's Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) initiative. In 2010, IVPP provided funding and technical assistance to 15 local sexual assault crisis centers to promote sexual violence prevention education in local communities.

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

domestic and sexual violence coalition, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (Action Alliance), receives approximately 45% of its funding from federal sources, including VAWA funds, to support its statewide efforts to combat domestic and sexual violence.⁶¹

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Services Block Grant is administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. MCH funds are provided to states to assist in developing infrastructure and activities to improve the health of mothers and children. The Virginia Department of Health receives MCH funds to fully support Project RADAR, a program designed to assist Virginia health care professionals in effectively identifying, assessing, and managing patients experiencing intimate partner violence.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds are used to provide assistance to victims of domestic violence who are either pregnant or have dependent children. Program services to victims supported by TANF funds include a 24-hour confidential crisis hotline services, shelter services, crisis and supportive counseling, information and referral, transportation, legal advocacy services, and basic services for children. A total of \$1,387,500 in TANF funds were appropriated for FY 2010 for domestic violence services, representing no change in funding from FY 2009. However, the TANF fund balance that made TANF funds available for a variety of services has been depleted. For FY 2011, the funds used for domestic violence services were reduced by 10% to \$1,248,750. Through contracts with DSS, 46 local domestic violence programs will receive TANF funds in 2011.

TANF funds are also used to support the Statutory Rape Awareness Program, a program federally mandated by The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, and administered by the Virginia Department of Health. In FY 2010, the Statutory Rape Awareness Program was awarded \$127,500 in TANF funds to promote public awareness of and to reduce the incidence of statutory rape.

Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program

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

The Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS) administers VFVPP funds. Grants awarded through the VFVPP support basic crisis services, as well as projects for the prevention of family violence on the local and state levels. DSS administered \$1,500,000 in VFVPP grant

funds for both FY 2010 and FY 2011, to 46 local programs and to the statewide coalition, the Action Alliance.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

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

The VSDVVF is administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). During the past two year period, approximately \$2.4 million was deposited into the VSDVVF for the purpose of funding victims' services programs and an additional \$2.4 million was deposited for the purpose of funding attorney and staff positions in the local Commonwealth's Attorney's offices. During the 2009-2010 funding cycles, VSDVVF grants were awarded to 30 victims' services programs for the purpose of providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Funding was also provided to 27 local units of government to fund additional Commonwealth's Attorneys, paralegals or legal secretaries.

Virginia Crime Victim-Witness Fund

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

The VWF is administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. In FY 2010, \$2,931,727 in funds from the VWF provided support to 84 local Victim/Witness Programs and one state-level victim assistance program.

Federal and State Shelter Grants

In addition to two state funding sources, the State Shelter Grant (SSG) and the Child Services Coordinator Grant (CSCG), Virginia receives federal funding for homeless shelter programs through the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and through the Child Care for Homeless Children Program, from the United States Department of Health and Human Services. State and federal shelter grant funding is administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD).

Although shelter grants focus primarily on shelter services for the homeless population, funds from these programs also provide support to domestic violence shelters. Approximately 40% of the emergency shelters throughout the Commonwealth funded by these state and federal

programs are categorized as domestic violence shelters. In FY 2010, SSG and ESG funds supported 834 beds in 37 shelters that self identified as domestic violence shelters.

Kids First License Plates

The Family and Children’s Trust (FACT) Fund generates revenue from the sale of KIDS FIRST license plates. These funds support grants for family violence programs and public awareness initiatives. In 2009, KIDS FIRST license plates generated a total of \$224,693 in revenue.⁶²

Income Tax Refund Donation

Taxpayers may voluntarily donate all or part of their state income tax refund to FACT. Revenue from income tax check-off supports family violence prevention, treatment, and public awareness projects. In 2009, the income-tax check-off program generated approximately \$40,000 in revenue.⁶³

GRANT PROGRAMS

Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program

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

In FY 2010, DSS awarded approximately \$6,892,222 in funding to local and statewide domestic violence programs, using a combination of federal grant funds from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), and state funds. The state funds are derived from the Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program (VFPVPP), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and general appropriations.

Source	VOCA	FVPSA	TANF	VFPVPP
2010	\$2,174,014	\$2,055,337	\$1,387,500	\$1,500,000
2011	\$2,493,206	\$2,096,814	\$1,248,750	\$1,500,000
Difference	\$319,192	\$41,477	(\$138,750)	\$0

In addition, in 2009, DSS awarded an additional \$158,126 in VOCA Recovery Act funding to two programs for FY 2010-2011 to establish new advocacy positions in underserved areas of the state.⁶⁴

Domestic Violence in Un-Served Communities

As part of the Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program, in 2010, DSS established the Domestic Violence in Un-Served Communities grant to address the unmet needs of victims living in localities with no local domestic violence service providers. Through the

grant program, a total of \$400,000 is available for an 18-month period (from January 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012) for new services in up to seven localities. Awards will be made in December 2010.

Sexual Assault Grant Program

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services administers the Sexual Assault Grant Program (SAGP), which distributes funds to local sexual assault crisis centers and statewide programs to provide or enhance direct services to victims of sexual assault. SAGP awards are made to local and state programs using a combination of federal and state funds, including VOCA funds, Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant (PHHS) funds, and state general funds. In FY 2010, DCJS funded 37 local and statewide sexual assault programs.

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders

The Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP) program is a federal discretionary grant funded by VAWA funds administered by the OVW. The goal of the GEAP program is to encourage communities to adopt a coordinated community response in the treatment of domestic violence as a serious violation of criminal law.

In October 2007, DCJS, in partnership with the Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, Virginia Department of State Police, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, applied for this competitive grant and received two-year continuation funding in the amount of \$1,264,542. GEAP funding supported local and statewide efforts to strengthen domestic violence-related arrest policies and the enforcement of protective orders. The agencies of the Virginia GEAP partnership provided local assistance to fourteen target communities statewide: the Counties of Albemarle, Dickenson, Fairfax, Henry, Lee, Russell, Scott, Washington, and Wise; the Cities of Charlottesville, Roanoke, Martinsville, and Norfolk; and the University of Virginia. Continuation funding for the GEAP partnership ended on September 30, 2010.

In September 2010, the current agencies of the GEAP partnership and the Virginia Poverty Law Center were again awarded funding from OVW through the newly-named Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant (CDS), (formerly known as the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders). The new “CDS partnership” will continue many of the statewide activities of the “GEAP partnership.”

STOP Violence Against Women Grant (STOP)

Federal Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grants are awarded to states to develop and strengthen the response of the criminal justice system to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to support and enhance services for victims. In Virginia, federal STOP funding is referred to as Virginia-STOP or “V-STOP” funding. In 2010, DCJS awarded \$2,594,912 in V-STOP funding to 91 law enforcement

agencies, Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices, courts, sexual assault crisis centers, and domestic violence programs statewide.

Sexual Violence Prevention Programming Grant

The Injury and Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) of the Virginia Department of Health contracts with local sexual assault centers to provide sexual violence prevention programming in localities. Services and activities funded include: intensive youth-peer education, multisession, curriculum-based education, community education, train-the-trainer programs, and public awareness campaigns or events. In 2010, IVPP administered funds to 15 local sexual assault crisis centers across the Commonwealth.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) administers grant funds from the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF) to support the prosecution of domestic violence cases, law enforcement efforts, and victim services (including sexual assault, stalking, and civil legal assistance programs). One-half of the funds are dedicated to supporting the prosecution of felonies and misdemeanors involving domestic violence, sexual abuse, stalking, and family abuse. The other half of the funds are dedicated to funding a variety of victims' services programs. During the 2009-2010 funding cycles, DCJS awarded funds to 30 victims' services programs and to 27 local units of government for the prosecution of domestic violence cases.

Victim/Witness Program Grants

Victim/Witness program grants provide funds to local victim/witness programs and statewide victim assistance programs that provide information, direct services, and assistance to victims and witnesses of crime as required by Virginia's Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act. In FY 2010, DCJS awarded a total of \$9,243,791 to 108 state and local programs using a combination of funds from VOCA (\$3,213,888), the Virginia Crime Victim/Witness Fund (\$2,931,727), and general funds (\$3,098,176).

Agency Efforts and Initiatives

Agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth work everyday to provide services to victims of domestic and sexual violence, increase public awareness, provide training to allied professionals, and hold offenders accountable. In 2010, these agencies and organizations continued their efforts in this area.

Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council

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

In 2009, CASC was awarded a two-year V-STOP grant (CY 2010 and 2011) to fund a half-time Violence Against Women Resource Prosecutor (VAWRP). The VAWRP is responsible for organizing and implementing at least 28 hours of Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credit per year on issues involving violence against women. Further, the VAWRP provides technical support and resources for Virginia's domestic and sexual violence prosecutors statewide.

Also with V-STOP funding, CASC provides an intensive five-day training program to sexual violence prosecutors and investigators.⁶⁵ In CY 2008 and 2009, the program, entitled "Trauma to Trial: Investigating and Prosecuting Adult Non-Stranger Sexual Assault," was offered to 15 prosecutor/investigator teams from across the state. The "Trauma to Trial" V-STOP grant was renewed for CY 2010 and CY 2011.

The "Trauma to Trial" training was developed in response to the startling statistics involving adult non-stranger sexual assault. According to RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), 73% of rape victims know their assailants, yet only 6% of all rapists will ever spend a day in jail. "Trauma to Trial" confronts these statistics and focuses on overcoming the myriad challenges associated with investigating and prosecuting these difficult cases. The faculty is comprised of allied professionals from across Virginia and includes not only prosecutors and investigators, but also victim advocates, Forensic Nurse Examiners/Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (FNE/SANE), social workers, and state and federal specialists.

