



**KANSAS STOP VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN  
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN  
STATE FISCAL YEARS 2015-2017  
FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2014-2016**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE STATE  
OF KANSAS  
MARCH 14, 2014

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# I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking impacts the lives of Kansas residents each and every day. Men and women are affected; the elderly and the very young are affected; the wealthy and those living in poverty are affected. Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are crimes that have no boundaries. We may not all consciously realize it, but each of us knows someone who has witnessed or experienced (or have ourselves personally witnessed or experienced) first-hand the devastating consequences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The Kansas Governor's Grants Program administers the Federal STOP (Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula grant program as authorized in the Violence Against Women Act.

The Governor's Office mission for the STOP Violence Against Women funding (STOP VAWA) is to reduce and ultimately eliminate violence against women in the State of Kansas. As crimes against women continue, the justice system should hold offenders accountable and provide victims with the necessary services and safety.

In addition, the State of Kansas values Kansans living in communities that are healthy, where they can grow, learn, feel safe, and thrive economically. Kansas strives to remove obstacles in communities, neighborhoods, schools, businesses, homes, and faith-based organizations and aims to enhance the criminal justice system, improve public safety, and support crime victim services and drug and violence prevention programs throughout the state.

The Governor's Grants Program is dedicated to ensuring a **S.A.F.E.** Kansas where:

- S**ervices are available and accessible in every community;
- A**ccountability of all systems, agencies, programs and individuals is provided;
- F**unding is provided for adequate resources; and
- E**mpowerment of individuals is encouraged.

The STOP VAWA grant program supports communities in their efforts to hire and retain personnel who respond to violent crimes against women as a way to develop and strengthen law enforcement, prosecution, court, and victim services responses to violent crimes against women. Funds from this grant program are used to hire and retain criminal justice and victim services personnel who respond to violent crimes against women, as well as supporting other strategies that create and preserve jobs and promote economic growth while improving responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

This plan document seeks to identify the needs and priorities regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in Kansas, as well as to lay out a blueprint for the years 2015-2017 for comprehensively addressing the identified needs and priorities in preventing and responding to violence against women in Kansas. This document includes

an overview of the planning process, needs and context, and plan priorities and approaches. This document was approved by the State of Kansas on March 14, 2014.

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

The Governor's Grants Program used a comprehensive planning process in the development of the Kansas STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan for years 2015 through 2017, which included:

- Creation of a planning committee of key stakeholders representing various advisory boards, councils, agencies and projects working collectively to address violence against women in Kansas. Appendix B provides a list of names, affiliations, and areas of expertise of the stakeholders participating in the planning process;
- A review of several key statewide planning documents, reports, research papers and recommendations from advisory boards and councils from recent years; and
- Planning discussions with the planning committee.

### **Summary Review of Key Documents, Reports, Published Research & Recommendations**

The first phase of the planning process included a review of several key statewide planning documents, reports, published research and recommendations from advisory boards and councils from recent years. Kansas demographics and statistics on violence against women nationally and in Kansas was compiled ("Works Cited" is provided in Appendix A) and provided to the committee who were asked to review and provide additional documents for review.

### **Planning Discussion with Key Stakeholders**

The next step in the planning process included a discussion with the planning committee comprised of key stakeholders representing various advisory boards, councils, agencies and projects working collectively to address violence against women in Kansas. These stakeholders represent diverse populations and perspectives on the issues of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. Additionally, many of the stakeholders in attendance are also involved in several important statewide projects addressing a range of issues related to violence against women. Some of these projects and issues include:

- Non-profit, non-governmental victim advocacy programming, training, technical assistance and accreditation;
- SANE/SART programming;
- Outreach to underserved populations (e.g., rural, immigrant, persons with disabilities, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender, limited-English speaking,

Tribes/Native women, women of color, Latino, victims of abuse in later life, faith communities, and others);

- Protection from Abuse and Protection from Stalking orders;
- Court monitoring;
- Supervised visitation and safe exchange;
- Batterers intervention programming standards/certification;
- Training of professionals on addressing violence against women (e.g., law enforcement, prosecution, attorneys, judges, court personnel, DCF, school administrators, interpreters, mental health providers, healthcare providers, SANE/SART providers, state and county health departments, and others); and
- Police response programs.

Appendix B provides a list of names, affiliations, and areas of expertise of the stakeholders participating in the planning process. The planning committee's participation in creation of this plan was documented by meeting agendas, sign-in sheets for in-person and online meetings, email messages, as well as completion of a Documentation of Collaboration form.

The purpose of the discussion with the committee was to acquire their input on needs and priorities for the 2015-2017 Kansas STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan. In order to obtain fully-informed needs and goals for the 2015-2017 plan, stakeholders spent time:

- Envisioning an ideal future of non-violence against women in Kansas;
- Considering the statistical violence against women data trends in Kansas, including 1) calls on hotlines; 2) services to victims by advocacy programs, including unduplicated numbers of victims served; 3) domestic violence trends; 4) domestic violence homicide trends; 5) Protection from Abuse and Stalking filings; 6) Protection from Abuse and Stalking violations; and 7) rape trends;
- Identifying the significant underserved populations in Kansas, which can be found in the "Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims" sub-section of the "V: Plan Priorities and Approaches" section of this plan document;
- Reviewing and enhancing the vision, themes, and goals to address violence against women identified in the 2011-2014 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan, which are outline in the summary diagram on the following page under the section "Planning Process Results" and in Appendix C;
- Discussing Kansas achievements for each of the themes in addressing violence against women since 2010;
- Identifying the gaps under each theme that still need to be addressed in Kansas, summarized in Appendix D;
- Matching the gaps to the goals that will address them;
- Creating a new goal centered on prevention;
- Creating process objectives for each goal regarding the provision of funds to address the gaps;
- Reviewing the overall needs from the 2011-2014 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan and identifying a need for prevention efforts;

- Developing a plan with health care providers for outreach to notify victims of sexual assault of the availability of rape exams at no cost to victims;
- Discussing allocation of funding for Kansas to come into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA);
- Developing specific outcome measures for each STOP allocation area to measure the effectiveness of STOP VAWA grant funds, stated in the “Identified Goals” subsection;
- Reviewing drafts and issuing final approval of the implementation plan.

## Results of Planning Process

The planning process utilized for the 2015-2017 Implementation Plan was built upon the work of several advisory boards, councils, researchers, and stakeholders, as well as important statewide plans, reports, research findings, and recommendations from recent years.

The vision and themes first identified in the 2011-2014 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan were utilized to guide the discussion with the committee. As a result of the expanded purpose areas of STOP Violence Against Women, the themes of Prevention and Public Awareness can now be addressed. The following diagram reflects the new vision and themes:



The tables in Appendix D of this document provide details of the committee’s discussion on Kansas’ achievements under each theme since 2010 and the existing gaps identified under each theme.

After reviewing the goals of the 2011-2014 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan, the committee matched each of the identified gaps to the goals that will address them and also created a new goal centered on prevention. Next, the committee created process objectives for each goal regarding the provision of funds to address the gaps. Kansas looks forward to accomplishing the identified goals and, by doing so, seeing a more coordinated,

comprehensive, and positive impact on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking statewide.

Additionally, coordination of the 2015-2017 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Victims of Crime Act, and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education) contributed to the prioritization of STOP funds and will play an integral role in accomplishing the overall vision and specific goals of Kansas' Implementation Plan. The Governor's Grants Program, that administers the STOP VAWA grant program, also administers the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act program and the Victims of Crime Act program thereby increasing continuity across strategies and maximizing funding efforts. After review of the state domestic violence and sexual violence primary prevention plan, a new goal was created to utilize funds for prevention of violence against women. As a result of coordination with the state strategy for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the provision of trauma-informed services was added into the overall vision of the plan, as well as into specific objectives. Additionally, goals and objectives on providing effective services to the underserved population and a strategy on the equitable distribution of grant funds geographically were added as a result of this coordination. In review of Kansas' VOCA Victim Assistance program funding strategy, which follows the Federal VOCA guidelines, Kansas continues to ensure equitable funding distribution for victims of child abuse, domestic violence, sexual assault, and underserved crimes while taking into consideration the underserved population affected by all of those types of crime.

## **Relation to Prior Implementation Plans**

The 2015-2017 Implementation Plan utilizes the wisdom of previous plans, while incorporating recently compiled data as described in the "II: Description of the Planning Process" section above.

It should be noted that in the 2015-2017 Implementation Plan, three new areas were addressed: 1) Kansas will provide funding to the Kansas Department of Corrections in order to bring the state into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act; 2) Kansas will coordinate with health care providers in the region to notify victims of sexual assault of the availability of rape exams at no cost to victims, and 3) Kansas will include new goals regarding the provision of STOP VAWA funds for prevention efforts and reducing domestic violence related homicides. Lastly, it should be noted that Kansas has added measurable outcomes that each subgrantee will be required to provide at the end of the grant period.

### III. NEEDS & CONTEXT

#### State Profile

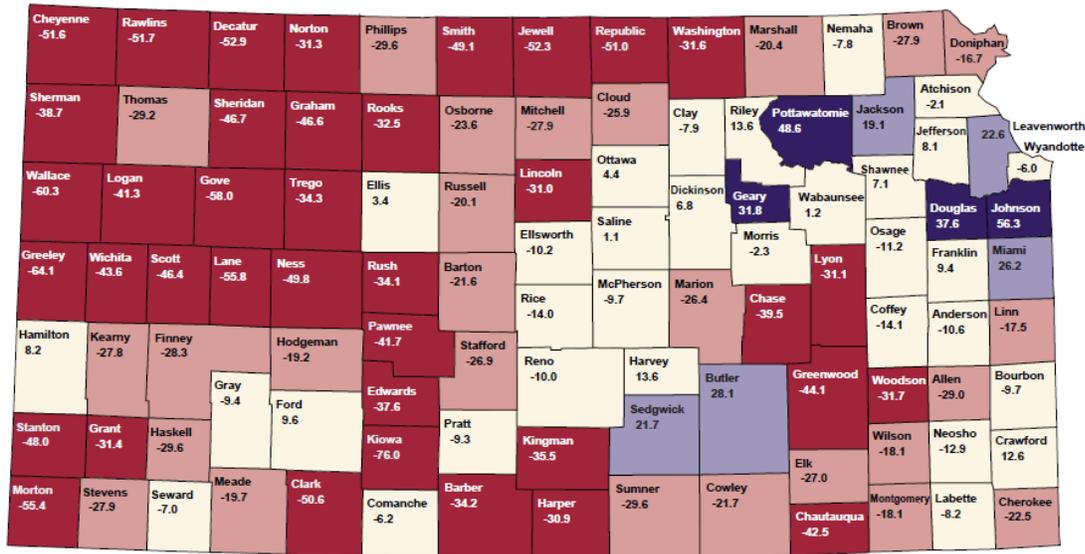
Kansas is a Midwestern state in the United States, part of a region colloquially referred to as the "Heartland." Traditionally economically based in agribusiness, Kansas shares many of the demographic qualities of other largely rural states, including a rapidly decreasing rural population.

#### **Population Density in Kansas**

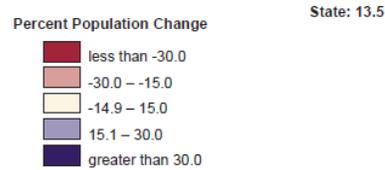
Based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates for 2013, Kansas has a population of approximately 2.9 million people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014). With more than 81,000 square miles of land, Kansas is the 15th largest state in the nation in terms of geography, however, Kansas ranks 33<sup>rd</sup> in the nation for population (U.S. Census Bureau "United States Summary"). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 98.8 percent of land area in Kansas is rural. In 2010, the average persons per square mile for Kansas were 34.9, compared to the national average of 87.4. The population of Kansas has not kept pace with the growth rate of the rest of the country; in fact, the population of Kansas increased six percent from April 2000 to April 2010, as compared to a 9.7 percent population growth rate for the nation as a whole (Mackun and Wilson, 2011).

Many of the counties in the western two-thirds of the state are projected to lose between one-quarter and one-half of their 2000 population by 2040. Conversely, many of the counties in the eastern third of the state are expected to experience increases in population, especially those counties that either contain or are in close proximity to the more urban areas of Kansas. This change in population distribution will increase rural isolation as the population becomes more sparse in the western part of the state, as shown in the table below (Institute for Policy and Social Research, The University of Kansas, 2011).

**Projected Percent Population Change in Kansas, by County  
2010 - 2040**



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development and Business Research.

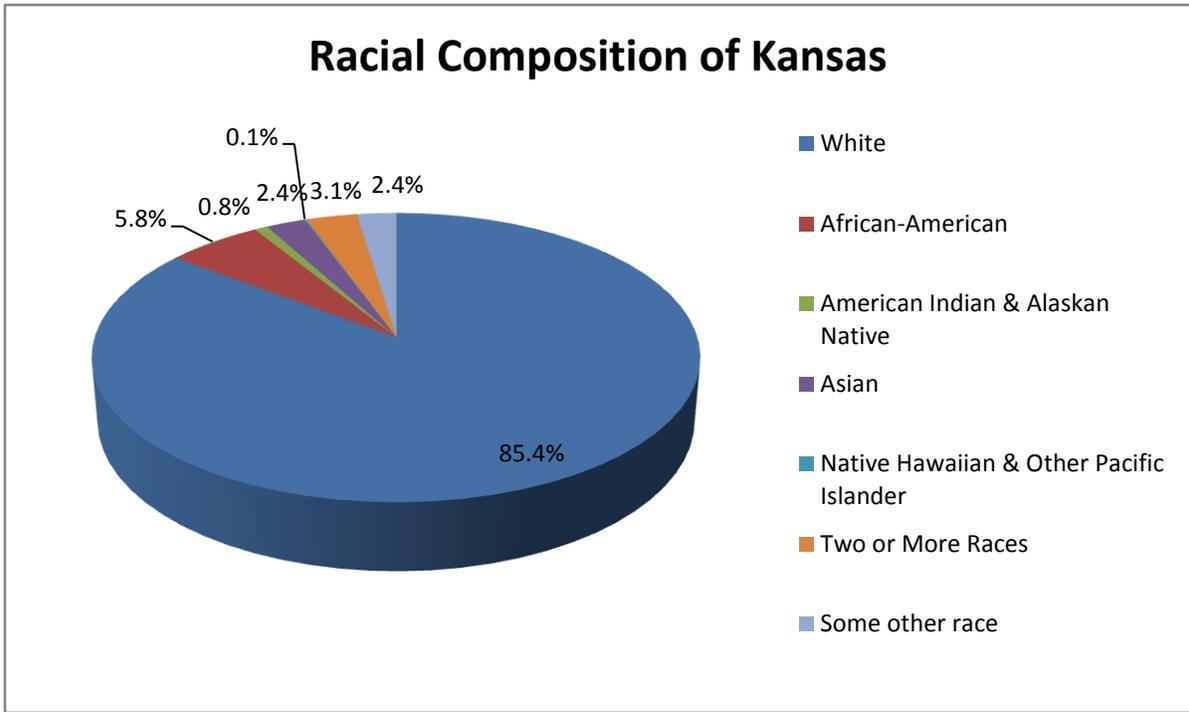


## Age and Sex of Kansas Residents

The female to male ratio was estimated to be nearly even in Kansas in 2012, with 50.4 percent women. In terms of age distribution, the largest percentage of the population is found in the 45 to 54 age group, followed by the 25-34 age group and 35-44. In 2012, thirteen percent of Kansans were 65 years old and over (U.S. Census Bureau/American FactFinder). It is projected that the population of Kansans age 65 and over will increase by 61.2 percent by 2040, bringing the percent of Kansans age 65 and older to 20.9 percent (Institute for Policy and Social Research, The University of Kansas, 2014).

