Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia

2009 ANNUAL REPORT

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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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To the Chairs of the Senate and House Courts of Justice Committees, Virginia Crime Commission, and to Members of the General Assembly:

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 Annual Report highlights various initiatives throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia, including public awareness campaigns, training activities, and other statewide efforts to combat domestic and sexual violence. The Report offers an overview of grant programs and services available to domestic violence and sexual assault victims in the Commonwealth, as well as the major funding sources for those programs and services.

The Report uses current statewide data and other information to shed light on these critical issues that impact the criminal justice system. The Report makes specific recommendations to guide continued and future efforts to reduce and prevent domestic and sexual violence in Virginia and to make our communities safer. The Report also includes contact information for national, state, and local agencies and programs involved in these efforts.

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,

William C. Mims

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Attorney General's Message

Domestic and sexual violence often occur behind closed doors. Thousands of Virginians are victims of domestic and sexual violence each year, yet many of these crimes go unreported. These crimes have profound consequences not only for their victims, but also for our families, schools, workplaces, and communities.

Victims of domestic and sexual violence should not suffer in silence. We must all work together to bring hope and provide assistance to victims and to hold offenders accountable. Collaboration is essential 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.

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 strides these agencies have made over the past year as well as some recommendations for the future as we continue to combat domestic and sexual violence. Together, we can bring hope and assistance to victims of these devastating crimes.

William C. Mims

Only a limited number of copies of the Annual Report have been printed for distribution. Electronic copies of the Report can be downloaded from the Office of the Attorney General's website at www.vaag.com.

Executive Summary

This year was a year of challenges, not only for budgets and programs devoted to combating domestic and sexual violence, but more directly for Virginia's residents and families who continued to face the issues of domestic and sexual violence in their homes and in their communities.

In 2008, there were more than 58,000 calls to domestic and sexual violence hotlines across the state.[1] At least 128 men, women, and children lost their lives to domestic violence.[2] A total of 5,263 adults and children received 182,997 nights of emergency or temporary shelter due to domestic violence; however, 1,437 families requesting shelter services were turned away due to lack of shelter space.[3] At the same time, federal grant funding fluctuated and state funding sources tightened, creating unpredictable and constrained budgets for state and local programs.

Despite facing challenges with their budgets and resources, agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth continued their efforts to address domestic and sexual violence in 2009.

The Virginia General Assembly enacted important legislation to assist victims of sexual and domestic violence. Among the significant changes to Virginia law were: expanding the authority of judges and magistrates to issue protective orders to victims of sexual battery and aggravated sexual battery (HB 1842); providing for the issuance of protective orders when a respondent is to be or has been released from incarceration for certain crimes (HB 1857); clarifying the expiration time of protective orders (SB 1439); and requiring local Commonwealth's Attorneys to coordinate the establishment of multidisciplinary sexual assault response teams in each political subdivision (HB 2400).

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.

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. From this data, a number of recommendations were developed to address the prevention of and response to domestic violence, including recommendations from the Fatal Domestic Violence Workgroup at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, as well as some of the recommendations included in this Report.

State and local agencies continued to work collaboratively to improve the response to domestic and sexual violence at all levels. 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 September and October 2009, the GEAP partnership sponsored a statewide conference on domestic violence, bringing together more than 225 participants and presenters to learn about the importance of community collaboration in the fight against domestic and sexual violence.

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. Six localities were recognized for their response to domestic violence: the Counties of Chesterfield, Fairfax, King George, Loudoun, and Tazewell, and the City of Richmond. In addition to recognition for its collaborative efforts and innovative initiatives, each locality received a $1,000 check from the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program for its local domestic violence program.

In addition, the Virginia Center on Aging (VCoA) brought together a multidisciplinary committee of agencies to

Attorney General Mims speaks at the "Policy, Practice, Partnership" statewide domestic violence conference sponsored by the Virginia Partnership of the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protective Orders (GEAP) in October 2009.

develop and deliver a training curriculum for law enforcement officers on responding to elder abuse cases, recognizing that family and domestic abuse does not happen only to those under the age of 50. More than 95 law enforcement officers and 15 allied professionals received training to enhance identification and investigation of these cases.

Finally, the 2008 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 2009. Agencies worked together to improve data collection in domestic violence cases, particularly data collection related to protective orders. Agencies also continued their efforts to bring attention to the issues of services for children exposed to domestic violence, education on and enforcement of federal and state firearms laws related to domestic violence, 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. This year's Report contains additional recommendations to guide continued and future efforts.

In 2009, we faced unprecedented economic and funding challenges, and will continue to do so for some time. In light of the challenges faced by all levels of government, we must find innovative ways of addressing the needs of victims, families, and communities touched by domestic and sexual violence. As we enter 2010, 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.

Attorney General Mims and Ruth Micklem, Co-Director of the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, present a box of used cell phones to Mike Maiorana, Regional President of Verizon Wireless, for the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program.

Corie Tillman Wolf, Statewide Facilitator for Victims of Domestic Violence, receives a Community Impact Award from the Tri-Cities Regional Domestic Violence Task Force at an event in Prince George County. The Award was presented by Delegate Rosalyn Dance (left). Also pictured: Phyllis Cheely (center) and Jane Clayborne (right). Photo: John Rooney, Jr.

Melissa Roberson (right), Domestic Violence Initiatives Coordinator at the Office of the Attorney General, pictured here with Stacy Vecchietti (center) from Safe Harbor Shelter, and Chief Anne Richardson of the Rappahannock Tribe (left), provides domestic violence resources to Native American women at a Pow Wow for the Chickahominy Tribe in 2009.

[1] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VAdata Domestic Violence Program Report 2009* (2009).
[2] 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 August 26, 2009. This number may change, however, as some cases from 2008 remain under investigation.
[3] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VAdata Domestic Violence Program Report 2009* (2009).

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. These crimes present a challenge for multiple disciplines, particularly during lean economic times when already-strained resources are stretched thin.

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.

- **1 in 3** homicides in Virginia resulted from domestic violence.
- **1 in 10** victims of domestic violence homicide were temporarily impaired or permanently disabled at the time of the homicide.
- **3 in 5** domestic violence homicides were committed with firearms.
- **1 in 4** domestic violence homicides were committed in the presence of children.

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.

Under 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."[4]

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.[5] 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.[6]

Domestic and Sexual Violence Offenses

The ultimate tragedy in any family or community is the occurrence of an untimely or avoidable death. From 1999-2008, a total of 1,360 people in Virginia lost their lives to domestic and dating violence.[7]

In 2007 alone, there were 126 domestic and dating violence-related homicides. The majority of these homicides (n=93, 73.8%) resulted from violence between or related to intimate partners – spouses, former spouses, current or former boyfriends, girlfriends, or same-sex partners, or dating partners.[8] Deaths from family and intimate partner violence represented 28.6% of the total homicides in 2007.[9]

Domestic violence homicide rates were similar for female and male victims (1.6 and 1.7 respectively).[10] Of the 126 homicide victims identified, 48.4% were females and 51.5% were males.[11] Five homicide victims were involved in same-sex intimate partner relationships.[12]

In addition, fatal domestic violence impacted all races and age groups. Black men encountered the highest rate of family and intimate partner homicides – black men were five times more likely to be victims than white men. Hispanic women were homicide victims at almost three times the rate of white women. Infants were most often the victims of domestic violence homicide, followed by persons in the 25-34 and 35-44 age groups.[13] (Appendix A)

Homicide events occurred in other vulnerable populations. One in ten victims (10.3%) were temporarily impaired or permanently disabled at the time of the homicide. Half of these victims were 55 years of age or older.[14]

Gun violence played a significant role in domestic violence homicides in 2007. More than half (59.5%) of all family and intimate partner homicides were committed with firearms. (Table 1)

TABLE 1: Means of Inflicting Fatal Injury in Domestic Violence Homicides, 2007 (n=126)[15]

Means of Inflicting Fatal Injury	Number	Percentage
Firearm	75	59.5
Sharp Instrument	22	17.5
Personal Weapon	10	7.9
Blunt Instrument	9	7.1
Strangulation or Choking	5	4.0
Motor Vehicle	2	1.6
Other	8	6.4
Unknown	1	0.8

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Virginia, 2007 (2009).

As with most domestic violence incidents, the vast majority of domestic violence-related homicides occurred in residences (81.5%). More alarmingly, a child was present during one in four (24.6%) of these homicide events. According to data collected by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, a total of 60 children were present during domestic violence homicide events in 2007. 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 2)

TABLE 2: Children Exposed to Domestic Violence Homicides, 2007[16]

	Number of Children
Saw the homicide	24
Heard the injury inflicted	17
Found the homicide victim	11
Other	6
Attacked by the perpetrator and survived	2
Total	60

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

Based upon preliminary analysis of homicide data for 2008, there were at least 128 domestic violence homicides involving family or intimate partner violence. Accordingly, deaths from domestic violence represent roughly 32% of the total homicides in 2008.[17] As investigation continues in many of these cases, the total number of domestic violence-related homicides in 2008 may change.[18]

In its ongoing surveillance of domestic violence homicides, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner recently published data on family and intimate partner homicides that occurred in Virginia from 1999 to 2007. From 1999-2007, the percentage of domestic violence-related homicides remained relatively consistent: roughly one in three homicides was attributable to family and intimate partner violence.[19]

Data specific to *intimate partner* (spouse, former spouse, current or former boy/girlfriend, or same sex boy/girlfriend) homicides revealed a number of important trends. Of the 575 intimate partner homicides during this nine-year period:

- Three out of four victims were female (75.3%).
- Three out of four alleged offenders were male (76.0%).
- Spouses were the alleged offenders in 40.3% cases and current boy/girlfriends were the alleged offenders in 38.4% of cases.

What leads to fatal domestic violence?

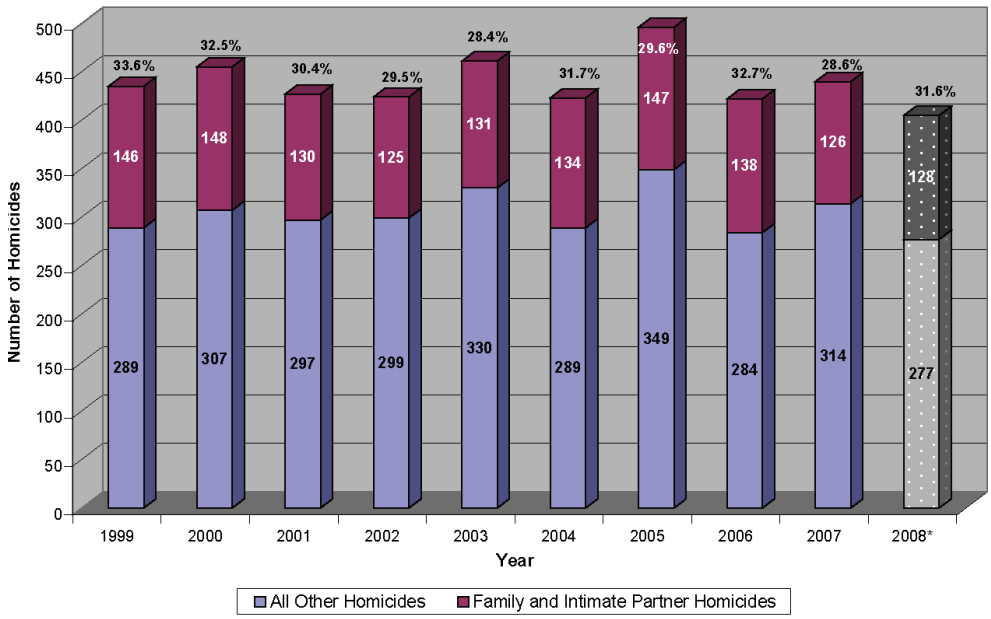
In 88.2% of the 2007 adult intimate partner homicide cases (n=45), information was available regarding the precipitating factors that lead to or contributed to the homicide event. The most commonly reported precipitating factor was the termination or break-up of a relationship (35.3%), followed by arguments over unspecified issues (26.5%), arguments over property (11.8%), and the existence of a new intimate partner or the perception of a new partner (11.8%).

Specific risk factors were also identified in these cases:

- In 57.8% of these cases, termination of the intimate relationship had been initiated by either the victim or perpetrator prior to the homicide event.
- More than half of all victims (51.0%) had discussed the violence or threat of violence with a third party prior to the homicide.
- A history of physical abuse between the intimate partners was noted in 40.0% of the cases.
- Almost one in four cases (22.2%) had a history of prior calls to the police for domestic violence.
- In 21.6% of the cases, homicide victims had civil court involvement with their intimate partner, including proceedings for divorce, child custody and/or visitation, child support, and protective orders.
- In 17.6% of the cases, one or both intimate partners sought a protective order against the other partner prior to the homicide. In 9.8% of the cases, an active protective order was in effect at the time of the homicide.

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Virginia, 2007* (2009).

Figure 1: Relationship of Family and Intimate Partner Homicides to Total Homicides, 1999-2008



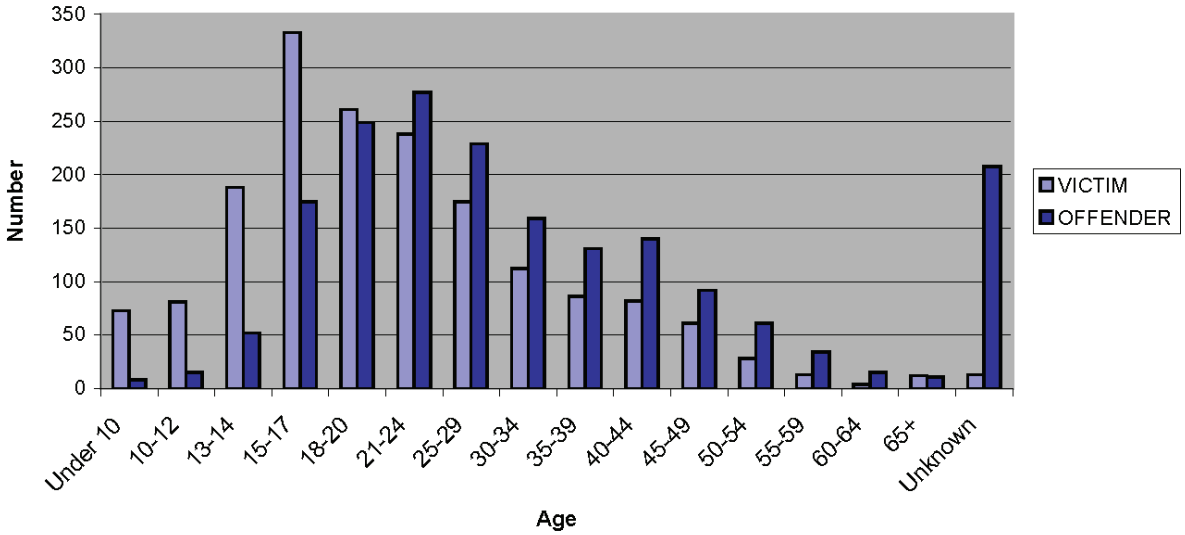
- A firearm was used to inflict the fatal injury in almost 62% of cases.
- More than one out of every four cases (27.5%) was a homicide-suicide event. [20]

Domestic violence results in other violent crimes, including aggravated assault and forcible sex offenses. In 2008, approximately 13.2% of 21,811 violent crimes committed in Virginia and reported to law enforcement agencies were committed against family members or intimate dating partners.[21]

Of the violent crimes reported, there were 9,027 aggravated assault offenses, with 10,436 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, 19.2% were committed against family members or dating partners.[22] The overall proportion of domestic violence-related aggravated assaults has remained relatively consistent on a yearly basis.[23]

The total number of violent crimes reported in 2008 also includes 4,954 forcible sex offenses involving 5,259 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, 86% were female.[24] Nearly two-thirds (61.6%) of reported victims, both male and female,

Figure 2: Forcible Rape - Victims and Offenders by Age, 2008



were under the age of eighteen.[25] Approximately 1,590, or 30.2%, of the forcible sex offenses involved offenses committed against family members or intimate dating partners.[26]

Of the forcible sex offenses reported by law enforcement agencies in 2008, 1,738 were forcible rapes that resulted in 1,760 victims. Approximately two in five (38.4%) of the forcible rapes reported were committed against male and female victims under the age of 18. Another 28.4% were committed against females between the ages of 18 and 24. As shown in Figure 2, the majority of offenders (40.6%) were between the ages of 18 and 29.