Importantly, no student is excluded from "Trauma to Trial" because their office or department does not have funding for training. The "Trauma to Trial" budget includes funding for students' lodging, meals, and training expenses.

In May 2010, CASC held "Advanced Domestic Violence Prosecution" training in Staunton. This project was funded in full by a one-time \$6,000 award from NAPC (National Association of Prosecutor Coordinators). Thirty Virginia prosecutors attended the intensive two-day training. The NAPC grant covered all faculty and student expenses, to include lodging, all meals, and training materials.

CASC funding has experienced deep cuts, as have all Virginia agencies and local Commonwealth's Attorneys' Offices. Without continued grant funding, the no cost "Trauma to

Trial” and “Advanced Domestic Violence Prosecution” training programs simply could not be held. Through these trainings, Virginia’s prosecutors and investigators have access to free, comprehensive training to help them successfully prosecute domestic violence and adult non-stranger sexual assault cases.

In addition to grant-funding training programs, CASC also offers domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution training at its larger, statewide training programs. Because of budget cuts, these programs are available only to those offices that have the financial means to pay registration, lodging, meal, and travel expenses for their prosecutors. At CASC’s Spring Institute, held in April 2010, CASC offered classes on “Stalking: The Latest Stalking Technology,” “Sexually Violent Predators: Insuring Post-conviction Commitment,” and “Sexual Assault: Identifying, Understanding and Addressing the Effects of Trauma.” At the CASC Executive Program, held in December 2010, Commonwealth’s Attorneys and their Chief Deputies were presented with an instructional session about how to fulfill their statutory obligation to form local Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART).

Office of the Attorney General

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

V-STOP and GEAP

Through two grants from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), the STOP Violence Against Women Grant (V-STOP) and the Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP), the OAG provides resources, training, and technical assistance to local and state allied professionals, as well as to victims on domestic and sexual violence issues.

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

In 2010, the OAG received \$44,350 in V-STOP funding from the Department of Criminal Justice Services to support public awareness activities across the Commonwealth and in

underserved communities. Through the “Safe at Home” Program, the OAG directed victims to state and local resources, provided training to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and advocates on working with victims from underserved communities, and distributed thousands of public awareness materials statewide.

In August 2010, the OAG hosted "Collaborating and Networking in the Northern Neck: How to Serve the Latino Population" in Warsaw and Kilmarnock. A total of 63 participants from a variety of disciplines received training on cultural competency and best practices for improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations. Topics discussed by participants included “Immigration Remedies for the Immigrant Community,” “Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Implications for Persons with Limited English Proficiency,” "The Latino Journey,” and “Collaborating for Change.” As a result of the training, there has been an increase in communication and information sharing among local service providers.

In November 2010, the OAG hosted “Pursuing Justice for Victims of Domestic Violence: Training for Law Enforcement Officers, Prosecutors, and Advocates” at Germanna Community College in Culpeper, Virginia. A total of 82 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates, victim/witness staff, and allied professionals participated in the training. The training addressed issues related to the investigation and prosecution of domestic and sexual violence including evidence-based prosecution, identifying the predominant aggressor during domestic violence arrests, state and federal firearms restrictions in domestic violence cases, elder abuse (domestic violence in later life), and the intersection of domestic violence and substance abuse.

In addition to training, the OAG provides outreach to the Native American population in Virginia. During 2010, the OAG attended the Chickahominy, Upper-Mattaponi, Mattaponi, Nansemond, and Rappahannock tribal powwows to provide natives and attendees with public awareness materials. The OAG sponsored a training retreat for the board of Native American Advocates Against Violence in December 2010 to train new board members and to review the strategic plan for an OAG-sponsored public awareness campaign in 2011.

In 2010, the OAG also participated in the Virginia GEAP Partnership, a collaborative effort of five state agencies and one nonprofit organization. The Virginia GEAP Partnership provides training and technical assistance on domestic violence issues including arrest policies, protective orders, and community collaboration to stakeholders in fourteen Virginia communities. Through the GEAP Grant, the OAG provides training and technical assistance to prosecutors and law enforcement officers in the targeted GEAP communities, as well as statewide.

In May 2010, the OAG provided training to 55 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and advocates at a two-day training event in Abingdon, Virginia, entitled “Confronting Domestic Violence: Common Issues for Prosecutors and Law Enforcement Officers.” The OAG also developed training curricula on protective orders, domestic violence legislation, and full faith and credit.

The 2007-2009 cycle of funding for the Virginia GEAP Partnership ended in September 2010. In October 2010, the Virginia GEAP Partnership learned that it was awarded a new grant

of \$800,000 by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice, for the 2010-2012 grant cycle. Through funding from the “Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women” Grant,⁶⁶ the OAG will continue to provide training and technical assistance to local prosecutors and law enforcement officers.

Address Confidentiality Program

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

The ACP is currently available in eighteen localities: the Counties of Albemarle, Arlington, Augusta, Dickenson, Fairfax, Henry, Lee, Rockbridge, Russell, Scott, Washington, and Wise, and the Cities of Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Lexington, Martinsville, Norfolk, and Roanoke.

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

There are currently a number of active participants in the ACP, including both adults and children. An evaluation of the status of the ACP is due to the General Assembly by December 31, 2010. Additional information on the ACP can be found at: <http://www.vaag.com>.

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

On October 3, 2008, the OAG launched “Safe in Our Communities: The Attorney General’s Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response.” The Program recognizes localities for their promising and innovative practices to combat domestic violence, and encourages other communities to implement those practices. The Program was developed in partnership with several state agencies and organizations, including the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Virginia Poverty Law Center, the Virginia State Police, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (Action Alliance). The Program receives monetary support through a

public-private partnership of the OAG, the Action Alliance, and the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program.

In October 2010, the Community Recognition Program recognized Washington County for its response to domestic violence. At a press event in Richmond in October 2010, the locality received a certificate of recognition from Attorney General Cuccinelli, as well as a \$1,000.00 check from the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program for their local domestic violence program, Abuse Alternatives, Inc. Additional information about the practices recognized in Washington County is provided later in this Report.

Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia⁶⁷

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

I-CAN!

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

In 2010, the I-CAN! Family Abuse Protective Order Module underwent major design changes that will result in a more user-friendly experience for petitioners. Additionally in 2010, the OES convened a collaborative advisory team composed of victim advocates, Commonwealth's Attorneys, defense attorneys, judges, clerks, magistrates, and information technology experts to provide advice and guidance for the development of an I-CAN! Module to assist petitioners seeking stalking/serious bodily injury protective orders in Virginia. This team met three times over the year and has developed the script and informational materials for litigants. It is anticipated that the new Stalking/Serious Bodily Injury I-CAN! module will be available online by the end of 2011.

Judicial Training

The OES presented an elective domestic violence workshop for Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Judges in August 2010 at the District Court Judges conference. This workshop focused on issues including revisions to the family abuse protective order form, practices and policies to extending protective orders and crafting comprehensive orders when

using a deferred disposition for §18.2-57.2 cases. Twenty-four judges and six attorneys attended and participated in the workshop.

Also in 2010, the OES revised and updated the Virginia Family Violence Reference Manual. The manual is given routinely to all new juvenile and domestic relations district court judges. Plans are underway to make the manual available on the intranet. It is anticipated that the Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence Issues in Virginia's Courts will review and provide recommendations on the content of this domestic violence reference manual in 2011.

Finally, in 2010, the OES completed a major revision of the "Virginia Magistrates Family Abuse Case Management Course" and reference materials. The course and reference materials have been posted on the Supreme Court's Knowledge Center where magistrates can access the course, submit completed tests, and receive continuing education units for completion of the course.

Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence Issues in Virginia's Courts

In 2007, Chief Justice Leroy Rountree Hassell, Sr., established the Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence Issues in Virginia's Courts to provide advice and guidance on the courts' handling of domestic violence-related cases. The Committee also addresses the content and format of domestic violence-related training provided to judicial personnel including judges, magistrates, and clerks. A three-year report of the Committee (2007-2010) is anticipated in early 2011.

Advisory Committee members include representatives from the Virginia Court of Appeals, the circuit, general district, and juvenile and domestic relations district courts, magistrates, court clerks, the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Office of the Attorney General, the Virginia Network for Victims and Witnesses of Crimes, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, attorneys in private practice, law enforcement, public defenders, and representatives of the OES. A review of the current membership is taking place with recommendations expected in early 2011.

In 2010, the Advisory Committee provided recommendations to the Chief Justice on supervised visitation, the handling of cross-warrant cases, I-CAN!, domestic violence court data, domestic violence grant funding for courts, no contact orders, and protective orders in Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN).

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP)

The OES received funding as a member agency of the Virginia GEAP Partnership, a collaborative effort of five state agencies and one nonprofit organization to provide statewide and local training and technical assistance on domestic violence issues with the goal of improving arrest policies and enforcement of protective orders.

In 2010, the OES continued efforts to improve domestic violence court data. With additional GEAP funding from the Virginia State Police, OES was able to design and build a

protective order data warehouse. This data warehouse will be fully functional by January 2011 and will be able to produce management information reports that will assist GEAP partner agencies in domestic violence planning and auditing efforts.

The Family and Children’s Trust Fund of Virginia⁶⁸

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

FACT is administered by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. The Board of Trustees is vested with the statutory authority to: 1) encourage, approve, and accept gifts, contributions, bequests, or grants from any public or private source to carry out the purposes of FACT; 2) administer and disburse any funds available to FACT and monitor the use of those funds; 3) engage in fundraising activities to expand and perpetuate the FACT Fund; 4) coordinate activities with other state efforts to prevent and treat family violence; and 5) encourage public awareness activities concerning family violence.⁶⁹

FACT not only relies on public funding sources, it also relies on support from private organizations and individuals. Virginia citizens may purchase KIDS FIRST license plates or donate some or all of their Virginia State income tax refund to FACT. In 2009, FACT received \$224,693 in funding from the KIDS FIRST license plate campaign, and approximately \$40,000 in funding from income tax refund donation.

