

Report to Congress

FY 2005-2006

Family Violence Prevention and Services Program



Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families

REPORT TO CONGRESS, FY 2005 – FY 2006

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES

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THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES PROGRAM: FY 2005 – 2006

Executive Summary

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) continues to be the primary federal funding stream supporting emergency shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents. First enacted as part of the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984, FVPSA received an appropriation of \$125.6 million in fiscal year (FY) 2005 and \$124.6 million in FY 2006.

The FVPSA Program sustains core services that provide safety for victims of domestic violence when they are in crisis – the network of community-based shelters and non-residential services that offer safe housing, advocacy, legal assistance, counseling and support groups, safety planning, and crisis response. FVPSA-funded programs also take the next steps to **stop violence before it starts and ensure children grow up safe and secure.**

- In FY 2005 and 2006, FVPSA formula grants totaled \$200,288,756 to States, Territories and Tribes, providing **core funding for over 1,500 community-based domestic violence programs.**
- These local programs responded to over **3.5 million crisis calls**, and provided **emergency shelter and supportive services to over 589,000 victims** of domestic violence and their children.
- However, in FY 2005 and 2006, nearly **258,000 victims and their children were turned away** due to lack of resources and or space.
- Responding to Congressional directives, FVPSA funding at all levels has been instrumental in promoting **effective outreach and services to previously underserved** rural, Tribal, and culturally diverse communities.
- State Domestic Violence Coalitions received FVPSA grants to support training, technical assistance and the implementation of **collaborative intervention and prevention activities** with public agencies and other service providers within their States.
- A network of nine national resource centers and institutes used FVPSA funds to provide comprehensive information, training, and technical assistance to **inform, coordinate and strengthen public and private efforts to end domestic violence.**
- FVPSA discretionary grants **improved the effectiveness of services** and **explored new approaches** to address and prevent domestic violence, building collaborations between domestic violence programs and faith-based organizations, child welfare agencies, health care providers, runaway and homeless youth programs, and others.

These multi-faceted FVPSA program efforts are resulting in:

- Innovative service delivery models
- Partnerships with other Federal, State and Tribal agencies
- A solid network of training and technical assistance resources to advance the field.

But most importantly, FVPSA-funded programs are saving the lives of women, men and children in this country every day.

I. Introduction – Building a Comprehensive Intervention and Prevention Network

In FY 2005, the State of Tennessee surveyed victims and found that after staying at a domestic violence shelter, 97% said their physical safety had improved and 95% increased healthy coping skills. This is just one example of the myriad positive outcomes found as a result of FVPSA-funded services. FVPSA-funded shelters not only keep families safe when they are fleeing for their lives – they provide an array of intervention and prevention services that keep communities safe and strive to end domestic violence.

Core services such as emergency shelters provide a safe haven in the midst of danger. Shelters as well as 24-hour hotline services provide confidential help in areas such as assistance with social services, housing, medical resources, counseling, legal assistance and referrals. Recognizing that victims of domestic violence often need other tools and resources to be safe and self sustaining, some of the other services that shelters provide include job training, assistance with housing, community advocacy and training, child and youth services, therapeutic counseling services, and health clinic services. In fact, community-based domestic violence shelters and programs continue to be the front-line response, offering a multitude of services to victims of domestic violence and their dependants.

Enacted as part of the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) is the primary federal funding stream dedicated to the support of shelter and related assistance for victims of domestic violence and their children. In response to Congressional directives, FVPSA funding at all levels has been instrumental in implementing effective outreach and services to culturally diverse populations including underserved communities.

Legislative History – An Overview

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) was originally enacted in sections 301–313 of Title III of the “Child Abuse Amendments of 1984” (P.L. 98–457, 10/9/84). FVPSA has been reauthorized and otherwise amended by the following:

Child Abuse Prevention, Adoptions, and Family Services Act of 1988 (P.L. 100–294, 4/25/88);
Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1992 (P.L. 102–295, 5/28/92);
Safe Homes for Women Act of 1994, Subtitle B of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103–322, 9/13/94);
Child Abuse and Prevention Treatment Act Amendments of 1996 (P.L. 104–235, 10/3/96);
Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106–386, 10/28/00);
Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–36); and
Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109–162).

See Appendix A for a detailed description of the Legislative History.

FVPSA Appropriations During Reporting Period

	FY 2005	FY 2006	2-Year TOTAL
FVPSA Formula Grant	\$125,630,000	\$124,643,000	\$250,273,000
National Domestic Violence Hotline	\$3,224,000	\$2,970,000	\$6,194,000

Over the past two decades, the multifaceted grant program has expanded to provide a plethora of services by providing funding for community-based services and advocacy for victims, comprehensive training and technical assistance for those involved in domestic violence intervention and prevention initiatives, and collaborative efforts to enhance health care, criminal justice, social service, and community responses to family and domestic violence victims, perpetrators and their children.