The majority of forcible sex offenses (72.3%) were committed by perpetrators known by or acquainted with

Figure 3: Relationship of Forcible Sex Offense Victims to Offenders, 2008

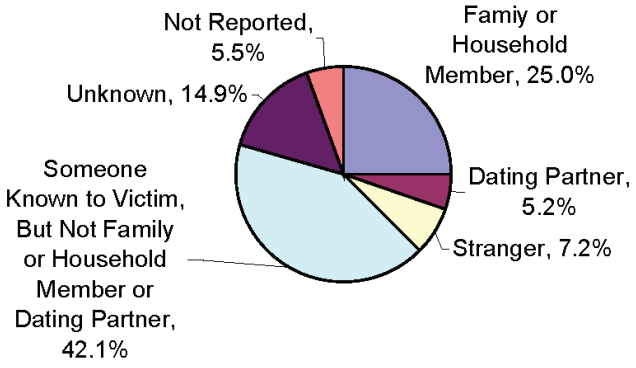


TABLE 3: Number of Forcible Sex Offenses – Most Reported Locations of Offense, 2008

Location	Forcible Rape (n=1,738)	Forcible Sodomy (n=543)	Sexual Assault w/ Object (n=325)	Forcible Fondling (n=2,348)
Residence/Home	1259	393	227	1561
School/College	39	12	21	177
Highway/Road/Alley	80	23	17	123
Hotel/Motel	79	15	4	43
Field/Woods	75	22	2	39
Parking Lot/Garage	49	11	12	40
Government/Public Building	3	6	2	36
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	10	4	5	21

Source: Virginia State Police, Crime in Virginia, 2008 (2009).

the victim, including a substantial percentage of offenses committed by family or household members or dating partners (30.2%). Of the remaining offenses reported, 20.4% were committed by unknown/unreported assailants and 7.2% were committed by strangers.[27] (Figure 3)

In addition, the majority of forcible sex offenses reported in 2008 occurred in a residence or home (69.4%). (Table 3) The majority of forcible sex offenses continue to be committed by familiar individuals in familiar surroundings.

There were 1,449 arrests in 2008 for sexual offenses including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape.[28] Despite the trauma to individuals and families associated with these types of offenses, these arrests represented only 0.4% of all recorded arrests by law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth. Arrests of juveniles accounted for 18.2% of the arrests.[29]

- **1 in 10 Virginians report experiencing rape or attempted rape at some point during their lifetime.**
- **Fewer than half of the individuals who sought sexual violence crisis services reported the incident to law enforcement.**

Despite arrest and reporting data from the Virginia Department of State Police and law enforcement agencies across the country, incidents of sexual violence go largely unreported to law enforcement.[30] As a result, nationwide telephone surveys have been developed to obtain more reliable data about sexual assault incidence and victimization.[31] 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.[32] In addition, 5.3% of adults reported experiencing unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner at some time in their life.[33] Finally, 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).[34] Further, according to information analyzed by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (VSDVAA), *fewer than half* of the individuals who sought sexual violence crisis services in Virginia in 2007 had reported the incident to law enforcement.[35]

Domestic violence also results in a significant number of charges for crimes including assault and battery and stalking. In 2008, 22,986 arrests were made across the Commonwealth for assault and battery against a family or household member. Of the charges filed, 4,597, or 20.0%, resulted in convictions.[36] In addition to these charges, a significant number of individuals were charged as repeat offenders. There were 1,133 felony charges for third or subsequent offenses of assault and battery against a family or household member, resulting in 532 (47.0%) convictions.[37]

Also during 2008, a total of 913 arrests were made for stalking, resulting in 166 convictions.[38] The majority of stalking cases resulted in non-convictions (651 cases or 71.3%). Additional charge and disposition information for assault and battery and stalking offenses is provided in Appendix A.

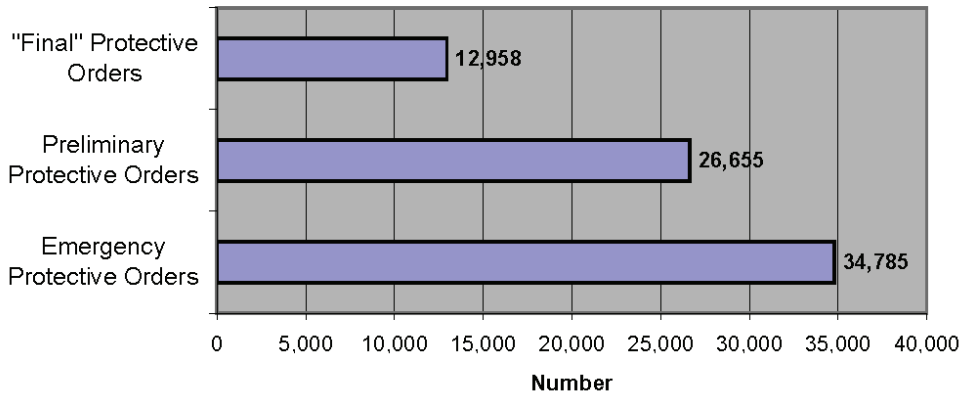
While criminal reports and arrest data can provide some picture of the impact of domestic and sexual violence on law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and the courts, the data does not capture the significant number of overall offenses that go unreported by victims. According to the Bureau of Justice 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.[39] 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.[40]

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).[41]

In 2008, 34,785 emergency protective orders were issued by magistrates across the Commonwealth, with an increase in issuance of protective orders during the summer months.[42] (Figures 4 and 5) A total of 39,613 preliminary and final protective orders were filed in courts across the Commonwealth.[43] (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Number of Protective Orders Issued in 2008



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.[44] 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.[45]

In 2008, 3,247 persons were arrested for violating protective orders. Just more than thirty-two percent (32.1%) of the reported protective order arrests in 2008 resulted in convictions. A total of 2,072 (63.8%) arrests resulted in dispositions categorized as deferred, dismissed, or nolle prossed. No court disposition was recorded for the remaining 1,109 arrests (34.2%).[46] (Appendix A)

Arrests for violation of protective orders increased by 3.5% from 2007 to 2008. 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.[47] (Figure 6)

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. Three years and nine months later, in October 2009, the results of the audit showed vast improvement: an average of 93% of all active protective orders on file had been served on the abusive party.[48] The increase in the rate of service is attributable in large part to the efforts of the VSP to audit local agencies for compliance with protective order service requirements through the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP) program. As a result of VSP's efforts, more protective orders are enforceable by law enforcement officers across the Commonwealth, increasing both victim safety and offender accountability.

Figure 5: Number of Emergency Protective Orders Issued by Month, 2008

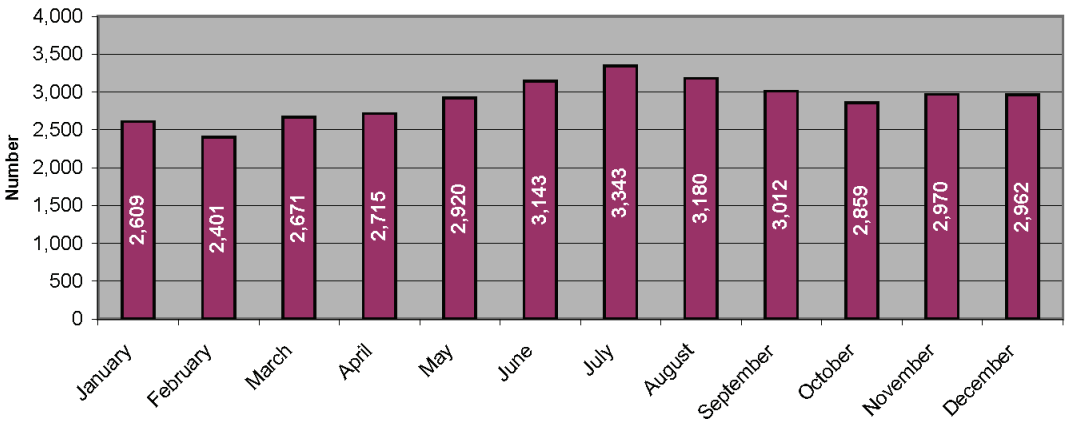
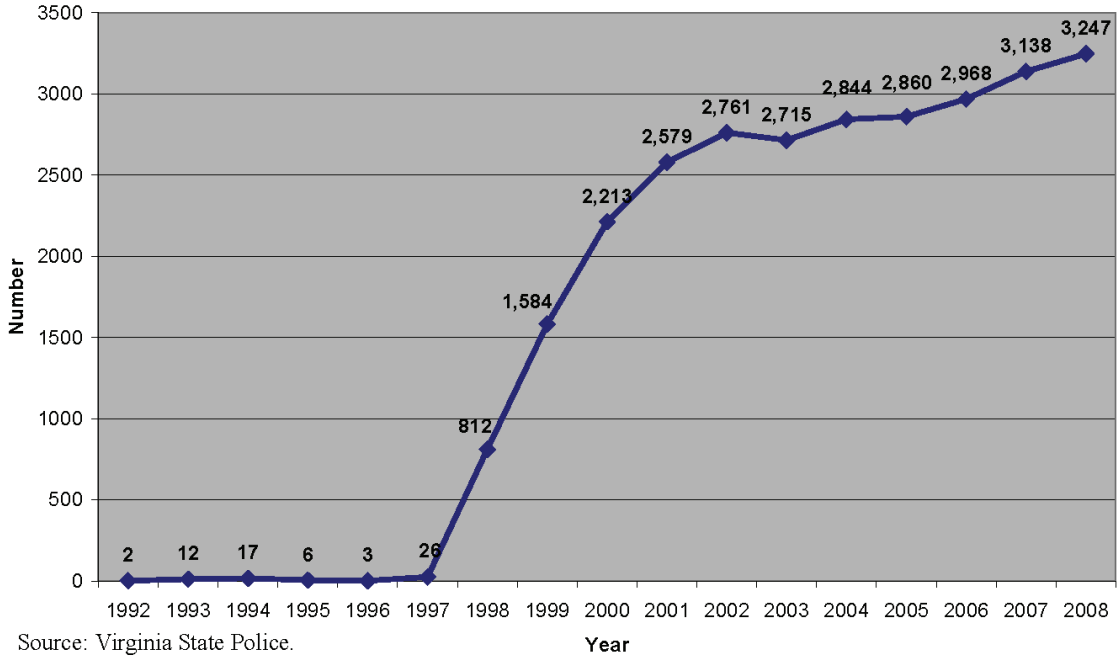


Figure 6: Number of Protective Order Arrests, 1992-2008



Source: Virginia State Police.

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.

In 2008, local domestic and sexual violence service providers from 47 local programs responded to 58,579 hotline calls through Virginia domestic and sexual violence hotlines.[49] 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 11,888 adults and 3,785 children.[50] (Appendix A)

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 2008, shelter programs provided 182,997 nights of emergency shelter to 2,940 adults and 2,323 children due to domestic violence.[51] These figures do not include the number of domestic violence victims that seek emergency shelter in non-domestic violence shelters. The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) estimated that 15% of the individuals who seek services from non-domestic violence shelters across Virginia are victims of domestic violence.[52]

Not all victims who requested shelter services in 2008 were able to secure shelter accommodations. A total of 1,437 families who requested shelter services in 2008 were turned away.[53] According to statistics from the DHCD, emergency shelters that identify themselves as domestic violence shelters generally have a lower average utilization rate than emergency shelters that are not identified as domestic violence providers. For FY 2009, 849 beds were funded in 37 domestic violence shelters through State Shelter Grant (SSG) and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) programs. The average utilization rate for these beds was 55.0% compared to 74.7% for non domestic violence shelters.[54] A number of variables impact the utilization of domestic violence shelter space. These include safety concerns, certain barriers to services (e.g., a shelter may have rules relating to co-housing adult males and females or housing adolescent male children, or may be unable to provide services to disabled individuals), shelter location, and physical shelter layout.

Victims who access the services of domestic violence shelters often vary in their length of stay. While most victims

Figure 7: Length of Stay for Families in Domestic Violence Shelters, 2008 (n=3,368)

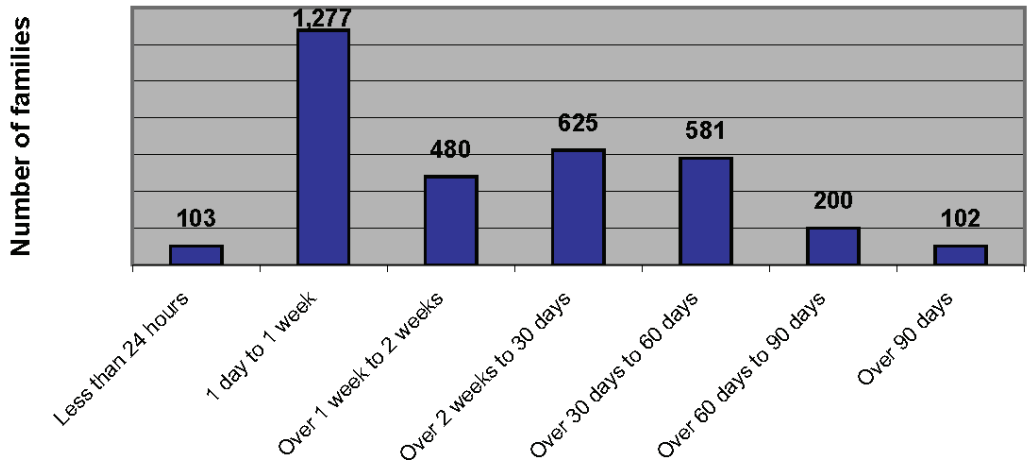
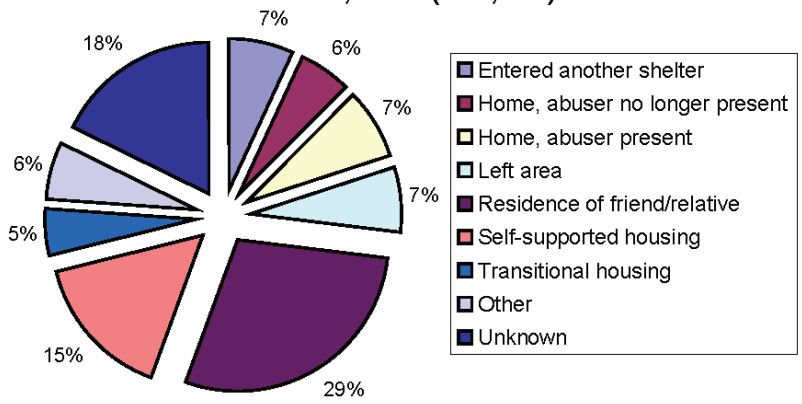


Figure 8: Exit Plans for Individuals and Families Leaving Domestic Violence Shelters, 2008 (n=3,368)



leave the shelter between one day and one week after their arrival, a significant number of victims experienced longer stays. (Figure 7) 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, however, returned home to an abuser. (Figure 8)

In 2008, sexual violence service providers in 39 sexual assault crisis centers across the Commonwealth provided 5,094 adult and child victims with 42,570 hours of advocacy services in an effort to ease the emotional trauma to victims and to facilitate the reporting process.[55] Of the children who received services in local crisis centers, more than half (51.3%) were under the age of twelve.[56] The remaining 48.7% were between the ages of 13 and 18. (Appendix A)

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. Victim-witness programs provide information and referrals, support throughout the criminal justice process, personal advocacy, and assistance with victims' compensation claims from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund. The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) administers grant funding to 102 local victim-witness programs and four state-level victim-witness programs.