In 2009 and 2010, FACT funding supported 44 local projects and programs, including programs that offered parenting education classes, shelter services, outreach and counseling services, services for children exposed to domestic violence, services for underserved populations, and family strengthening services. FACT funding also supported a Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Video targeting teachers and others working with children; “Open Eyes, Open Arms,” a video about dating violence targeting middle school children; “Protecting Adults: A Mandated Reporter’s Guide to Recognizing and Reporting Suspected Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation; and “Together Against Violence,” a statewide family violence public awareness campaign. (Ordering information can be obtained online at www.fact.state.va.us.) Also in 2009 and 2010, FACT sponsored 15 statewide family violence conferences that provided training to more than 3,000 family violence service providers.

In June 2010, FACT published the Commonwealth of Virginia’s first annual report on social indicators of family violence, *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*. The goal of the report is to communicate the state of family violence across the life-span continuum in Virginia, raise awareness of the problem of family violence, shape public policy, and highlight innovative responses to prevent and address family violence statewide. This report was released at the June 2010 FACT sponsored training conference, “Community Collaboration in Preventing Family Violence,” which focused on building collaborative and cooperative community efforts to address family violence. The Conference trained 250 family violence service providers and highlighted a variety of topics, including social indicators of family violence research, fund

development, organizational capacity building, responses to co-occurrence of child and adult abuse and domestic violence, prevention of intimate partner violence, promoting healthy teen dating relationships, resiliency factors in preventing family sexual abuse, and creating successful community collaborations.

Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Center on Aging⁷⁰

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

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

Domestic Violence in Later Life Grant Projects

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

VCoA administered two grant projects on behalf of the Task Force in 2010: the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life Project and the Family Violence Project.

In 2010, VCoA was awarded \$35,390 in V-STOP grant funding for the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life Project. The goal of the project is to develop a comprehensive, coordinated, and cross-trained community response to domestic violence and sexual assault in later life by increasing awareness, education, and specialized resources for law enforcement, criminal justice professionals, aging service providers, domestic violence advocates, and allied service professionals. Project efforts are focused in Richmond and the Counties of Chesterfield, Hanover, and Henrico. Through October 2010, the project coordinator provided training to 79 professionals, multiple consultations to local agencies, and expertise on domestic violence in later life at meetings of local coalitions and task forces. Beginning this year, greater emphasis has been placed on multidisciplinary team (MDT) meetings within each locality. The project coordinator has facilitated eleven such meetings in the first ten months of 2010. Moreover, one of these MDTs was featured in a workshop session at the National Adult

Protective Services Association annual meeting in San Diego in November. Our project coordinator and three representatives from TEAM (Together Every Adult Matters) Henrico presented the workshop on their collaborative work.

In 2010, VCoA was awarded just under \$10,000 in continuation funding from the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF) for the Family Violence Project. The goal of the statewide project is to develop a comprehensive, coordinated, and cross-trained community response to family violence that impacts women aged 50 and older. During 2010, the project coordinator provided training to 503 individuals throughout the Commonwealth, consultations to a variety of agencies, and made presentations at meetings of statewide, regional and local organizations.

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

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

During 2010, the Central Virginia Training Alliance to Stop Elder Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation, funded by the OVW, focused on providing access to training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges and building cross-sector collaboration (investigation to prosecution). In 2010, the Training Alliance conducted two-day training programs for law enforcement officers at the Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Academy, Fairfax Criminal Justice Academy, New Kent Sheriff's Office and the Central Virginia Criminal Justice Academy, training a total of 77 officers and 18 allied professionals on elder abuse dynamics and investigation strategies. The Training Alliance provided four hours of in-service training to over 200 officers at the Richmond Police Department. Training funds were also used to sponsor a 6-hour judicial workshop in May that was attended by 15 Virginia circuit court judges, and send four prosecutors and seven judges to national discipline-specific educational events on elder abuse. Cross-sector collaboration efforts during 2010 included facilitated meetings with criminal justice professionals, adult protective services social workers, victim advocates, aging services providers and other professionals. Continuation funding activities during 2010 involved strategic planning around outreach, service delivery and staff training.

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services⁷¹

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) is charged with planning and implementing programs to improve the functioning and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. DCJS accomplishes its mission through providing funding, training, and technical assistance to agencies, programs, individuals, and localities. Through a focus on victim services, DCJS develops, coordinates, and funds victim-witness programs, sexual assault crisis centers, and programs that combat violence against women. DCJS offers services, training, and

resources to victim service providers, law enforcement officers, allied professionals, prosecutors, and other local government officials. DCJS also provides technical assistance to localities in establishing, maintaining, and expanding victim assistance programs, monitors, assesses, and disseminates information on victim-related legislation, and monitors and evaluates grant programs.

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

The Virginia Partnership Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP)

In October 2007, the Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women awarded a two-year, competitive federal Grant to Encourage Arrest and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP) to the Commonwealth of Virginia in the amount of \$1,264,542. DCJS, along with five partner agencies – the Office of the Attorney General, the Virginia State Police, the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance – applied for this grant as the Virginia “GEAP” Partnership. The goal of the GEAP Partnership is to improve coordinated community response to domestic violence on the local and state levels.

As a member of the GEAP Partnership, DCJS conducts instructor schools for law enforcement trainers at the local level to obtain advanced skills in the area of domestic violence intervention and non-stranger, adult sexual assault. DCJS also works with local law enforcement agencies and task forces on improving the reporting, investigation, and documentation of domestic and sexual violence incidents.

In 2010, DCJS conducted two three-day instructor schools for local law enforcement trainers to obtain advanced skills in the area of domestic violence intervention and non-stranger, adult sexual assault. Participants applied as teams as a part of a competitive application process. Teams included at least one law enforcement officer and one advocate. The Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence Training for Trainers was held March 24-26, 2010 in Fredericksburg at the Rappahannock Regional Criminal Justice Training Academy. The class consisted of 23 participants, with 9 teams of law enforcement officers and advocates, as well as a number of prosecutors as additional team members. The Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Violence Training for Trainers was held April 21-23, 2010 in Lynchburg at the Central Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy. The class consisted of 33 participants, with 9 teams of law enforcement officers and advocates, as well as a number of prosecutors as additional team members.

Funding for the 2007-2009 cycle of the GEAP Partnership ended in September 2010. In October 2010, DCJS, with the member agencies of the GEAP Partnership and the Virginia Poverty Law Center, received two-year grant funding from the “Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Grant.” The CDS Grant will enable DCJS and the GEAP partner agencies to continue their efforts statewide to improve coordinated community response to domestic violence.

The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF)

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

During the past two year period, approximately \$2.4 million was deposited into the VSDVVF fund for the purpose of funding victims’ services programs and an additional \$2.4 million was deposited for the purpose of funding attorney and staff positions in the Commonwealth’s Attorney offices. These funds are generated by a two dollar fee charged for misdemeanor court convictions.

During the 2009-2010 funding cycles, VSDVVF grants were awarded to 30 victims’ services programs for the purpose of providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Funding was also provided to 27 local units of government to fund additional Commonwealth’s Attorneys, paralegals, or legal secretaries or to enhance existing resources that provide services to adult victims and/or children who are affected by domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and family abuse.

During 2009, the VSDVVF victims’ services programs provided services to 3,661 victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Also, in 2009, the total number of charges reported involving adult and/or child victims supported by VSDVVF funding was 8,319.

VSDVVF supported programs including the Rappahannock Council on Sexual Assault (RCASA) in Fredericksburg, Family Resource Center in Wytheville, Doorways for Women and Children in Arlington, and Quin Rivers Agency for Community Action in Walkerton. These programs worked to increase community involvement and close gaps in the delivery of services to victims/survivors and their families.

As part of its continued effort to provide support to programs and provide technical assistance, DCJS developed a software reporting system specifically for the use of VSDVVF programs. The reporting system allows VSDVVF programs to enter their quarterly summary data and upload quarterly progress reports directly into the DCJS Grants Management

Information System (GMIS). This information is used to document the services provided through VSDVVF. Some of the benefits of the system include:

- Providing better data for improved needs assessments;
- Providing evidence of services provided to ensure continued and document unfunded needs;
- Providing information for evaluation of victim services and prosecution programs and the services provided to victims of sexual violence, domestic violence, stalking, and family abuse; and
- Enabling victims' services and prosecution programs to electronically submit progress reports and summary data files.

Additionally, during the 2009 funding cycle, training was provided to 8,726 allied professionals on topics relating to domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Civil legal assistance services were provided on issues including protective orders, custody, divorce, child support, and immigration. More than 6,863 days of emergency shelter were provided to domestic violence and sexual violence victims/survivors and their families.

Virginia – Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (V-STOP)

DCJS was designated in 1995 by Governor George Allen as the Virginia agency to implement the Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).⁷² The STOP Program promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women. The STOP Program also encourages the development and strengthening of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and strengthening of victims services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Virginia's STOP grant program is referred to as "V-STOP." The year 2010 marks the 15th year that Virginia has received federal STOP funding to support projects serving diverse localities across the state. Currently, there are a total of 91 initiatives funded in Virginia, including 20 in the law enforcement category, 18 in the prosecution category, five in the courts category, 36 in the victim services category, and 12 in the discretionary category.