## Race and Ethnicity

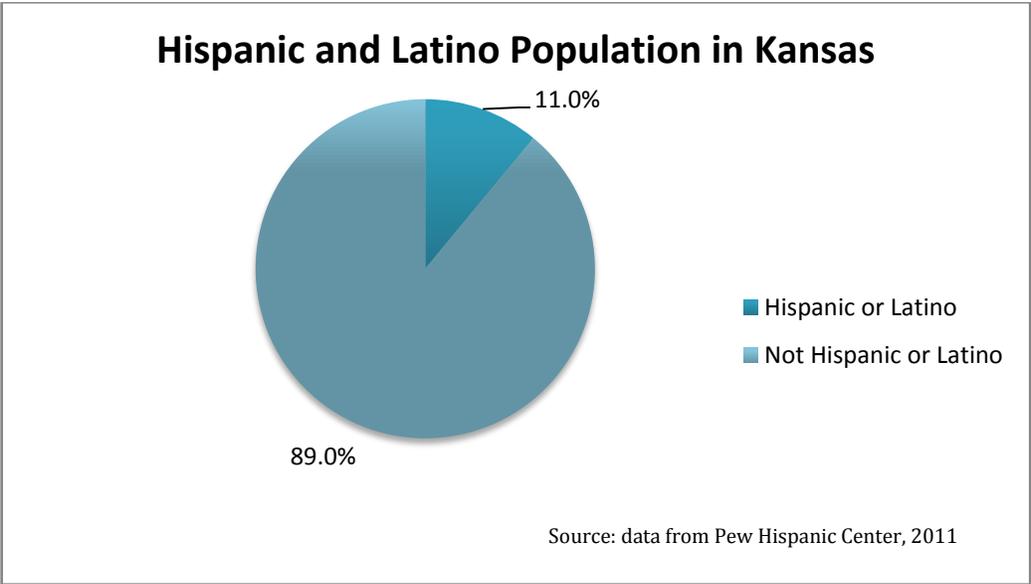
Estimates show the racial composition of Kansas to be predominantly composed of people who define themselves as White at 85.4 percent. African-Americans constitute 5.8 percent of Kansas' population, 3.1 percent of Kansans identified as two or more races, 2.4 percent of Kansans identified themselves as "Some other race," and Asian persons made up 2.4 percent (U.S. Census Bureau/American FactFinder).



Please note that the U.S. Census does not recognize the Hispanic/Latino population as a defined race, however there is a significant Hispanic/Latino population in Kansas.

Hispanic and Latino Population

The state’s largest ethnic minority is Hispanics/Latinos at 307,000 people or 11 percent of the population (Pew Hispanic Center, 2011).



The Pew Hispanic Center presents a more comprehensive picture of Hispanics in Kansas. Kansas has seen a 64.9 percent growth in the Hispanic population from 2000 to 2011. The Hispanic population in Kansas is projected to more than double by 2030, to a total of 496,030 people. Kansas’ Hispanic population makes Kansas 17<sup>th</sup> in the nation in terms of Hispanics as a percentage of the total state population (Pew Hispanic Center, 2011).

The Kansas Hispanic population tends to be younger, with a median age of 22 (compared to 36 for the non-Hispanic population in Kansas) and makes up 16 percent of the total K-12 aged population. The majority of Hispanics in Kansas are of Mexican ancestry. Thirty-four percent of the Hispanic population living in Kansas in 2011 was foreign born, and 25 percent of the Hispanic population was non-citizens (Pew Hispanic Center, 2011).

Distribution of the Hispanic population throughout the state varies. The farming and animal processing industries tend to attract larger groups of ethnic minorities to those towns/regions in which they are located and tend to have higher proportions of ethnic minorities than other places in the state (Pew Hispanic Center, 2011).

TOP 5 CITIES BY HISPANIC OR LATINO POPULATION			
	2010		2000
Wichita	58,348 (15.3)	Wichita	33,112 (9.6)
Kansas City	40,522 (27.8)	Kansas City	24,639 (16.8)
Topeka	17,026 (13.4)	Garden City	12,492 (43.9)
Dodge City	15,730 (57.5)	Topeka	10,847 (8.9)
Garden City	12,946 (48.6)	Dodge City	10,793 (42.9)

These industries are largely found in the southwestern area of the state. For a decade, the top five cities by Hispanic or Latino population have been in metropolitan areas of the state or in the southwestern portion of the state.

English is the predominantly spoken language in the homes of Kansans. Of the Kansas population aged five years and over, 80 percent spoke only English at home. Thirteen percent spoke Spanish at home. Among Hispanics at least five years old living in Kansas in 2011, 28 percent reported they did not speak English “very well.” Sixty-six percent of Hispanics reported that a language other than English was spoken at home (Pew Hispanic Center, 2011).

### Tribal Population

There are four resident tribes in Kansas with reservations: the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska. Lawrence is home to Haskell Indian Nations University, which has an average of over 1,000 students enrolled each semester. Haskell students represent federally recognized tribes from throughout the United States (Haskell Indian Nations University.) Among places in 2010 with a population of 100,000 or more, Topeka, Kansas ranked eighth highest in the United States for the percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native in combined population as a percentage of the total population. Individuals who selected the American Indian and Alaska Native categories are referred to as the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination (Hoeffel, Norris, and Vines, 2012).

Table 4.

#### **Ten Places With the Highest Percentage of American Indians and Alaska Natives: 2010**

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf))

Place <sup>1</sup>	Total population	American Indian and Alaska Native					
		Alone or in combination		Alone		In combination	
		Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population
Anchorage, AK .....	291,826	1	12.4	1	7.9	1	4.4
Tulsa, OK .....	391,906	2	9.2	2	5.3	2	3.9
Norman, OK .....	110,925	3	8.1	3	4.7	3	3.3
Oklahoma City, OK .....	579,999	4	6.3	7	3.5	4	2.8
Billings, MT .....	104,170	5	6.0	5	4.4	14	1.5
Albuquerque, NM .....	545,852	6	6.0	4	4.6	28	1.4
Green Bay, WI .....	104,057	7	5.4	6	4.1	36	1.3
Tacoma, WA .....	198,397	8	4.0	16	1.8	5	2.1
Tempe, AZ .....	161,719	9	3.9	8	2.9	73	1.0
Tucson, AZ .....	520,116	10	3.8	9	2.7	52	1.1
Sioux Falls, SD .....	153,888	13	3.6	10	2.7	79	0.9
Spokane, WA .....	208,916	11	3.8	15	2.0	6	1.8
Eugene, OR .....	156,185	24	2.8	55	1.0	7	1.8
Topeka, KS .....	127,473	17	3.1	27	1.4	8	1.7
Sacramento, CA .....	466,488	23	2.8	46	1.1	9	1.7
Santa Rosa, CA .....	167,815	15	3.3	18	1.7	10	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Places of 100,000 or more total population. The 2010 Census showed 282 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 273 incorporated places (including 5 city-county consolidations) and 9 census designated places that were not legally incorporated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

In 2010, 29.7 percent of American Indians in Kansas were living below the poverty line, which represents the highest percentage of Kansas minorities in poverty (Kansas Association of Community Action Programs, 2011).

### **Disability Status**

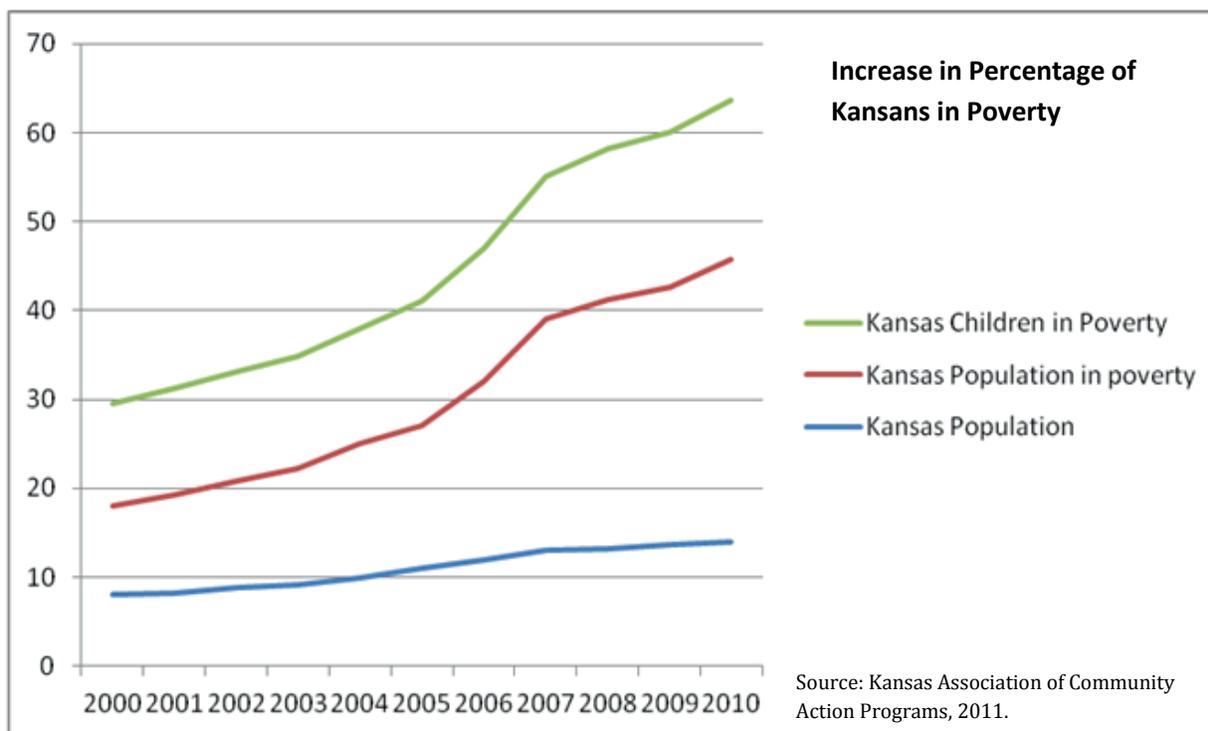
In Kansas, among people at least five years old in 2012, it is estimated that 12.8 percent have a disability (Annual Disability Statistics, “Civilians Living in the Community,” 2012). According to the 2012 estimates, the likelihood of having a disability varied by age, from five percent of people five to 17 years old (Annual Disability Statistics, “Civilians Ages Five to 17,” 2012), to 10 percent of people 18 to 64 years old (Annual Disability Statistics, “Civilians Ages 18-64,” 2012), and to 35 percent of those 65 and older (Annual Disability

Statistics, “Civilians Ages 65 Years and Over,” 2012). Among those age 18-64 reporting a disability, the largest percentage reported an ambulatory or cognitive or self-care disability (Annual Disability Statistics, “Ambulatory,” 2012). Persons with disabilities represent a disproportionate number of those living below the poverty level, with an approximate 19 (plus or minus 1.1 percent) percent gap between those with disabilities and those without disabilities. This is a two percent increase from 2010 (Annual Disability Statistics, “Change in Poverty Gap,” 2012).

## Income, Employment, and Poverty

The United States Census Bureau reports the median income of households in Kansas was \$53,046 from 2008 to 2012 (2014). For the employed population 16 years and older, the leading industry in Kansas was educational services, health care and social assistance at 25 percent, followed by manufacturing at 13 percent (U.S. Census Bureau/American FactFinder, “Selected Economic Characteristics”). The United States Department of Labor reported the December 2013 unemployment rate in Kansas at 4.9 percent (United States Department of Labor, 2014).

Kansas statistics on poverty show some alarming figures. While the total Kansas population increased approximately six percent between 2000 and 2010, the size of the poverty population in the state increased by 31.7 percent.



Family status matters in determining poverty risk. In Kansas during 2010, 33.2 percent of all single female-headed households, and 41.3 percent of such households with related

children younger than age 18, lived in poverty. For many of these mothers, employment is not a ticket out of poverty. In 2010, 27.8 percent of single female-headed households with children under age 18 had a householder who worked and yet, still, the family fell into poverty. In 12 percent of cases, these mothers were working year-round, full-time without being able to pull their families from poverty status, testament to the strains of low-wage labor and the difficult economics facing single parents raising children (Kansas Association of Community Action Programs, 2011). The table below provides information on those who were officially poor in Kansas in 2010.

**TABLE II: OFFICIALLY POOR IN KANSAS**

Population	Official 2010 Poverty Rate
Total Kansas	13.6%
Rural	9.2%
Urban	15.4%
African American	28.6%
American Indian/Native American	29.7%
Hispanic/Latino	25.4%
Children under age 18 (all races/ethnicities)	18.4%
Adults 65+	7.7%
Persons with disabilities	19.3%
Single female headed-households	33.2%
Single female headed-households with children under age 18 present	41.3%

Of particular concern is Kansas' higher rate of child poverty, as shown in the table below, and the rate at which poverty across all demographic categories is increasing in the state, especially when compared to the rest of the country (Kansas Association of Community Action Programs, 2011).

**TABLE III: COMPARISONS OF POVERTY RATES, KANSAS V. NATIONAL, 2010<sup>18</sup>**

	Kansas 2009	Kansas 2010	Percent Change, Number In Poverty 2009-2010	Percent Change, Poverty Rate, 2009-2010 <sup>19</sup>	U.S. 2009	U.S. 2010	Percent Change, Number In Poverty 2009-2010	Percent Change, Poverty Rate, 2009-2010
Children under age 18 (all races)	18%	23.7%	↑ 23.5%	↑ 24%	20.7%	22%	↑ 6%	↑ 5.9%
Adults 65+	6.4%	6.7%	↑ 12%	↑ 4.5%	8.9%	9%	↑ 2.5%	↑ 1.1%
Single female headed-households with children (all races)	42.7%	46.2%	↑ 16.2%	↑ 7.6%	39.9%	42.2%	↑ 8%	↑ 5.5%
All Persons	13.7%	14.3%	↑ 5.1%	↑ 4.2%	14.3%	15.1%	↑ 5.7%	↑ 5.3%

## Violence Against Women In Kansas

Accurately capturing the magnitude and prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking is difficult due to the very nature of these crimes. Social norms, stigmatization, and the perceived response of systems all create disincentives for victims in reporting these crimes. Additionally, because most sexual, domestic, and dating violence occurs between individuals behind closed doors, these violations are less visible. Sexual and domestic violence are among the most underreported crimes in this country.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010 Summary Report presents the first year of NISVS data on the national prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking among women and men in the United States. The 2010 survey is the first year of the survey and provides baseline data that will be used to track IPV, SV, and stalking trends. IPV, SV, and stalking are widespread in the United States. The findings in the 2010 survey underscore the pervasiveness of this violence, the immediate impacts of victimization, and the lifelong health consequences. Women are disproportionately impacted by these crimes. They experienced high rates of severe IPV, rape, and stalking, as well as long-term chronic disease and other negative health impacts, such as post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.