In FY 2009, victim-witness programs provided services to 67,214 crime victims across the Commonwealth, including 18,937 victims of domestic violence.[57] These programs also provided services to 1,424 adult victims and 2,529 child victims of sexual assault.[58]

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

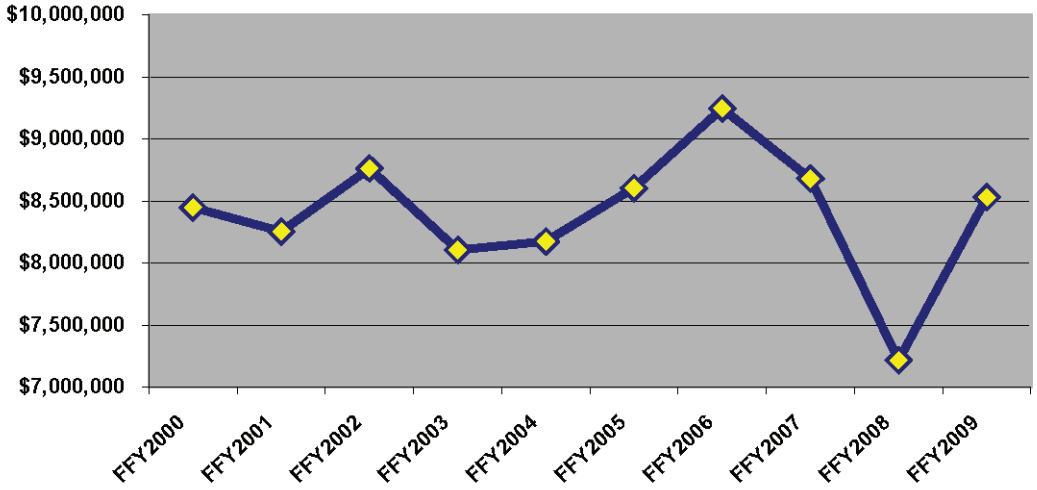
The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) is a substantial source of federal funding for all states. VOCA funding, administered in Virginia by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), supports domestic and sexual violence programs, victim-witness programs, and programs that provide services to child victims. The amount of VOCA funding to Virginia has fluctuated dramatically in recent years. In FY 2008, federal VOCA funding to Virginia was drastically 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. (Figure 9)

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 will increase in CY 2010 to $2,594,912, an increase of 8.8% from CY 2009. Although Virginia received an increase in 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 10)

Despite recent infusions of federal grant funding to Virginia, many local programs have experienced reductions in funding in 2009 from both state and federal sources, and consequently, reductions in services. For example, victim-witness programs across Virginia experienced an overall reduction in funding of approximately $775,000 (8.3%) in FY 2009. As a result, the number of victims serviced by these programs decreased by approximately 5.7%.[59]

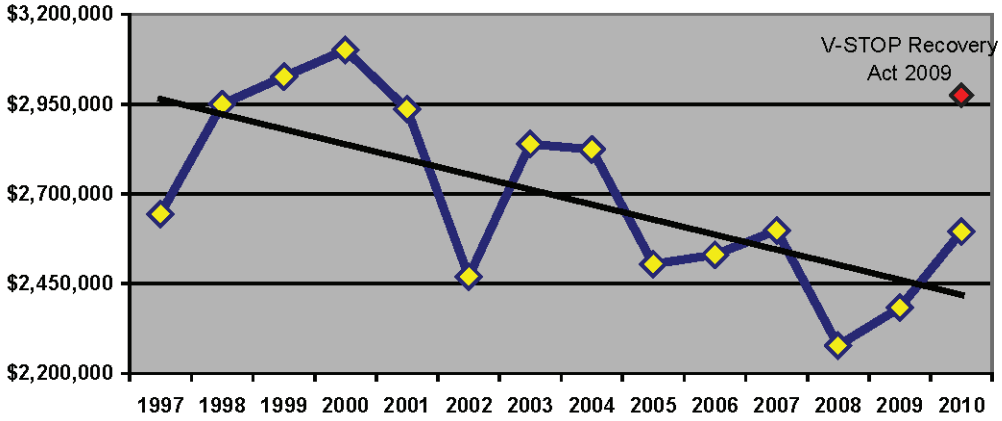
It is anticipated that the recent infusions of federal grant funding will ease some of the burden on local programs, including local victim-witness programs, in FY 2010-2011. However, as the budget crisis currently facing local, state, and federal government agencies continues, the hardships faced by local programs likely will continue into the future.

Figure 9: Total VOCA Available for All Programs, FFY2000 - FFY2009



Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

Figure 10: Virginia STOP Allocations, 1997-2010



Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

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.

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, six 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 2008, Verizon Wireless provided support for the design and printing of the Office of the Attorney General's *Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia*. In addition, Verizon Wireless and the Verizon Foundation provide support to the Red Flag Campaign, an initiative of the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance on college and university campuses across the Commonwealth. Finally, Verizon Wireless provides funding to local domestic violence programs and organizations through collection of old and used cellular phones through the HopeLine Program.

FUNDING SOURCES [60]

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 2009, Virginia received $8,531,506 in VOCA funding, representing a 18% increase from FY 2008. These funds provided financial support to 37 local sexual assault programs, 102 local victim/witness programs, four statewide victim assistance programs, and 46 local domestic violence programs.

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 2009, DSS administered $1,963,056 in FVPSA funds to 46 local programs. In 2009, DSS also distributed $986,000 in previously unused FVPSA funds to 46 programs for one-time projects aimed at increasing local capacity to serve children and youth who have witnessed domestic violence. In FY 2010, DSS received a slight increase in FVPSA funds, administering a total of $2,055,337 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 2009, DCJS received $2,383,145 in federal VAWA funding under the STOP Formula Grant Program, which in turn supported 86 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 through 2009 in the amount of $1,264,542. This funding 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 2008-FY 2009, 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. Virginia's SASP Formula Grant Program award available to support sexual assault crisis centers totals $281,598.

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 will provide or enhance training and services to address elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. In FY 2008, OVW funded

projects that will 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

In FY 2009, the Virginia Department of Health, Division of Injury and Violence Prevention (DIVP), received $963,789 in VAWA funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support Virginia's Rape Prevention and Education initiative. This represented a slight increase (1.6%) in funding over FY 2008.[61] Using VAWA funds, DIVP 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 (VSDVAA) receives approximately 45% of its funding from federal sources, including VAWA funds, to support its statewide efforts to combat domestic and sexual violence.[62]

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. In FY 2009, Project RADAR received $199,000 in federal MCH funding.

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 2009 for domestic violence services. Through contracts with DSS, 46 local domestic violence programs received TANF funds in 2009.

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 2009, 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. In FY 2009, DSS administered $1,500,000 in VFVPP grant funds to 46 local programs and to the statewide coalition, the VSDVAA.

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). In 2008, DCJS awarded a total of almost $1.2 million to 29 local Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices to enhance prosecution of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases, as well as an additional $1.2 million to 33 local domestic and sexual violence programs to fund services for victims.

Virginia Crime Victim-Witness Fund

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

The VWF is administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. In FY 2009, $2,615,973 in funds from the VWF provided support to 102 local victim-witness programs and four state-level victim-witness programs.

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 2008, DHCD administered a total of $8.4 million in SSG and ESG funds to 116 shelter service providers, including 32 domestic violence shelters.[63] For FY 2009, 37 domestic violence shelters will receive approximately $1.2 million in SSG and ESG funds. In addition, in FY 2009, 20 domestic violence shelters received approximately $350,000 in CSCG funds to ensure that the special needs of homeless children residing in shelters are addressed.

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 2008, KIDS FIRST license plates generated a total of $230,310 in revenue.[64]

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 2008, the income-tax check-off program generated approximately $39,000 in revenue.[65]

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 2009, DSS awarded approximately $7,824,622 in funding to local and statewide domestic violence programs, using a combination of federal grant funds from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and state funds. The state funds are derived from the Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program (VFVPP), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and general appropriations. In 2009, DSS awarded an additional $158,126 in VOCA Recovery Act funding to two programs for FY 2010-2011.

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 2009, DCJS awarded just over $3 million to 38 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. These localities were selected for GEAP assistance after an analysis of a number of data elements, including population, domestic violence-related crime statistics, and available data related to the issuance and service of protective orders.

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 2009, DCJS awarded $2,383,145 in V-STOP funding to 86 law enforcement agencies, Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices, courts, sexual assault crisis centers, and domestic violence programs statewide.

Sexual Violence Prevention Programming Grant

The Division for Injury and Violence Prevention of the Virginia Department of Health (DIVP) 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 2009, DIVP 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. In FY 2009, DCJS awarded a total of $2.4 million in funds to 29 localities and 33 state and local agencies for prosecutor positions, victims' services, and law enforcement programs.

Victim-Witness Program Grant

Victim-Witness 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 2009, DCJS awarded a total of $8,501,111 to a total of 106 state and local programs using a combination of funds from VOCA, the Virginia Crime Victim-Witness Fund (VWF), and general funds.

Agency Efforts and Initiatives

In 2009, agencies and organizations across the Commonwealth continued their efforts to provide services to victims of domestic and sexual violence, increase public awareness, provide training to allied professionals, and hold offenders accountable.

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 2007, CASC was awarded a two year V-STOP grant to provide an intensive five-day training program to sexual violence prosecutors and investigators.[66] 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.

This 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.

CASC funding has experienced deep cuts, as have all Virginia agencies. Without continued V-STOP support, the "Trauma to Trial" program simply could not be held. Through this training, Virginia's prosecutors and investigators have access to free, comprehensive training to help them successfully prosecute adult non-stranger sexual assault cases.

Office of the Attorney General

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

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 2009, the OAG received $42,000 in V-STOP from the Department of Criminal Justice Services. As part of the continuing effort to promote public awareness of domestic and sexual violence issues across the Commonwealth and in underserved communities, the OAG provides outreach to victims through e-mails and phone calls and distributes thousands of public awareness materials statewide.

The OAG also provides outreach to the Native American population in Virginia. During 2009, the OAG attended the Virginia Indian Tribal Alliance for Life, Chickahominy, Upper-Mattaponi, Mattaponi, and Nansemond tribal Pow Wows to provide attendees with public awareness materials. In November 2009, the OAG and Native American Advo-

cates Against Violence (NAAAV) hosted Virginia's 5th Indigenous Women's Conference in Williamsburg. Through these efforts, the OAG hopes to provide information to Native American women on how to break the cycle of domestic violence and give them skills to take back and use in their communities.

Participants at Virginia's 5th Indigenous Women's Conference in Williamsburg, Virginia in November 2009. The Conference was co-sponsored by the Office of the Attorney General and Native American Advocates Against Violence (NAAAV).

The OAG also participates in the Virginia GEAP Partnership, a collaborative effort of five state agencies and one nonprofit organization. Currently, 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. GEAP funding for the OAG and the Virginia GEAP Partnership is currently scheduled to end in June 2010.

In 2009, the GEAP Partnership hosted a two-and-one-half day conference on domestic violence, "Policy, Practice, Partnership: Building Safer Communities Through a Coordinated Response to Domestic Violence." More than 225 professionals from across the Commonwealth participated in the conference, which included training for court personnel, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates, fatality review team members, and others. The conference featured a number of national speakers including Dr. Ellen Pence, a leading expert on coordinated community response, and Dr. Neil Websdale, an expert on domestic violence fatality review.

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. 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 (VSDVAA). The Program receives monetary support through a public-private partnership of the OAG, the VSDVAA, and the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program.

In April 2009, the Community Recognition Program recognized four localities for their response to domestic violence: Fairfax County, Loudoun County, the City of Richmond, and Tazewell County. In November 2009, the Program recognized two additional localities: Chesterfield County and King George County. At formal ceremonies in Richmond, each locality received a certificate of recognition from Attorney General Mims, as well as a $1,000.00 check from the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program for their local domestic violence program. Additional information about the practices recognized in each locality is provided later in this Report.

Attorney General's Brown Bag Lunch Series: Confronting Domestic Violence

In an effort to promote public awareness of domestic violence and the issues faced by victims, families, and communities, the Office of the Attorney General launched a brown bag lunch lecture series. Four lectures throughout 2009 focused on a number of domestic violence related topics including domestic and sexual violence in the aging population, the impact of domestic violence on children and animals, and the role of technology as both a threat and safety net for victims. More than 158 attorneys, advocates, law enforcement officers, social workers, state agency representatives, and others interested in learning about domestic violence participated in the series. An additional lecture on responding to domestic violence in the workplace is planned for early 2010.

Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia[67]

The Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia (OES) provides administrative support for all courts and magistrate offices in the Commonwealth. 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, as well as an initiative to establish guidelines for court referral of domestic violence offenders to education and treatment programs. The OES also staffs 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 Family Abuse Protective Orders in Virginia. The system creates properly formatted petitions and provides users with information on court practices and how to prepare for court, as well as the location, hours of operation, and security procedures of the court. The system can be used anywhere a person has access to the Internet. The I-CAN! system can be accessed through Virginia's Judicial System web site at www.courts.state.va.us. To date, more than 1,000 people from over 108 different Virginia localities have completed the online forms program. The web page receives about 1,500 visits per month.