It is the purpose of FVPSA (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) to –

(1) assist States in efforts to increase public awareness about and prevent family violence and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents; and

(2) provide for technical assistance and training relating to family violence programs to States, local public agencies (including law enforcement agencies, courts, legal, social service, and health care professionals), nonprofit private organizations, and other persons seeking such assistance.

The FVPSA Program has several key components:

- **State and Tribal formula grants** are the primary Federal mechanism for providing support for emergency shelters and other intervention and supportive services for victims of domestic violence and their children. These State and Tribal grants, which comprise 80% of the total FVPSA appropriation, provide core funding for over 1,500 community-based domestic violence programs, approximately 1,200 of which operate emergency shelter facilities.
- **State Domestic Violence Coalitions** receive FVPSA grants to support training, technical assistance and the implementation of collaborative intervention and prevention activities with public agencies and other service providers within their States.
- **The Special Issue Resource Centers** which include five national centers providing comprehensive information, training, and technical assistance to institutions, organizations and individuals, were established in 1993 with FVPSA funding and continues to inform, coordinate and strengthen public and private efforts to end domestic violence.
- **FVPSA discretionary grants** support projects to improve the effectiveness of services and explore new approaches to addressing and preventing domestic violence. Culturally specific Institutes have received funding to enhance the response to domestic violence within African-American, Asian-Pacific Islander and Latino communities and the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma and Mental Health is funded to increase capacity to address the traumatic effects of abuse and to support victims living with mental illness. In combination with the

Special Issue Resource Centers described above and the National Domestic Violence Hotline, they form the Domestic Violence Resource Network (DVRN). Other grant priorities include supporting collaborations between domestic violence programs and faith-based organizations, child welfare agencies, health care providers, runaway and homeless youth programs and others.

- **The National Domestic Violence Hotline** is a toll-free service available 24 hours a day that provides victims with immediate crisis support, intervention and referral. Receiving its core funding from FVPSA, the Hotline assists victims, as well as the friends, family members, and employers of victims, who request information about domestic violence and the services available to them. In addition to providing referrals to domestic violence shelters and programs, referrals to social service agencies, legal programs, and other groups and organizations across the country are also provided.

Allowable Uses of FVPSA Funds to States, Territories and Tribes

States, Territories, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations receive FVPSA grants for the provision of emergency shelter services to domestic violence victims and their families.

In addition, these funds may be used for “related assistance” such as referral for alcohol and substance abuse prevention, counseling relating to domestic violence, legal advocacy assistance through civil and criminal courts, emergency child care services for children who are victims of domestic violence, and other prevention-focused activities.

II. Violence Between Intimate Partners: Understanding the Scope and Impact of the Problem

Experts in the field acknowledge that violence between intimate partners is virtually impossible to capture with absolute precision, although published statistics are unquestionably alarming. The prevalence and incidence of abuse between intimate partners – also commonly referred to as domestic violence, battering, spouse abuse, or intimate partner violence – is difficult to measure, as it often occurs in private and victims are reluctant to disclose such abuse to anyone because of shame or fear of reprisal. Domestic violence is typically characterized by repetitive behavior rather than a single incident, and involves the use of a range of abusive tactics designed to gain control over an intimate partner or ex-partner.

FVPSA defines “family violence” to mean any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention of an individual, which—
(A) results or threatens to result in physical injury; and
(B) is committed by a person against another individual (including an elderly person) to whom such person is or was related by blood or marriage or otherwise legally related or with whom such person is or was lawfully residing.¹

To further understanding of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention jointly sponsored a national survey to collect data on women’s and men’s experiences with violent victimization.² Key findings include:

¹ See U. S. Code 42 USC 10421 (1) FVPSA focuses on supporting the network of services that respond to victims of domestic violence and their families. The terms “family violence” and “domestic violence” will be used interchangeably throughout this report.

² See Tjaden, P. & Thoennes, N. (2000). *Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women*, National Institute of Justice and the Centers For Disease Control And Prevention, Washington, DC and Atlanta, GA.

- 22% of surveyed women and 7.4% of surveyed men reported that they were physically assaulted by a current or former intimate partner in their lifetimes. 1.3% of surveyed women reported experiencing such violence in the previous 12 months and 0.9 % of surveyed men reported experiencing such violence in the previous 12 months.
- 16.2% of the men who reported being raped and or physically assaulted since age 18 were victimized by an intimate partner.
- 64% percent of the women who reported being raped, physically assaulted, and or stalked since age 18 were victimized by a current or former husband, cohabiting partner, boyfriend, or date.
- Nearly 25% of women have been raped and or physically assaulted by an intimate partner at some point in their lives, and more than 40% of the women who experience partner rapes and physical assaults sustain a physical injury.
- Approximately 1 million women and 371,000 men are stalked annually in the U.S., and 87% of stalkers are men. Over 80% of women stalked by a current or former intimate partner are also physically assaulted by that partner.