Nationally, key data findings of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey revealed that:

- Nearly 1 in 5 women (18%) and 1 in 71 men (1%) have been raped in their lifetime;
- Approximately 1.3 million women were raped during the year preceding the survey;
- One in 4 women have been the victim of severe physical violence by an intimate partner, while 1 in 7 men have experienced the same; and
- One in 6 women (16%) have been stalked during their lifetime, compared to 1 in 19 men (5%).

IPV, SV, and stalking victims experience short and long-term chronic disease and other health impacts according to the NISVS survey. The survey states:

- Eighty-one percent of women who experienced rape, stalking, or physical violence by an intimate partner reported significant short- or long-term impacts, such as post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms and injury. Thirty-five percent of men report such impacts of their experiences.
- Women who experienced rape or stalking by any perpetrator or physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime were more likely than women who did not experience these forms of violence to report having asthma, diabetes, and irritable bowel syndrome.
- Men and women who experienced these forms of violence were more likely to report frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty with sleeping, activity limitations, poor physical health, and poor mental health than men and women who did not

experience these forms of violence.

## Sexual Violence in Kansas

According to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment’s February 2014 report of “Sexual Violence in Kansas, Injury Prevention and Disability Program,” the prevalence of ever experiencing unwanted sex did not significantly differ by age group for women ages 18-64 years old, averaging approximately ten percent. Women 65 years and older had the lowest prevalence of ever experiencing unwanted sex (3.7%) compared to all other age groups (Table 2). The prevalence of ever experiencing unwanted sex did not differ across race/ethnicity groups. The prevalence of experiencing unwanted sex among non-Hispanics as compared to Hispanics did not differ significantly even after age-adjustment. The percentage of women who ever experienced unwanted sex was twice as high among those who were unable to work (19.6%) as compared to women who were employed for wages/self-employed (8.1%). The percentage of women who ever experienced unwanted sex was more than three times higher among those living with a disability (16.3%) compared to those living without a disability (5.9%).

**Table 2. Percentage of Kansas women 18 years and older who ever experienced unwanted sex, by selected characteristics, Kansas BRFSS 2011**

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>% Women Who Ever Experienced Unwanted Sex</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>Within Group Comparisons</i>
<b>Overall</b>	8.6%	7.2% - 9.9%	None
<b>Age Groups</b>			
18-44 years	9.4%	6.7% - 12.0%	Reference
45-54 years	11.0%	8.8% - 13.2%	-
55-64 years	9.6%	7.7% - 11.4%	-
65+ years	3.7%	2.7% - 4.7%	Lower
<b>Race/Ethnicity Groups</b>			
Non-Hispanic (NH) white	8.3%	6.9% - 9.7%	Reference
NH African-American	-	-	-
Hispanic	-	-	-
NH other	12.3%	5.4% - 19.1%	-
<b>Disability Status</b>			
Living without a disability	5.9%	4.6% - 7.2%	Reference
Living with a disability	16.3%	12.8% - 19.7%	Higher
<b>Education</b>			
Some college/College graduate	8.9%	7.2% - 10.5%	Reference
High school graduate/GED or less	8.1%	5.7% - 10.5%	-
<b>Annual Household Income</b>			
More than 50K	6.1%	4.8% - 7.4%	Reference
35K to less than 50K	9.2%	6.1% - 12.3%	-
25K to less than 35K	6.7%	3.6% - 9.8%	-
15K to less than 25K	8.1%	5.0% - 11.3%	-
Less than 15K	18.5%	10.8% - 26.2%	Higher
<b>Employment</b>			
Employed for wages/Self Employed	8.1%	6.3% - 9.8%	Reference
Retired	3.3%	2.4% - 4.3%	Lower
A Homemaker/Student	7.8%	4.4% - 11.2%	-
Unable to Work	19.6%	13.7% - 25.5%	Higher
Out of work (unemployed)	18.9%	8.3% - 29.4%	-

CI: Confidence Interval. **Comparisons:** Comparisons to the reference group within each sub-section. Higher means that the estimate is significantly higher than the reference group. Lower means that the estimate is significantly lower than the reference group. - No statistically significant difference between estimate and the reference group. **Source:** 2011 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Promotion, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Modern public health looks at health issues much more broadly than in the past and includes physical, mental, and environmental issues. In this broader context, sexual violence is no longer viewed as simply a social issue, but a complex public health issue. The news media often reports the immediate consequences of sexual violence, the physical trauma, and the defining of victims and perpetrators. The public health interest is the long-term health consequences and risks of sexual violence. The connections between sexual violence and long-term health problems, such as chronic pain, stomach problems, and emotional issues like anxiety and depression, have been reported in the scientific literature. However, these associations have not yet been reported using Kansas-specific data (Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 2014).

According to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's February 2014 report of "Sexual Violence in Kansas, Injury Prevention and Disability Program," the percentage of Kansas women who self-reported fair/poor health was nearly twice as high among those who ever experienced unwanted sex (26.4%) as compared to those who did not experience unwanted sex (14.2%). In Kansas, 1 in 4 women who ever experienced unwanted sex reported 14 or more days of poor physical health in the past month (24.7%), which was twice as high as compared to those who did not experience unwanted sex (11.4%).

The percentage of Kansas women who reported 14 or more days of poor mental health (29.9%) was nearly three times higher among women who ever experienced unwanted sex as compared to those who did not experience unwanted sex (10.8%). In Kansas, 1 in 3 women who experienced unwanted sex were ever diagnosed with an anxiety disorder (33.9%), which is nearly three times higher than the percentage of women who did not experience unwanted sex (12.8%). Nearly half of Kansas women who experienced unwanted sex were ever diagnosed with depression (47.3%), which is almost three times higher as compared to those who never experienced unwanted sex (16.7%). In Kansas, 1 in 5 women with a history of unwanted sex thought about taking their lives in the past year (18.1%), which is four times higher as compared to those without a history of unwanted sex (3.4%) (Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 2014).

Table 3. Prevalence of Selected Health Conditions of Women by History of Unwanted Sex, Kansas BRFSS 2011

	Experienced Unwanted Sex		Never Experienced Unwanted Sex		Comparison: experienced vs. never experienced*
	Weighted %	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI	
<b>Overall Health</b>					
Fair/Poor Health	26.4%	20.0% - 32.8%	14.2%	12.8% - 15.6%	Higher
14+ days physical health not good	24.7%	18.2% - 31.3%	11.4%	10.0% - 12.8%	Higher
<b>Mental Health</b>					
14+ days mental health not good	29.9%	22.5% - 37.2%	10.8%	9.1% - 12.5%	Higher
Ever diagnosed with depression	47.3%	38.9% - 55.7%	16.7%	15.0% - 18.5%	Higher
Ever diagnosed with anxiety disorder	33.9%	26.0% - 41.7%	12.8%	10.9% - 14.7%	Higher
Thought about taking own life in past year	18.1%	9.7% - 26.4%	3.4%	2.4% - 4.4%	Higher
<b>Sexual Health</b>					
Ever tested for HIV	52.5%	44.1% - 60.8%	29.0%	26.4% - 31.6%	Higher
<b>Chronic Health Conditions</b>					
Arthritis	37.7%	30.4% - 44.9%	24.8%	23.1% - 26.5%	Higher
Asthma (Current)	22.4%	14.6% - 30.2%	9.1%	7.5% - 10.6%	Higher
Cancer	13.6%	8.4% - 18.9%	8.5%	7.5% - 9.5%	
High Cholesterol	49.8%	42.0% - 57.7%	37.6%	35.4% - 39.8%	Higher
COPD	16.9%	11.8% - 22.1%	6.3%	5.1% - 7.5%	Higher
Coronary heart disease	5.3%	3.1% - 7.6%	3.8%	3.2% - 4.5%	
Diabetes	11.1%	7.1% - 15.2%	8.7%	7.8% - 9.6%	
Heart Attack	-	-	2.7%	2.2% - 3.1%	
Hypertension	27.7%	21.7% - 33.7%	29.5%	27.6% - 31.4%	
Overweight/obesity	62.8%	53.8% - 71.9%	57.9%	55.1% - 60.7%	
Stroke	5.0%	2.2% - 7.8%	2.9%	2.3% - 3.4%	

\* Higher means significantly higher prevalence estimate among those who experienced unwanted sex as compared to those who never experienced unwanted sex. - Not shown due to relative standard error greater than 30%. CI: Confidence Interval. Source: 2011 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Promotion, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Prevalence of current smoking was much higher among women who experienced unwanted sex as compared to women who did not experience unwanted sex (41.2% vs. 16.8%). There is no statistically significant differences between women who ever experienced unwanted sex and women who never experienced unwanted sex for the prevalence of binge drinking, seat belt use, leisure time physical activity, overweight/obesity, and fruit and vegetable consumption (Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 2014).

In 2012, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) documents 1,067 rapes reported to law enforcement. These statistics represent reports to law enforcement and do not account for multiple incidences with a single victim, nor do they reflect unreported rapes that have occurred in Kansas. In 2012, the perpetrator was an acquaintance in 25.9 percent of Kansas reported rapes, and in 15.1 percent of the cases, the perpetrator was a boyfriend/girlfriend. In only 9.9 percent of Kansas reported rapes was the perpetrator a stranger. In the vast majority of reported cases, the victim was female. Among reported

incidences for males, the majority of victims were 14 years of age or younger (2013).

<b>Rape Trends 1992-2012</b>							
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Offenses</b>	<b>Percent of Change</b>	<b>Incidents per 1,000 Population</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Offenses</b>	<b>Percent of Change</b>	<b>Incidents per 1,000 Population</b>
1992	1,043	-7.0%	0.41	2003	1,133	-2.1%	0.42
1993	1,059	1.5%	0.41	2004	1,153	1.8%	0.43
1994	1,055	-0.4%	0.41	2005	1,099	-4.7%	0.40
1995	1,088	3.1%	0.42	2006	1,238	12.6%	0.45
1996	1,146	5.3%	0.44	2007	1,231	-0.6%	0.45
1997	1,192	4.0%	0.45	2008	1,186	-3.7%	0.42
1998	1,136	-4.7%	0.43	2009	1,127	-5.0%	0.40
1999	1,122	-1.2%	0.42	2010	1,099	-2.5%	0.38
2000	1,100	-2.0%	0.41	2011	1,103	0.4%	0.37
2001*	988	-10.2%	0.36	2012	1,067	-3.3%	0.36
2002	1,157	17.1%	0.43				

Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2013.

The Kansas Governor’s Grants Program compiled statewide data collected from three sexual assault, five domestic violence, and eighteen dual victim service organizations for the year ending June 30, 2013. Data shows local victim service organizations answered 1,648 sexual violence-related hotline calls, provided face-to-face services to 3,271 sexual violence victims, and provided 3,932 hours of counseling to victims of sexual violence.

The significant disparity between the estimated number of rapes, law enforcement statistics, and service provider statistics illustrates the underreporting of rape and sexual violence. National data suggests that only 10 percent of rapes are reported to law enforcement, with men less likely to report than women. Victims cite a number of reasons for not reporting, including fear of retaliation, shame or embarrassment, self-blame or victim-blaming by others, perception that nothing will happen to the perpetrator, minimization of rape by others, and connection to the perpetrator. Several of these reasons are illustrated by the KBI data. For example, 20.8 percent of all reported rape offenders in Kansas were arrested in 2012 and, as the report notes, this represents “...a very small portion of rape offenders when one considers that approximately 78.5 percent of the offenders were known to the victim” (2013).

## **Domestic & Dating Violence in Kansas**

Domestic violence causes significant harm to Kansans; to individuals, families, friends and communities; to workplaces and other organizations; and to public-service agencies that must allocate precious funds combating these preventable crimes.

In 2012, the KBI reported 24,373 incidents of domestic violence, an increase of 11 percent from 2008. A total of 14,102 arrests were made, translating to an arrest in 54.1 percent of the reported incidents. This represents a six percent increase compared to 2008. In 40.72 percent of reported incidents, the perpetrator was a current/former boyfriend/girlfriend. In 16.57 percent of reported incidents, the perpetrator was a spouse. In the majority of reported incidents, the victims were female and the perpetrators male (2013).

The Kansas Governor's Grants Program compiled statewide data collected from three sexual assault, five domestic violence, and eighteen dual victim service organizations for the year ending June 30, 2013. Data shows that local victim service organizations answered 22,014 domestic violence-related hotline calls, provided face-to-face services to 15,346 domestic violence victims, and provided 43,742 hours of counseling to victims of domestic violence.

In a single day (September 17) in 2013, local domestic violence programs in Kansas participated in the National 2013 Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following were some of the findings:

- 727 victims served in one day.
- 366 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs. In addition to a safe place to lay their heads at night, shelter residents were provided with a variety of comprehensive services.
- 361 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups.
- 333 hotline calls were answered – domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning and resources.
- 296 unmet requests for services in one day – including emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare and legal representation, that could not be provided because programs did not have the resources to offer these services.
- 28 percent of unmet requests were for housing – emergency shelter and transitional housing continue to be the most urgent unmet needs with 83 requests unmet.
- Programs were unable to provide services for many reasons:
  - ✓ 27% reported reduced government funding
  - ✓ 23% reported not enough staff
  - ✓ 19% reported cuts from private funding sources
  - ✓ 19% reported reduced individual donations

In 2006, at the request of the Governor's Grants Program, the Docking Institute at Fort Hays University conducted a phone survey of Kansas women regarding domestic violence. The Docking Institute study utilized an expanded definition of domestic violence that included verbal abuse (screening for a pattern, rather than one-time incidents). Some of their key findings include:

- Ten percent of Kansas women have been victims of domestic violence in the last year;
- One-third of all Kansas women currently know someone, not including herself, who is a victim of domestic violence; and
- 97.5 percent of Kansans surveyed believed that abuse continues because the victim stays with the abuser.

In 2012, the KBI reported that 8,422 Protection from Abuse filings occurred. This represents a 2.23 percent increase from the previous year. During the same year, 1,435 Protection from Abuse violations were reported but, because violations are often charged under a variety of statutes or may not be reported at all by the victims or law enforcement agencies, this most likely significantly under represents the number of violations (2013).

Law enforcement data shows that domestic violence can be a factor in many types of crimes. All domestic violence related crimes may not be represented in this report. For example, domestic violence cases have been charged as assault, aggravated assault, battery, domestic battery, aggravated battery, criminal threat, kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, stalking, arson, criminal damage to property, criminal trespassing, violation of a protection order, sexual battery, rape or burglary. Again, this suggests that law enforcement reports represent only a small portion of domestic violence incidents.

Domestic violence is strongly correlated with poverty for women. The National Coalition for the Homeless reports that approximately 63 percent of homeless women have experienced domestic violence in their adult lives (2009). The National Network to End Domestic Violence states that domestic violence is a leading cause of homelessness for women and their children:

- Between 22 and 57 percent of all homeless women report that domestic violence was the immediate cause of their homelessness. Additionally, 38% of all victims of domestic violence become homeless at some point in their lives. A victim of domestic violence will often leave an abuser multiple times before finally escaping the violence, therefore experiencing multiple periods of homelessness.
- Over 90% of homeless women have experienced severe physical or sexual abuse at some point in their lives, and 63% have been victims of intimate partner violence as adults.
- In a 2006 report by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, 44% of the cities surveyed identified domestic violence as the primary cause of homelessness.
- Over 80% of survivors entering shelters identified “finding housing I can afford” as a need, second only to “safety for myself” (85%).