In 2009, the OES provided facilitation and technical assistance to four locally convened multidisciplinary work groups which examined local practices and policies related to filing for Family Abuse Protective Orders in their respective courts. Each group compiled specific information for litigants about their courts, including information on where to park, when to arrive at court, what to bring with them, and how long to expect to wait. This information has been deployed on the I-CAN! web page and made available to all participating agencies to adapt to the needs of their respective clientele. Finally, I-CAN! presentations and trainings were provided in several Virginia localities, and informational materials such as I-CAN! brochures, business cards, and "Frequently Asked Questions" were developed to encourage the use and understanding of the I-CAN! system throughout the Commonwealth.

Court Referral Methods for Domestic Violence Offenders

In 2004, the General Assembly directed the OES to "…determine appropriate standards for the approval of education and treatment programs for persons accused of assault and battery against a family or household member pursuant to § 18.2-57.3 and arrange for such programs to be approved by an appropriate entity."[68] As a result, the OES convened a state level advisory group to examine the issues and develop recommendations, and pilot programs were launched in three localities to further examine the practices related to court referral of domestic violence offenders. The "Report of the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia's Project Responding to SB 236 (2004) Chapter 972 Court Referral Methods for Domestic Violence Offenders," issued in February 2008, contained a summary of both the state and local work and recommendations.

In 2008, based upon the Report's recommendations, the Chief Justice's Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence Issues in Virginia's Courts undertook a study of Virginia Code § 18.2-57.3 ("Persons charged with first offense of assault and battery against a family or household member"). As a result of this study, the Committee proposed amendments to the statute, which were endorsed by the Committee on District Courts. House Bill 1908 and Senate Bill 1300 were introduced in the 2009 Session of the General Assembly to clarify the process for deferring proceedings for persons charged with first offense assault and battery against a family or household member. Both bills passed with amendments.

In 2009, OES staff convened and facilitated multidisciplinary work groups in two localities, Prince William County and Roanoke County, to follow up on promising practices identified in the Report. Each work group analyzed both the civil protective order and criminal assault and battery case flow from the first contact or 911 call to the case end, including what agencies are involved at each step and the expected outcome of each step. The groups compiled caseload data that tracked the case flow and developed charts depicting the lines of communication between agencies that ensure offender compliance with

court orders. A document was developed for each locality outlining promising practices, specific procedures for those practices, and contact information.

Judicial Training

In June 2009, a three-hour training segment on domestic violence was provided to newly appointed Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court judges. A presentation on the dynamics of family abuse, court tools, and community resources was provided, along with a discussion of case flow, related statutes, and court forms. Each newly appointed judge received a copy of the "Virginia J&DR Court Judges Family Violence Reference Manual, June 2009."

The OES also presented an elective domestic violence workshop for Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Judges in August 2009 at the District Court Judges' Conference. This workshop focused on issues including response to a witness who refuses to testify, cross warrant cases, supervised visitation, the child as a victim of abuse, and new case law related to "no contact." Twenty judges attended and participated in the workshop.

Finally, in 2009, the OES undertook a major revision of the "Virginia Magistrates Family Abuse Case Management Course" and reference manual. Once completed, the course and reference materials will be easily accessible where magistrates 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.

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.

The Advisory Committee has provided guidance to the Chief Justice and the OES on several domestic violence issues. In 2009, the Advisory Committee provided recommendations to the Chief Justice on supervised visitation, domestic violence data improvements, and I-CAN!. Additionally, the Advisory Committee undertook a survey of law enforcement officers, Commonwealth's Attorneys, magistrates and judges on the extent and response to cross warrants in domestic violence cases. Finally, the Education and Training Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee assisted in the development of a 'court track' for the Fall 2009 Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders (GEAP) conference.

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 2009, the GEAP grant funded a Domestic Violence Program Analyst position at OES to provide training and technical assistance to judges and court personnel on domestic violence issues. Other activities included efforts to improve domestic violence court data, as well as collaborating on the development of the GEAP multi-disciplinary statewide conference in Fall 2009, "Policy, Practice, Partnership: Building Safer Communities Through a Coordinated Response to Domestic Violence."

The Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia[69]

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.[70]

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 2008, FACT received $230,310 in funding from the KIDS FIRST license plate campaign and approximately $39,000 in funding from income tax refund donation.

In 2009, FACT funding supported 44 local projects and programs, including programs that offered training, parenting education classes, shelter services, outreach and counseling services, services for children exposed to domestic violence, services for underserved populations, and hotline 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.

Currently, FACT is developing the Commonwealth of Virginia's first report on social indicators of family violence. 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 will be released at the June 2010 FACT sponsored training conference, "Community Collaboration in Preventing Family Violence." The Conference, focused on building collaborative and cooperative community efforts to address family violence, will highlight a variety of topics including social indicators of family violence research, funding development, organizational capacity building, successful family violence programs, and creating successful community collaborations.

Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Center on Aging[71]

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 Virginia 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 2009: the Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life Project and the Family Violence Project.

In 2009, VCoA was awarded $33,040 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 September 2009, the project coordinator trained 115 professionals. This year, in addition to consultations and providing late life domestic violence expertise at meetings of coalitions and task forces, greater emphasis has been placed on multidisciplinary team meetings within each locality. The project coordinator facilitated ten such meetings in the first three quarters of 2009.

In 2009, 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 2009, the project coordinator provided consultations and presentations at meetings of statewide, regional, and local organizations. VCoA was also a cosponsor of "Sexual Violence in Later Life," a one-day training sponsored by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance and featuring national expert Holly Ramsey-Klawsnik.

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 2009, 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). Through mid-November 2009, the Training Alliance conducted three two-day training programs for law enforcement officers in the metro Richmond area and one at the Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Academy, training a total of 75 officers and 9 additional allied professionals on elder abuse dynamics and investigation strategies. The last training for 2009 is scheduled for late November at the Fairfax County Criminal Justice Academy. Training funds were also used to send one prosecutor and one judge to national discipline-specific trainings on elder abuse. Cross-sector collaboration efforts during 2009 included facilitated meetings with criminal justice professionals, adult protective services social workers, victim advocates, aging services providers, and other professionals. Continuation funding activities during 2009 involved strategic planning around outreach, service delivery, and staff training.

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services[72]

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 received services from local programs, thousands of law enforcement officers and allied professionals received domestic and sexual violence-related training, and dozens of localities benefited 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.

The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund

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

VSDVVF funds have been generated by a two dollar increase in the assessment of misdemeanor fees in general district courts. During the past two-year period, approximately

$2.4 million has been deposited into the VSDVVF fund for the purpose of funding discretionary victims' services programs. An additional $2.4 million has been deposited for the purpose of funding local prosecutors.

During the 2008-2009 funding cycles, VSDVVF grants were awarded to 30 discretionary 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 for the purposes of funding the costs of additional attorneys, paralegals, or legal secretaries, or enhancing existing resources that provide services to victims and/or children who are affected by domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse.

During 2008, the VSDVVF victims' services (discretionary) programs provided services to 3,709 victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. Also, in 2008, the total number of charges reported involving adult and/or child victims supported by VSDVVF funding was 8,307.

Based on information reported by agencies since January 1, 2009, the VSDVVF victim's services (discretionary) programs provided services to 1,662 victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and family abuse. The total number of charges reported involving adult and/or child victims supported by VSDVVF funding was 3,794.

Technical assistance and monitoring is essential to assisting programs to achieve their goals and objectives. In addition to annual telephone consultations, all programs receive an on-site visit once every four years. Requests for technical assistance may involve quarterly progress reporting, review of program guidelines, application process and procedures, funding availability, or programmatic concerns.

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). 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 2009 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 86 initiatives funded in Virginia, including 18 in the law enforcement category, 16 in the prosecution category, five in the courts category, 35 in the victim services category, and 13 in the discretionary category.

In 2007, there were a total of 715 training events that were funded with V-STOP funding, training a total of 11,219 allied professionals and volunteers in Virginia.[73] The most common training topics included: overview of domestic violence dynamics and services, advocate response, safety planning for victims/survivors, and overview of sexual violence dynamics and services. Also in 2007, victims' services subgrantees provided services to 15,568 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 5,669 cases related to domestic, sexual, and/or dating violence, and stalking. Finally, in 2007, V-STOP funded prosecutors worked on 5,492 cases of sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

In addition to yearly allocations of STOP formula grant funds, in 2009, Virginia received $2,975,220 in additional STOP funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("Recovery Act") and VAWA to support the creation or maintenance of positions in local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, courts, and domestic and sexual violence agencies for a two year period from May 2009 to May 2011. Through Recovery Act funds, DCJS awarded grants for an 18 month period (beginning July 1, 2009 and ending December 31, 2010) to a total of 46 agencies, including six agencies in the law enforcement category, 12 in the prosecution category, four in the courts category, 20 in the victims services category, and four in the discretionary category. Recovery Act funds supported the creation, maintenance, or expansion of 37.8 full-time employee (FTE) positions.

Sexual Assault Grant Program

The purpose of the Sexual Assault Grant Program (SAGP) is to provide or enhance direct services to victims of sexual assault. SAGP seeks to ensure that 100% of Virginia's citizens have access to comprehensive sexual assault intervention services.

There are three funding sources for SAGP. First, annual appropriations from the State General Fund have partially funded local and statewide intervention efforts since 1989. 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 have been used for the statewide administration and management of local programs and activities since 1999.

In FY 2009, DCJS awarded just more than $3 million in SAGP funds to 37 local sexual assault crisis centers. The Program also funds sexual violence programming of the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. Direct services supported by SAGP funds include crisis intervention, follow-up contact, emergency assistance, assistance with compensation claims, information and referrals, personal advocacy, and criminal justice support.

The direct beneficiaries of this funding are primary and secondary victims of sexual assault. In FY 2008, SAGP funded services for 11,113 new victims of sexual violence.

Virginia Department of Health, Division of Injury and Violence Prevention[74]

The Division of Injury and Violence Prevention at the Virginia Department of Health (DIVP) provides funding and technical assistance to local organizations and communities for local prevention education efforts. The DIVP 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 DIVP also collects and analyzes data on the prevalence of sexual violence in the Commonwealth.

The DIVP 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

An initiative of DIVP, 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:

Routinely inquire about current and past violence

Ask direct questions

Document findings

Assess safety

Review options and referrals

In 2008, more than 1,500 health care professionals across the Commonwealth were trained using Project RADAR curriculum. This included over 75 professionals certified as instructors through train-the-trainer sessions, 125 that completed an online version of the course, and more than 1,300 that attended workshops and in-service training sessions. The DIVP also published the 2008 Virginia Intimate Partner Violence Hospital Analysis Report, which detailed the findings of a Project RADAR/Old Dominion University collaborative research project to analyze and encourage better healthcare policy around the issue of intimate partner/domestic violence. Additional information regarding Project RADAR can be found online at: www.vahealth.org/civp/projectradarva/.

Rape Prevention and Education Initiative

Virginia's Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) initiative provides funding and technical assistance to local sexual assault centers so that they can offer prevention education in local communities. RPE collects and analyzes data on the prevalence of sexual violence, provides training and develops and promotes resources.

In 2008 and 2009, the RPE initiative provided support to 15 sexual assault crisis centers across Virginia. During FY 2008, the RPE conducted a number of activities:

- Provided 3,518 educational sessions to 33,390 youth and other audiences, and 155 professional training sessions to 4,550 youth-serving and other professionals.
- Facilitated meetings of the Virginia Sexual Violence Prevention Planning Team, a two year partnership with the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Action Alliance (VSDVAA). The team was commissioned by the CDC to work with stakeholders to develop a strategic plan to reduce sexual violence.
- Provided seven presentations on "Stop It Now!"—a national program to prevent child sexual abuse. DIVP also provided access to the "Stop It Now!" helpline at 1-888-PREVENT to assist people concerned that someone they know may be a possible perpetrator of sexual abuse.
- Provided three trainings regarding teen dating violence prevention curricula to youth serving professionals. The trainings focused on "Safe Dates" as an evidence-based curriculum for middle and high school students and "Choose Respect," which was developed by the CDC.

Statutory Rape Awareness Program

The Virginia Department of Health receives funding through Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) to provide training and resources to address statutory rape and sexual coercion of minor teens. The goals of the Statutory Rape

Awareness 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.

During the past year, public awareness efforts included five outdoor billboards, English and Spanish radio advertisement, and use of the MySpace social networking website to generate over 5,000,000 gross impressions and more than 30,000 page views of the statutory rape web page. For more information on the Statutory Rape Awareness Program, visit the DIVP website at: www.vahealth.org/civp/sexualviolence/statutoryrape.asp.

Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner[75]

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.[76] 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 2009-2010, 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, 2009, twelve local domestic violence fatality review teams have been established across the Commonwealth of Virginia, with an additional three teams currently under development. A listing of local fatality review teams is provided in Appendix B.

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development[77]

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 2009, approximately $1.2 million in SSG and ESG funds supported 849

beds in 37 shelters that self-identified as domestic violence shelters. During FY 2009, the domestic violence shelters provided services to a total of 5,565 people from 2,983 households. This included services to 2,564 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 FY 2009, 20 domestic violence shelters received approximately $350,000 to aid in this effort. In addition, the Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP) grant assists homeless families in shelter facilities with the cost of child-care 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 Violence[78]

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.[79]

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

In 2009, the OFV awarded $7.8 million in grant and contract funding to 46 local domestic violence programs and to the statewide domestic violence coalition, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (VSDVAA). There are four funding sources for the Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Program, representing both state and federal funds. Previously unspent federal funds from the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) totaling just under $1.0 million were awarded to 46 programs for one-time projects aimed at increasing local capacity to serve children and youth who have witnessed domestic violence.

For FY 2010, the OFV awarded $7 million in grant and contract funding to 48 local domestic violence programs and to VSDVAA.[80] This decrease in funding resulted from the end of the one-time surplus funding. The OFV did, however, receive federal stimulus funding for the Victim of Crimes Act (VOCA) through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009. Through VOCA Recovery Act funds, two programs received grant funding for new initiatives over a two-year period in FY 2010-2011.[81]

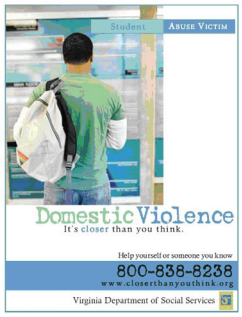
Through contracts with local domestic violence programs and the VSDVAA, OFV funds enable local programs to provide an array of direct domestic violence services to victims and their children, including crisis hotline services, shelter services to victims and their children, transportation services, translation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

Services to Children Exposed to Domestic Violence

As highlighted above, in FY 2009, additional funding from the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) was used by the OFV to offer a one-time opportunity for currently funded local programs to increase their capacity to provide services to children and youth who have witnessed domestic violence. This one-time project distributed $986,000 in funds to give 46 programs an opportunity to creatively provide additional services to children and youth who reside in domestic violence shelters or in the community.