Many other studies have also demonstrated the profound and far-reaching impacts of domestic violence:

- Nearly all children living in violent homes hear or see the abuse of their mothers.³ Slightly more than half of female victims of intimate violence live in households with children under age 12.⁴ Research finds that children who witness domestic violence – approximately 15.5 million children each year⁵ – are at greater risk of developing psychiatric disorders, developmental problems, school failure, violence against others, and low self-esteem.⁶
- One large study found that men exposed to physical abuse, sexual abuse and adult domestic violence as children were almost four times more likely than other men to have perpetrated domestic violence as adults.⁷
- Victims in violent relationships have been found to be restricted in the way they gain access to services, take part in public life, and receive emotional support from friends and relatives.⁸
- The costs of family violence, including domestic violence, are estimated to exceed \$5.8 billion annually. These costs include nearly \$4.1 billion in the direct costs of medical and mental health care and nearly \$1.8 billion in the indirect costs of lost productivity.⁹
- Domestic violence victims lose a total of nearly 8 million days of paid work—the equivalent of more than 32,000 full-time jobs—and nearly 5.6 million days of household productivity each year as a result of the violence.¹⁰

³ See Saunders, D. (1994) Child Custody Decisions in Families Experiencing Woman Abuse, 39 *Social Work*: 51.

⁴ See Violence by Intimates: Analysis of Data on Crimes by Current or Former Spouses, Boyfriends, and Girlfriends. (March 1998). U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

⁵ McDonald, R., et al. (2006). "Estimating the Number of American Children Living in Partner-Violence Families." *Journal of Family Psychology*, 30(1), 137-142.

⁶ Nelson HD, Nygren P, McInerney Y, Klein J. (2004). *Screening women and elderly adults for family and intimate partner violence: a review of the evidence for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Annals of Internal Medicine* 140(5):387-96.

⁷ Whitfield, C.L., Anda, R.F., Dube, S.R., & Felitti, V.J. (2003) Violent childhood experiences and the risk of intimate partner violence in adults. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 18, 166-185.

⁸ Heise L, Garcia-Moreno C. (2002). *Violence by intimate partners. World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

⁹ *Costs of intimate partner violence against women in the United States*. (2003). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta (GA).

¹⁰ *Ibid*.

Taken individually or as a whole, these data provide compelling evidence of the high prevalence and incidence of intimate partner violence in the U.S. and indicate the ongoing need for both intervention and prevention efforts of the types currently supported by FVPSA.

And FVPSA-supported programs are proven to work: Shelter programs are among the most effective resources for victims with abusive partners.¹¹ Staying at a shelter or working with a domestic violence advocate significantly reduced the likelihood that a victim would be abused again and improved the victim's quality of life.¹²

III. Ensuring that Victims Have a Place to Turn: FVPSA Grants to States, Territories and Tribes

Communities nationwide are more aware of the negative impact of family violence thanks to expanded outreach and prevention trainings, including work with the media. Domestic violence harms every member of society due to the high costs of these crimes and harm to future generations. As public awareness increases, professionals such as health and mental health providers, law enforcement, teachers, welfare workers, judicial officers, and clergy make more referrals to domestic violence programs. Consequently, many more victims are now aware of the services and options available in the community and the requests for community-based domestic violence programs have increased. A lack of safe housing options prevents many victims from leaving shelter quickly, and shelter programs are forced to turn victims away because they are continually full.

According to those states who reported, 296,747 victims and children stayed in shelter facilities in 2005, and 120,240 victims were turned away due to lack of resources and or room. However, in 2006, 292,421 victims and children took advantage of emergency shelter services, while 137,328 victims and children were turned away. Demand had increased by 14% but shelters served 1.5% fewer clients. In large part this is due to victims staying longer in shelter, and demonstrates the need for resources and advocacy to help victims leave shelter for safe, stable housing – making beds available for victims in immediate crisis.

¹¹ See: Bennett, L., Riger, S., Schewe, P., Howard, A., & Wasco, S. (2004). Effectiveness of hotline, advocacy, counseling and shelter services for victims of domestic violence: A statewide evaluation. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 19(7), 815-829; Bowker, L. H., & Maurer, L. (1985). The importance of sheltering in the lives of battered women. *Response to the Victimization of Women and Children*, 8, 2-8; Gordon, J. S. (1996). "Community services for abused women: A review of perceived usefulness and efficacy." *Journal of Family Violence* 11(4): 315-329; Sedlak, A. J. (1988). Prevention of wife abuse. In V. B. Van Hasselt, R. L. Morrison, A. S. Bellack, & M. Hersen (Eds.), *Handbook of Family Violence* (pp. 319-358). NY: Plenum Press; Straus, M. A., Gelles, R. J., & Steinmetz, S. K. (1980). *Behind closed doors: Violence in the American family*. NY: Anchor Press; Tutty, L. M., Weaver, G., & Rothery, M. . (1999). Residents' views of the efficacy of shelter services for assaulted women. *Violence Against Women*, 5(8), 898-925.