### Dating Violence

National estimates suggest that approximately one in five female high school students report being physically and/or sexually abused by a dating partner (Silverman, 2001). According to the 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 7.8 percent of high school students reported being physically assaulted by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year.

## 2013 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### Kansas High School Survey Summary Tables - Weighted Data

QN22: Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past 12 months, the percentage who had been physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the past 12 months

	Total			Male			Female		
	Percentage	95% confidence interval	N	Percentage	95% confidence interval	N	Percentage	95% confidence interval	N
Total	7.8	(6.4 - 9.4)	1,377	5.9	(4.4 - 7.7)	659	9.4	(7.3 - 12.1)	714
<b>Age</b>									
15 or younger	6.7	(4.4 - 10.0)	532	4.0	(2.4 - 6.7)	223	7.8	(4.8 - 12.5)	306
16 or 17	9.0	(6.9 - 11.8)	697	6.5	(4.7 - 9.1)	356	12.0	(8.5 - 16.5)	341
18 or older	5.8	(2.6 - 12.6)	146	-	-	80	-	-	66
<b>Grade</b>									
9th	6.0	(3.9 - 9.3)	429	4.0	(2.0 - 8.1)	182	8.0	(4.9 - 12.7)	247
10th	7.8	(5.1 - 11.8)	326	4.4	(2.3 - 8.2)	166	11.1	(6.7 - 17.9)	160
11th	8.3	(6.0 - 11.6)	369	7.4	(4.3 - 12.3)	172	9.4	(6.4 - 13.5)	197
12th	8.4	(5.3 - 13.3)	237	7.4	(3.8 - 14.0)	131	8.9	(4.9 - 15.6)	105
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
Black*	-	-	37	-	-	17	-	-	20
Hispanic/Latino	7.9	(4.7 - 12.9)	236	5.5	(2.6 - 11.3)	113	9.1	(4.8 - 16.5)	121
White*	7.4	(5.7 - 9.4)	930	5.5	(3.4 - 8.7)	446	9.3	(7.2 - 12.0)	484
All other races	-	-	46	-	-	26	-	-	20
Multiple races	14.5	(8.5 - 23.6)	105	-	-	47	-	-	58

Among Kansas high school students, the 2013 YRBS found rates of sexual violence comparable to national estimates (7.5 percent vs. 8.0 percent in 2011). Comparing data for Kansas from 2011 and 2013, the overall percentage of high school students reporting forced intercourse remained steady. In 2013, female students had twice the prevalence of forced intercourse as compared to males (9.8% vs. 4.9%). Significantly higher rates were also reported among Hispanic/Latino students (11.8%), as compared to White students (6.5%).

2013 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Kansas High School Survey  
Summary Tables - Weighted Data

QN21: Percentage of students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to

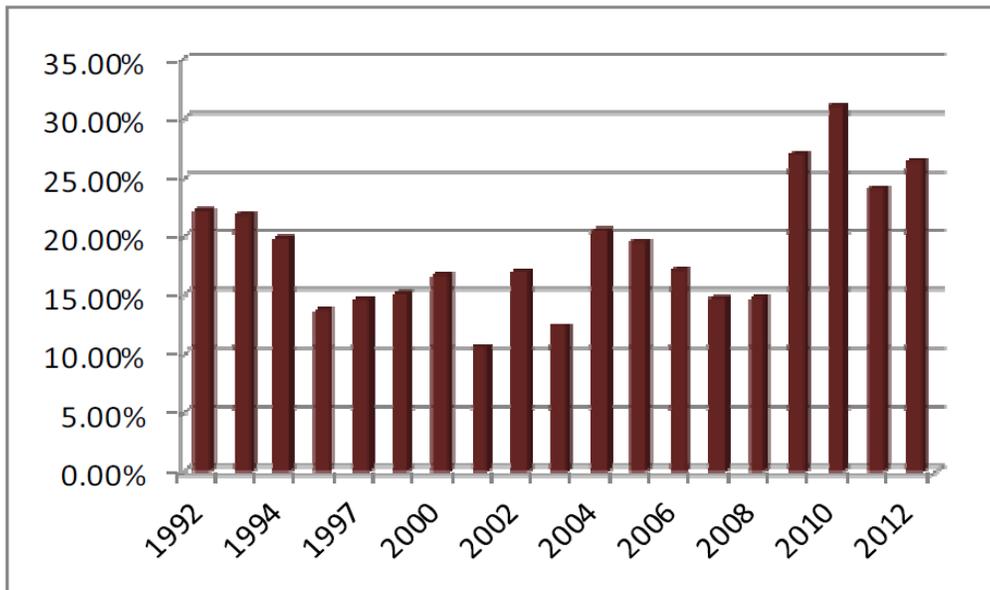
	Total			Male			Female		
	Percentage	95% confidence interval	N	Percentage	95% confidence interval	N	Percentage	95% confidence interval	N
Total	7.3	(6.3 - 8.5)	1,925	4.9	(3.8 - 6.3)	921	9.8	(8.1 - 11.9)	1,002
<b>Age</b>									
15 or younger	7.3	(6.0 - 9.0)	815	4.8	(3.4 - 6.7)	360	9.8	(7.3 - 13.0)	454
16 or 17	7.7	(6.1 - 9.6)	919	5.3	(3.5 - 7.9)	461	10.3	(7.9 - 13.4)	458
18 or older	6.0	(3.4 - 10.3)	189	3.6	(1.2 - 10.5)	100	-	-	89
<b>Grade</b>									
9th	7.6	(5.9 - 9.6)	656	4.7	(3.1 - 7.2)	293	10.6	(7.8 - 14.1)	363
10th	6.9	(5.0 - 9.4)	464	5.2	(3.3 - 8.2)	240	8.6	(5.6 - 12.9)	224
11th	8.0	(5.9 - 10.9)	478	4.8	(2.3 - 9.9)	219	11.2	(7.8 - 15.9)	259
12th	6.6	(4.4 - 9.9)	309	4.7	(2.2 - 9.7)	158	8.7	(4.9 - 14.8)	151
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
Black*	-	-	54	-	-	26	-	-	28
Hispanic/Latino	11.8	(8.4 - 16.3)	316	7.8	(4.7 - 12.7)	147	15.7	(10.6 - 22.7)	168
White*	6.5	(5.5 - 7.7)	1,321	4.0	(2.9 - 5.7)	641	9.1	(7.3 - 11.3)	680
All other races	-	-	80	-	-	40	-	-	40
Multiple races	10.4	(6.3 - 16.6)	125	-	-	54	-	-	71

Domestic Violence-Related Homicides

Recent KBI numbers show that in 2012, Kansans reported domestic violence incidents to law enforcement agencies in record number. These reports were at a 20-year high of 24,373 incidents. Over the last four years, domestic violence-related homicides remained at 25 to 30 percent of all homicides in Kansas. This includes children, siblings, and parents (2013).

In 2011, Kansas ranked 11th in the nation in the rate of women killed by men (Violence Policy Center, 2013). From 2011 to 2012, domestic violence-related homicides increased by 2.3 percent. In 2012, 26.4% of homicides in Kansas were domestic violence-related (Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2013).

## Percent of Homicides DV Related



Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2013

### Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board

The Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (FRB) was established on October 11, 2004 by Executive Order 04-11. The mandate set out in the order is to "recommend improvements to prevent future fatalities and determine if adequate resources and training are in place for those who respond to domestic violence crimes."

The FRB examines domestic violence homicides with two principal goals:

1. To continue informing the public about the insidious nature of domestic violence and motivating the public to find solutions to end domestic violence; and
2. To identify systemic changes within all the organizations and agencies that work with domestic violence victims, offenders, and families to learn new ways of reducing the number of fatalities by better identification of risk factors and improvement in the coordination of services that our State provides.

### FRB Case Review Findings

The following statistics are from 42 intimate partner fatalities that the FRB has reviewed. It is important to note the language and the context of victim and perpetrator. "Perpetrator" is used to describe the person who committed the homicide and "victim" is used to describe the person who was killed. There is evidence through police reports that several of the female perpetrators of homicide were victims in a battering relationship prior to killing their intimate partner.

Of the 42 homicide victims, 32 were female. The relationship between the perpetrator and victim was most often a spouse (17) and 31 of the victims were killed in their own home.

In forty percent of the cases, the victim was in the process of leaving or had recently ended the relationship. The cause of death was most often with a firearm (25), followed by stabbing (9) and strangulation (6). The perpetrator committed suicide following the homicide in seventeen of the cases. (The Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board, 2013).

### FRB Progress and Accomplishments

Intimate partner homicide reviews include information from criminal justice records, civil court records to include divorce and protection order proceedings, prior law enforcement contact, interviews with family and friends, employers and employees, state agencies, community agencies, and the offender. By identifying patterns and risk factors, these reviews have resulted in recommendations made by the FRB in the effort to reduce intimate partner homicide and, to date, several recommendations have been accomplished.

Following are some highlights of several recommendations of the FRB to increase victim safety and offender accountability. Adoption of the Essential Elements and Standards of Batterer Intervention Programs in Kansas by the Office of the Attorney General has resulted in 27 certified batterer intervention programs with seven additional programs currently operating under a temporary permit. Domestic violence crimes are now tracked in the criminal justice system, with the statutory requirement of all offenders to receive a domestic violence assessment. Professionals across the criminal justice system and advocacy programs have benefitted from consistent domestic violence training as a result of an FRB recommendation and funding provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. A model domestic violence policy was also developed and the FRB recommended all law enforcement agencies adopt the model policy which was subsequently posted on the Office of the Attorney General's website. The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence developed training and materials to assist victims on how to determine the need for a protection order and developed an online guided interview for survivors to allow a victim to review procedural, legal, and safety information.

## **Stalking in Kansas**

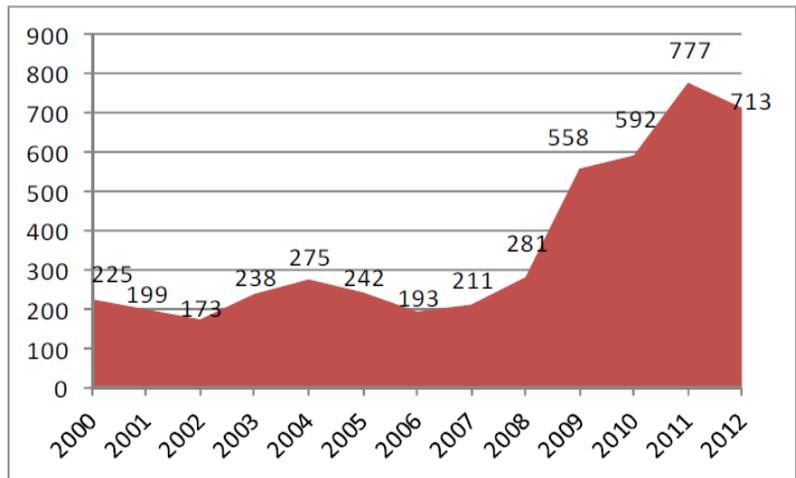
The Kansas Legislature created the Protection from Stalking Act (PFS) during the 2002 session. The statute is to be "liberally construed to protect victims of stalking and to facilitate access to judicial protection for stalking victims, whether represented by counsel or proceedings pro se." The PFS allows the court to refrain a defendant from harassing, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the victim. A person seeking relief under this act may obtain an order from the Clerk of the District Court in the county where the stalking occurred. Once an order is filed with the court, a temporary order is issued and a hearing is set within 20 days. A final order may be issued for a period of one year.

Limited information is available on the prevalence of stalking in Kansas. The primary source of information comes from law enforcement data. In 2012, according to the KBI,

713 stalking violations occurred. In 2012, this number is a decrease of 8.24% from the 777 reported in 2011. Protections from Stalking Order filings have had a significant increase since such protection orders became available in 2002. Stalking violations increased 312 percent from 173 in 2002 to 713 in 2012 (2013). However, it should be noted in 2008, the Kansas Legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, Senate Bill 414 which expands the definition of Stalking under Kansas statutes. Under this law, stalking is now a mandatory arrest crime. Additionally, law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices are required to adopt and implement stalking response policies. This is reflected in the large increase of offenses reported since 2009.

YEAR	Offenses	Percent Change
2001	199	-11.56%
2002	173	-13.07%
2003	238	37.57%
2004	275	15.55%
2005	242	-12.00%
2006	193	-20.25%
2007	211	9.33%
2008	281	33.18%
2009	558	98.58%
2010	592	6.09%
2011	777	31.25%
2012	713	-8.24%

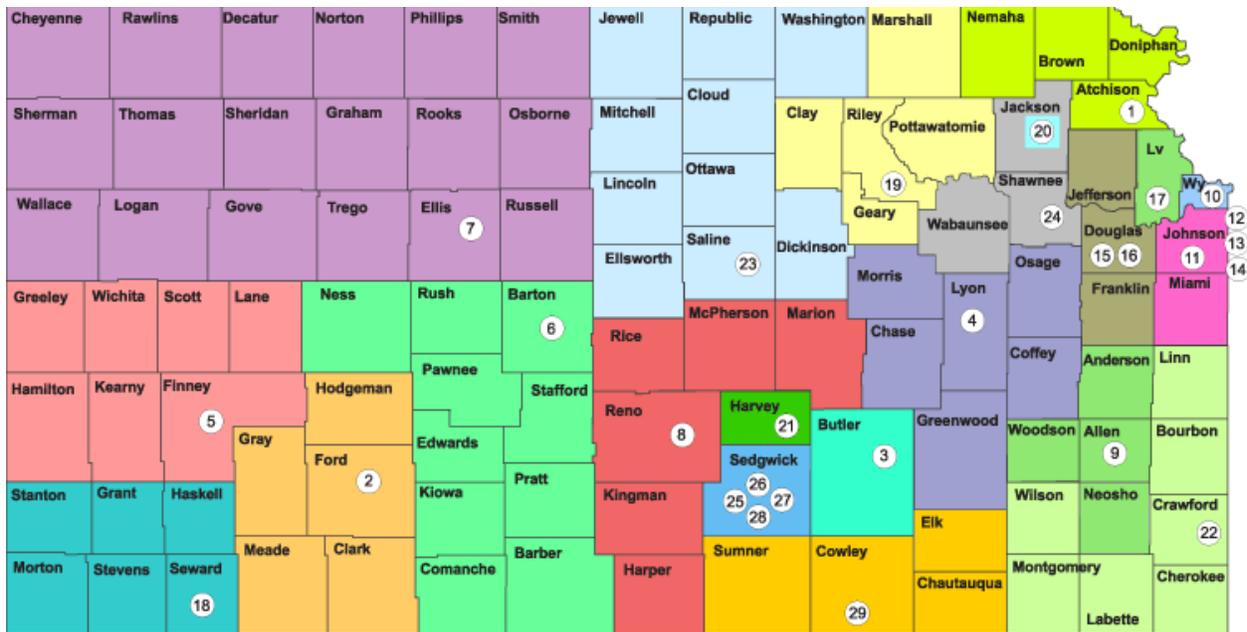
**Stalking Trends 2000-2012**



Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2013.