In addition to the 91 initiatives funded by the annual STOP allocation, in 2010, 51 programs (11 in the law enforcement category, 12 in the prosecution category, four in the courts category, 20 in the victim services category, and four in the discretionary category) were supported on a temporary basis by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds that were distributed to the states by the Department of Justice. These stimulus funds supported the creation or maintenance of positions in local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, courts, and domestic and sexual violence agencies for an 18 month period beginning July 1, 2009 and ending December 31, 2010.

In 2008, there were a total of 625 training events that were funded with V-STOP funding, training a total of 10,666 allied professionals and volunteers in Virginia.⁷³ The most common topics of training events included: Domestic Violence Overview, Dynamics and Services; Advocate Response; Safety Planning for Victims/Survivors; Law Enforcement Response; and Confidentiality. Also in 2008, victim services subgrantees provided services to 15,037 victims/survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to help them become and remain safe from violence. Additionally, V-STOP-funded law enforcement officers investigated a total of 3,349 cases related to domestic, sexual, and/or dating violence and stalking. Finally, in 2008, V-STOP funded prosecutors worked on 3,877 cases of sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking related.

Sexual Assault Grant Program (SAGP)

The purpose of the Sexual Assault Grant Program (SAGP) is to provide or enhance direct services to victims of sexual assault.

There are three funding sources for SAGP. First, an appropriation from the State General Fund was first awarded by the General Assembly in 1989. This annual appropriation partially funds local and statewide intervention efforts. Second, federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds have supported services to sexual assault victims since 1984. Finally, federal Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) funds provide for the statewide administration and management of local programs and activities that support the work of those programs. DCJS has administered these funds since October 1, 1999.

SAGP funds 37 local sexual assault crisis centers. It also funds the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. These funds are used to provide direct services to sexual assault victims and to support those services statewide. Services include crisis intervention, follow-up contact, emergency assistance, assistance with compensation claims, information and referrals, personal advocacy, and criminal justice support. The goal is to ensure that 100% of Virginia's citizens have access to comprehensive sexual assault intervention services. The direct beneficiaries of this funding are primary and secondary victims of sexual assault. In FY 2009, SAGP funded services for 11,442 new victims of sexual violence.

The Victim/Witness Fund

DCJS also administers the Victim/Witness Fund (VWF), which supports local and state Victim/Witness Programs and their efforts to provide direct services to victims of crime, including victims of domestic and sexual violence. Currently, there are 104 local grant funded Victim/Witness Programs and four statewide victim assistance programs.

Services provided by Victim/Witness Programs include explaining victims' rights, assisting victims in obtaining protective orders, explaining and helping victims apply for compensation through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (CICF), notifying victims of case status, court dates, and prisoner status, explaining the criminal justice process, accompanying victims to court and criminal justice related meetings, assisting victims in

preparing victim impact statements, providing crisis intervention, and providing case disposition information.

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

Virginia Department of Health, Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, Injury and Violence Prevention Program⁷⁴

The Injury and Violence Prevention Program (IVPP)⁷⁵ in the Division of Prevention and Health Promotion at the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) provides funding and technical assistance to local organizations and communities for local prevention education efforts. The IVPP also provides training and resources on sexual and domestic violence to health care providers to encourage universal screening, assessment, and response to intimate partner violence. The IVPP also collects and analyzes data on the prevalence of sexual violence in the Commonwealth.

Through VDH, Virginia also participates in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), an on-going telephone health survey system that tracks health conditions and risk behaviors of adults in the United States. From 2005 to 2007 the Virginia BRFSS survey included questions on sexual and intimate partner violence. In September 2009, the BRFSS released fact sheets containing data from 2005 thru 2007 to estimate the extent of sexual and intimate partner violence among Virginian adults 18 and older. These fact sheets can be accessed online at: <http://www.vahealth.org/Injury/sexualviolence>.

Project RADAR and Project Connect

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

Project RADAR:

- R**outinely inquire about current and past violence
- A**sk direct questions
- D**ocument findings
- A**ssess safety
- R**eview options and referrals

In 2010, more than 1,400 health care professionals across the Commonwealth were trained using Project RADAR curriculum in 2010. This number includes more than 135 professionals certified as instructors through train-the-trainer sessions, those that completed an online version of the course, and more than 1,200 that attended workshops and in-service training sessions.

In conjunction with Project RADAR, in 2010, VDH released the results of a 2009 survey of healthcare providers to assess knowledge, attitudes, and screening practices of Virginia healthcare providers related to domestic violence, more specifically violence between intimate partners. A total of 4,481 survey responses were received from dentists, dental hygienists, licensed clinical social workers, and medical doctors who identified themselves with specialties in obstetrics/gynecology, family/general practice, pediatrics, emergency medicine, and psychiatry. Survey data was also collected from community health centers, free clinics, campus health centers, and family planning clinics at local health departments. A copy of the report, *Intimate Partner Violence Health Care Provider Survey Virginia 2009*, can be accessed at: <http://projectradarva.com>.

Also in 2010, the Family Violence Prevention Fund launched Project Connect, a groundbreaking multi-state initiative to develop comprehensive models of public health prevention and intervention that can lead to improved health and safety for victims of domestic violence and their children. The Division of Prevention and Health Promotion's Injury and Violence Prevention Program was selected as one of Project Connect's ten pilot sites and, in collaboration with VDH's Women's and Infants' Health Program, the Virginia Home Visiting Consortium, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, is developing assessment strategies and tools, training curricula, and educational materials specific to early childhood home visiting and family planning/reproductive health settings. The initiative also supports developing models for enhanced shelter-based health care services. Two local Virginia shelters will be piloting such projects in early 2011.

Additional information regarding Project RADAR and Project Connect can be found online at: <http://projectradarva.com>

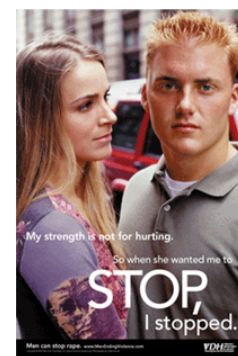
Rape and Sexual Violence Prevention Program

Virginia's Rape and Sexual Violence Prevention Program provides funding and technical assistance to local sexual assault centers so that they can offer prevention education in local communities. Through this initiative, IVPP collects and analyzes data on the prevalence of sexual violence, provides training, and develops and promotes resources. In 2010, the initiative provided support to 15 sexual assault crisis centers across Virginia.

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

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

Dating Violence Prevention Program: The Dating Violence Prevention Program provides information, training, and resources on



*"Men of Strength"
Campaign Poster*

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

Statutory Rape Awareness Program: The Statutory Rape Awareness Program provides training and resources to address statutory rape and sexual coercion of minor teens. The goals of the program are to: raise community awareness of the problem of statutory rape, reduce the



incidence of statutory rape, educate youth service professionals on topic of statutory rape, and educate youth about sexual coercion. The program provides education and training on the issue of statutory rape to state and local education systems, family planning nurses, relevant counseling services, and youth. It also educates men about statutory rape by working with professionals whose clients are men and boys.

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

Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner⁷⁶

Pursuant to Virginia Code § 32.1-283.3 (B), the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) collects information on all homicides in the Commonwealth of Virginia and conducts surveillance of those homicides that result from family and intimate partner violence.⁷⁷ Using data to educate and inform about the volume and breadth of fatal family violence, the OCME publishes a yearly report entitled *Family and Intimate Partner Violence Homicide*, which can be accessed at: www.vdh.virginia.gov/medExam/Violence.htm.

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

In addition, the OCME provides technical assistance to teams in Virginia localities that conduct family and intimate partner fatality review. With funding through the Virginia Partnership Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP), the OCME works directly with jurisdictions to plan and implement local or regional fatality review teams. The goal of these fatality review teams is to carefully examine the dynamics and

circumstances associated with family and intimate partner-related deaths in order to identify prevention strategies and strengthen community capacity to respond effectively when domestic violence occurs. As of October 1, 2010, fifteen local domestic violence fatality review teams have been established across the Commonwealth of Virginia. A listing of local fatality review teams is provided in Appendix E.

In October 2010, the OCME was awarded funding as part of the Virginia GEAP Partnership to continue its fatality review efforts during the 2010-2012 grant period under the Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women Act.⁷⁸

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development⁷⁹

The mission of the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) is to create safe, affordable, and prosperous communities to live, work and do business in Virginia. DHCD partners with Virginia's communities to develop their economic potential; regulates Virginia's building and fire codes, provides training and certification for building officials, and invests more than \$100 million each year into housing and community development projects throughout the Commonwealth. The majority of these projects are designed to help low-to-moderate-income citizens. By partnering with local governments, nonprofit groups, state and federal agencies, and others, DHCD strives to improve the quality of life for Virginians.

DHCD administers four grants to support homeless shelters in Virginia. While none of the grants are targeted specifically toward domestic violence service providers or programs, the shelter grant programs (State Shelter Grant, Emergency Shelter Grant, Child Services Coordinator Grant, and Child Care for Homeless Children Program) are available to homeless shelter providers that target victims of domestic violence.

The State Shelter Grant (SSG) and federally funded Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) provide funding to support the operation and administration of shelter facilities for the homeless, as well as support services. In FY 2010, SSG and ESG funds supported 834 beds in 37 shelters that self-identified as domestic violence shelters. During FY 2010, the domestic violence shelters provided services to a total of 5,735 people from 3,073 households. This included services to 2,645 children and youth under the age of 18 (46.1%).

The Child Services Coordinator Grant (CSCG) provides salary support for coordinators of services to ensure that the special health, mental health, and education needs of homeless children residing in shelters are addressed. In addition, the Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP) grant assists homeless families in shelter facilities with the cost of childcare while working or participating in an educational or job training program. These funds are very limited (\$300,000 statewide for all homeless facilities) and are requested on an as-needed basis.

Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence⁸⁰

Pursuant to Virginia Code §§ 63.2-1611 through 63.2-1615, the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS) is responsible for the coordination and management of domestic violence prevention and service efforts across the Commonwealth. In accomplishing its statutory mission, the Virginia Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence (OFV), funds local public and private nonprofit domestic violence programs that address the issue of domestic violence within their community and provide services to all people in that community who have experienced or been impacted by domestic violence. The OFV's primary goals are to support local domestic violence programs, to provide leadership and coordination within DSS on domestic violence as it relates to child and abuse and neglect and other DSS service areas, to educate local DSS agencies, community organizations and the general public on the effects of domestic violence, and to work collaboratively with the state domestic violence coalition and other state agencies. The OFV endeavors to provide consistent and reliable services through local service providers for victims and children in every locality of the Commonwealth.⁸¹

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

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

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

There are four funding sources for the Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program, representing both state and federal funds. Funds from the Victims of Crime Act, Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, and the Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program are pooled to provide a broad funding base for Virginia's local domestic violence programs. In 2010 and continuing into 2011, funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act also provided a source of funding, supporting new services in two localities.⁸²

In 2010, the OFV awarded \$7 million in grant and contract funding to 48 local domestic violence programs and to the statewide domestic violence coalition, the Action Alliance. In FY 2011, the OFV awarded \$7.2 million in grant and contract funding to 47 local domestic violence programs and to the Action Alliance.⁸³

Domestic Violence Services in Un-Served Communities

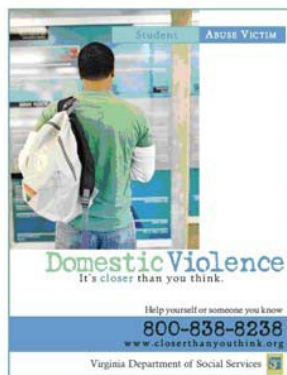
In 2010, the OFV identified seven localities in Virginia that, due to the closure of one program and a reduced service area for another, are no longer served by a local domestic violence program. A slight increase in federal funding and recouped funds from the closed program offered an opportunity to solicit proposals from the un-served localities. Funding awards to those localities will be made beginning in January 2011. The OFV will work with the new programs to ensure the sustainability of the new services to victims of domestic violence and their children.

State Planning

The OFV held a two-day DSS Domestic Violence State Planning Conference to develop funding priorities for future years. One hundred and twenty stakeholders attended, representing local domestic violence programs, local departments of social services, community action agencies, state agencies, the state domestic violence coalition, underserved populations, and faith based organizations. Through large and small group discussions, the stakeholders provided OFV with valuable information about their collaborations, challenges to providing services, needed tools and resources, and suggestions for the equitable distribution of funds. The OFV is continuing the planning process with a smaller State Planning Committee and will have a final DSS Domestic Violence State Plan for 2011.

Training, Education, Public Awareness and Prevention Efforts

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



*It's Closer Than You Think
Campaign Poster*

The OFV also continued promotion of the “Domestic Violence: It’s Closer Than You Think” public awareness campaign throughout 2010. This campaign sends the message to average bystanders that anyone can be a victim of abuse. Images representing six diverse individuals help the public broaden their views on who may be affected by domestic violence. Posters, flyers, and brochures were sent to domestic violence programs and community organizations throughout the Commonwealth. The electronic version of the campaign materials were made available to local domestic violence programs for their personalization. Additional information and resource materials for this campaign can be found online at: www.closerthanyouthink.org.

The OFV also coordinates the Domestic Violence Action Team (DVAT), a multi-disciplinary team representing DSS, the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), the Office of the Attorney General, the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, local domestic violence programs, and local departments of social services.

DVAT focuses on the statewide response to victims of domestic violence. In 2010, the DVAT committee on community based advocacy redirected their efforts to support the new VDH initiative, Project Connect, a grant project that will provide domestic violence training to home visiting professionals. DVAT continues to address the improvement of victim services by finding ways to improve collaboration. Current efforts are focused on domestic violence among TANF recipients.

Virginia Department of State Police⁸⁴

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

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

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

The Virginia Protective Order Registry

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

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

The Virginia Partnership Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protective Orders

VSP participates in the Virginia Partnership of the Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP), a collaborative effort of five state agencies and one non-profit organization.

With GEAP grant funding, VSP provides training and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth regarding protective order issues in domestic violence cases, including protective order issues related to VCIN and NCIC. VSP also audits local law enforcement agencies' protective order files to ensure that all protective orders are entered into and maintained in the Virginia Protective Order Registry and the NCIC's Protective Order File as accurately as possible. VSP works closely with the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia to ensure accurate and timely entry of protective order information into the systems by courts and law enforcement.

On average, there are more than 17,000 active protective orders on file each day in the Protective Order Registry. Prior to the GEAP grant in January 2006, only 44% of active protective orders had been served on the respondent. As of November 2010, 93% of all active protective orders had been served on the respondent.

The 2007-2009 cycle of funding for the Virginia GEAP Partnership ended in September 2010. In October 2010, the Virginia GEAP Partnership learned that it was awarded a new grant of \$800,000 by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice, for the 2010-2012 grant cycle. Through funding from the "Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women" Grant,⁸⁵ VSP will continue to provide training and technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies and to conduct protective order audits.

Virginia Poverty Law Center⁸⁶

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

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

strives to educate legislators about the impact of various protocols, procedures, and legislation on victims and their families.

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

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

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance⁸⁷

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

As a statewide coalition, or alliance, members include 46 domestic violence programs and 38 sexual assault crisis centers, allied organizations providing services to victims of domestic and sexual assault and concerned individuals. The Action Alliance provides more than 50 trainings each year for members and other community professionals. In addition, members benefit from the Action Alliance resource clearinghouse, including access to journals, media resources and special displays such as the Silent Witness and the Art of Surviving. For more information on Action Alliance projects and resources visit the web-site at www.vsdvalliance.org.

To accomplish its mission, the Action Alliance relies upon federal and state grant funding, membership fees, and private contributions. In 2009, the Action Alliance received 82% of its approximately \$2.3 million budget from federal and state grants and contracts, including funding from the Office on Violence Against Women, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Virginia Department of Health, and the Virginia Department of Social

Services. Approximately 18% of the Action Alliance’s funding was from private sources, including membership dues, fees, fundraising, and private contributions.⁸⁸

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline

Through a grant from the Virginia Department of Social Services, the Action Alliance operates the statewide Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline. The Hotline links thousands of survivors and professionals to the appropriate services in their communities. The Hotline provides crisis intervention services, referrals to community domestic and sexual violence resources, and information and resources for victims, families and individuals throughout the Commonwealth. The Hotline also ensures that each community in Virginia has the resources it needs to effectively respond to sexual and domestic violence and educates professionals, communities, and legislators on how to stop sexual and domestic violence from happening and how to help those who have been hurt by violence.

Public Policy and Legislative Initiatives

Public policy is a critical component of comprehensive and effective victim advocacy. The Action Alliance monitors the development and implementation of state and federal laws that affect victims of sexual and domestic violence, non-profits, and sexual and domestic violence programs. The Action Alliance also works collaboratively with state agencies including the Virginia Departments of Social Services, Criminal Justice Services, Health, and Housing and Community Development, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and others. The Action Alliance also holds an annual Legislative Advocacy Training Day and Lobby Day in order to inform members and elected representatives about legislation related to sexual and domestic violence.

The Art of Surviving

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

The Red Flag Campaign⁸⁹

THE RED FLAG CAMPAIGN

During 2009-2010, the Action Alliance continued to expand and strengthen its Red Flag Campaign to address dating violence and promote the prevention of dating violence on college campuses. A new series of posters (“Series B”) was developed this year and added to the Campaign in order to respond to requests from historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) for a wider diversity of models represented in the posters, and to keep



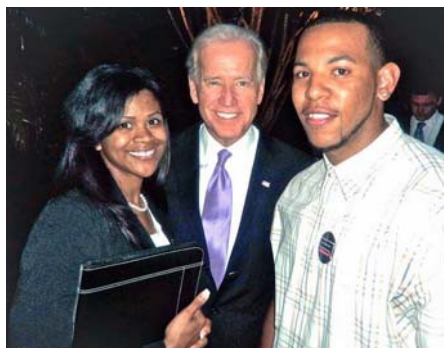
One of the new “Series B” posters launched this year as part of The Red Flag Campaign.

the campaign looking “fresh” on campuses that have coordinated The Red Flag Campaign for multiple years.

Following the tragic homicide of University of Virginia student Yeardley Love in May, 2010, Verizon Wireless and Verizon Foundation provided funding to expand The Red Flag Campaign package to every public, private, and community college in Virginia. These generous grants made it possible for 80 campuses in Virginia to receive Red Flag Campaign packages in August in time for launching the campaign during the Fall semester.

In addition to expanding to every college and university in Virginia, The Red Flag Campaign was honored nationally in several ways:

- January 2010: The Red Flag Campaign was featured as one of 24 case studies of “great nonprofit branding campaigns” in a new book, *Designing for the Greater Good* (Crescent Hill Books, January 2010).



Virginia State University students and Red Flag Campaign student coordinators Nichelle Broner (left) and Jordan Watson were among eight Virginia students invited to Vice President Biden’s residence in September.

- April 2010: The Campaign was highlighted as a case example for promoting community education in the National Sexual Violence Resource Center’s 2010 Sexual Assault Awareness Month campaign materials.
- September 2010: Eight students who coordinated Red Flag Campaigns on their campuses and Campaign staff were invited to Washington D.C. to meet with White House representatives to discuss efforts to address dating violence on college campuses and to attend a reception at Vice President Biden’s house in honor of the 16th anniversary of the passage of the Violence Against Women Act. The students represented Emory and Henry College, Virginia Tech, University of Mary Washington, Northern Virginia Community College, and Virginia State University.