The funded projects resulted in many positive outcomes. Some projects met an immediate need and had a significant impact on a finite number of people, such as the purchase of school supplies, clothing, and shoes. Other projects will have long lasting results through the purchase of items to be used by many children, such as computers, gaming systems,



It's Closer Than You Think Poster

and playground equipment that enhance the children's shelter experience, and through the training of staff on child-specific topics. One program contracted with a counselor experienced in the issue of domestic violence to develop a series of workbooks and a facilitator's guide. The books "Safety Planning through the Eyes of Children," "Visitation through the Eyes of Children," and "The Courts through the Eyes of Children" will be available soon for use by other programs and will have a far-reaching impact on children affected by domestic violence. The diversity and reach of the projects illustrates the need for ongoing funding for children's services.

Training, Education, Public Awareness and Prevention Efforts

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

The OFV also continued promotion of the "Domestic Violence: It's Closer Than You Think" public awareness campaign throughout 2009. 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 the Virginia Department of Social Services, the Virginia Department of Health, the Office of the Attorney General, the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, local domestic violence programs, and local departments of social services. DVAT focuses on the statewide response to victims of domestic violence. In 2009, DVAT focused on the development of the Domestic Violence/Adult Protective Services Collaboration Training and explored methods to best meet the needs of victims who do not or cannot come into local programs for services.

Virginia Department of State Police[82]

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. 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

In 2006, VSP also received funding as part of 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. In July 2007, VSP was awarded a total of $222,912 in GEAP funding for a two-year grant cycle through 2009. This grant funding supports 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.

Under the GEAP grant, VSP audits local law enforcement agencies' protective order files. This is done 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 16,000 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 October 2009, 93% of all active protective orders had been served on the respondent.

Virginia Poverty Law Center[83]

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.[84]

VPLC's Domestic Violence Project addresses the legal needs of victims of domestic or intimate partner 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 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 or intimate partner violence issues. VPLC participates in and manages domestic violence-related listservs and has a domestic violence staff attorney who travels throughout Virginia to provide training.

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

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance[85]

The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (VSDVAA) is a recognized leader in Virginia's response to domestic and sexual violence. VSDVAA is a non-profit organization dedicated to increasing public access to resources and services, offering opportunities for professional development for victim services providers and victim advocates, and initiating legislative and policy change. VSDVAA is the statewide coalition, or alliance, of 47 domestic violence programs, 39 sexual assault crisis centers, allied organizations providing services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and individuals.

To accomplish its mission, VSDVAA relies upon federal and state grant funding, membership fees, and private contributions. In 2008, VSDVAA received 84% of its approximately $2.5 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, and the Virginia Department of Social Services. Approximately 16% of VSDVAA's funding was from private sources, including membership dues, fees, fundraising, and private contributions.[86]

In addition to its operation of the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline, VSDVAA provides many unique initiatives to the Commonwealth of Virginia including: a Training Institute on Sexual and Domestic Violence; a Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Questioning Task Force; a Women of Color Leadership Conference; and public awareness initiatives such as the Art of Surviving Exhibit, the Beating Hearts Campaign, Break the Silence, and the Red Flag Campaign. Information for some of these initiatives is provided in this Report; however, additional information can be found online at: www.vsdvalliance.org.

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline
Through a grant from the Virginia Department of Social Services, VSDVAA 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. VSDVAA 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. VSDVAA 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. VSDVAA 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, VSDVAA launched The Art of Surviving exhibit, a powerful exhibit of artwork and poetry created by survivors of sexual violence. In 2008, VSDVAA worked with MettaKnowledge for Peace and the University of Virginia (UVA) Library to request funding from the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities to create an Art of Surviving website and online digital exhibition. The UVA Library professionally digitized all of the artwork for the online exhibit, which can be viewed at www.artofsurviving.org.

The Red Flag Campaign
One in five college students report violence by a current dating partner. The Red Flag Campaign is an innovative bystander intervention campaign designed to address and promote the prevention of dating violence among college students. The campaign features a series of posters, an online resource center (www.TheRedFlagCampaign.org), and an extensive Red Flag Campaign Campus Planning Guide.

The campaign poster series depicts racially and ethnically diverse students, as well as students in same-sex relationships, and addresses a wide spectrum of indicators for dating violence, including stalking, jealousy, isolation, sexual assault, emotional abuse, victim-blaming, and coercion. The online resource center offers college students helpful information related to preventing dating violence, the hallmarks of healthy relationships, and how to access support and crisis services, if needed. The Campus Planning Guide provides concrete suggestions to colleges and universities for using the campaign to enhance current campus programming.

The campaign was created collaboratively by VSDVAA, college students and campus personnel, and community victim advocates, in partnership with the Verizon Foundation. The campaign has been recognized nationally, including as a model "Innovative Coalition to Address Sexual Assault and Dating Violence" by the United States Department of Education's Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention. The campaign's evaluative components have been highlighted as promising practices in evaluating public awareness campaigns on the VAWnet (Violence Against Women Net).

The Red Flag Campaign has spread beyond Virginia's borders to colleges and universities across the country. By the end of 2008, nearly 40 campuses nationwide had joined the Red Flag Campaign, including four of the five historically black colleges and universities in Virginia.[87]

Local Innovation and Collaboration

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 of out the recognition that local interagency 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. Each of these localities were recognized at formal ceremonies in April and November 2009. Each locality also received an award of $1,000 for the local domestic violence program of its choice.

The following is a summary of the best and promising practices from each locality selected for recognition by the Program in 2009:

Chesterfield County

Chesterfield County is a model for a continuous, coordinated community response. The Chesterfield County Domestic Violence Task Force (Task Force), in existence since the 1970s, is a team of local leaders, agency representatives, service providers, and citizens, who are dedicated to the prevention of and response to domestic violence in the community. The Task Force works closely with the Chesterfield County Inter-Agency Criminal Justice Committee to coordinate the County's criminal justice response to domestic violence. The Task Force also has an active Hispanic/Latino Immigrant Committee, which works to improve the response of domestic violence service providers and the civil and criminal justice systems to Hispanic families in Chesterfield County.

Chesterfield County also provides mental health intervention services to children exposed to domestic violence in their homes. In 2000, Chesterfield County Mental Health Support Services, in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies, created the REACT (Referral and Education to Assist Children in Trauma) Program. When an officer responds to a domestic violence call where a child has witnessed domestic violence, the officer will make a referral to the prevention

Attorney General Mims, with Melanie Ortel, Associate Director, Verizon Wireless Public Relations, and Ruth Micklem, Co-Director, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, present a certificate of recognition and $1,000 check from the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program to members of the Chesterfield County Domestic Violence Task Force, (l-r) Dreamel Henry, Sharon Lindsay, Patricia Jones-Turner, and Chesterfield County Police Chief Thierry Dupuis, at the Community Recognition Program Awards Ceremony in November 2009.

team at Mental Health Support Services. Through this referral process, families have the opportunity to receive services, including counseling, children's groups, and referrals for parents to additional services.

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

- Establishment in 2001 of the Carolyn Miller Memorial Fund, which provides emergency funds to help victims escape from abusive relationships;
- Active support for training opportunities for law enforcement officers on domestic violence and stalking issues, including evidence-based prosecution, evidence collection, and understanding victim response to domestic violence, as well as elder abuse issues;
- The creation of a daily domestic violence docket in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, which allows cases to move more quickly through the court process;
- The Pro-Bono Project through Chesterfield County's Victim/Witness Assistance Program to provide pro-bono legal representation to victims through the protective order process;
- The existence of a specialized unit of probation officers within Chesterfield Community Corrections Services to handle all domestic and sexual violence cases;
- Access to three certified Batterer Intervention Programs in the area that provide services to Chesterfield County residents;
- An active domestic violence fatality review team, which reviews the causes of domestic violence fatalities in Chesterfield County and makes recommendations to prevent future deaths and improve services to victims and their families;
- The active participation of representatives from local programs focusing on the elderly, disabled, and limited English speaking populations on the Task Force;
- The use of a separate waiting room for children during court proceedings, furnished with child-friendly items and educational materials; and
- Local government support and funding of a Domestic Violence Coordinator position.

Fairfax County

As a densely populated with residents of many cultural backgrounds, Fairfax County faces unique challenges in its response to domestic violence. In confronting these challenges, Fairfax County takes a collaborative approach to meet the unique needs of its citizens.

The Fairfax County Domestic Violence Prevention, Policy and Coordinating Council (DVPPCC) was authorized in 2004 by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors to oversee the development and maintenance of a comprehensive, coordinated community response to domestic violence. The DVPPCC, which meets on a bi-monthly basis, is comprised of county and community leaders from stakeholder organizations. The DVPPCC works closely with the Fairfax County Interagency Domestic Violence Work Group (Work Group), which is made up of representatives from local agencies and organizations involved in domestic violence prevention and response. The Work Group develops recommendations and provides information and training to the DVPPCC on programs, policies, services, and community issues.

Fairfax County is also a model for implementation of programs and services to address the multicultural and diverse needs of victims of domestic violence. The local Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court has a Volunteer Interpreter Program to assist court staff in working with and processing clients and visitors with limited English proficiency. In addition, the local government provides funding support to a number of local non-profit organizations that provide legal assistance and social services to victims and their families, including those with limited English proficiency. The Domestic Violence Work Group includes representatives from a number of local programs that provide direct services to victims from multiethnic, multicultural, and limited-English proficiency populations.

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

- Implementation of the Domestic Violence Court Advocate Program to coordinate victim services from within the Court;

Attorney General Mims, with Mike Maiorana, Regional President, Verizon Wireless, and Ruth Micklem, Co-Director, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, present a check for $1,000 from the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program to Kari Warren and Mattie Palmore, Co-Directors of The Women's Group of Mount Vernon and members of the Fairfax County Domestic Violence Work Group, at the Community Recognition Program Awards Ceremony in April 2009.

- Four certified Batterer Intervention Programs that provide services to Fairfax County residents, including program services to residents who speak Spanish and Vietnamese;
- A local fatality review team to review the causes of domestic violence fatalities in Fairfax County, and to make recommendations to prevent future deaths and to improve services to victims and their families; and
- Local government support of a Domestic Violence Coordinator position.

King George County

King George County is a model for a reinvigorated coordinated community response. The King George Domestic Violence Task Force (Task Force) is an interagency team of local leaders, agency representatives, and service providers, who work together to coordinate agency information, activities, policies, and procedures, resulting in more accessible services for victims of domestic violence and their families. The Task Force is an impressive partnership of representatives from the Sheriff's Office, the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Family Life Center, the Department of Social Services, the Commonwealth's Attorney's Office, the Magistrate's Office, King George County Schools, L. E. Smoot Memorial Library, Victim/Witness, the Community Services Board, the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court and Court Services Unit, probation, emergency management, local government, and victim services organizations, including the Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence and the Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault.

King George 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) and the Magistrate's Office are actively involved. The J&DR Clerk has taken a leadership role in the Task Force, and the Chief Judge's and Chief Magistrate's active participation in local coordination efforts is commendable.

King George County has exhibited a commitment to holding offenders accountable and to keeping victims safe. The Community Based Probation Office (CPB) assesses offenders for appropriate services in family assault cases and monitors compliance with ordered services. CPB also oversees offender participation in the local Batterer Intervention Program through the Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence, which collaborates closely with other community agencies. In addition, the King George County Sheriff's Office is committed to ensuring the safety of victims in the courtroom by actively keeping victims and offenders separated before, during, and after proceedings. The Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence, the local accredited domestic violence agency, not only provides services to victims of domestic violence and their children, it also provides training and awareness to local agencies, businesses, schools, and citizens.

Attorney General Mims, with Melanie Ortel, Associate Director, Verizon Wireless Public Relations, and Ruth Micklem, Co-Director, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, present a certificate of recognition and $1,000 check from the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program to members of the King George County Domestic Violence Task Force, (l-r) Nancy Lynn Tierney, Kathy Anderson, and David Coman, at the Community Recognition Program Awards Ceremony in November 2009.

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

- The practice of bi-annual review of the policies and procedures related to entry and service of protective orders by local law enforcement and the courts;
- The participation of the Chief Judge in local and state training and attendance at national trainings on issues including domestic violence, child exposure to domestic violence, and stalking; and
- The participation and involvement of the Family Life Center at the NSWC, Dahlgren Division, in local Task Force efforts to provide services for military families and to train non-military community stakeholders on the different rules and policies related to domestic violence in the military setting.

Loudoun County

Loudoun County is a model for local coordinated community response. In fact, Loudoun County's ability to bring allied professionals to the table to discuss a coordinated approach to the issue of domestic violence has resulted in continuous federal grant funding from the Office on Violence Against Women since 2004.

Members of the Domestic Violence Steering Committee, comprised of agency directors, department heads, and local leaders, meet on a bi-monthly basis to discuss improvements to local policy and procedures. The Steering Committee receives support and information from the Loudoun

Domestic Abuse Response Team ("Loudoun DART"), an interagency team of service providers, front-line employees, and first responders who work directly with domestic violence victims, offenders, and their children. These two groups work together to coordinate agency information, activities, policies, and procedures, resulting in more seamless services to victims of domestic violence and their families, and more accountability for offenders.

Loudoun County is also a model for court monitoring of domestic violence offenders. For all offenders charged in domestic violence cases and whose adjudication results in a deferred finding or a finding of guilt, the court schedules a 60-day review hearing to ensure the offender is complying with court-ordered probation or other conditions, including counseling or education programs.

Loudoun County also offers comprehensive services and programs to children who are exposed to domestic and sexual violence. Through the Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS) Youth and Children's Services, children receive age-appropriate shelter, counseling, and safety planning services. In addition, the provision of supervised visitation services and parenting programs through LAWS Youth and Children's Services assist parents in keeping children safe and in improving family dynamics. Finally, the Loudoun Child Advocacy Center, opened in December 2008 at Inova Loudoun Hospital in Leesburg, provides children who have been sexually or physically victimized with a comfortable environment for interviews.

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

- Brochures for victims of domestic violence who have limited English proficiency to address the needs of a diverse, multilingual population;
- A designated Family Abuse Officer in the Loudoun County Juvenile Court Services Unit to assist victims with the completion of protective order petitions, and to provide follow-up services to victims through the court protective order process;
- A designated Domestic Violence Probation Officer who is present in court on domestic violence docket days to meet with and to monitor offenders' compliance with probation requirements;
- Enhanced training on domestic violence issues is offered to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges through local presentations, as well as national training opportunities; and
- Implementation of the Teen Violence Prevention Program for high school, middle school, and at-risk youth, which includes presentations and activities on teen dating violence, healthy relationships, and interpersonal violence.

Attorney General Mims presents a certificate of recognition to members of the Loudoun County Domestic Abuse Response Team, (l-r) Susan Chasteen, Lori Kaplan, April Higgs, Wendy Pineda, Kaye Wallace, and Jeanne Mullane, at the Community Recognition Program Awards Ceremony in April 2009.

City of Richmond

The City of Richmond is a model for building and implementing a regional approach to improve response to victims of domestic violence. In June 2008, the Richmond Sexual and Domestic Violence Coordinating Committee expanded to include representatives from Henrico County agencies and service providers. The new Metropolitan Richmond Sexual and Domestic Violence Coordinating Committee not only increased overall participation in the Coordinating Committee, but also reinvigorated local and regional efforts to address policies and practices related to domestic violence. As a result, agencies and organizations in Richmond City and Henrico County have worked together to broaden local training opportunities and increase inter-agency communication and coordination of activities.