### Victim Services in Kansas

There are 29 agencies in Kansas that provide support services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in all 105 counties in Kansas. It should be noted that both rural and urban areas have their own challenges with providing services. Large numbers of victims in the urban areas put pressure on programs to provide adequate outreach and information for services, as well as adequate staffing to provide these services. Rural programs are challenged by the oftentimes extreme isolation of victims, geographic distances, and confidentiality concerns in small communities. Several agencies, especially in rural Western Kansas, must provide services to a large, multi-county, service area. For instance, one agency essentially provides services for the entire northwest quadrant of the state, a total of 18 counties. See map below provided by the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence:



## Needs of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Victims in Kansas

As previously mentioned, Appendix D contains the gaps in services in Kansas as identified by the committee. Through analysis of these gaps the committee then formulated the following needs:

***Increase assistance with legal services, accessing the courts, and seeking legal remedies.*** In an assessment of domestic violence victim services in Kansas, approximately 80 percent of victims reported finding information on the legal system very useful (Docking Institute, 2007). In 2009, the Governor’s Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board recommended that advocates work closely with domestic violence victims to ensure access to protection orders, helping victims understand what to expect from the legal system and supporting victims through the legal process. The 2010 sexual violence response plan notes that sexual violence victims may benefit from improved access to civil legal remedies (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, 2010, *Addressing Sexual Violence*).

***Increase access to victim services.*** Local sexual and domestic violence service organizations provide services for an astonishing number of victims and yet, victims continue to have difficulty in accessing services. In some cases, funding cuts have forced local sexual and domestic violence programs to reduce services. In a single day (September 17) in 2013, local domestic violence programs in Kansas received 296 requests from victims that they were unable to meet. Twenty-eight percent of the unmet requests were for housing. Emergency shelter and transitional housing continue to be the most urgent unmet needs, with 83 unmet requests (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2014). Victims may also have difficulty accessing services due to resource barriers, such as

transportation (Docking Institute, 2007).

**Improve perpetrator accountability.** In occurrences of both sexual and domestic violence, the perpetrator is known to the victim in the vast majority of cases. Despite this, arrest rates remain low. A large percentage of Kansas victims of domestic violence reported that fear of retribution from the batterer in a variety of forms was a barrier to leaving the abusive relationship (Docking Institute, 2007). The 2010 Kansas sexual violence response plan includes the recommendation of supporting prosecution of sex crimes (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, *Addressing Sexual Violence*, 2010). In virtually every report since its founding in 2005, the Governor’s Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board has included recommendations for increasing offender accountability, including promoting collaboration among systems, certifying batterer’s intervention programs, and having specialized parole caseloads specific to batterers. The Women’s Leadership Project at Fort Hays State University recommends that, where available, Batterer Intervention Programming should be utilized in cases involving domestic violence. Due to lack of funding and the difficulty of geographic distance, innovative ways to deliver both training and intervention programs to rural areas must be developed. It is further recommended that lethality/dangerous assessment and safety planning be included in statewide domestic violence trainings. Updated technology to speed communication among all entities in monitoring offenders is also needed to improve offender accountability (2012).

**Enhance collaboration among systems.** Victim safety and offender accountability requires a multitude of systems to provide a comprehensive, effective, victim-centered response in cases of sexual and domestic violence. In a Kansas survey of 700 respondents of judges, prosecuting attorneys, court service offices, and community correction professionals, over half said that their community does not have a domestic violence coordinated community response team. Nearly 74 percent believed that such a team is needed. Lack of funding and time, lack of collaboration among community entities, and geographic challenges in rural areas were most frequently cited as reasons why some communities do not have a domestic violence coordinated community response team (Women’s Leadership Project, 2012). The Women’s Leadership Project at Fort Hays State University highly recommends the development of coordinated community response teams and improved communication, cooperation, and collaboration for Kansas communities (2012). The Kansas sexual violence response plan (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, *Addressing Sexual Violence*, 2010) and the Governor’s Fatality Review Board also recommend improved collaboration among systems. Additionally, cross training for all professionals is suggested to ensure each system responds from a trauma-informed perspective, utilizing best practices.

**Develop and expand prevention services addressing violence against women.** Research and experience tells us that preventing sexual and domestic violence is possible. For people and communities impacted by sexual and domestic violence, the thought of a world that is violence free may seem like a faraway goal. In practice, prevention is both a process and an end-goal. Comprehensive prevention takes time. To end sexual and domestic violence, everyone must work together and across all levels—individual, relationship,

community, and society (Kansas Sexual and Domestic Violence Primary Prevention Planning Committee, 2012).

***Reduce domestic violence related homicides.*** One person killed by their intimate partner is one too many. Between 2010 and 2012, 43 people were killed in Kansas by their intimate partner or former partner, which accounted for 18% of all murders in our state during this time frame (Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2013). The impact of a homicide causes a ripple effect which includes the immediate impact on family, friends and communities as well as the long term impact on the children harmed and future generations. The criminal justice system, community victim services, and communities need to collaborate to end the tragedy of intimate partner homicides.

## IV. PLAN PRIORITIES & APPROACHES

The 2015-2017 Implementation Plan goals and objectives outlined in the corresponding sub-sections below were developed by the planning process results, coordination with other state and federal funding streams, data outlined in the “Needs and Context” section above, and previous implementation plans.

### **Identified Goals**

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

Grant projects shall provide personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and other resources for the apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women, and for the protection and safety of victims. Overall Goals are stated and followed by process and outcome objectives. Process objectives address the *provision* of services. Outcome objectives address the *effects* of the services. The success of the STOP VAWA grant-funded activities will be measured and evaluated by utilizing the specific outcome measures for the allocation categories for the grant, identified below. These outcome measures can be found following the Plan Goals in this section.

### **Goal I – Develop and expand services that promote a responsive, effective legal system which ensures victim safety and offender accountability.**

#### Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available to prosecutors’ offices, law enforcement agencies, the courts, criminal justice agencies, and community-based victim services providers, for the purposes of:

- a. Implementing and/or continuing special investigative and/or prosecutorial units that specifically address violent crimes committed against women;
  - b. Implementing and/or continuing victim assistance programs aimed at serving women victimized by violent crime;
  - c. Implementing and/or continuing court-based programs that address violent crimes committed against women;
  - d. Coordinating community efforts to address violence against women through community councils, task forces, coordinated community response teams, etc.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to send law enforcement, prosecutors, court staffs, system-based victim assistance staff, other criminal justice professionals, and community-based victim services providers to training, including multi-disciplinary and trauma-informed training, specific to the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other violent crimes targeting women, on the response to those crimes, requirements of the laws relating to those crimes, and on investigative and prosecutorial techniques leading to the effective adjudication of such cases.
  3. STOP Funds may be made available to develop, update, or deliver a Kansas-specific, statewide, multi-disciplinary training created by state agencies, the Judicial Branch, and community partners, that targets all Kansas professionals in the criminal justice system specific to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.
  4. STOP Funds may be made available to build the capacity of providers of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs, including assessment and intervention to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable.
  5. STOP Funds may be made available to develop or expand centralized data collection or evidence collection systems regarding perpetration of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

#### Outcome Objectives

1. Ensure support for victims when they participate in the criminal justice system;
2. Review laws as they impact victim safety and offender accountability;
3. Certify Batterer's Intervention Programs in all Kansas judicial districts and increase access to services by offenders;
4. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
5. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
6. Ensure all victims have access to civil legal remedies;
7. Enhance judiciaries' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability;
8. Development of and support of specialized probation and parole supervision personnel to increase accountability for offenders of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other crimes targeting women;
9. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support and offender accountability, and;
10. Provide trauma-informed services to victims.

## Gaps in Services Addressed

1. Need for Protection Orders to be translated.
2. Need for training and expertise in the response, investigation, and adjudication of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent criminal cases targeting women.
3. Lack of Lethality Assessment.
4. Need for legal assistance to victims for representation in navigating through the court system (criminal, domestic, civil).
5. Need advocacy for victims at first response. A possible solution is Police Response Advocates.
6. Need for support throughout the entire criminal justice process; Victims' frustration with the legal system due to lack of understanding of the system and lack of support for accessing the system.
7. Need better notification on felony level cases from the District Attorney's office when they decline a domestic violence case, a phone call versus a letter.
8. Lack of safety in courts.
9. Need for vertical prosecution.
10. Need for increased prosecution rates of sexual assault.
11. Need for an increase of judges' knowledge of appropriate intervention and programming for offenders. Offenders are being sent to anger management or other programs that are not specific to the needs of batterers.
12. Need for increased use of domestic violence designation on rap sheets and criminal history.
13. Need for additional training for municipal courts on domestic violence in addition to the bench book supplied by Office of Judicial Administration.
14. Lack of training for judges on the burden to victims when children are involved in domestic violence cases and mandated to Child Exchange and Visitation Centers.
15. Need to address re-entry and recidivism of domestic violence offenders.
16. Need for increased domestic violence designation in courts.
17. Need for adequate notification from time of victimization forward.
18. Need for increased coordinated community approach to violence against women.
19. Underreporting of violent crimes committed against women, especially domestic violence and sexual assault.
20. Lack of offender accountability.
21. Need for trained and qualified staff to administer services to women victimized by violence.
22. Need for trauma-informed services to victims.
23. Need for certified Batterer's Intervention Programs in all judicial districts.
24. Need for data collection on sexual assault kits—how many are stored and tested. A possible solution is a liaison between Kansas Bureau of Investigation and those processing kits.
25. Need for training on administering sexual assault kits, where kits are sent, how kits are stored, when kits are tested.
26. Need to address the backlog of sexual assault kits.

**Goal 2 - Strengthen community-based and criminal justice systems to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated response that provides for effective safety and support for victims.**

**Process Objectives**

1. STOP Funds may be made available to victim service organizations for new and continuing direct services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence. While other types of direct services may be funded, the following types of services will be targeted:
  - a. Programs addressing the needs of sexual assault victims;
  - b. Court advocacy programs within domestic violence agencies; and
  - c. Programs addressing the reduction of domestic violence homicides.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to coordinate community and statewide efforts to address safety and support of victims through training, including multi-disciplinary and trauma-informed training, and technical assistance (by and for staff/volunteers); convening community councils, task forces, coordinated response teams, etc.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to develop, update, or deliver a Kansas-specific, statewide, multi-disciplinary training created by state agencies, the Judicial Branch, and community partners, that targets all Kansas professionals in the criminal justice system specific to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.
4. STOP Funds in fiscal year 2014 may be made available to bring the State of Kansas into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

**Outcome Objectives**

1. Ensure and increase access to basic services provided by faith and community-based organizations including crisis intervention, health care, advocacy, legal, and mental health;
2. Support advocacy programs and professionals in providing services to victims;
3. Provide cross-training for all interfacing professionals;
4. Promote awareness to all Kansans about the range and availability of services;
5. Provide trauma-informed services to victims, and;
6. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support.

**Gaps in Services Addressed**

1. Need for support to those with disabilities, mental illness, and/or addictions who are at increased risk for victimization.
2. Need for support throughout the entire criminal justice process; Victims' frustration with the legal system due to lack of understanding of the system and lack of support for accessing the system. Need assistance with completing protection orders.
3. Need for continuation of on-going safety planning.
4. Need for enhanced collaboration between Victim Service Program & Faith Based Organizations (Utilizing Best Practice models).

5. Lack of information and training on the health consequences of strangulation in the context of domestic violence/sexual assault response and the importance of referrals to health care providers.
6. Need for data collection on sexual assault kits—how many are stored and tested. A possible solution is a liaison between Kansas Bureau of Investigation and those processing kits.
7. Need for training on administering sexual assault kits, where kits are sent, how kits are stored, when kits are tested.
8. Need to address the backlog of sexual assault kits.
9. Need for increased awareness, assistance, and enforcement of rights of victims.
10. Need for increased coordinated community approach to violence against women.
11. Need for trained and qualified staff to administer services to women victimized by violence.
12. Need for culturally and linguistically relevant services.
13. Need for trauma-informed services to victims.
14. Lack of employment, housing, education, finances, legal assistance, and social support systems needed to enable women victimized by domestic violence and other violent crimes to live independently.

**Goal 3 - Strengthen community-based systems to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated response that provides for seamless accountability of offenders.**

Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available to prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, the courts, criminal justice agencies, and community-based victim services providers, for the purposes of:
  - a. Implementing and/or continuing special investigative and/or prosecutorial units that specifically address violent crimes committed against women;
  - b. Implementing and/or continuing victim assistance programs aimed at serving women victimized by violent crime;
  - c. Implementing and/or continuing court-based programs that address violent crimes committed against women;
  - d. Coordinating community efforts to address violence against women through community councils, task forces, coordinated community response teams, etc.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to send law enforcement, prosecutors, court staff, system-based victim assistance staff, and other criminal justice professionals to training, including multi-disciplinary training and trauma-informed training, specific to the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other violent crimes targeting women, on the response to those crimes, requirements of the laws relating to those crimes, and on investigative and prosecutorial techniques leading to the effective adjudication of such cases.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to develop, update, or deliver a Kansas-specific, statewide, multi-disciplinary training created by state agencies, the Judicial Branch,

and community partners, that targets all Kansas professionals in the criminal justice system specific to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

4. STOP Funds may be made available to build the capacity of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs, including assessment and intervention, to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable.
5. STOP Funds may be made available to develop or expand centralized data collection or evidence collection systems regarding perpetration of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

#### Outcome Objectives

1. Certify Batterer's Intervention Programs in all Kansas judicial districts and increase access to services by offenders;
2. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond and hold offenders accountable;
3. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively prosecute to hold offenders accountable;
4. Increase judiciaries' capacity to provide court intervention to hold offenders accountable;
5. Enhance the ability of probation departments and parole agencies to monitor and improve offender accountability and victim safety;
6. Creation or expansion of centralized data collection systems regarding perpetration of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking;
7. Create systemic change that shifts the focus to holding offenders accountable;
8. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase offender accountability, and;
9. Provide trauma-informed services to victims.

#### Gaps in Services Addressed

1. Need for training and expertise in the response, investigation, and adjudication of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent criminal cases targeting women.
2. Need for data collection on sexual assault kits—how many are stored and tested.
3. Need for training on administering sexual assault kits, where kits are sent, how kits are stored, when kits are tested. A possible solution is a liaison between Kansas Bureau of Investigation and those processing kits.
4. Need to address the backlog of sexual assault kits.
5. Lack of offender data through the criminal justice system.
6. Need for an increase of judges' knowledge of appropriate intervention and programming for offenders. Offenders are being sent to anger management or other programs that are not specific to the needs of batterers.
7. Lack of funding for batterers intervention programs which are causing several to close.
8. Need for trauma-informed services to victims.
9. Need for certified Batterer's Intervention Programs in all judicial districts.