¹² See Berk, R. A., Newton, P. J., & Berk, S. F. (1986). What a difference a day makes: An empirical study of the impact of shelters for battered women. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 48, 481-490; Bybee, D.I., & Sullivan, C.M. (2002). The process through which a strengths-based intervention resulted in positive change for battered women over time. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 30(1), 103-132; Constantino, R., Kim, Y., & Crane, P.A. (2005). Effects of a social support intervention on health outcomes in residents of a domestic violence shelter: A pilot study. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 26, 575-590; Goodkind, J., Sullivan, C.M., & Bybee, D.I. (2004). A contextual analysis of battered women's safety planning. *Violence Against Women*, 10(5), 514-533; Sullivan, C.M. (2000). A model for effectively advocating for women with abusive partners. In J.P. Vincent & E.N. Jouriles (Eds.), *Domestic violence: Guidelines for research-informed practice* (pp. 126-143). London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers; Sullivan, C.M., & Bybee, D.I. (1999). Reducing violence using community-based advocacy for women with abusive partners. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 67(1), 43-53.

Women's and Children's Alliance, is a FVPSA funded domestic violence program in **Boise, Idaho** that offers 24-hour crisis line, shelters, child care for in-house children, legal advocacy and counseling for victims and their children. The court advocate program assists survivors by filling out protective orders, attending court proceedings and providing support. Cellular phones are furnished for high-risk victims.

As the following highlights of the activities funded during FY 2005 and 2006 illustrate, States, Territories and Tribes use FVPSA grants to leverage community resources by supporting and enhancing community-based domestic violence intervention and prevention programs and developing new programs to meet community needs. These funds have been particularly instrumental in promoting and supporting the development of services in rural and other underserved areas, an important FVPSA priority.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recognizes that coordination and collaboration at the local level among victim services providers, community-based, culturally specific service providers, housing providers and homeless services providers, the police, prosecutors, the courts, child welfare and family preservation services, employers and business, medical and mental health service providers, and Federal, State, and local public official and agencies is essential to creating a more responsive and effective services system for victims of domestic violence and their families. It is essential that all community service providers, including those serving or representing marginalized communities, are involved in the design and improvement of

intervention and prevention activities.

A. Grants to States and Territories

Funding Formula

Of the total FVPSA appropriation in each fiscal year, 70% is awarded as formula grants to States and Territories. The FVPSA funding formula provides a base grant of \$600,000 to each State with the remaining funds to be awarded to the States through a proportional distribution based on the States' population. Territories each receive a grant based on a percentage of the fiscal year's FVPSA appropriation.

During fiscal years 2005-2006, all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia were awarded FVPSA grants for the provision of comprehensive, statewide domestic violence programs with funding levels ranging from \$695,000 to \$7.3 million for a two-year total of over \$175 million. Each of the Territories received annual grants of approximately \$125,000. As required by statute, each State grantee used a minimum of 70% of this funding to support shelter and support services for victims of domestic violence and their children.

FVPSA Grants to States and Territories

FY 2005	FY 2006	2-Year TOTAL
\$87,940,898	\$ 87,311,763	\$ 175,252,661

See **Appendix B** for a complete listing of grants to States and Territories during the reporting period.

Overview of State Grantee Activities

States and Territories distribute FVPSA funds to local private non-profit and faith-based organizations demonstrating effectiveness in the field of family violence services and prevention. Allotments to these organizations are based on established local criteria and acceptance of assurances required by the FVPSA statute. Since confidentiality is central to the safety of many domestic violence victims, particularly those fleeing an abusive partner or ex-partner, FVPSA grantees are prohibited from releasing client identifying information when providing statistical data on services provided to victims or other program activities. All State applications met these requirements under section 303(a)(2) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 10402(a)).

During the reporting period, FVPSA grants to States and Territories supported over 1,500 community-based domestic violence programs, which over two FYS:

- Provided emergency shelter for over 307,194 women, 269,535 children, 9,892 teens and 2,547 men requesting such services (589,168 total victims and children);
- Responded to over 3,533,011 calls to crisis hotlines; and
- Conducted more than 550,400 community education presentations.

On an annual basis, the professional staffs of domestic violence programs were supported by over 19.7 million volunteer hours. Most domestic violence programs have an active volunteer training program, which serves to not only expand organizational capacity, but also engage the community in domestic violence intervention and prevention activities.

Collaborations with Faith-Based Organizations

Many domestic violence programs were founded originally by faith-based groups, and they continue to provide critical support. For example, in **Connecticut**, FVPSA funding supports the **Capital Region Conference of Churches**. This project developed and implemented domestic violence awareness and training initiatives to assist clergy in identifying victims of domestic violence. It also enhanced the collaboration between faith-based communities and domestic violence providers.