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

Promising and Innovative Initiatives at the Local Level

The Attorney General's Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response

The Attorney General's Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response was launched in October 2008 by former Attorney General Bob McDonnell to recognize localities that have instituted promising or innovative practices in responding to domestic violence in their communities. This Program also encourages localities to develop and implement policies and practices to enhance their community response to domestic violence issues.

The Program grew out of the recognition that local inter-agency collaboration and public/private partnerships are essential elements in the response to domestic violence in our communities. In addition, a significant number of localities across the Commonwealth are developing innovative and exciting programs and practices to address the issue of domestic violence.

The Program is a collaborative effort of the Office of the Attorney General with several state agencies and non-profit organizations, including the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Virginia Department of State Police, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Virginia Poverty Law Center, and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. Verizon Wireless has also partnered with the Office of the Attorney General and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance to support this Program. Through its HopeLine program, Verizon Wireless provided \$10,000 to fund monetary awards to local domestic violence programs in the communities that are recognized through this Program.

To participate in and be recognized by the Program, eligible localities must meet certain mandatory and optional requirements ("Essential Elements" and "Optional Elements") in their community response to domestic violence. Localities are also given the opportunity to highlight innovative programs in their communities that address domestic violence.

Six localities were recognized by the Program in 2009 for their response to domestic violence: the Counties of Chesterfield, Fairfax, King George, Loudoun, and Tazewell, and the City of Richmond. An additional locality was recognized by the Program in 2010—Washington County. The following is a summary of Washington County's best and promising practices:

Washington County

Washington County has grown into a model for coordinated community response. The Washington County Coordinated Community Response Team, created in August 2008, is a team of representatives from a broad spectrum of local agencies and organizations, who work together to coordinate the local response to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Local prosecutors, law enforcement officers, court officials, domestic and sexual violence agencies, social services

agencies, community service boards, and medical professionals have formed an impressive partnership to address local policies, protocols, and services.

Members of the Coordinated Community Response Team have formed five sub-committees to focus on five specific areas of local need: the Expedited Court Docket Subcommittee, the Shared Community Referral Guide Subcommittee, the Training Subcommittee, the Underserved Populations Subcommittee, and the Leadership and Strategic Planning Subcommittee. These Subcommittees work to enhance the overall community response through research, communication, and training.

Washington County is also a model for active court involvement in local domestic violence efforts. Representatives from the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court (J&DR), actively participate in local coordination and training efforts. The active participation of the Chief Judge, the Chief Magistrate, and the Clerk of the J&DR Court is commendable.



Members of the Washington County Coordinated Community Response Team at a ceremony in October 2010 for the Attorney General's Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response. Pictured l-r: Leah Allison, D/V Community Team Coordinator, Abuse Alternatives, Inc., Sharon Reed, Victim Witness Advocate, Stephen Reed, D/V Detective, Washington County Sheriff's Office, Attorney General Cuccinelli, Kathy Johnson, Executive Director, Abuse Alternatives, Inc., Heather Howard, Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney for Washington County, and the Honorable Dennis Godfrey, Commonwealth's Attorney for Washington County.

Washington County has exhibited a commitment to keeping victims and their families safe through the existence of a strong local domestic violence program, Abuse Alternatives, Inc. The program provides much-needed shelter and advocacy services to victims and their families and works closely with local agencies to ensure victim safety. The program also promotes awareness of domestic violence through local community education and outreach efforts.

In addition, Washington County has implemented a number of other best or promising practices in the area of domestic violence:

- The existence of a certified Batterer Intervention Program;
- The creation of the Washington County/City of Bristol Family Violence Fatality Review Team to review the causes of domestic violence fatalities in Washington County and the City of Bristol and make recommendations to prevent future deaths and improve services to victims and their families;
- The active participation of local healthcare providers, hospitals, and public health representatives on the Washington County Coordinated Community Response Team;
- The implementation of a "no drop" policy for the prosecution of protective order violations;
- The use of a separate waiting room for children during court proceedings, furnished with child-friendly items and educational materials; and
- The child-focused services provided by the Child Advocacy Center of Bristol and Washington County to child victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

2010 Legislative Update

Domestic Violence and Protective Order Legislation

Extension of protective orders

HB 930 (Bell)/SB 468 (Howell)

Allows a petitioner who has obtained a protective order under § 16.1-279.1 (cases of family abuse) or § 19.2-152.10 (stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury) to obtain an extension of the order for a period of no more than two years to protect the health or safety of the petitioner and the petitioner's family and household members. **Effective July 1, 2010.**

- Prior to the expiration of an existing, final protective order, a petitioner may file a written motion requesting a hearing to extend the order. The hearing shall be given precedence on the docket.
- If the petitioner was a member of the respondent's family or household member at the time the initial protective order was issued, the court may extend the protective order for a period not longer than two years to protect the health and safety of the petitioner or persons who are family or household members of the petitioner at the time the request for the extension is made.
- There is no limit on the number of extensions that may be requested.

Protective orders: Coordination with other states

HB 931 (Bell)/SB 467 (Howell)

Requires the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, on an annual basis, to consult with the appropriate judicial authorities of adjacent states, and allows the Executive Secretary to consult with the appropriate judicial authorities of any other state, concerning the forms used in connection with the issuance of protective orders under the laws of the Commonwealth and the other states. The Executive Secretary shall, to the extent feasible under the laws of the Commonwealth, coordinate the contents of such protective order forms with other states in order to facilitate the enforcement of foreign protective orders in the Commonwealth and the enforcement of Virginia protective orders in other states. **Effective July 1, 2010.**

Attorney-issued summons; Protective orders

HB 458 (Herring)/SB 721 (Marsden)

Eliminates the prohibition on attorney-issued summons in protective order cases. **Effective July 1, 2010.**

Notes and References

¹ Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, October 18, 2010. Homicide data for 2009 is preliminary, as a number of these homicide events are still under investigation.

² Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, October 18, 2010. The *2009 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia* published by the Office of the Attorney General on December 31, 2009, contained 2008 data based upon the preliminary surveillance findings of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in August 2009. At that time, the data reflected that there were 128 family and intimate partner homicide events in 2008. Since publication of the 2009 Report, the 2008 data has been updated by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner as reflected in Figure 1.

³ Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, October 18, 2010.

⁴ The numbers for 2009 reflect preliminary findings as of October 18, 2010, as a number of these homicides still remain under investigation. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health.

⁵ The *2009 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia* published by the Office of the Attorney General on December 31, 2009, contained homicide data for 2008 based upon the preliminary surveillance findings of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in October 2009. At that time, 405 homicides were recorded for 2008, 128 of which were attributed to family and intimate partner violence. Since publication of the 2009 Report, the 2008 data has been updated by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner to reflect a total of 545 homicides in 2008, of which 149 were attributed to family and intimate partner violence.

⁶ Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide: A Ten-Year Review of Family and Intimate Partner Homicide in Virginia, 1999-2008*, 10 (2010).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* 42 (2010). For data purposes, “violent crime offenses” include murder/non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible sex offenses, and robbery, all involving the use or threat of force. “Family and household members” include spouse, “common law” spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandparent, grandchild, in-law, stepparent, stepchild, stepsibling, ex-spouse, or other family member. “Intimate partner” or “dating partner” includes a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship or homosexual relationship.

⁹ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* 25 (2010).

¹⁰ See Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2006* (2007); Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2007* (2008); Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2008* (2009), Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* (2010).

¹¹ Data from the Virginia State Police (December 2, 2010). Arrests for assault and battery against a family or household member include misdemeanor and felony arrests pursuant to Virginia Code § 18.2-57.2.

¹² Data from the Virginia State Police (December 2, 2010).

¹³ Stalking Resource Center, The National Center for Victims of Crime, *Stalking Fact Sheet*, www.ncvc.org (accessed October 29, 2010).

¹⁴ Stalking does not apply to “a law-enforcement officer, as defined in § 9.1-101, and acting in the performance of his official duties, and a registered private investigator, as defined in § 9.1-138, who is regulated in accordance with § 9.1-139 and acting in the course of his legitimate business.” Va. Code Ann. § 60.3(A).

¹⁵ Stalking Resource Center, The National Center for Victims of Crime, *Stalking Fact Sheet*, www.ncvc.org (accessed October 29, 2010) (citing Katrina Baum et al., *Stalking Victimization in the United States* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009)).

¹⁶ Data from the Virginia State Police (December 2, 2010). Of the 741 non convictions, 287 cases were dismissed, 364 were nolle prossed, and 90 resulted in a not guilty verdict.

¹⁷ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* 15 (2010).

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

¹⁹ *Id.* at 14.

²⁰ According to *Crime in Virginia*, for the rape of a male to be included in the crime statistics, there must be at least one female offender. See Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* 16 (2010) (“For a classification of ‘male rape’ to exist, there must be at least one female offender.”)

²¹ Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2009* 14 (2010).

²² *Id.* at 64-67.

²³ *Id.* at 64-65.

²⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Selected Findings, Female Victims of Violence, 2008 2* (2009). For purposes of reporting national victimization statistics, the U.S. Department of Justice defines intimate partner violence as “victimization committed by spouses or ex-spouses, boyfriends or girlfriends, and ex-boyfriends or ex-girlfriends.”

²⁵ *Id.* at 6.

²⁶ See Michael R. Rand, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), Criminal Victimization, 2008* (2009) <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1975> (accessed November 3, 2010). Of the violent offenses measured by the NCVS, incidents of rape and sexual assault were reported to the police in only 41.4% of cases in 2008. See also Michael R. Rand, Jennifer Truman, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), Criminal Victimization, 2009* (2010) <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2217> (accessed November 3, 2010).