The response of the Richmond Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit to repeat offenders is also a promising practice that serves as a model for other law enforcement agencies. The Domestic Violence Enforcement Response Team (DVERT) tracks domestic violence cases to ensure appropriate action is taken in repeat domestic violence situations. The DVERT is activated when a person has been a victim of domestic assault two or more times in six months or three or more times in one year, if the assault is felonious, or if serious bodily injury results. In addition, the Domestic Violence Unit works with victims to perform danger assessments and develop safety plans, and to assist victims with obtaining preliminary protective orders.

The City of Richmond and the metropolitan area makes an effort to increase accessibility of domestic violence resources to non-English speaking communities, including brochures, counseling, and other services. The Coordinating Committee includes representatives from agencies and organizations that work with immigrant and non-English speaking communities.

Attorney General Mims, with Mike Maiorana, Regional President, Verizon Wireless, and Ruth Micklem, Co-Director, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, present a check for $1,000 from the Verizon Wireless HopeLine Program to Detective Mac Adams, Chris Carson, and Susheela Varky (l-r), members of the Metropolitan Richmond Sexual and Domestic Violence Coordinating Committee, at the Community Recognition Program Awards Ceremony in April 2009.

Attorney General Mims, with Mike Maiorana, Regional President, Verizon Wireless, and Ruth Micklem, Co-Director, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, present a certificate of recognition to Jennifer Bourne and Norma Bowman, members of the Tazewell County Domestic Violence Task Force, at the Community Recognition Program Awards Ceremony in April 2009.

In addition, the City of Richmond has implemented a number of other best or promising practices in the area of domestic violence, including:

- A local domestic violence fatality review team to review the causes of domestic violence fatalities in the Richmond area, and to make recommendations to prevent future deaths and to improve services to victims and their families;
- Violence prevention programming for middle and high school students through "Project Relate," which educates students about healthy relationship development, warning signs, and healthy decision-making; and
- Prevention programs at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) and at the University of Richmond, including the Red Flag Campaign, a program focused on the prevention of dating violence, and the Men Against Violence (MAV) program at VCU, designed to include men in the discussion of ways to prevent sexual and domestic violence.

Tazewell County

Tazewell County is a model for building and sustaining a coordinated community response in a rural setting. The Tazewell County Domestic Violence Taskforce, comprised of representatives from local agencies and organizations with a stake in domestic violence response, meets monthly to discuss community trends, agency policies and procedures, agency and taskforce activities, and future priorities. The Taskforce focuses on sustainability by actively reassessing its progress and working to recruit the participation of other key community stakeholders.

Tazewell County is also a model for its educational programs for elementary, middle, and high school students regarding domestic and intimate partner violence. The Tazewell County Commonwealth's Attorney's Office works closely with the Tazewell County Public Schools to conduct educational assemblies on domestic and intimate partner violence and to coordinate the White Ribbon Campaign, a program focusing on the role of men in ending violence against women. In addition, Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc., through its Family Crisis Services, provides educational programs to students in grades K-12. For the past eleven years, Family Crisis Services has presented, "These Hands Are Not For Hitting," a campaign for elementary school students across the County. Family Crisis Services provides additional instruction to middle and high school students on sexual harassment, teen dating violence, and date rape.

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

- A certified Batterer Intervention Program, operated by Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc., through its Family Crisis Services program;
- Implementation of additional safety precautions for domestic violence court cases, including the use of separate entrances for victims and their families and private waiting rooms for victims and their families and for advocate and prosecutor meetings;
- Consistent training on domestic violence issues is provided to law enforcement officers and prosecutors through local presentations and conferences, as well as statewide training opportunities; and
- Local programs that focus on the role of men in domestic violence prevention, including the "Men of Promise" program and the White Ribbon campaign.

2009 Legislative Update

Protective Orders: Sexual Battery and Aggravated Sexual Battery

HB 1842 - Patron: H. Morgan Griffith
Amends §§ 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, and 19.2-152.10 of the Code of Virginia with regard to the authority of a magistrate or judge to issue protective orders. Effective July 1, 2009, protective orders may be obtained by victims when a warrant is issued for sexual battery or aggravated sexual battery. Previously, the issuance of a protective order predicated on a criminal act was limited to criminal offenses resulting in serious bodily injury or stalking.

Protective Orders: Family Abuse and Incarcerated Persons

HB 1857 - Patron: Stephen C. Shannon
Amends §§ 16.1-253.1 and 16.1-279.1 of the Code of Virginia with regard to the issuance of protective orders when a respondent is to be or has been released from incarceration for certain crimes. Effective July 1, 2009, a court may issue a protective order upon a showing by the petitioner that (i) the allegedly abusing person is incarcerated and is to be released from incarceration within 30 days following the petition or has been released from incarceration within 30 days prior to the petition, (ii) the crime for which the allegedly abusing person was convicted and incarcerated involved family abuse against the petitioner, and (iii) the allegedly abusing person has made threatening contact with the petitioner while he was incarcerated, exhibiting a renewed threat to the petitioner of family abuse.

Protective Orders: Fingerprinting Required upon Violation

HB 2637 - Patron: Benjamin L. Cline
Amends § 19.2-390 of the Code of Virginia, relating to arrests for which fingerprints are required. Effective July 1, 2009, fingerprints are required be taken and forwarded to the Central Criminal Records Exchange upon an arrest for a violation of a protective order issued under Title 16.1. Fingerprints are already authorized for misdemeanor arrests for violation of stalking and serious bodily injury protective orders under Title 18.2.

Protective Orders: Expiration Time and Addendum

SB 1439 - Patrons: John S. Edwards and Mark D. Obenshain
Amends §§ 16.1-253, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, 16.1-279.1, 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, and 19.2-152.10 of the Code of Virginia, relating to protective orders, identifying information, and expiration. Effective July 1, 2009, an addendum to the protective order containing identifying information of the parties will no longer be required; identifying information will return to the front page of the order. The bill also specifies that, unless a specific expiration time is designated on the order, emergency and final protective orders will expire at 11:59 p.m. on the statutory expiration date (e.g. third day following issuance for emergency protective orders) or on the expiration date specified in the order.

Rewrite of Assault and Battery Family/Household Member, First Offender

HB 1909 - Patron: Ward L. Armstrong;
SB 1300 – Patron: Robert Hurt
Amends § 18.2-57.3 of the Code of Virginia, relating to assault and battery against a family or household member and deferred disposition for a first offender. The bill rewrites the existing statute for clarity and allows the court to order the person to obtain services from local community-based probation if the services are available or to get alternative treatment. As introduced, this bill was recommended by the Committee on District Courts. The new language will become effective on July 1, 2009.

Sexual Assault Response Teams

HB 2400 - Patrons: Robert B. Bell, III (chief patron), Albert C. Pollard, Jr.
Amends the Code of Virginia to require the establishment of sexual assault response teams. Effective July 1, 2009, Commonwealth's Attorneys are required to coordinate the establishment of multidisciplinary sexual assault response teams in each political subdivision. The Commonwealth's Attorneys are required to hold at least one meeting of the team annually to (i) discuss implementation of protocols and policies for the team; and (ii) establish and review guidelines for the community's response, including the collection, preservation, and secure storage of evidence from Physical Evidence Recovery Kit (PERK) examinations.

Required Reporting of Suspected Abuse of Elder or Dependent Adult by Emergency Services Personnel

SB 898 - Patron: Ryan T. McDougle
Amends § 63.2-1606 of the Code of Virginia, relating to mandatory reporters of suspected elder or dependent adult abuse. Effective July 1, 2009, emergency services personnel certified by the Board of Health are required to immediately report any suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of adults either to the local department or the adult protective services hotline in accordance with requirements of this section, unless such personnel immediately reports the suspected abuse, neglect or exploitation directly to the attending physician at the hospital to which the adult is transported, who shall make such report forthwith.

Power of Magistrates to Issue Felony Arrest Warrants

HB 1874 – Patron: John A. Cosgrove; SB 1426 – Patron: R. Creigh Deeds
Amends §§ 19.2-45, 19.2-71, and 19.2-72 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the authority of magistrates to issue felony arrest warrants. Effective July 1, 2009, a magistrate may not issue an arrest warrant for a felony offense upon the basis of a complaint by a person other than a law-enforcement officer without prior consultation by the magistrate with the attorney for the Commonwealth or, if no attorney for the Commonwealth is available, without prior consultation with a law-enforcement agency. In addition, a written complaint shall be required whenever practicable, if the complainant is not a law-enforcement officer.

Future Recommendations

A set of future recommendations was first introduced in the 2008 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence. These recommendations were included to reflect the needs and concerns faced by agencies, organizations, programs, and communities across the Commonwealth in their daily work to keep victims safe and to hold offenders accountable.

As in last year's report, a number of recommendations have been identified by agencies and organizations in the effort to address sexual and domestic violence at the state and local levels. Some of these recommendations appeared in last year's report, reflecting an ongoing need in certain areas. Many of these recommendations represent ongoing themes: collaboration, prevention, training, and data collection. All of these recommendations represent critical issues in the work we do to combat domestic and sexual violence.

The following recommendations reflect issues identified by agencies and organizations with a direct role in the prevention of and response to domestic and sexual violence.

Recommendation 1. Provide Funding for Proven Prevention Efforts: The goal of prevention programming is to stop the violence before it starts, saving lives, families, and resources in the future.

A key component of prevention programs is the identification of the risk of future violence and education about those risk factors. For example, in almost 58% of all intimate partner homicides in 2007, one of the intimate partners had terminated the relationship prior to the homicide event. In addition, in 40% of the cases, a history of physical abuse between the victim and perpetrator was present.[88] Promoting an understanding risk posed by violence in relationships and how to leave relationships safely are important factors in minimizing risk of future violence, including future fatality.

Education and awareness campaigns such as the Red Flag Campaign, which focuses on awareness and prevention of dating and sexual violence on college campuses, have proven to be effective in promoting healthy relationships and educating the population on the dynamics of domestic and sexual violence. These efforts play an important role in the overall prevention of domestic and sexual violence in schools, campuses, and communities.

During times of economic downturn, already-limited funding often decreases for prevention-based programs, despite the potential for long-term cost-savings by programs with proven success. Support of proven prevention efforts for domestic and sexual violence as well as prevention and education efforts at the elementary, middle, and high school levels should continue. If at all possible, funding should be increased for proven programs.

Accordingly, it is recommended that, whenever possible, increased support should be provided to proven prevention efforts for domestic and sexual violence issues in the areas of awareness, prevention, and education. It is also recommended that efforts be increased at the elementary, middle, and high school levels to ensure that children and youth are provided with information about healthy relationships and the prevention of dating and sexual violence.

Recommendation 2. Continue to Support Collaborative Efforts at the State Level: This Report demonstrates the collaborative efforts of many agencies and groups dedicated to addressing and combating domestic and sexual violence. In addition, state-level collaborative efforts, such as the Virginia GEAP Partnership, improve communication between state agencies and organizations, resulting in better services and resources for state and local agencies and programs.

In 2009, agencies and organizations successfully partnered on a number of programs and initiatives such as the "Policy, Practice, Partnership: Building Safer Communities Through a Coordinated Response to Domestic Violence" statewide training conference sponsored by the Virginia GEAP partnership, and the Attorney General's Community Recognition Program for Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Response, a public-private partnership to recognize localities for their innovative response to domestic violence. These initiatives not only strengthened partnerships on the state level, these initiatives also provided much-needed training and monetary awards to local agencies and organizations.

As funding and resource constraints face state agencies, and as federal grant funding sources ebb and flow, collaboration between agencies and organizations becomes more important. Continuity of collaborative relationships ensures the continuity of services to victims and facilitates resource sharing in difficult economic times. Collaboration also ensures sharing of important information and data related to domestic and sexual violence services and gaps.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the Commonwealth continue to promote and to support collaborative efforts between stakeholder agencies and organizations at the state level.

Recommendation 3. Build and Encourage Collaborative Capacity at the Local Level: Interagency communication and collaboration is essential to providing services and resources to victims and in enhancing the systemic approach to address domestic and sexual violence. This is especially true on the front lines – in communities.

At the local level, coordination often takes the form of a coordinated community response team or a fatality review team. Coordinated community response teams provide a forum for collaboration and information-sharing on domestic and sexual violence issues. Multidisciplinary fatality review teams review the circumstances of domestic violence fatalities and make recommendations for enhancing the systemic response to domestic violence in a community.

Despite the importance of collaboration at the local level, many localities are struggling to maintain, and in some cases, to develop, a coordinated community response to domestic violence. Resource constraints, personnel turnover, and lack of local leadership often plague local teams. Where local collaborations are encouraged and supported by local governments, these partnerships stand the test of time, ensuring seamless and continuous services for victims of domestic and sexual violence.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the continuation and expansion of local collaborative endeavors should be supported and encouraged at both the local and state levels.

Recommendation 4. Collaborate with Health Professionals and Public and Mental Health Services in the Response to Domestic Violence: Health professionals, public health agencies and mental health agencies are important partners in a coordinated community response to domestic violence. Where domestic violence victims or offenders have co-occurring substance abuse and mental health issues, access to services can be critical. In addition, health professionals are key players in the identification of and screening for domestic violence in their patients. Health professionals are in a unique position to refer victims to community domestic violence resources, as well as treat the physical and psychological effects of domestic violence.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the Commonwealth promote and support collaborative efforts with health professionals and public and mental health services at the state and local levels.

Recommendation 5. Promote and Provide Resources for Programs that Provide Services to Victims from Underserved Populations: Domestic and sexual violence impact victims of all races, ethnicities, socio-economic backgrounds, ages, and abilities. Of the 15,480 adults who sought services from domestic and sexual violence service providers in 2008, almost 2.0% self identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.4% as Native American/Native Alaskan, and 10.9% were over the age of 50.[89] In addition, Hispanic females are three times more likely to be victims of domestic violence homicides than white females. Approximately one in five (21.4%) domestic violence homicide victims were 55 years of age or older in 2007. One in ten victims (10.3%) were temporarily impaired or permanently disabled at the time of the homicide.[90]

The aging, disabled, and multi-cultural populations are often referred to as "underserved" populations, as services needed by these populations are often not as available or accessible. As the population ages, the need for age-appropriate services, including advocacy, shelter and accessibility services, also increases. Likewise, as multicultural populations increase, the need for culturally-appropriate services, including language, advocacy, and shelter services, also increases. Accordingly, it is recommended that every effort be made to identify resources and funding to promote and expand age and culturally-appropriate and accessible services to underserved populations.

Recommendation 6. Promote and Provide Resources for Programs that Provide Direct Services to Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: Exposure to domestic violence has a profound impact on children who live in abusive home environments. These children face lifelong emotional, psychological, and physical consequences. In 2007, sixty children were present during domestic violence homicide events.[91] In 2008, 3,785 children received services from local domestic violence service providers.[92]

A three-year grant study from 2006-2008 conducted by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance and the Virginia Department of Social Services (DSS), Office of Family Violence, identified significant gaps in the services provided to children by local programs and agencies, as well as in the training provided to advocates working with children.[93] In FY 2009, DSS awarded $986,000 in one-time grant awards to 46 local programs for services to children exposed to domestic violence for a one-year period. Despite

this infusion of funding in this area, however, continuous funding on this issue continues to be lacking.