Providing Emergency Shelter

The States' programs provide a variety of services including emergency housing, specially designed shelter facilities, private residences classified as "safe homes," and temporary service agreements with hotels and motels. Most shelters also provided a diverse array of additional services, such as counseling, case management, safety planning, advocacy, assistance in navigating legal options, healthcare and public systems, emergency food, clothing, transportation, and childcare for the children of adult shelter residents. All shelters attempt to provide a safe and supportive environment that allows residents to set goals and make decisions about their futures.

While each year approximately 295,000 victims of violence and their children secured emergency shelter from a FVPSA-funded domestic violence program, the demand for shelter beds far exceeded their availability, and States continue to report a significant number of individuals in need who are turned away from the shelter closest to them because of lack of space. In most of these cases, individuals seeking shelter were referred to other domestic violence or homeless shelters.

Safe houses are occasionally used in small or isolated communities or when shelters have reached their maximum capacity. Safe houses are private residences whose owners have agreed to be available on an emergency basis to house victims of violence and their children who are fleeing an abusive partner. Hosts of safe houses have been trained to address possible security and confidentiality problems inherent in these situations, as well as provide a comfortable and supportive environment. These placements are usually of shorter duration and the program reimburses the safe house owner for expenses incurred.

Emergency shelter arrangements with hotels or motels are typically the shortest in duration of the shelter options because of security and confidentiality issues as well as expense. Often, in addition to the actual cost of lodging, battered women and or their families must be provided with food, clothing, and transportation and daily costs can become prohibitive. This form of emergency shelter is also used most extensively in small, isolated communities and American Indian reservations where the costs of maintaining an ongoing shelter facility exceed available resources or in urban centers where shelters are consistently over capacity.

In Coldwell, Idaho, Hope's Door

provides emergency shelter for victims and children, court support, advocacy, and case management which continue after residents have left, as requested by residents. Hope's Door has successfully improved access to housing for women and children in need of a safe haven as well as providing them with the tools, training, and education needed to turn their lives in a new direction.

Louisiana's Crescent House/Project Save

was impacted significantly by Hurricane Katrina, a natural disaster that was responsible for dislocating their residents far and wide across the nation and closing the emergency shelter for several months. Crescent House vowed to re-group, re-build and become a beacon of hope once again. Crescent House and its violence prevention services re-opened in February 2006 and continue to shape and expand their services based on the needs of the community.

Related Assistance for Sheltered and Non-Sheltered Victims

A victim's initial contact with a domestic violence program is often through a 24-hour crisis hotline. As in all things related to domestic violence, hotline callers are not homogeneous. While the majority of callers are the victims themselves, children, parents and other family members, neighbors, friends and even observers also call these hotlines. It is increasingly common to receive calls from abusers seeking to diffuse a current situation or to stop their behavior. Individual calls can last for a few minutes or hours. Responding to hotline crisis calls is a demanding and emotionally draining activity and domestic violence programs often provide training and support to both their paid and volunteer hotline staff.

Many victims of violence contact domestic violence programs for residential services. However, many victims contact the shelter for help meeting non-residential needs. For example, some of the many services victims of violence may seek include assistance planning for their safety, support groups or individual counseling, or services for their children. In other cases, they need help securing protective services from the criminal or civil legal system, or negotiating the medical or welfare systems. Others also need assistance dealing with housing, job training, and child care or employment issues. Many domestic violence programs now offer financial literacy and economic empowerment programs to assist survivors in enhancing their economic self-sufficiency as well as their safety. As domestic violence programs provide more comprehensive services and support for adult victims and their children, as well as other supportive family members, they form new partnerships with a broader set of community agencies and resources in order to increase their efficiency.

Responding to Children

Children and teens exposed to domestic violence often present with complex issues that require professional assistance geared towards children and adolescents. Services such as counseling, special education, and healthcare are but a few of the many needs of the dependants that are frequently provided by shelters. Through FVPSA funding, many facilities have implemented programs that include care to children and teens so that when a victim enters a shelter for care and safety, the victim's dependants can be cared for as well. Through targeted discretionary grants and technical assistance efforts the FVPSA program supported demonstration initiatives to develop innovative models to work with children and their parents to ameliorate the effects of exposure to domestic violence in their homes.

Responding to a Culturally Diverse Population

Domestic violence programs across the country are now expanding outreach efforts and developing culturally sensitive responses to a range of ethnic and language minority communities. As a result, programs are hiring more bilingual staff members and recruiting more volunteers to address the needs of non-English speaking survivors. An increasing number of programs are offering specialized services for immigrant and migrant victims, whose legal and services needs are complex.