²⁷ Division of Injury and Violence Prevention, Virginia Department of Health, *Sexual Violence: Virginia BRFSS Fact Sheet 2005-2007* (2009).

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *2007 Domestic Violence Services in Virginia* (2008).

³² Va. Code §§ 16.1-253.4, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-279.1, 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, 19.2-152.10.

³³ Information provided by the Virginia State Police.

³⁴ E-Magistrate reporting data provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

³⁵ Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia. The data for preliminary and final protective orders includes family abuse and stalking/sexual battery/serious bodily injury protective orders.

³⁶ See Va. Code Ann. §§ 16.1-253.2, 18.2-60.4.

³⁷ See Va. Code § 18.2-60.4.

³⁸ Number of protective order violation arrests does not include arrests for violation of stalking/serious bodily injury/sexual battery protective orders. There were 135 arrests and 51 convictions for violations of such orders. Data from the Virginia State Police (December 2, 2010).

³⁹ Data from the Virginia State Police (December 2, 2010).

⁴⁰ Data from the Virginia State Police (December 2, 2010). As of July 1, 1997, Virginia Code § 19.2-81.3 requires law enforcement officers to arrest for violations of family abuse and stalking protective orders where probable cause exists to believe a violation has occurred. Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-81.3.

⁴¹ Information from the Virginia State Police (November 29, 2010).

⁴² Information provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.

⁴³ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VADATA Domestic Violence Services Report 2009* (2010).

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VADATA Sexual Assault Services Report 2009* (2010).

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ Information provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

⁵¹ Information provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

⁵² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*, 3 (2003).

⁵³ *Id.* at 2, 43.

⁵⁴ National Network to End Domestic Violence, *Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Fact Sheet* (2010), available at www.nnedv.org/docs/Stats/NNEDV_DVSA_factsheet2010.pdf (accessed November 2, 2010).

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ Division of Injury and Violence Prevention, Office of Family Health Services, Virginia Department of Health, *Intimate Partner Violence, BRFSS Fact Sheet, 2005-2007* (2009).

⁵⁷ Division of Injury and Violence Prevention, Office of Family Health Services, Virginia Department of Health, *Sexual Violence, BRFSS Fact Sheet, 2005-2007* (2009).

⁵⁸ Division of Injury and Violence Prevention, Office of Family Health Services, Virginia Department of Health, *Intimate Partner Violence Health Care Provider Survey, Virginia 2009*, 3 (2010), available at <http://www.vahealth.org/injury/projectradarva/documents/2010/pdf/IPVprovidersurvey2009final.pdf>.

⁵⁹ *Id.* at 3-4, 8-9, 49.

⁶⁰ Funding information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Social Services, the Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Division of Injury and Violence Prevention, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Family and Children's Trust Fund (FACT).

⁶¹ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Working Together for Peace and Justice, 2007 Annual Report* (2007).

⁶² Revenue information for 2010 was not available as of the filing of this Report.

⁶³ Revenue information for 2010 will not be available until after processing of 2010 income tax returns in 2011.

⁶⁴ The Powhatan Department of Social Services received funding for a new domestic violence program to provide services to victims in Powhatan County. The James House, an existing domestic and sexual violence program, received funding for additional outreach to the underserved Counties of Prince George and Dinwiddie.

⁶⁵ CASC received V-STOP funding in the amount of \$30,965.00 each year for CY 2008 and 2009. The award for CY 2010 and 2011 was \$34,345.00 each year.

⁶⁶ The Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders, referred to herein as "GEAP," was renamed by the Office on Violence Against Women, United States Department of Justice, to the "Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women" grant. While the name of the grant has changed, the grant purpose has not changed.

⁶⁷ Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.

⁶⁸ Information provided by the Family and Children's Trust Fund. Additional information available at: <http://www.fact.state.va.us/>.

⁶⁹ See Virginia Code §§ 63.2-2101, -2102.

⁷⁰ Information provided by the Virginia Center on Aging, Virginia Commonwealth University.

⁷¹ Information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

⁷² The STOP Program was initially authorized under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and reauthorized and amended by the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 and, most recently, by the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Act of 2005.

⁷³ Data for 2009 and 2010 STOP funded programs has not been released by the Office on Violence Against Women as of the date of compilation of this Report.

⁷⁴ Information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Division of Prevention and Health Promotion, Injury and Violence Prevention Program.

⁷⁵ The Injury and Violence Prevention Program in the Division of Prevention and Health Promotion was formerly known as the Division of Injury and Violence Prevention.

⁷⁶ Information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

⁷⁷ Family homicide victims were killed by individuals related to them biologically or by marriage who are not intimate partners or caregivers. Intimate partner homicide victims were killed by one of the following: spouse (married or separated); former spouse; current or former boyfriend, girlfriend, or same-sex partner; or dating partner. This group also includes homicides in which one of the parties has pursued a relationship or perceived that they had a relationship with the other, where at least one of the following was historically noted: rejection, threats, harassment, stalking, possessiveness, or issuance of a protective order.

⁷⁸ The Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders, referred to herein as "GEAP," was renamed by the Office on Violence Against Women, United States Department of Justice, to the "Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women" grant. While the name of the grant has changed, the grant purpose has not changed.

⁷⁹ Information from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

⁸⁰ Information provided by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence.

⁸¹ See Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence, *2007 Annual Report* (2008).

⁸² The Powhatan Department of Social Services received funding for a new domestic violence program to provide services to victims in Powhatan County. The James House, an existing domestic and sexual violence program, received funding for additional outreach to the underserved Counties of Prince George and Dinwiddie.

⁸³ The 49 local programs received awards ranging from \$19,800 to \$223,085; the statewide coalition (the Virginia and Sexual Violence Action Alliance) received awards totaling \$626,087.

⁸⁴ Information provided by the Virginia Department of State Police.

⁸⁵ The Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders, referred to herein as “GEAP,” was renamed by the Office on Violence Against Women, United States Department of Justice, to the “Community Defined Solutions to Violence Against Women” grant. While the name of the grant has changed, the grant purpose has not changed.

⁸⁶ Information provided by the Virginia Poverty Law Center.

⁸⁷ Information provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.

⁸⁸ Information provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.

⁸⁹ *Id.*

Appendix A – Additional Data

Table A-1: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Violations of Protective Orders, 2003-2009

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

Table A-2: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Violations of Protective Orders (Third or Subsequent Offense Within 20 Years), 2004-2009

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

Table A-3: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Assault and Battery Against Family or Household Member, 2003-2009

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

Table A-4: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Assault and Battery Against Family/Household Member, 2003-2009

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

Table A-5: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Stalking, 2003-2009

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

Table A-6: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Felony Stalking (Third or Subsequent Offense Within 5 Years), 2003-2009

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

Table A-7: Arrests and Case Dispositions for Misdemeanor Violation of Stalking Protective Order, 2003-2009

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

Data provided by the Virginia State Police (December 2, 2010)

*2003 data not provided for felony violations of protective orders

Table A-8: Number of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advocacy Services Provided to Adults by Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, 2009

	Domestic Violence Services		Sexual Assault Services	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Gender				
Female	11,993	93.5%	3,972	90.9%
Male	827	6.4%	440	9.0%
Transgender	3	0.02%	6	0.1%
Total	12,823		4,418	
Age				
18-29	4,633	36.1%	1,740	38.5%
30-39	4,001	31.2%	1,171	28.4%
40-49	2,740	21.4%	992	22.6%
50-59	1,081	8.4%	403	7.9%
60+	368	2.9%	112	2.6%
Total	12,823		4,418	
Race/Ethnicity				
African American/Black	3,444	26.7%	908	20.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	278	2.2%	74	1.7%
Caucasian	8,090	62.7%	3,139	69.6%
Native American/Native Alaskan	39	0.3%	25	0.5%
Other	1,055	8.2%	309	7.7%
Total*	12,906		4,455	

Source: *VAdata Domestic Violence Services Report, 2009*, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2010); *VAdata Sexual Assault Services Report, 2009*, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2010).

*Some victims self-identified with multiple races/ethnicities

Table A-9: Number of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advocacy Services Provided to Children by Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, 2009

	Domestic Violence Services		Sexual Assault Services	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Gender				
Female	2,261	54.1%	1,486	80.6%
Male	1,914	45.8%	356	19.3%
Transgender	3	0.1%	1	0.1%
Total	4,178		1,843	
Age				
0-4	1,426	34.1%	263	14.3%
5-12	1,873	44.8%	675	36.6%
13-18	880	21.1%	905	49.1%
Total	4,178		1,843	
Race/Ethnicity				
African American/Black	1,549	35.3%	423	22.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	64	1.5%	19	1.0%
Caucasian	2,214	50.4%	1,252	66.2%
Native American/Native Alaskan	19	0.4%	14	0.7%
Other	545	12.4%	182	9.6%
Total*	4,391		1,890	

Source: VAdata Domestic Violence Services Report, 2009, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2010); VAdata Sexual Assault Services Report, 2009, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2010).