Accordingly, it is recommended that every effort be made to identify resources and funding to promote and expand services to children exposed to domestic violence, and to increase training for advocates and allied professionals working with these children.

Recommendation 7. Enforce and Educate about State and Federal Firearms Laws: Local law enforcement should be encouraged to work together with state and federal authorities to ensure that current federal and state firearms laws are enforced and to ensure that persons subject to protective orders are educated about federal and state firearms restrictions.

Where volatile domestic violence situations exist, the presence of firearms can pose a serious safety risk for victims and children. In 2007, almost 60% of all domestic violence homicides involved the use of a firearm.[94]

Persons subject to protective orders are subject to federal and state firearms restrictions, as well as criminal penalties for firearms violations.[95] Under federal law, persons convicted of misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence are also subject to firearms prohibitions.[96] Although brochures and resources exist to inform about firearms restrictions, due to the potential risk to victims, it is necessary to ensure the information is widely disseminated not only to protect victims, but to prevent criminal violations.

In an effort to promote safety for victims of domestic violence, it is recommended that local, state, and federal law enforcement officials work together to enforce the current state and federal statutes that restrict firearms to persons subject to protective orders and persons convicted of misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence. In addition, to promote awareness for domestic violence offenders and persons subject to protective orders, it is recommended that additional efforts be undertaken to increase education for persons subject to protective orders about the implications of federal and state firearms restrictions.

Recommendation 8. Encourage Continuous Training for Allied Professionals: A critical piece to addressing domestic and sexual violence is training. While a number of agencies and organizations provide training for their constituents on an annual basis, these trainings do not focus consistently on domestic and sexual violence issues.

State and local stakeholder agencies and organizations should encourage annual training for allied professionals on domestic and sexual violence issues, including but not limited to, the dynamics of domestic and sexual violence; the enforcement of protective orders; the exposure of children to domestic violence; and the creation of collaborative community efforts such as coordinated community response teams, task forces, and sexual assault response teams (SARTs). Training not only enhances professional skills, it also provides professionals with the forum to build relationships essential to building a coordinated response to domestic and sexual violence.

During times of economic downturn, however, training of personnel becomes increasingly difficult due to reductions in training budgets. Efforts to create local training programs or to enhance access to technology for trainings should be encouraged. Webinars, conference calls, regional or local trainings can provide alternatives to reduce training costs.

Accordingly, it is recommended that state and local agencies and organizations continue to encourage training for all allied professionals on domestic and sexual violence issues. It is also recommended that these agencies explore the use of alternate training venues and technological options to increase accessibility to training when training budgets face constraints.

Recommendation 9. Promote Policies to Address the Impact of Domestic Violence in the Workplace: Although often a crime that occurs behind closed doors, the effects of domestic violence can spillover into the workplace. A 2005 national telephone survey conducted by the Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence found that 21% of full-time employed adults were victims of domestic violence and 64% of them indicated their work performance was significantly impacted.[97]

Despite these statistics, it is estimated that only 30% of all companies in the United States have policies for addressing violence in the workplace. Of these companies, only 44% have a policy to address domestic violence in the workplace.[98] In addition, while Virginia's state agencies are required to have a workplace violence policy, they are not required to have a policy that specifically relates to domestic violence.

Accordingly, it is recommended that policies for domestic violence in the workplace be encouraged for all employers, and that state agencies be required to incorporate a domestic violence component into their current workplace violence policies.

Notes

[4] "Intimate partner" has been defined by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner as a spouse, former spouse, current or former boyfriend or girlfriend, same sex-partner, or dating partner. Some relationships within the intimate partner classification do not fall within the statutory definition of domestic violence, where those relationships do not meet the cohabitation or child in common elements of Virginia Code § 16.1-228.
[5] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2008* (2009).
[6] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (2004).
[7] Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, August 26, 2009. Homicide data for 2008 is preliminary, as a number of these homicide events are still under investigation.
[8] The categorization of homicides is based upon the relationship between the victim and the alleged offender. The 126 domestic violence homicides in 2007 include all homicides related to family and intimate partner violence. "Family violence" includes child and elder homicides by caregivers, family homicides (victims killed by individuals related to them biologically or by marriage), and family associated homicides (victims killed as a result of violence arising from a familial relationship). "Intimate partner homicide" includes homicides where victims were killed by a spouse, former spouse, current or former boyfriend, girlfriend, same sex partner, or dating partner, as well as intimate partner-related homicides where a victim was killed as a result of violence arising from an intimate partner relationship. *See* Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Project, Virginia, 2007* (2009).
[9] Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Project, Virginia, 2007* (2009).
[10] *Id.* at 18. Rates calculated per 100,000 persons using population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2007.
[11] *Id.* at 18-23.
[12] *Id.* at 48.
[13] *Id.* at 18-23.
[14] *Id.* at 47.
[15] Some cases involved the use of more than one means of inflicting the fatal injury. A "personal weapon" is defined as a weapon of one's own body – i.e. foot, hand, fist – but does not include strangulation or choking. "Other" includes drowning, pushing, slamming or throwing against an object, fire or smoke inhalation, smothering or suffocation, poisoning or carbon monoxide. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Project, Virginia, 2007*, 22 (2009).
[16] The *2008 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia* published by the Office of the Attorney General on December 31, 2008, contained 2007 data based upon the preliminary surveillance findings of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in October 2008. At that time, the data reflected that 56 children were present during homicide events in 2007. Since publication of the 2008 Report, the 2007 data has been updated by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner as reflected in Table 2.
[17] The numbers for 2008 reflect preliminary findings as of August 26, 2009, as a number of these homicides still remain under investigation. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health.
[18] The *2008 Annual Report on Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia* published by the Office of the Attorney General on December 31, 2008, contained homicide data for 2007 based upon the preliminary surveillance findings of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in October 2008. At that time, 434 homicides were recorded for 2007, 107 of which were attributed to family and intimate partner violence. Since publication of the 2008 Report, the 2007 data has been updated by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner to reflect a total of 440 homicides in 2007, of which 126 were attributed to family and intimate partner violence.
[19] Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Project, Virginia, 2007* (2009).
[20] *Id.* at 49-53.
[21] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2008* 42 (2009). 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.
[22] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2008* 25 (2009).
[23] *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).
[24] Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia, 2008* v (2009).
[25] *Id.* at 15. The number for victims under the age of 18 reflects victims in the 0-17 age range as well as victims of unknown age.
[26] *Id.*
[27] *Id.* at 14.
[28] *Id.* at 64-67.
[29] *Id.* at 60-67.
[30] *See* Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), Criminal Victimization, 2008* (2009). Accessible at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/ (accessed October 26, 2009). 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.
[31] Division of Injury and Violence Prevention, Virginia Department of Health, *Sexual Violence: Virginia BRFSS Fact Sheet* 2005-2007 (2009).
[32] *Id.*
[33] *Id.*
[34] *Id.*
[35] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *2007 Domestic Violence Services in Virginia* (2008).
[36] Data from the Virginia State Police (October 26, 2009). There is no disposition on file for 3,322 charges, or 14.5%.
[37] Data from the Virginia State Police (October 26, 2009).
[38] Data from the Virginia State Police (October 26, 2009). Of the 651 non convictions, 242 cases were dismissed, 318 were nolle prossed, 90 resulted in not guilty findings, and one was deferred.
[39] 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." *Id.* at 1.
[40] *Id.* at 6.
[41] 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.
[42] E-Magistrate reporting data provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.
[43] Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.
[44] *See* Va. Code Ann. §§ 16.1-253.2, 18.2-60.4.
[45] *See* Va. Code § 18.2-60.4.
[46] Data from the Virginia State Police (October 26, 2009).
[47] Data from the Virginia State Police (October 26, 2009). 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.
[48] Information from the Virginia State Police.
[49] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VAdata Domestic Violence Services Report* (2009).
[50] *Id.*
[51] *Id.*
[52] Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, *Virginia's Homeless Programs 2007-08 Program Year: A Report to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees* 15 (2008).
[53] *Id.*
[54] Information provided by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.
[55] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VAdata Sexual Assault Services Report 2008* (2009).
[56] *Id.*

[57] Information provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.
[58] Information provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.
[59] Information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services. The percentage reduction in victims serviced by local victim-witness programs reflects the reduction from FY2007 to FY2009.
[60] Funding information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Social Services, the Office of the Attorney General, the Virginia State Police, the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia, 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] In FY 2009, DIVP received $963,789 in VAWA funds to support Virginia's Rape Prevention and Education initiative.
[62] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Working Together for Peace and Justice, 2007 Annual Report* (2007).
[63] Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, *Virginia's Homeless Programs 2007-08 Program Year: A Report to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees* 14-20 (2008).
[64] Revenue information for 2009 was not available as of the filing of this Report.
[65] Revenue information for 2009 will not be available until after processing of 2009 income tax returns in 2010.
[66] CASC received V-STOP funding in the amount of $30,965.00 each year for CY 2008 and 2009.
[67] Information provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia.
[68] 2004 Va. Acts ch. 972 (2004).
[69] Information provided by the Family and Children's Trust Fund. Additional information available at: http://www.fact.state.va.us/.
[70] *See* Va. Code Ann. § 63.2-2100 et. seq.
[71] Information provided by the Virginia Center on Aging, Virginia Commonwealth University.
[72] Information provided by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.
[73] Data for 2008 and 2009 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 Injury and Violence Prevention.
[75] Information provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.
[76] 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.
[77] Information from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.
[78] Information provided by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence.
[79] *See* Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence, *2007 Annual Report* (2008).
[80] 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.
[81] 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.
[82] Information provided by the Virginia Department of State Police.
[83] Information provided by the Virginia Poverty Law Center.
[84] Virginia Poverty Law Center, *Mission Statement* (2009), *at* http://www.vplc.org (last visited Oct. 21, 2009).
[85] Information provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance.
[86] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *Taking Virginia into the Future: Annual Report 2008* (2009).
[87] *Id.*
[88] Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Virginia, 2007* (2009).
[89] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VAdata Domestic Violence Program Report 2008* (2009). The VAdata race/ethnicity reporting category does not include Hispanic as a separate category.
[90] Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Virginia, 2007* (2009).
[91] *Id.*
[92] Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, *VAdata Domestic Violence Program Report 2008* (2009).
[93] Information provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance and the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Violence.
[94] Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health, *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Virginia, 2007* (2009).
[95] Va. Code Ann. §18.2-308 (E)(5); Va. Code Ann. §18.2-308.1:4; 18 U.S.C. §922 (g)(8); 18 U.S.C. §924 (a)(2).
[96] 18 U.S.C. §922(g)(9).
[97] Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence, *Workplace Statistics*, (2005), available at http://www.caepv.org/getinfo/facts_stats.php?factsec=3 (accessed December 7, 2009).
[98] Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The Survey of Workplace Violence Prevention* (Oct. 2006).

Appendix A

TABLE A-1: Number of Domestic Violence Homicide Victims in Virginia by Race and Sex, 2007

Race	Female			Male			Total		
	Number	Percentage	Rate	Number	Percentage	Rate	Number	Percentage	Rate
White	28	45.9	1.0	24	36.9	0.9	52	41.3	0.9
Black	23	37.7	2.8	35	53.8	4.6	58	46.0	3.7
Hispanic	7	11.5	2.9	5	7.7	1.8	12	9.5	2.4
Other	3	4.9	1.3	1	1.5	0.5	4	3.2	0.9
Total	**61**	**100.0**	**1.6**	**65**	**100.0**	**1.7**	**126**	**100.0**	**1.6**

Source: *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Virginia, 2007*, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health (2009). Rates calculated per 100,000 persons using population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2007.

TABLE A-2: Number of Domestic Violence Homicide Victims in Virginia by Age and Sex, 2007

Age	Female			Male			Total		
	Number	Percentage	Rate	Number	Percentage	Rate	Number	Percentage	Rate
< 1	3	4.9	5.8	4	6.2	7.4	7	5.6	6.6
1-4	3	4.9	1.5	2	3.1	0.9	5	4.0	1.2
5-14	4	6.6	0.8	1	1.5	0.2	5	4.0	0.5
15-24	12	19.7	2.3	9	13.8	1.6	21	16.7	1.9
25-34	8	13.1	1.5	15	23.1	2.8	23	18.3	2.2
35-44	11	18.0	1.9	15	23.1	2.6	26	20.6	2.2
45-54	7	11.5	1.2	5	7.7	0.9	12	9.5	1.0
55-64	7	11.5	1.6	10	15.4	2.4	17	13.5	2.0
> 64	6	9.8	1.1	4	6.2	1.0	10	7.9	1.1
Total	61	100.0	1.6	65	100.0	1.7	126	100.0	1.6

Source: *Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Virginia, 2007*, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Virginia Department of Health (2009). Rates calculated per 100,000 persons using population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2007.