In Arizona, the **Rural Safe Home Network Program (RSHNP)** is an alliance of local businesses, agencies and individuals in communities who have come together to break the cycle of abuse. The RSHNP networking and collaborative activities are strengthening alliances with local resources providers in the Chinle and surrounding areas of the Navajo Nation including the Indian Health Service, Navajo Social Services, Navajo Behavioral Health and Chinle Agency Schools. Chinle community service providers have been able to network and plan trainings based on their needs to improve access to services, delivery of services, and referral systems to victims of domestic violence.

Services to Men

Despite the origins of domestic violence programs as “battered women’s shelters,” domestic violence programs do offer services to male victims and their children. Within the States that reported, FVPSA-funded programs provided shelter for 590 men in FY 2005 and 1,957 men in FY 2006. The increase from 2005 to 2006 may have been due to additional outreach to men and education for service providers. In addition to shelter, services for men include all the supportive services women access, including counseling, legal advocacy, case management, food and clothing, assistance with housing and public benefits, and transportation.

Emergency domestic violence shelters may not house men and women at the same location. For example, some states have laws that require shelters to house men and women separately. Some facilities do not shelter men for fear of re-traumatizing the majority of victims residing in their program. To address the need for safe emergency shelter for men, several innovative ideas have been put in place to provide alternatives, and a few men-only shelters have been funded by FVPSA. Where congregate shelter is not appropriate, FVPSA funding provides male victims emergency shelter within hotels or motels. In addition, safe homes often provide housing and community-based shelters. Some states, such as **Delaware**, have identified male survivors of domestic violence as a special priority group and conduct specialized outreach for male domestic violence victims through a sub-grantee. Others work with victim services organizations, social services agencies, and other community groups to ensure that the services needs of male victims are met.

Involving Men as Partners in Intervention and Prevention

Many programs are expanding their efforts to increase the involvement of men and boys in preventing domestic violence. Male volunteers serve a critical role in addressing the needs of male victims, providing a positive role model for children, and supporting female victims. State programs and local shelters follow the lead of many Native American programs which integrate men in intervention and prevention programs.

Training of Allied Professionals

The training of allied professionals continues to be an important process in order to address the complex needs of victims of violence. Partnerships with police, court officials, social workers, medical personnel, school administrators and staff, and the media, for example, continue to be a high priority for FVPSA-funded programs. Training efforts are an integral part of collaborative efforts to enhance systemic responses to domestic violence, which also include policy and protocol development and the establishment of domestic violence units, staffed by advocates, in courthouses, police stations, welfare offices, public housing, businesses, programs for immigrant populations, and schools.

Raising Public Awareness and Forming New Community Partnerships

Nearly all States conducted a wide range of community education activities, and many used FVPSA funds to design and implement public awareness campaigns on domestic violence through media exposure, public services announcements, and the distribution of informative materials. Outreach efforts also focused on meeting the needs of underserved communities by publishing materials in languages other than English or by collaborating with organizations directly serving these populations.

Specific public awareness efforts took many forms, including presentations to the general public or to specialized audiences such as college students, service clubs, or public housing residents. Domestic violence programs also have designed public awareness initiatives focusing on beauty salons and other portions of the service industry, or presented elementary and junior high school students with age-appropriate information. Many of the current efforts now involve men speaking out about domestic violence.

All **Kentucky** programs seek to promote increased male participation as volunteers. One Kentucky domestic violence program used FVPSA funds to assist in training twelve men in domestic violence related issues. This group then used this training to raise awareness and provide education and assistance to teenagers and young men on gender relationships and fathering skills. Kentucky programs also honor their male volunteers for their contributions.

Connecticut Department of Social Services continues to be a collaborator with the **St. Francis Hospital and Medical Center's** administration of the Intimate Partner Violence prevention professional and consultation project. The goal is to reduce the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners. This project, entitled "CT Health Initiative for Identification and Prevention" (CHIIP) is designed to improve the health care system's response to domestic violence by providing health, mental health and social service providers with the awareness and skills necessary to identify women who are victims or potential victims of domestic violence, plan for their safety and make appropriate referrals. The project involves curriculum development and training for providers along with a resource guide.

The **New Hampshire Governor's Commission** developed a video that demonstrates how to obtain a protective order. State police and a local college donated their time to help create the video. It has been distributed to all the courts in New Hampshire, as well as domestic violence programs, libraries, public offices, etc. The **New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic Violence** also produced a video for TANF recipients about the Family Violence Option, and it has supported victims in welfare-to-work programs effectively.