*Some victims self-identified with multiple races/ethnicities

Table A-10: Funding Sources and Administering Agencies

Funding Source	Administering Agencies
Federal Sources	
Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	Department of Criminal Justice Services, Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund
Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA)	Department of Social Services
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)	Department of Criminal Justice Services, Department of Social Services, Department of Health, Virginia Center on Aging, Virginia Commonwealth University
Public Health Service Act (PHSA)	Department of Criminal Justice Services
Preventative Health and Health Services Block Grant (PHHS)	Department of Health
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant (MCH)	Department of Health
Byrne Memorial Grant (BYRNE)	Department of Criminal Justice Services
Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)	Department of Housing and Community Development
State Sources	
Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program (VFVPP)	Department of Social Services
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Department of Social Services
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF)	Department of Criminal Justice Services
Virginia Crime Victim-Witness Fund (VWF)	Department of Criminal Justice Services
State Shelter Grant (SSG)	Department of Housing and Community Development
Child Services Coordinator Grant (CSCG)	Department of Housing and Community Development
Kids First License Plates	Family and Children's Trust Fund (FACT)
Virginia Income Tax Refund Donation	Family and Children's Trust Fund (FACT)
General Funds (GF)	All Agencies

Appendix B

State Agencies and Organizations

Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council

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

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

801 E. Main Street, 15th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 726-7604
www.fact.state.va.us

Office of the Attorney General

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

Supreme Court of Virginia

Office of the Executive Secretary

100 North 9th Street, 3rd Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-6455
www.courts.state.va.us

Virginia Center on Aging

Virginia Commonwealth University

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

Virginia Department for the Aging

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

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services

1220 Bank Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-3921
www.dbhds.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Corrections, Community Corrections

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

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

1100 Bank Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-4000
www.dcjs.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Health Division of Injury and Violence Prevention

109 Governor Street, 8th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 864-7732
Injury Hotline: 1-800-732-8333
www.vahealth.org/civp

Virginia Department of Health Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

400 East Jackson Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-3174
www.vdh.virginia.gov/medexam

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development

600 E. Main Street, Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 371-7000
www.dhcd.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of Social Services Office on Family Violence

801 E. Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 726-7000
www.dss.virginia.gov

Virginia Department of State Police

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

Virginia Poverty Law Center

700 East Franklin Street
Suite 14T1
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 782-9430
www.vplc.org

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance

5008 Monument Ave, Suite A
Richmond, VA 23230
(804) 377-0335
www.vsdvalliance.org

Appendix C

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Crisis Programs by Locality

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

Accomack County

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

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

Albemarle County

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

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

Alexandria

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

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

Allegheny County

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

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

Amherst County

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

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

Appomattox County

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

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

Arlington County

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

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

Augusta County

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

Bath County

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

Bedford County

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

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

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

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

Bland County

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

Botetourt County

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

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

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

Bristol

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

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

Brunswick County

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

Buchanan County

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

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

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

Buena Vista

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

Campbell County

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

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

Caroline County

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

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

Carroll County

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

Charles City County

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

Charlotte County

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

Charlottesville

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

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

Chesapeake

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

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

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

Chesterfield County

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

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

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

Clarke County

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

Clifton Forge

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

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

Covington

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

Craig County

Sexual Assault Response and Awareness
611 McDowell Avenue NW
Roanoke, VA 24016
540-345-7273
sara@brbh.org

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

Culpeper County

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

Sexual Assault Victim's Volunteer Initiative (SAVVI)
Warrenton
888-547-2884 (888-54-SAVVI)

Danville

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

Emporia

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

Essex County

[Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.](#)
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
haven@sylvaninfo.net

Fairfax

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

Fairfax County

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

Falls Church

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

Fauquier County

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

Sexual Assault Victim's Volunteer Initiative (SAVVI)
Warrenton
888-547-2884 (888-54-SAVVI)

Floyd County

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

Fluvanna County

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

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

Franklin

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

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

Franklin County

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

Frederick County

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

Fredericksburg

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

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

Front Royal

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

Galax

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

Giles County

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

Gloucester County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
laurelshelterinc@verizon.net

Goochland County

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

Grayson County

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

Greene County

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

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

Greensville County

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

Hampton

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

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

Hanover County

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

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

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

Harrisonburg

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

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

Henrico County

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

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

Henry County

Citizens Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 352
Martinsville, VA 24114-0352
276-632-8701
mail@CAFV.Info

Hopewell

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

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

Isle of Wight County

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

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

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

James City County

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

King and Queen County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
laurelshelterinc@verizon.net

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

King George County

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

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

King William County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
laurelshelterinc@verizon.net

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

Lancaster County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
haven@sylvaninfo.net

Lee County

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

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

Leesburg

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

Lexington

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

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

Loudoun County

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

Louisa County

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

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

Lunenburg County

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

Lynchburg

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

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

Madison County

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

Sexual Assault Victim's Volunteer Initiative (SAVVI)
Warrenton
888-547-2884 (SAVVI)

Manassas

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

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

Manassas Park

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

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

Martinsville

Citizens Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 352
Martinsville, VA 24114-0352
276-632-8701
mail@CAFV.info

Mathews County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
laurelshelterinc@verizon.net

Mecklenburg County

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

Middlesex County

Laurel Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 23
Gloucester, VA 23061-0023
804-694-5890
laurelshelterinc@verizon.net

Montgomery County

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

Nelson County

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

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

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

New Kent County

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

Newport News

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

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

Norfolk

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

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

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

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

Northampton County

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

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

Northumberland County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
haven@sylvaninfo.net

Norton

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

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

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

Nottoway County

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

Onancock

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

Orange County

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

Sexual Assault Victim's Volunteer Initiative (SAVVI)
Warrenton
888-547-2884 (SAVVI)

Page County

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

Patrick County

Citizens Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 352
Martinsville, VA 24114-0352
276-632-8701
mail@CAFV.Info

Petersburg

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

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

Pittsylvania County

YWCA of Central Virginia

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

Poquoson

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

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

Portsmouth

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

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

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

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

Powhatan County

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

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

Prince Edward County

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

Prince William County

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

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

Pulaski County

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

Radford

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

Rappahannock County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA 22701-0402
Toll Free: 800-825-8876
<http://www.safejourneys.org/>
Sexual Assault Victim's Volunteer Initiative (SAVVI)
Warrenton
888-547-2884 (888-54-SAVVI)

Richmond

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

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

Richmond County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
haven@sylvaninfo.net

Roanoke

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

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

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

Roanoke County

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

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

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

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

Rockbridge County

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

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

Rockingham County

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

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

Rocky Mount

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

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

Russell County

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

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

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

Salem

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

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

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

Scott County

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

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

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

Shenandoah

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

Shenandoah County

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

Smithfield

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

Smyth County

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

Southampton County

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

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

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

Spotsylvania County

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

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

Stafford County

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

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

Stanley

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

Staunton

[New Directions Center, Inc.](http://www.newdirectionscenter.com/)
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
<http://www.newdirectionscenter.com/>

Suffolk

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

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

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

Surry County

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

Sussex County

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

Tazewell County

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

Troutville

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

Vienna

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

Vinton

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

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

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

Virginia Beach

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

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

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

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

Warren County

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

Warrenton

Sexual Assault Victim's Volunteer Initiative (SAVVI)
Warrenton
888-547-2884 (888-54-SAVVI)

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

Washington County

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

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

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

Waynesboro

[New Directions Center, Inc.](http://www.newdirectionscenter.com/)
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
<http://www.newdirectionscenter.com/>

Westmoreland County

Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 1267
Warsaw, VA 22572-0713
800-224-2836
haven@sylvaninfo.net

Williamsburg

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

Winchester

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

Wise County

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

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

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

Woodbridge

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

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

Wythe County

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

York County

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

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

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

(Source- Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance)

Appendix D

Certified Batterer Intervention Programs

ACTS/Turning Points/Men's Program

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

Arlington County Department of Human Services

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

Blue Ridge Counseling Services

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

Blue Ridge Counseling, LLC

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

Change in Action

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

Clinical Associates of Olde Towne

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

Commonwealth Catholic Charities

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

Domestic Violence Interventions, LLC

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

Fairfax County Office of Women & Domestic and Sexual Violence Services

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

Family Focus Counseling Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E

Local Fatality Review Teams

Chesterfield County Intimate Partner & Family Violence Fatality Review Team

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

Colonial Area Family and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team

(James City County, Poquoson, Williamsburg,
York County)
For more information contact:
Lt. Penny Diggs
York-Poquoson Sheriff's Office
diggsp@yorkcounty.gov
Randy Walton
Colonial Services Board
rwalton@colonialcsb.org

Fairfax County Domestic Violence Fatality Review

For more information contact:
Seema Zeya
Domestic Violence Coordinator
Fairfax County
(703) 324-7472
Seema.Zeya@fairfaxcounty.gov

Four Rivers Regional Fatality Review Partnership

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

Hampton Family Violence Fatality Review Team

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

Henrico County Family Violence Fatality Review Team

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

Lynchburg City Family Violence Fatality Review Team

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

Monticello Area Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

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

Newport News Fatality and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:
Syntheia N. Newby
Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney -
Victim/Witness
(757) 926-7257
snewby@nngov.com

Norfolk Family Violence Fatality Review Team

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

Northern Neck/Essex Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

(Counties of Essex, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland)
For more information contact:
Marcie Lawhead
Special Agent, Virginia State Police
(804) 553-3539
vafinest1@gmail.com

Pulaski County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

For more information contact:
Mary Beth Pulsifer
Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley
(540) 639-9592
communityoutreach@wrcnr.org

City of Richmond Child and Family Violence Fatality Review Team

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

Roanoke Valley Regional Family and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team

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

Washington/Bristol Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

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

From the Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (October 1, 2010).

Appendix F

Additional Resources

State Resources

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

**Virginia Association of
Community Services Boards**
www.vacsb.org

**Virginia Batterer Intervention Program
Certification Board**
www.vabipboard.org

**Virginia Community Criminal Justice
Association**
www.vccja.org

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

Virginia Legal Aid Society
www.vlas.org

Virginia Poverty Law Center
www.vplc.org

National Resources

**American Bar Association
Commission on Domestic Violence**
(312) 988-5522
www.abanet.org/domviol/home.html

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

Family Violence Prevention Fund
(888) 792-2873
(415) 252-8089
<http://endabuse.org/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Hotlines

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

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

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

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

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