Table A-3: Number of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Arrests for Assault and Battery Against Family or Household Member, 2003-2008

YEAR	Arrests for Assault & Battery Against Family/Household Member	Resulting Convictions	Non Convictions By Type						No Disposition on File
			Total Non-Convictions	Deferred	Dismissed	Nolle Prossed	Not Guilty	Mental Insanity	
2003	21,976	6,143	14,865	145	8,142	5,212	1,366	0	968
2004	22,125	5,988	14,814	181	8,104	5,144	1,385	0	1,323
2005	22,492	5,851	15,070	238	7,917	5,540	1,375	0	1,571
2006	22,138	5,492	14,317	956	6,328	5,669	1,364	0	2,329
2007	22,515	4,670	14,333	2,280	4,265	6,302	1,486	0	3,512
2008	22,986	4,597	15,067	2,603	4,189	6,625	1,650	0	3,322

Source: Virginia State Police

Table A-4: Number of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Arrests for Assault and Battery Against Family or Household Member, Third or Subsequent Offense, 2003-2008

YEAR	Arrests for Assault & Battery Against Family/Household Member - 3rd or Subsequent Offense	Resulting Convictions	Non Convictions By Type						No Disposition on File
			Total Non-Convictions	Deferred	Dismissed	Nolle Prossed	Not Guilty	Mental Insanity	
2003	1,040	458	524	4	219	251	47	3	58
2004	1,166	552	551	0	238	255	57	0	63
2005	1,298	566	642	5	268	313	56	0	90
2006	1,225	554	598	5	222	320	51	0	73
2007	1,176	516	599	8	202	332	57	0	61
2008	1,133	532	533	2	172	319	40	0	66

Source: Virginia State Police

Table A-5: Number of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Stalking, 2003-2008

YEAR	Arrests - Stalking	Resulting Convictions	Non Convictions By Type						No Disposition on File
			Total Non-Convictions	Deferred	Dismissed	Nolle Prossed	Not Guilty	Mental Insanity	
2003	1,021	206	736	0	359	299	78	0	79
2004	1,034	182	764	0	341	349	74	0	88
2005	911	198	636	0	261	291	84	0	77
2006	887	171	631	0	241	297	93	0	85
2007	927	181	634	1	237	316	80	0	112
2008	913	166	651	1	242	318	90	0	96

Source: Virginia State Police

Table A-6: Number of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Stalking, Third or Subsequent Offense in Five Years, 2003-2008

YEAR	Arrests - Stalking, 3rd or Subsequent Offense in 5 Years	Resulting Convictions	Non Convictions By Type						No Disposition on File
			Total Non-Convictions	Deferred	Dismissed	Nolle Prossed	Not Guilty	Mental Insanity	
2003	27	3	20	0	6	11	3	0	4
2004	26	6	16	0	7	6	3	0	4
2005	19	4	10	0	3	7	0	0	5
2006	12	3	5	0	2	2	1	0	4
2007	12	2	8	0	0	6	1	0	2
2008	19	6	8	0	3	5	0	0	5

Source: Virginia State Police

Table A-7: Number of Arrests and Case Dispositions for Protective Order Violations, 1995-2008

YEAR	Arrests for Protective Order Violations	Resulting Convictions	Other Conviction	Non Convictions By Type						No Disposition on File
				Total	Deferred	Dismissed	Nolle Prossed	Not Guilty	Mental Insanity	
1995	6	0	0	0						6
1996	3	0	0	0						3
1997	26	5	2	1		1				18
1998	812	11	289	402		178	172	52		110
1999	1,584	200	415	744		327	333	83	1	225
2000	2,213	747	79	1,100	1	494	469	135	1	287
2001	2,579	1,000	55	1,439	1	688	608	140	2	85
2002	2,761	1,115	55	1,525	7	686	663	169		66
2003	2,715	1,107	35	1,399		569	624	205	1	174
2004	2,844	1,016	36	1,563		604	734	225		229
2005	2,860	1,071	37	1,444		566	700	178		308
2006	2,968	1,083	33	1,379	2	494	702	180		473
2007	3,138	1,029	34	1,486	1	413	880	192		589
2008	3,247	1,041	11	1,097	0	337	638	121	1	1,109

Source: Virginia State Police

Table A-8: Number of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advocacy Services Provided to Adults by Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, 2008

	Domestic Violence Services		Sexual Assault Services	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Gender				
Female	11,054	93.0%	3,265	90.9%
Male	826	6.9%	323	9.0%
Transgender	8	0.1%	4	0.1%
Total	11,888		3,592	
Age				
18-29	4,117	34.6%	1,382	38.5%
30-39	3,779	31.8%	1,021	28.4%
40-49	2,676	22.5%	810	22.6%
50-59	987	8.3%	285	7.9%
60+	329	2.8%	94	2.6%
Total	11,888		3,592	
Race/Ethnicity				
African American/Black	3,398	28.4%	742	20.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	233	1.9%	60	1.7%
Caucasian	7,460	62.4%	2,518	69.6%
Native American/Native Alaskan	47	0.4%	19	0.5%
Other	814	6.8%	280	7.7%
Total*	11,952		3,619	

Source: *VAdata Domestic Violence Services Report*, *2008,* Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2009); *VAdata Sexual Assault Services Report*, *2008*, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2009).
*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, 2008

	Domestic Violence Services		Sexual Assault Services	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Gender				
Female	2,080	55.0%	1,272	84.7%
Male	1,698	44.9%	228	15.2%
Transgender	7	0.2%	2	0.1%
Total	3,785		1,502	
Age				
0-4	1,290	34.1%	191	12.7%
5-12	1,796	47.5%	580	38.6%
13-18	699	18.5%	731	48.7%
Total	3,785		1,502	
Race/Ethnicity				
African American/Black	1,405	35.4%	367	24.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	78	2.0%	17	1.1%
Caucasian	1,998	50.3%	985	64.5%
Native American/Native Alaskan	21	0.5%	14	0.9%
Other	470	11.8%	145	9.5%
Total*	3,972		1,528	

Source: *VAdata Domestic Violence Services Report*, *2008,* Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2009); *VAdata Sexual Assault Services Report*, *2008*, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (2009).
*Some victims self-identified with multiple races/ethnicities

Table A-10: Funding Sources and Recipient 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

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

Amelia 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

Amherst County

Amherst County Commission Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1157
Amherst, VA 24521
434-946-0300

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 (TACTS)
P.O. Box 100185
Arlington, VA 22210
703-237-0881
www.doorwaysva.org

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

Augusta County

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

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

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, Inc.'s Domestic Violence Program
1173 W. Main Street
Abingdon, VA 24210
276-623-9000
877-697-9444

Buckingham 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

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

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

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/

Shelter for Help in Emergency
P.O. Box 3013
Charlottesville, VA 22903-0013
434-293-8509 (hotline)
www.shelterforhelpinemergency.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 Women's Advocacy Program
Richmond Shelter
804-643-0888 (hotline)
www.ywcarichmond.org

YWCA Women's Advocacy Program
Chesterfield Shelter
P.O. Box 1028
Chesterfield, VA 23832-9101
804-796-3066
www.ywcarichmond.org

Clarke County

Shelter For Abused Women
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA 22604
540-667-6466
Toll Free: 866-670-2942

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
877-825-8876
Toll Free: 800-825-8876

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

Cumberland 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

Danville

Domestic Violence Emergency Services (DOVES)
P. O. Box 2381
Danville, VA 24541
888-403-6837

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

Elliston

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

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 County Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault Program
14150 Parkeast Circle, Suite 200
Chantilly, VA 20151
703-968-4033

Fairfax County

Fairfax County Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault Program
14150 Parkeast Circle, Suite 200
Chantilly, VA 20151
703-968-4033

Falls Church

Fairfax County Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault Program
14150 Parkeast Circle, Suite 200
Chantilly, VA 20151
703-968-4033

Fauquier County

Services to Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA 22701-0402
877-825-8876
Toll Free: 800-825-8876

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.wrcnrv.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

Genieve Shelter
Suffolk
800-969-4673

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

Shelter For Abused Women
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA 22604
540-667-6466
Toll Free: 866-670-2942

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

Warren County Council on Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1831
Front Royal, VA 22630-1831
540-635-9194
540-635-9062 (hotline)
www.wccdv.com

Galax

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

Giles County

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

Gloucester County

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

Goochland County

YWCA Women's Advocacy Program
Richmond Shelter
804-643-0888
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

Halifax 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

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 Women's Advocacy Program
Richmond Shelter
804-643-0888
www.ywcarichmond.org

Harrisonburg

The Collins Center
(Formerly Citizens Against Sexual Assault)
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 Women's Advocacy Program
Richmond Shelter
804-643-0888
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
Chesterfield Shelter
P.O. Box 1028
Chesterfield, VA 23832-9101
804-796-3066
www.ywcarichmond.org

YWCA Women's Advocacy Program
Richmond Shelter
804-643-0888
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

Genieve Shelter
Suffolk
800-969-4673
genieve88@earthlink.net

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)
Leesburg, VA 20175
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)
Leesburg, VA 20175
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

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

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 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
877-825-8876
Toll Free: 800-825-8876

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 Women In Crisis Program
Norfolk
757-625-5570

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
877-825-8876
Toll Free: 800-825-8876

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 Women's Advocacy Program
Chesterfield Shelter
P.O. Box 1028
Chesterfield, VA 23832-9101
804-796-3066
www.ywcarichmond.org

YWCA Women's Advocacy Program
Richmond
804-643-0888
www.ywcarichmond.org

Pittsylvania County

Domestic Violence Emergency Services (DOVES)
P. O. Box 2381
Danville, VA 24541
888-403-6837

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

Powhatan 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

YWCA Women's Advocacy Program
Richmond
804-643-0888
www.ywcarichmond.org

Prince Edward County

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

Prince William County

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

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

Pulaski County

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

Radford

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

Rappahannock County

Services To Abused Families
P.O. Box 402
Culpeper, VA 22701-0402
877-825-8876
Toll Free: 800-825-8876

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 Women's Advocacy Program
Richmond
804-643-0888
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, Inc.'s Domestic Violence Program
1173 W. Main Street
Abingdon, VA 24210
276-623-9000
877-697-9444

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

Genieve Shelter
Suffolk
800-969-4673
genieve88@earthlink.net

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

Genieve Shelter
Suffolk
800-969-4673
genieve88@earthlink.net

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, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
www.newdircenter.com

Suffolk

Genieve Shelter
Suffolk
800-969-4673

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

Genieve Shelter
Suffolk
800-969-4673

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 County Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault Program
14150 Parkeast Circle, Suite 200
Chantilly, VA 20151
703-968-4033

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 Women In Crisis Program
Norfolk
757-625-5570

Warren County

Warren County Council on Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1831
Front Royal, VA 22630-1831
540-635-9194
540-635-9062 (hotline)
www.wccdv.com

Warrenton

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

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, Inc.
P.O. Box 3069
Staunton, VA 24402-3069
800-56-HAVEN (42836)
www.newdircenter.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

Shelter for Abused Women
P.O. Box 14
Winchester, VA 22604
540-667-6466
Toll Free 866-670-2942

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

Certified Batterer Intervention Programs

ACTS/Turning Points/Men's Program
P.O. Box 74
Dumfries, VA 22026
Office: (703) 441-8606
Fax: (703) 221-3585

AIMS: Domestic Violence/Anger Intervention Services
Marais Plaza, Suite 405
9255 Center Street
Manassas, VA 20110
Office: (703) 530-6262
Fax: (703)530-9393
Website: http://aims-angermanagement.com/

Arlington County Department of Human Services
3033 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 700-A
Arlington, VA 22201
Office: (703) 228-1300
Website: www.arlingtonva.us/departments/HumanServices/HumanServicesMain.aspx

Blue Ridge Counseling Services: DVAP
123 South Poston Street
Marion, VA 24354
Office: (276) 783-9040
Fax: (276)782-9567

Blue Ridge Counseling: Domestic Violence Alternatives Program
519 Second Street
Radford, VA 24141
Office: (540) 639-9040
Fax: (540) 639-9040
Website: www.blueridgecounseling.com

Center for Child & Family Services, Inc.
2021 Cunningham Drive, Suite 400
Hampton, VA 23666
Office: (757) 838-1960
Fax: (757) 838-3280

Center for Multicultural Human Services
701 W. Broad Street, Suite 305
Falls Church, VA 22046
Office: (703) 533-3302
Fax: (703) 237-2083
Website: www.cmhs.org or www.nvfs.org

Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc. Family Crisis Services
P.O. Box 487
North Tazewell, VA 24630
Office: (276) 988-5583

Commonwealth Catholic Charities of Hampton Roads
4855 Princess Anne Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
Office: (757) 467-7707
Fax: (757) 495-3206
Website: www.cceva.org

Commonwealth Catholic Charities
1512 Willow Lawn Drive
Richmond, VA 23230
Office: (804) 285-5900
Fax: (804) 285-9130
Website: www.cccofva.org

Domestic Violence Intervention
3113 W. Marshall Street
Richmond, VA 23230
Office: (804) 355-6341
Fax : (804) 422-8860

Family Focus Counseling Services
20-B John Marshall Street
Warrenton, VA 20186
Office: (540) 349-4537
Fax: (540) 349-2369

Frank D. Manners & Associates, Inc.
5412 Glenside Drive, Suite A
Richmond, VA 23228
Office: (804) 672-8390

ADAPT: Anger & Domestic Abuse Prevention and Treatment
14150 Parkeast Circle #200
Chantilly, VA 20151-2235
Office: (703) 968-4052
Fax: (703) 263-1724

Fresh Start Men's Group
P.O. Box 1007
Fredericksburg, VA 22402
Office: (540) 372-7866

Middle Peninsula Northern Neck Community Services Board
414 Main Street
P.O. Box 729
Warsaw, VA 22572
Office: (804) 333-3671
Toll Free: (800) 639-9882
Fax: (804) 333-3657

Middle Peninsula Northern Neck Community Services Board
9288 George Washington Memorial Highway
P.O. Box 2468
Gloucester, VA 23061
Office: (804) 693-5057
Toll Free: (800) 639-9668
Fax: (804) 693-7407

OAR of Fairfax County
10640 Page Avenue, Suite 250
Fairfax, VA 22303
Office: (703) 246-3033
Fax: (703) 273-7554

Skinner Holistic Health Corporation
158 Pleasant Shade Drive
Emporia, VA 23847
Office: (434) 348-9071
Fax: (434) 336-0835

Violence Intervention Program
1725 N. George Mason Drive
Arlington, VA 22205
Office: (703) 228-1550
Hotline: (703) 228-4848

YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center
626 Church Street
Lynchburg, VA 24504
Office: (434) 528-1041
Hotline: (888) 528-1041

For updated certification information, contact the Virginia Batterer Intervention Program Certification Board at info@VABIPBoard.org or www.vabipboard.org.

Local Fatality Review Teams

Chesterfield County Intimate Partner & Family Violence Fatality Review Team
Patricia Jones-Turner
Coordinator
Chesterfield County Domestic and Sexual Violence Resource Center
P.O. Box 40
Chesterfield, VA 23832
(804) 706-1272
JonesTurnerP@chesterfield.gov

Colonial Area Family and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team (James City County, Poquoson, Williamsburg, and York County)
The Honorable Eileen Addison
Commonwealth's Attorney
York County-Poquoson
(757) 890-3401
addisone@yorkcounty.gov

Stan Stout
James City County Police Department
sbstout@james-city.va.us

Fairfax County Domestic Violence Fatality Review
Seema Zeya
Domestic Violence Coordinator, Fairfax County
(703) 324-7472
Seema.Zeya@fairfaxcounty.gov

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

Hampton Family Violence Fatality Review Team
Marcy Wright
Executive Director
Transitions Family Violence Services
P.O. Box 561
Hampton, VA 23669
(757) 722-2261
mwright@transitionsfvs.org

Henrico County Family Violence Fatality Review Team
Beth C. Bonniwell
Domestic Violence Coordinator – Criminal Investigations
Division of Police, County of Henrico
7721 E. Parham Rd.
P.O. Box 27032
Richmond, VA 23273-7032
(804) 501-5732
bon@co.henrico.va.us

Lynchburg City Family Violence Fatality Review Team
Susan Clark
Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney, Lynchburg Victim/ Witness Program
Monument Terrace Building
901 Church St.
P.O. Box 1539
Lynchburg, VA 24505
434-455-3766
sclark@ocalynchburg.com

Monticello Area Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team (Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville)
Jon Zug
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, Albemarle County
410 East High St.
Charlottesville, VA 22902
(434) 972-4072
jzug@albemarle.org

Newport News Fatality and Intimate Partner Violence Fatality Review Team
Synetheia N. Newby
Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney – Newport News Victim/Witness Program
2501 Washington Avenue, 6th Floor
Newport News, VA 23605
(757) 926-7257
snewby@nngov.com

Norfolk Family Violence Fatality Review Team
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)
Marcie Lawhead, Special Agent
Virginia State Police
(804) 553-3539
vafinest1@gmail.com

City of Richmond Child and Family Violence Fatality Review Team
Mary Langer
Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney
1600 Oliver Hill Way
Oliver Hill Courthouse
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 646-2949
langerme@ci.richmond.va.us

(Source – Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner)

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

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