Ongoing Challenges

Given the ongoing demand for shelter and other emergency services, many community-based domestic violence programs continue to struggle to expand prevention programs without compromising crisis intervention services. Availability of beds is an ongoing issue as the need for emergency shelter continues to increase. Annually, approximately 135,000 victims are denied shelter when no space is available. A 24-hour census of domestic violence shelters and services across the United States showed that on the census day 53,203 victims were served but approximately 13% of requests for services (7,707) were denied due to lack of resources. Sixty-one percent of unmet requests were for housing (2,923 for emergency shelter and 1,753 for transitional housing) and 39% were for non-residential services (3,031 unmet requests).¹³ Services for victims with substance abuse and mental health issues continue to be limited in most States, as are comprehensive responses to adult and child victims who are hearing or visually impaired, immobile or confined to wheelchairs, developmentally disabled or have special medical needs. Programs struggle to provide comprehensive services for domestic violence survivors with complex needs.

Further, as our understanding of the impact of domestic violence on children exposed to family violence increases, so does the need to provide specialized services to children who come into shelters with their mothers or are identified through other community-based services. Accordingly, there is growing demand for counseling for children and teens as well as school-based dating violence intervention and prevention education programs and services.

The network of National Resource Centers, culturally specific Institutes, and State Domestic Violence Coalitions, as well as other national, State and private training and technical assistance efforts, provide support to increase the capacity of local domestic violence programs to address the range of issues impacting the lives of domestic violence victims. However, additional resources are required if shelters are to invest in increased staffing, improved training, renovated facilities, and the many other necessities required to truly meet the needs of all victims.

B. Grants to Tribes

Supporting the development of domestic violence programs and services within Tribal communities is complex. The unique legal relationship of the United States to Indian tribes creates a Federal trust responsibility to assist Tribal governments in safeguarding the lives of Indian women. Programs must respect Tribal sovereignty and address jurisdictional issues. Many Tribal communities are geographically isolated, deeply impoverished and face severe transportation challenges. Basic telephone services and other technology are often limited, and housing is often overcrowded or substandard. However, the traditional values, belief systems and customs of Tribal communities provide unique tools in efforts to end violence against Native women. Tribal programs have been leaders in creating effective responses to domestic violence and developing creative solutions to overcome barriers.

According to the U.S. Census, American Indians and Alaska Natives represent approximately 1.5% of the U.S. population. Thirty-seven states have federally-recognized Indian Lands within their borders. The largest population of American Indians resides in California (696,600 in July 2005) and the largest percentage (20%) in Alaska. One-quarter of all American Indians have incomes below the poverty line. One-fifth of all American Indians live on Tribal lands.

¹³ The National Network to End Domestic Violence. (January 2008). *Domestic Violence Counts 07: A 24-Hour Census of Domestic Violence Shelters and Services Across the United States*. Washington, DC.

Seven Tribes (Cherokee, Navajo, Chippewa, Sioux, Choctaw, Pueblo and Apache) comprise 40% of the American Indian population. It is projected that the American Indian population will increase over the next two decades at a rate exceeded only by that of the Hispanic community.

Violence Against Indian Women

- American Indian women were victimized by an intimate partner at rates higher than those for all other females (at 23.2 per thousand as compared to 8.1 per thousand for Whites).
- From 1993 – 1999, the average rate of sexual assault was significantly higher for American Indian women than that of White women.
- From 1988 – 1991, homicide was the 3rd leading cause of death for Indian women. Of Indian women murdered, 75% were killed by a family member, an acquaintance, or someone they knew.

See Perry, S. (December 2004). American Indians and Crime, A BJS Statistical Profile: 1992-2002, Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, DC.

Funding Formula

Under FVPSA, HHS awards 10% of the statutory allocation to Tribes and Tribal organizations to address family violence among these populations. Tribes must expend at least 70% of these grants on emergency shelter and related assistance. In addition, they must use at least 25% of these funds for services such as counseling related to domestic violence, legal advocacy through civil and criminal courts, emergency child care services for children who are victims of domestic violence, and prevention-focused activities. This provides Tribes that do not have shelters the flexibility to provide non-residential services. Tribes are encouraged to work together and to apply as consortia for FVPSA funding to efficiently share community resources.

Since FY 1986, the establishment of a base amount for all Tribes applying for funding has facilitated efforts to make a fair and equitable distribution of grant funds. Reservation and surrounding Tribal Trust Land populations are used to determine the base amounts. Once the base amounts have been distributed, the ratio of the Tribe’s population to the total tribal applicant population is considered in allocating the remaining funds. During fiscal years 2005 and 2006, HHS awarded a total of approximately \$25.1 million to Tribes or Tribal consortia.

FVPSA Grants to Tribes

Fiscal Year	Tribal Grants Awarded	Amount of Grants Awarded	Range of Grants Awarded
2005	179	\$12,562,986	\$27,000 - \$2.4 million
2006	188	\$12,571,945	\$26,000 - \$2.3 million

See Appendix C for a complete listing of grants to Tribes during the reporting period.