**Goal 4: Strengthen and expand responses and services for victims from underserved populations that are culturally informed, meaningful, and representative of the community being served.**

Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available to prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, the courts, criminal justice agencies, and community-based service providers for the purposes of:
  - a. Implementing and/or continuing special investigative and/or prosecutorial units that specifically address violent crimes committed against women;
  - b. Implementing and/or continuing victim assistance programs aimed at serving women victimized by violent crime;
  - c. Implementing and/or court-based programs that address violent crimes committed against women; and
  - d. Coordinating community efforts to address violence against women through community councils, task forces, coordinated community response teams, etc.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to develop, update, or deliver a Kansas-specific, statewide, multi-disciplinary training created by state agencies, the Judicial Branch, and community partners, that targets all Kansas professionals in the criminal justice system specific to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking. For training to be relevant and meaningful, the community being addressed must be included in the development.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to build the capacity of providers of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs, including assessment and intervention, to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable.

Outcome Objectives

1. Reduce barriers and increase access to comprehensive, appropriate, competent, community-based services for underserved populations in Kansas;
2. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
3. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
4. Enhance judiciaries' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability;
5. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support and offender accountability, and;
6. Foster positive attitudes and behaviors to eliminate prejudice that creates barriers to services for victims from underserved populations.

Gaps in Services Addressed

1. Need for resources for victims with disabilities and/or substance addiction.
2. Need for support of victims without health insurance. Victims without health insurance often decline medical assistance in cases of strangulation.

3. Lack of employment, housing, education, finances, legal assistance, and social support systems needed to enable women victimized by domestic violence and other violent crimes to live independently.
4. Need more education to police and courts regarding U Visa Immigration remedies.
5. Underreporting of violent crimes committed against women, especially domestic violence and sexual assault.
6. Need for culturally and linguistically relevant services.

## **Goal 5 - Develop and expand the prevention of violence against women.**

### Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available for initiatives aimed towards decreasing social norms that support male superiority and sexual entitlement by:
  - a. Identifying, developing, and sustaining collaborative relationships with organizations for the purpose of addressing gender equity;
  - b. Implementing parent and family strategies that support healthy relationships;
  - c. Increasing policies and programs that support gender equity;
  - d. Implementing peer strategies that support healthy relationships and empowered bystanders;
  - e. Increasing youth leadership development; and
  - f. Increasing mentoring about healthy relationships.
2. STOP Funds may be made available for initiatives aimed towards increasing quantity and quality of primary prevention programming intended to prevent first time perpetration of violence against women by:
  - a. Identifying, developing, and sustaining collaborative relationships with organizations for the purpose of addressing gender equity;
  - b. Implementing parent and family strategies that that are supportive of gender equity;
  - c. Increasing policies and programs that support gender equity;
  - d. Implementing peer strategies that support healthy relationships and empowered bystanders;
  - e. Increasing youth leadership development that is supportive of gender equity; and
  - f. Collecting gender equity indicators to improve access to and utilization of data.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to enhance the collection of and access to violence against women risk and protective factor data by:
  - a. Enhancing collaboration between data collection and analysis entities and the Kansas Sexual and Domestic Violence Primary Prevention Planning Committee;
  - b. Conducting a data needs analysis;
  - c. Identifying and securing resources to support improved data collection, analysis and accessibility; and
  - d. Increasing access and use of data to monitor and evaluate primary prevention programming.

4. STOP Funds may be made available to increase gender equality for women and girls by:
  - a. Promoting community-based programming for primary prevention of sexual and domestic violence;
  - b. Developing capacity for primary prevention programming focused on perpetration of sexual and domestic violence;
  - c. Identifying and developing centrally-based resources for community-based programming for primary prevention of sexual and domestic violence;
  - d. Strengthening strategic partnerships and collaborations at state and local levels; and
  - e. Assessing statewide and local evaluation capacity and develop action plans.
5. STOP Funds may be made available to increase quantity and quality of education and outreach programming intended to increase awareness of violence against women and victim access to services.

#### Outcome Objectives

1. Increase knowledge about healthy relationships (e.g., peer, family, sexual);
2. Increase skills for healthy relationships and being an empowered bystander;
3. Decrease acceptance of sexual and domestic violence;
4. Decrease acceptance of violence within relationships and among peers;
5. Strengthen partnerships and collaborations that advocate for women and girls in Kansas;
6. Increase implementation of promising gender equity practices as a means to prevent sexual and domestic violence;
7. Improve statewide data on the indicators of gender equity;
8. Improve indicators of gender equity for women and girls in Kansas;
9. Increase collection, access, and use of risk and protective factor data;
10. Increase resources for the collection, dissemination, and interpretation of primary prevention data;
11. Improve collaboration among state agencies that collect primary prevention data;
12. Increase collection and management of primary prevention data in a way that allows comparisons across demographic variables;
13. Increase access to and utilization of data to monitor, evaluate, and improve primary prevention programming;
14. Increase evaluation capacity for the continuous quality improvement of primary prevention programming;
15. Strengthen strategic partnerships and collaborations at the state and community levels;
16. Increase knowledge and skills of effective sexual and domestic violence primary prevention strategies among individuals working in allied professions at the state and local levels;
17. Increase resources for organizations or communities to implement primary prevention programming;
18. Improve capacity of allied organizations at the community level to engage in healthy relationship promotion;

19. Alignment of sexual and domestic violence primary prevention programming with the racial, ethnic, and geographic diversity of Kansas; and
20. Increase evaluation capacity for the continuous quality improvement of sexual and domestic violence primary prevention programming.

#### Problems addressed

1. Need to reduce male superiority and sexual entitlement and develop and enhance healthy behaviors and healthy relationships.
2. Need to develop and enhance healthy behaviors and healthy relationships with pre-K through 12th grade youth.
3. Need to work with families and children to educate and promote:
  - a. Clearer expectations of gender equity
  - b. Relevant parenting practices and skills
  - c. Healthy relationships
  - d. Healthy parent-child bonding
4. Need to engage men and boys to reduce sexual and domestic violence and promote safety, health and equity of women and girls.
5. Need to implement and evaluate social norms campaign specific to preventing sexual and domestic violence.
6. Need for research of national, state and local best practices about primary prevention of sexual and domestic violence or the risk and protective factors and data practices, data standards, measures or systems.
7. Current data systems and data quality need to be reviewed, altered or improved.
8. Need to build and implement new data collection practices or systems that relate to sexual and domestic violence and the associated risk and protective factors. Create surveillance systems rather than “one time” data collection.
9. Need to increase skills for interpreting current data measures among primary prevention practitioners.
10. Need for ongoing training and education about the evolving field of sexual and domestic violence primary prevention.
11. Need for targeted community prevention initiatives with attention to service capacity and full-state geographic coverage.
12. Need to plan for increased victim disclosures, reporting, and requests for services as primary prevention programming is increased in communities.
13. Need to promote innovative and effective sexual and domestic violence primary prevention initiatives.
14. Need to identify and use existing educational, social service, health and mental health programs and collaborate to increase sexual and domestic violence primary prevention programming.
15. Need to target risk groups due to disproportionate impacts on these risk groups (i.e. lack of access to services).
16. Lack of grant money for addressing men and boys programs.

## **Goal 6: Reduce domestic violence-related homicides in Kansas.**

### Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available to prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, the courts, criminal justice agencies, and community-based victim services providers, for the purposes of:
  - a. Implementing and/or continuing special investigative and/or prosecutorial units that specifically address domestic violence;
  - b. Implementing and/or continuing victim assistance programs aimed at serving women victimized by domestic violence;
  - c. Implementing and/or continuing court-based programs that address domestic violence;
  - d. Coordinating community efforts to address domestic violence through community councils, task forces, coordinated community response teams, etc.; and
  - e. Attendance at training on creation and utilization of risk assessment tools.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to send law enforcement, prosecutors, court staffs, system-based victim assistance staff, other criminal justice professionals, and community-based victim services providers to training, including multi-disciplinary and trauma-informed training, specific to the issues of domestic violence, stalking, and other violent crimes targeting women, on the response to those crimes, requirements of the laws relating to those crimes, and on investigative and prosecutorial techniques leading to the effective adjudication of such cases.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to build the capacity of providers of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs, including assessment and intervention to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable.
4. STOP Funds may be made available to develop or expand centralized data collection systems regarding perpetration of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
5. STOP Funds may be made available to continue domestic violence fatality reviews.
6. STOP Funds may be made available to victim service organizations for new and continuing direct services to victims of domestic violence, stalking and dating violence. While other types of direct services may be funded, the following types of services will be targeted:
  - a. Court advocacy programs within domestic violence agencies;
  - b. Programs addressing the reduction of domestic violence homicides;

### Outcome Objectives

1. Ensure and increase access to basic services provided by faith and community-based organizations including crisis intervention, health care, advocacy, legal, and mental health;
2. Support advocacy programs and professionals in providing services to victims;
3. Provide cross-training for all interfacing professionals;

4. Promote awareness to all Kansans about the range and availability of services;
5. Provide trauma-informed services to victims;
6. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support;
7. Ensure support for victims when they participate in the criminal justice system;
8. Review laws as they impact victim safety and offender accountability;
9. Certify Batterer's Intervention Programs in all Kansas judicial districts and increase access to services by offenders;
10. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
11. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
12. Ensure all victims have access to civil legal remedies;
13. Enhance judiciaries' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability;
14. Development of and support of specialized probation and parole supervision personnel to increase accountability for offenders of domestic violence, stalking, or other crimes targeting women;
15. Increase law enforcement utilization of risk assessment for domestic violence incidents and respond accordingly;
16. Increase advocate utilization of risk assessment for domestic violence incidents and respond accordingly; and
17. Increase in trained coordinated community response teams on the use of risk assessment tools.

#### Gaps in Services Addressed

1. Lack of offender data through the criminal justice system.
2. Need for an increase of judges' knowledge of appropriate intervention and programming for offenders. Offenders are being sent to anger management or other programs that are not specific to the needs of batterers.
3. Lack of funding for batterers intervention programs which are causing several to close.
4. Need for trauma-informed services to victims.
5. Need for certified Batterer's Intervention Programs in all judicial districts.
6. Need for training and expertise in the response, investigation, and adjudication of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent criminal cases targeting women.
7. Lack of Lethality Assessment.
8. Need for legal assistance to victims for representation in navigating through the court system (criminal, domestic, civil).
9. Need advocacy for victims at first response. A possible solution is Police Response Advocates.
10. Need for support throughout the entire criminal justice process; Victims' frustration with the legal system due to lack of understanding of the system and lack of support for accessing the system.
11. Need better notification on felony level cases from the District Attorney's office when they decline a domestic violence case, a phone call versus a letter.

12. Lack of safety in courts.
13. Need for vertical prosecution.
14. Need for an increase of judges' knowledge of appropriate intervention and programing for offenders. Offenders are being sent to anger management or other programs that are not specific to the needs of batterers.
15. Need for increased use of domestic violence designation on rap sheets and criminal history.
16. Need for increased domestic violence designation in courts.
17. Need for additional training for municipal courts on domestic violence in addition to the bench book supplied by Office of Judicial Administration.
18. Lack of training for judges on the burden to victims when children are involved in domestic violence cases and mandated to Child Exchange and Visitation Centers.
19. Need to address re-entry and recidivism of domestic violence offenders.
20. Need for adequate notification from time of victimization forward.
21. Need for increased coordinated community approach to violence against women.
22. Lack of offender accountability.
23. Need for trained and qualified staff to administer services to women victimized by violence.

## Outcome Measures

The success of STOP grant-funded activities will be measured and evaluated by utilizing specific outcome measures for the allocation areas of the grant. Each applicant must provide baseline data on the measures that apply to their project and implement procedures to collect this information for the duration of their project.

### Courts:

- o \_\_\_% of victims/survivors will report having received instruction or information regarding the legal proceedings to which they are a party.
- o \_\_\_% of offenders convicted of domestic/sexual/dating violence or stalking cases and under court-ordered supervision will be monitored for non-compliance.

### Prosecutors:

- o \_\_\_% of survivors will report having received information about the criminal justice process and their individualized case.
- o \_\_\_% of survivors will report having received information on available community resources.
- o \_\_\_% increase of domestic violence criminal cases prosecuted successfully (conviction, diversion, or obtains domestic violence offender assessment and follows recommendations.)

### Law Enforcement:

- o \_\_\_% of survivors will report that they were kept informed about their investigation/incident.

- o \_\_\_% of survivors will report having received information on available community resources.
- o \_\_\_% increase in utilization of risk assessments by STOP funded law enforcement

#### Victim Services:

- o \_\_\_% of survivors will report having knowledge of available community resources.
- o \_\_\_% of survivors will report having strategies for enhancing their safety.
- o \_\_\_% increase in utilization of risk assessments by STOP funded advocates.

#### Prevention:

- o After receiving prevention information from Agency X, \_\_\_% report an increase in knowledge about healthy relationships.
- o After receiving prevention information from Agency X, \_\_\_% report a decrease in acceptance of violence within relationships and among peers.

#### Culturally and Linguistically Specific Services:

- o \_\_\_% of survivors will report that they received written and verbal information in the language of their choice.
- o \_\_\_% of survivors will report that they received services that were respectful of the practices, preferences, and beliefs of their culture.

#### Training:

- o After receiving training from Agency X, \_\_\_% report that they can more effectively respond to survivors and/or cases of domestic/sexual/dating violence and stalking.

Please note that depending on the project, some agencies may not be able to use all the specified objectives in each category. In these situations, sub-grantees will be asked to explain why they were not able to utilize one or more of the objectives.

It is the intent that the above goals/objectives will allow the Kansas Governor's Grants Program to improve the ability to measure the success and lack thereof of programs that receive STOP funding. This data will help administrators to better gauge the needs of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking and as well those programs that are providing these services.

## Priority Areas & Related Strategies

### Use of STOP VAWA Funds to Achieve State Goals

The committee utilized the existing 2011-2014 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Implementation Plan themes to categorize the gaps in services in Kansas in order to prioritize STOP funds towards specific goals. Noticing crossover between the gaps identified for the “Prevention”, “Public Awareness” and “Involving Men and Boys in Anti-Violence Efforts” the committee decided to combine these into one theme “Prevention/Public Awareness” (see Appendix D) for the 2015-2017 plan.

<b>Themes:</b>
Offender Accountability
Victim Safety and Support
Serving Marginalized Communities and Historically Underserved Populations
A Responsive, Effective Legal System
Prevention
Public Awareness
Involving Men and Boys in Anti-Violence Efforts

STOP funds will be used towards the initiatives of the goals and process objectives listed in the section above with the intent to address the specific gaps in services and achieve the desired outcome objectives.

### Types of Programs & Projects

STOP VAWA dollars will be used to support projects to communities in which the applicants can demonstrate work with criminal justice agencies and victim service providers in responding to victims’ needs and holding offenders accountable for their actions. Funds may be awarded to units of state and local government, Native American Tribes, and nonprofit, community, or faith-based organizations for the defined grant project purposes. Nonprofit, community, or faith-based organizations must be registered with the Kansas Secretary of State and have proof of exempt status as determined by the Internal Revenue Service.

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

1. training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, including the use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (U) and (T) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a));
2. developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
3. developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims;
4. developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying, and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
5. developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
6. developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
7. supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence;
8. training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault;
9. developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of

- such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals;
11. maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;
  12. supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities—
    - (a) developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;
    - (b) notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
    - (c) referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
    - (d) taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.
  13. providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote:
    - (a) the development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;
    - (b) the implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and
    - (c) the development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.
  14. Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
  15. Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.

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

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

## **Distribution of Funds**

STOP VAWA funds received by Kansas will be used to support law enforcement agencies; prosecutors' offices; court programs; legal services; sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking programs; and other victim assistance agencies. Grant funds will be distributed to subrecipients according to the statutory allocation percentages as follows:

- 25 percent of the funds to law enforcement agencies;
- 25 percent for prosecution;
- 5 percent to courts;
- 30 percent for non-profit victim service organizations, with a minimum of 10 percent to culturally specific community-based organizations; and
- 15 percent for discretionary purposes, with up to five percent available for prevention efforts.

The amount of subgrant awards is based on the number of applications received and the amount of funds available for distribution. Kansas does not use a specific formula to determine the amount of subgrants based on population or geographic area. Instead, the grant review process includes an evaluation of each application individually based on 1) how the proposed project will meet one or more of the goals identified within the State Implementation Plan, 2) the need for STOP VAWA funds to achieve the proposed objectives, 3) the impact the proposed service(s) would have on addressing crimes against women, and 4) geographic area to be served in relation to location, population, demographics, and other proposed projects to ensure an equitable distribution of dollars.

## **Documentation Describing Organizational Comments on Need**

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

## **Sexual Assault Set-Aside**

Kansas will work to set aside 20 percent of awarded STOP VAWA funds for projects that meaningfully address sexual assault. This set-aside will be distributed from two or more of the law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and courts allocation areas. Over the past several years, approximately ten to 15 percent of the funds distributed have been utilized to address sexual assault. Priority will be given to sexual assault-focused applications for STOP VAWA funding. Also, Kansas will provide funding to the Kansas Department of Corrections in order to bring the state into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

## **Grant-Making Strategy**

The Governor's Grants Program plans to utilize this Implementation Plan to guide decisions for the distribution of STOP VAWA funds. The strategy for determining the allocation of subgrant awards is intentionally broad to allow local communities and organizations to develop individual strategies for using STOP VAWA funds to address their needs while achieving the goals articulated within this Implementation Plan.

## **Geographic Priorities**

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

## **Amount of Subgrants**

The amount of subgrant awards will be dependent upon the number of applications received and the amount of funds available for distribution. Kansas does not use a specific formula to determine the amount of subgrants based on population or geographic area. Kansas also does not divide the state into regions for purposes of grant administration.

Instead, the grant review process includes an evaluation of each application individually based on 1) how the proposed project will meet one or more of the goals identified within the State Implementation Plan, 2) the need for STOP VAWA funds to achieve the proposed objectives, 3) the impact the proposed service(s) would have on addressing crimes against women, and 4) geographic area to be served in relation to location, population, demographics, and other proposed projects to ensure an equitable distribution of dollars.

## **Geographic Distribution**

Kansas does not follow a specific strategy for allocating STOP VAWA funds around the jurisdiction. However, the grant review process for determining subgrant awards does take location, population, and demographics into consideration to ensure an equitable distribution of funds to the extent practicable based on the requests received.

## **Solicitation Method & Subgrant Selection**

Kansas distributes one solicitation that is specific to the STOP VAWA grant for any eligible organization that wishes to apply. The application process is competitive, with no formulas utilized beyond the federal allocation requirements. The solicitation includes a description of the federal STOP VAWA program, eligibility criteria, a link to the State Implementation Plan, allowable uses of grant funds, and other general guidelines and instructions. Proposals must be submitted on the Governor's Grants Portal, a web-based grant management system. Approximately six weeks is allowed between the date on which the solicitation is announced and the date on which applications are due.

The Kansas STOP VAWA solicitation is distributed statewide through various means. Both the full solicitation and the Implementation Plan are posted on the Office of the Governor, Grants Program website. The full solicitation is sent directly to all current subgrantee agencies; an announcement is published in the Kansas Register, the official state newspaper; the full solicitation is sent to the Indian Tribes in Kansas as well as state organizations to forward to their member agencies, such as the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, the Kansas Association of Counties, and the Kansas League of Municipalities; and an announcement is sent through the Governor's Grants Program's mass email list.

Application requirements include the following items, all of which must be provided or otherwise addressed to be considered for funding:

- General Information
- Project Narrative
  - Prior Agency Accomplishments
  - Problem Statement and Needs Assessment
  - Grant Project Goal(s) and Objectives
  - Grant Project Performance Measures and Results
  - Grant Project Staff
  - Coordinated Community Response Information

- Sustainability
- Underserved Populations
- Dissemination of Crime Victims' Rights Information
- Statement of Non-Duplication of Proposed Grant Project
- Civil Rights Contact Information
- Match Information
- DUNS Number and SAM Registration Information
- Current Audit Report Information
- Grant Project Budget
- Agency Budgets
- Proof of 501(c)(3) Status
- Certificate of Good Standing from the Kansas Secretary of State of Kansas
- Board of Directors Information
- Letter Regarding Consultation with the Local Victim Services Organization
- Signed Federal Certifications regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Grant reviewers may assist the Governor's Grants Program staff by reviewing the grant applications and providing funding recommendations. Grant reviewers are invited to volunteer their time to participate in the review process. Invitations to participate as a grant reviewer are extended to individuals chosen to represent various back-grounds and professions as they relate to violence against women. Grant reviewers will likely include members of the Kansas STOP Violence Against Women planning committee or individuals recommended by planning committee members. Grant reviewers do not review each application, however, each application will be assigned to a minimum of two reviewers. In addition, to accommodate the fact that their time is volunteer, every attempt is made to limit the number of applications reviewed by any one grant reviewer to no more than ten.

In the event that a grant reviewer has a conflict of interest with a particular application, that grant reviewer will not be asked to make a recommendation of funding for that proposal. In addition, that grant reviewer will be required to abstain from any discussion regarding that proposal.

After the grant reviewers are identified and the applications are assigned, the grant reviewer is provided with a copy of the solicitation, the applicants' proposals, and an evaluation form. The grant reviewers are asked to evaluate each application based on the following criteria:

- The record of successful implementation of services to victims of violent crimes against women;
- Documentation and understanding of a problem as it relates to victims of violent crimes against women;
- Quality of the needs assessment in terms of proposed services for victims of violent crimes against women;
- Demonstration of clear, measurable and appropriate grant project objectives that are consistent with the purpose areas outlined in the grant application instructions;

- The efficacy of evaluative components, both programmatic and fiscal;
- Community support and collaboration for the STOP VAWA proposed grant project;
- Relevant budget information; and
- Receipt of other federal, state, or local funding.

The evaluation form is completed by each grant reviewer for each application and asks for the following feedback:

- A summary of the grant application strengths;
- A summary of the grant application weaknesses;
- Does the application effectively demonstrate how the proposed grant project will impact domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and/or stalking;
- Are the goals and objectives consistent with the project narrative and proposed budget;
- Are the goals and objectives achievable as outlined in the application;
- Recommendation of full funding, partial funding, or denial;
- Reasons for the recommendation; and
- Ranking for the application on a scale of one (lowest) and five (highest).

Governor’s Grants Program staff compiles the evaluation results and recommendations upon receipt from the grant reviewers. This compilation is utilized to guide the final funding decisions. If needed, a grant review committee meeting may be scheduled to assist the Governor’s Grants Program with further discussion, evaluation, and guidance. To the extent practicable, staff follows the recommendations provided. However, the final decision lies with the Governor’s Grants Program.

## **Timeline for STOP VAWA Grant Cycle**

STOP VAWA subgrant projects are funded for a period of 12 months, from January 1 to December 31. The STOP VAWA solicitation will be announced and disseminated in September of each year. As stated under the “Solicitation Method and Subgrant Selection” section, approximately six weeks is allowed between the date on which the solicitation is announced and the date on which applications are due.

Outreach conducted during the application phase is dependent upon availability of resources and will vary from year to year. In any given year, the Governor’s Grants Program may conduct grant program-specific webinars (i.e. STOP VAWA application only), general application workshops (i.e. applicable to all of the grant programs administered), budget and financial grant management training, development of measurable goals and objectives, and/or other events as the needs are identified. The Governor’s Grants Program provides this outreach in both in-person venues as well as through the use of webinars. Governor’s Grants Program staff is always available to provide technical assistance to any potential applicant.

Immediately after the deadline for submission of applications, the grant information and evaluation forms are disseminated to the identified grant reviewers. The grant reviewers

have approximately three weeks to conduct their reviews, complete the evaluation form and rankings, and return the recommendations to the Governor's Grants Program.

Grant applicants are notified of the funding decisions in December. This initial notification for both grant awards and denials is made through the web-based Governor's Grant Portal. Award documents are then prepared that include the official award letter, grant assurances, and reporting requirements. These documents are then emailed to each subgrant project primary contact.

At the beginning of each new funding cycle, a mandatory grant management and reporting requirements webinar is scheduled for all subgrantee agencies. If a subgrantee agency fails to participate in the webinar, an in-person training must be conducted by the Governor's Grants Program STOP VAWA Analyst before the subgrantee agency is able to receive any grant funds.

Prior the award being open to the subgrantee, the following documents must be received:

- Signed Grant Assurances;
- Completed EEOP (Equal Employment Opportunity Plan) Certification;
- Completed Subaward and Executive Compensation Report; and
- Revised grant project budget, if applicable.

Throughout the course of the grant project period, subgrantees are required to submit the following Reporting Requirements:

- Monthly Financial Status Report;
- Quarterly Grant Project Narrative Report, including outcome measures;
- Projection of Final Expenditures;
- Equipment Inventory Form, if applicable; and
- Annual Subgrant Performance Report.

Subgrantees are subject to compliance reviews by Governor's Grants Program staff. Every effort is made to ensure that subgrantees receive at least one site visit or desk compliance review each year. Subgrantees are contacted two to three weeks prior to the review. In the interim, a Grant Project Compliance Review Report will be sent indicating the information that is reviewed for the compliance report.

At the completion of the grant project period, staff evaluates all grant required work performed by the subgrantee. Any issues raised during the compliance review must be resolved before the grant file is closed. When there are problems preventing the closeout of a subgrant, the subgrantee is notified in writing and requested to take corrective action. After all of the criteria have been satisfied, the grant file is closed and a closeout notice is sent to the subgrantee via the Grant Portal Message Center.

## **Subgrant Project Periods**

As stated above in the "Timeline for S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Cycle," subgrant projects are

funded for a period of 12 months, from January 1 to December 31. The calendar year project period is applied to all subgrant projects, regardless of discipline or funding allocation. However, under certain circumstances this 12-month period may be adjusted. For example, a subgrant project may be funded for less than twelve months if necessary to remain in the parameters of the federal grant period end date. In addition, subgrantees requests for a grant project extension may be considered if adequate justification is provided and when an extension is more practical than issuing a new 12-month subgrant award.

## **Consultation with Victim Service Providers**

The Kansas STOP VAWA solicitation includes a requirement that all organizations applying for funds must submit with their application either 1) documentation that they have consulted with the local victim services organization that serves victims of crime against women during the course of developing the grant application or 2) a statement that the applicant is the local victim services organization. The documentation must be on the victim services organization letterhead, must clearly demonstrate an understanding of and support for the applicant's proposed project, and must be signed by the person in charge of the victim services organization.

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

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

- Persons with disabilities;
- Immigrant populations;
- Rural populations;
- Persons of color;
- Persons with Limited English-proficiency (language barriers that create isolation);
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ) community;
- Tribal/Native populations;
- Elderly persons;
- Youth and teens;
- Persons of low socio-economic status, especially persons experiencing poverty and/or homelessness;
- Incarcerated or arrested persons;
- Human trafficking victims;
- Those with substance addiction; and

- Those who are afflicted with mental illness

While Kansas-specific statistics regarding the impact of the intersection of sexual, domestic and dating violence and stalking and other population factors, such as disabilities, immigration, etc., are not available, a review of service provider and law enforcement data suggests that these populations remain underserved.

Certain populations are disproportionately affected in their experience of and vulnerability to these crimes, as well as their ability to access services. For example, the National Violence Against Women Survey found that women of color were disproportionately impacted by sexual and domestic violence, while also being less likely to report these crimes to law enforcement (2000). Amnesty International found that American Indian and Alaska Native women were 2.5 times as likely to be raped as non-native women. More than one in three Native American or Alaska Native women will be raped at some point in their lives. Most do not seek justice because they know they will be met with inaction or indifference (2008).

A press release from the Bureau of Justice Statistics stated in 2012, the rate of violent crime against persons with disabilities was 34 per 1,000, compared to 23 per 1,000 for persons without disabilities. Because persons with disabilities are generally much older than those without, the age distribution differs considerably between these two groups, making direct comparisons misleading. To compare rates, each group was adjusted to have a similar age distribution, making the age-adjusted rate of violent crime against persons with disabilities (60 per 1,000) nearly three times higher than the rate for persons without disabilities (22 per 1,000).

The age-adjusted rate of serious violent crime—rape or other sexual assault, robbery and aggravated assault—against persons with disabilities (22 per 1,000) was nearly four times higher than that for persons without disabilities (6 per 1,000) in 2012.

Among persons with disabilities, those with cognitive disabilities had the highest unadjusted rate of violent victimization (63 per 1,000). During 2012, about half (52 percent) of violent crime victims with disabilities had more than one disability. Violent crime against persons with one disability type increased from 2011 (37 per 1,000) to 2012 (53 per 1,000), while the rate among persons with multiple disability types remained stable during the same period.

Victims may also experience additional life-generated barriers in accessing services. For example, immigrant women may be fearful of accessing law enforcement or other systems because of their perceived immigration status. LGBTQ victims may avoid seeking assistance out of concern for discrimination. Batterers in rural areas may take advantage of the inherent isolation of rural communities to further prevent their victims from seeking help by withholding access to transportation.

Kansas sexual and domestic violence programs make every effort to reach those who are underserved. Many of the programs have volunteers and staff with a variety of ethnic, racial, cultural and language backgrounds in order to meet the victim's and their children's needs. Many programs have developed specific services for the underserved areas of their communities. Most programs have their brochures and literature to assist victims in various languages or have access to interpreters. Shelter facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities or an alternative safe shelter is provided. Volunteers in the rural isolated areas provide transportation. Many programs also provide access to toll-free numbers for victims to call without a long distance charge. In addition, Kansas has a toll-free number to assist local programs with AT&T interpreter services, 888-END-ABUSE.

All subgrant applications for STOP VAWA funds must address the needs of underserved populations, including geographically isolated victims. All grant applicants are required to submit information about underserved populations in their communities and how they plan to provide services to them. Otherwise, the proposal will be rejected. In addition, all agencies who receive funds are required to have a Limited English Proficiency policy. Additionally, during the grant review process, special consideration is given to those programs that target isolated communities. Every effort will be made to distribute funds equitably throughout the state, either through local or statewide grant projects, which will assist underserved populations. Each applicant will be accountable to gender equity and culturally relevant services and materials provided by their agencies.

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

## **V. CONCLUSION**

The development of the 2015-2017 plan builds upon past implementation plans, while at the same time integrating the work of a broad array of specialized statewide initiatives dedicated to the prevention and elimination of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking in Kansas. The centralization of all of this work and information and its incorporation into this plan document is a significant step towards influencing the way Kansas addresses violence against women in a more comprehensive and coordinated way. It is our hope that this plan will facilitate a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the elimination of violence against women in Kansas.

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Name	Title	Organization	Area of Expertise
Adrienne Foster	Administrator	Governor's Grants Program	Other
Angie Blumel	Director of Advocacy Services	Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault	Victim service provider
Debi Holcomb	Fatality Review Board Analyst	Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board	Other
Dorthy Stucky Halley	Director	Victim Services Division, Office of Attorney General Derek Schmidt	State prosecution entity
Elena Morales	Program Coordinator	El Centro, Inc.	Victim service provider/Representative from underserved population, including culturally specific population-Latino and Hispanic services
Jamie Bowser	VAWA Analyst	Governor's Grants Program	Other
Janene Radke	Executive Director	Family Crisis Services, Inc.	Victim service provider/population specific organization-rural service provider
Jean Modin	Self-Direction Specialist	OCCK	Population specific organization -disability services
Joyce Grover	Executive Director	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition
Lana Walsh	Court Program Analyst	Office of Judicial Administration, Kansas Judicial Branch	State court entity
Leslie Moore	Information Services Division Director	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	State law enforcement entity
Lori Haskett	Director, Injury Prevention and Disability Program	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	Other-state entity- RPE provider
Paula Taylor	Forensic Examiner	Newman Regional Health	Other-Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
Rebekah Gaston	Assistant District Attorney	Office of the Douglas County District Attorney	Local prosecution entity
Rebekah Jones	Tribal Victim Services Program Manager	Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation	Tribal government
Risë Haneberg	Criminal Justice Coordinator	Johnson County, County Manager's Office	Local court entity
Tim Burnett	Chief of Police	Merriam Police Department	Local law enforcement entity
Tracy Khounsavanh	Training Coordinator	Governor's Grants Program	Other

**OVW LANGUAGE:** The STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants are awarded to states to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. Each state and territory must allocate 25 percent of the grant funds to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 5 percent to courts, and 30 percent to victim services. The remaining 15 percent is discretionary within the parameters of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Grant awards are made to state governments, and interested tribes and organizations should contact their respective State Administrative Agency for information about obtaining funding from this program.

The STOP Program supports communities in their efforts to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

### Vision:

Every victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, and stalking is provided with trauma-informed services throughout their involvement with the civil and criminal justice systems, while ensuring offender accountability.



Offender  
Accountability



Victim Safety &  
Support



Marginalized &  
Underserved Communities



Responsive Legal  
System



Prevention/Public  
Awareness



### Strategies:

Goals and Objectives of STOP V.A.W.A. Implementation Plan

## OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

**Accomplishments:**

1. Domestic Violence Investigator
2. Fatality Review Board (FRB) Analyst
3. Mandatory arrest when officer has probable cause
4. Rural sexual assault service development project
5. Statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/Sexual Assault Response Team
6. Sexual Assault Response Team Coordinator
7. Attorney General's office reached out to El Centro
8. Batterer's Intervention Program
9. Legal Assistance to Victims – complex family law
10. Child Welfare training – Technical Assistance
11. Prairie Band Pottawatomie Project
12. Statewide training and technical assistant
13. Statewide Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Officer training & curricula
14. Statewide Protection Order Project
15. Statewide Collaboration Development
16. Public Policy
17. Batterer's Intervention Program certification
18. Prosecution in difficult cases
19. Technical assistance to Batterer's Intervention Programs, District Attorneys & Law Enforcement
20. Training of Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, Judges, Batterer's Intervention Programs & Victim Advocates
21. Manual for Prosecutors regarding Protection Orders
22. Fatality Review Board received specialized caseloads for domestic violence
23. Fatality Review Board recommended Batterer's Intervention Program standards be implemented – Attorney General's office implemented
24. Lifetime Protection Order

**Identified Gaps In Services:**

1. Need for Protection Orders need to be translated.
2. Lack of funding for batterer's intervention programs which are causing several to close.
3. Need for training and expertise in the response, investigation, and adjudication of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent criminal cases targeting women.
4. Lack of Lethality Assessment.
5. Need for legal assistance to victims for representation in navigating through the court system (criminal, domestic, civil).
6. Child Welfare Training

\*Accomplishments do not indicate a lack of need. Likewise, not all gaps indicate an absence of services, but may indicate the desire for enhancement or expansion of those services.

## VICTIM SAFETY &amp; SUPPORT

**Accomplishments:**

1. Police Response Advocate
2. Hotline Advocates
3. Hospital Advocacy Coordinator
4. Volunteer Coordinator (Hospital Advocate)
5. Advocacy Staff
6. Victim/Witness Coordinator
7. Outreach Advocate
8. Court Advocate
9. Batterer's Intervention Program Unit Coordinator
10. Executive Director
11. Outreach & Education Coordinator
12. Outreach & Education Associate
13. Protection Order Project Attorney
14. Staff Assistance
15. Client Services Advocate
16. Shelter Manager
17. Advocate for Hispanic emphasis
18. Attorney
19. Criminal Justice Coordinator
20. Victim Advocate
21. Case Coordinator
22. Rural outreach coordinator
23. Victim Advocate Manager
24. Multi Abuse Training from Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence – two day training
25. Public Policy
26. Fatality Review Board recommended enhance access to protection orders – Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence addressed this issue – Statewide Protection Order Project
27. Statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/Sexual Assault Response Team training
28. Rural sexual assault service development project
29. Statewide immigration project
30. Statewide Outreach (Limited English Proficiency/underserved)
31. Statewide Training & Technical Assistance
32. Community Violence Action Council (COMVAC)
33. Referrals to domestic violence center for safe shelter and protection from abuse assistance

34. Batterer's Intervention Program
35. Therapists for victims of sexual violence
36. Statewide Law Enforcement Officer/Criminal Justice training & curricula project
37. Lethality Assessment
38. Hotline Call requirements
39. Statewide Collaboration development
40. Domestic Violence detective – mandatory contact within 24 hour
41. Protection From Abuse Enforcement
42. Educate victims about their rights – publication, "Know your rights" – by Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
43. Financial Literacy Project
44. Child welfare training and technical assistance
45. Legal Assistance to Victims (LAV) Complex Family Law

#### Identified Gaps In Services:

1. Need for support to those with disabilities, mental illness, and/or addictions who are at increased risk for victimization and pose unique service challenges.
2. Need advocacy for victims at first response. A possible solution is Police Response Advocates.
3. Need support throughout the entire criminal justice process; Victims' frustration with the legal system due to lack of understanding of the system and lack of support for accessing the system.
4. Crime Victims compensation many things not covered.
5. Need better notification on felony level cases from the District Attorney's office when they decline domestic violence case, a phone call versus a letter.
6. Need for court advocacy support.
7. Need assistance with completing protection orders.
8. Need for continuation of on-going safety planning.
9. Lack of safety in courts.
10. Need for increased awareness, assistance and enforcement of rights of victims.
11. Need for automated notification.
12. Lack of Lethality Assessments.

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## MARGINALIZED &amp; UNDERSERVED

**Accomplishments:**

1. Advocate in Tribal Court
2. Statewide immigration project
3. Referrals to immigration attorneys for U-Visa assistance
4. Support groups for women & children in Spanish (culturally specific)
5. Outreach Advocate – Presentations to seniors and individuals with intellectual disabilities
6. Tribal specific support groups and services
7. Tribal community specific awareness campaigns and events
8. Tribal victim rights code
9. Community Violence Action Council (COMVAC)
10. Training for Victim Witness Coordinators & Hotline
11. On-scene response with law enforcement (Tribal)
12. State Training – technical assistance
13. Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Support group for women with disabilities through DVACK (surveyed shelter for accessibility)
14. Leadership Development success
15. Victim Witness Coordinator – Attorney General’s Office
16. Reach out to rural areas
17. Provide education to community on victimization of people with disabilities
18. SAFESTAR - Community lay women volunteer - trained to assist women who have experienced sexual assault in the collection of forensic evidence
19. Education/Support – weekly groups for youth and elders
20. Bilingual Advocates – crisis lines, hospital/medical, civil/criminal
21. OVW Disabilities Grantee – improving response to victims of sexual violence with disabilities
22. Prairie Band Potawatomi opted to be a pilot site for implementation of special criminal domestic violence jurisdiction
23. Educate victims about their legal rights
24. Support of self-advocacy
25. Empowerment of victims
26. Financial empowerment of female survivors through best practice models (moving forward to reduce financial dependence on abuser)
27. Quarterly meetings between tribes
28. Statewide Outreach
29. Rural sexual assault services development project
30. Bilingual Therapist for victims of sexual violence
31. Outreach & Education Coordinator
32. Outreach & Education Associate
33. Advocate for Hispanic Emphasis
34. Outreach Advocate

35. Criminal Justice Coordinator
36. Accompanying survivors to hospital/medical care
37. Assist with filing and follow up with crime victims applications (Assist with interpreting for interviews)
38. Link survivors with therapists (bilingual/bicultural)
39. Encourage reporting of crimes while providing support & respecting rights of self determination
40. Interpreting/Bilingual services
41. Assist/facilitate access to meaningful service
42. Law Enforcement (assist /facilitate/support victims with police reports)
43. Interpreter toolkit for advocate & interpreter
44. Just Ask Grant through Office for Victims of Crime – (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence) – worked with local programs and local centers for independent living to complete needs assessments, build collaborative charters and improve working relationships for women with disabilities who were sexual assault/domestic violence victims
45. Provided education on disability awareness to law enforcement in Salina

#### Identified Gaps In Services:

1. Need for enhanced collaboration between Victim Service Program & Faith Based Organizations (Utilizing Best Practice models).
2. Lack of information and training on the health consequences of strangulation in the context of domestic violence/sexual assault response and the importance of referrals to health care providers.
3. Need more education to police and courts regarding U Visa Immigration remedies.
4. Underreporting of violent crimes committed against women, especially domestic violence and sexual assault.
5. Need for culturally and linguistically relevant services.
  - Challenge of non-English learners: no state certification process for translators; crime victims' compensation deadline passed by the time English as Second Language victims are aware of crime victim's compensation.
  - Language Line is expensive.

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## RESPONSIVE LEGAL SYSTEM

**Accomplishments:**

1. Administrative Assistant
2. Police Response Advocates
3. Victim/Witness Coordinator
4. Domestic Violence Records Analyst
5. Assistant District Attorney
6. Domestic Violence prosecutor
7. Court Advocate
8. Assistant Attorney General
9. Batterer's Intervention Program Unit Coordinator
10. Protection Order Project Attorney
11. Victim Advocate
12. Criminal Justice Coordinator
13. Case Coordinator Attorney
14. Statewide SANE/SART
15. Statewide Protection Order Project
16. Administrative assistant that provides data entry for domestic violence, stalking, & rape offense and arrest reports (KBI)
17. Statewide collaboration project
18. Batterer's Intervention Program
19. Rural sexual assault services development
20. SANE/SART training in rural areas
21. Statewide Law Enforcement Officer/Criminal Justice training curricula (GTEAP)
22. Legal Assistance to Victims (LAV) complex family law
23. Increased use of domestic violence designation in criminal cases
24. Sexual assault response team coordinator
25. Statewide collaboration development
26. Statewide training and technical assistance with law enforcement and other systems
27. Centralized data location for prosecutions of DV crimes
28. Lethality
29. Fatality Review Board recommended courts discontinue practice of dismissing protection orders and restraining orders and merging them into interlocutory orders. Judges attended training, Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence attended training.
30. Hotline and follow-up to district and county attorneys
31. Fatality Review Board recommended law enforcement adopt model domestic violence policy developed by GTEAP. Attorney General posted model policy.
32. ADA meetings with victims while offender still in jail

33. Vertical prosecution of domestic violence crimes (Douglas County District Attorney)
34. Coordinated Community Response (CCR)
35. Training of judges at national domestic violence training events. Trained judges then provided training on domestic violence in each of the 4 regions of the State

**Identified Gaps In Services:**

1. Need for vertical prosecution.
2. Need for training on administering sexual assault kits, where kits are sent, how kits are stored, when kits are tested. A possible solution is a liaison between Kansas Bureau of Investigation and those processing kits.
3. Need for increased prosecution rates of sexual assault.
4. Need for an increase of judges' knowledge of appropriate intervention and programming for offenders. Offenders are being sent to anger management or other programs that are not specific to the needs of batterers.
5. Need for increased use of domestic violence designation on rap sheets and criminal history.
6. Need for additional training for municipal courts on domestic violence in addition to the bench book supplied by Office of Judicial Administration.
7. Lack of training for judges on the burden to victims when children are involved in domestic violence cases and mandated to Child Exchange and Visitation Centers.
8. Need to address re-entry and recidivism of domestic violence offenders.
9. Need for culturally and linguistically relevant services.

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## PREVENTION

**Accomplishments:**

1. School's program "Steps to Respect" anti-bullying program
2. Home visiting "Healthy Mom, Happy Babies" —Futures without violence
3. Sexual Violence Prevention and Education Program—Kansas Department of Health and Environment teamed up with 2 local crisis centers
4. Safe dates curriculum
5. Man-Up Program Coordinator to engage men and boys – MOCSA 2007 to present
6. Sexual Violence Prevention Educators – MOCSA goes out to high schools
7. Statewide sexual assault/domestic violence prevention council and state prevention plan
8. Prevention Awareness Public Service Announcements include Batterer's Intervention Program training
9. Child welfare training and technical assistance
10. Child advocate facilitator – safe date curriculum in Deerfield & Syracuse High Schools – also provided in Garden City High School
11. Statewide training and technical assistance – primary prevention conference – Delta Project
12. Kansas Department of Health and Environment State Prevention

**Identified Gaps In Services:**

1. Need to develop and enhance healthy behaviors and healthy relationships with pre-K through 12<sup>th</sup> grade youth.
2. Need for primary prevention – changing attitudes and beliefs
3. Need to engage men and boys to reduce sexual and domestic violence and promote safety, health and equity of women and girls.

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## PUBLIC AWARENESS

**Accomplishments:**

1. Domestic Violence designation in courts
2. Education related to sexual assault/domestic violence/At-risk populations
3. Outreach Advocate – Presentations/Education to various agencies in outlying rural counties about services provided
4. Presentations cross-over with Human Trafficking
5. Publication of Domestic Violence, Stalking & Rape in Kansas from offense and arrest reports provided by law enforcement
6. Raising awareness and looking for funding
7. Rural sexual assault services development
8. Service Organization (Community)
9. Sexual Violence Prevention Educators
10. Statewide Collaboration Development
11. Statewide Outreach (Limited English Proficiency/Underserved)
12. Trained Grass Roots Leaders
13. Update of criminal history records and rap sheets to identify DV related cases

**Identified Gaps In Services:**

1. Lack of offender data through the criminal justice system.
2. Need for increased domestic violence designation in courts.

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## INVOLVING MEN AND BOYS

**Accomplishments:**

1. "Man Up!" Program coordinator to engage men and boys
2. Support groups for male survivors of sexual violence
3. "Boys to Men" to engage men and boys
4. Kansas Fatherhood Coalition leadership team
5. Batterer's Intervention Programs
6. Attorney Generals' Remembrance Reception
7. Hired male domestic violence/sexual assault advocate
8. Multidisciplinary team providing education in schools relative to sexual assault/domestic violence
9. Statewide sexual assault/domestic violence prevention and State Prevention Plan

**Identified Gaps In Services:**

1. Lack of grant money for addressing men and boys programs.

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