Overview of Tribal Grantee Activities

Providing Emergency Shelter

Tribal programs are heavily dependent on alternatives to the traditional shelter facilities funded through State grants. There are 70 shelters on Tribal lands. These shelters often combine the structure and accommodations of a regular shelter with cultural historical traditions, such as sweat lodges, which the Tribes have found supportive to victims. Due to the daunting cost of establishing a shelter, however, many Tribes – particularly the smaller ones – rely on service agreements with shelters or hotels/motels in neighboring communities to provide emergency housing. However, many American Indian victims are hesitant to leave their familiar surroundings and have experienced discomfort and cultural alienation in facilities located off the reservation. Victims' hesitation to reside in off-reservation facilities has led to the establishment and use of "safe homes" networks of community members who have expressed a willingness to provide temporary shelter on an immediate basis to a victim of abuse.

Culturally-Specific Support, Shelter and Services for American Indian Victims

There is a growing emphasis on culturally sensitive services for victims of domestic violence. One example is **Alaska's Southcentral Foundation's Willa's Way Program**, which provides temporary shelter to Alaska Native and American Indian men, women and children who are unsafe in their present living situations. Willa's Way contracts with Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) to provide shelter and related assistance including safe, short-term housing that is both immediately available and culturally appropriate to Alaska Native and/or American Indian victims of family violence and their dependents. AWAIC receives referrals from a rural Tribal agency.

In one case, a young woman and her four children under the age of ten were displaced due to family violence and were unsafe in their community. AWAIC brought the woman and her children to Anchorage. Having come from rural Alaska, this client was uncomfortable going directly into a shelter setting with women and children from all backgrounds. Willa's Way provided safe housing in a culturally appropriate environment while the victim and her children transitioned into the urban setting.

Collaborative Initiatives with other Tribal, Federal, State and Local Programs

Partnerships have been formed within and outside of Tribal communities to expand the network of services and supports available to victims of domestic violence. Below are three examples of such collaborative initiatives:

- Under a memorandum of agreement, the **Central Council of Tlingit and Haida** contracts with the three **Southeast Alaska women's shelters (Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau)** to provide emergency services to Alaska Native victims of domestic violence.
- The **Cherokee Nation** works closely with the **Oklahoma Association of Youth Services** and the **Oklahoma Native American Domestic Violence Coalition**.
- The **Ponca Tribe of Nebraska** has developed memoranda of understanding with various community agencies and crisis centers to provide services to Tribal members.

The domestic violence programs on Tribal lands also collaborate with Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs currently being administered by over 40 Tribes, to act as a bridge to self-sufficiency for victims leaving violent relationships. In guiding former victims toward self-sufficiency, Native American Workforce Development, an employment assistance program for American Indians who are enrolled in a Federally-recognized Tribe, provides funding for classroom and vocational training and has been a highly effective program for women who have minimal job skills.

On a local level, one of the **Pueblo programs in New Mexico** serves Indian women living off the reservation. It is providing both training and employment through the operation of a resale store and the production and sale of organic soaps, lotions and candles. In another cooperative initiative, a nonprofit agency provides childcare subsidies based on the earnings of newly employed FVPSA clients.

Domestic Violence – Indian Health Care Pilot Project

The FVPSA Program, Indian Health Service (IHS), and two HHS-funded domestic violence resource centers – the National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, and the National Resource Center to Stop Violence Against Indian Women – worked together to raise the visibility of domestic violence as a public health issue throughout American Indian/Alaska Native communities and improve the health care response to domestic violence. This multi-year project provides support to pilot sites to develop culturally appropriate prevention strategies and resources for health care providers and victims. The goals are to improve healthcare facilities' early identification of victims and access to services for domestic violence.

Pilot sites included:

- Ketchikan Indian Corporation, Ketchikan, Alaska
- Forest County Potawatomi Health and Wellness Center, Crandon, Wisconsin
- Feather River Tribal Health, Inc., Oroville, California
- Indian Health council, San Diego, California
- Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, Houlton, Maine
- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Choctaw Health Center, Mississippi
- Kaw Nation Kanza Health Center, Kaw City, Oklahoma
- Cherokee IHS Hospital, Cherokee, North Carolina
- Eastern Aleutian Tribes: Salina Clinic, Anchorage, Alaska

IV. Answering the First Call for Help: The National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-SAFE)

The National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) is a critical partner in meeting the safety and support needs of victims of domestic violence. A project of the Texas Council on Family Violence, the toll-free, 24-hour Hotline provides:

- **Crisis intervention services** that help callers identify problems and possible solutions, including making plans for safety in an emergency,
- **Information** for friends, families, social services professionals, community leaders and employers wanting to learn more about domestic violence and how they can help,
- **Referrals** to domestic violence shelters and programs, social service agencies, legal programs, agencies and other organizations.

During FY 2005, Hotline advocates answered 198,172 calls and in FY 2006, they received 214,408 calls. In the ten years since opening in 1996, the Hotline received 1,603,185 calls. California has the highest Hotline call volume in the country, followed by Texas, Florida, New York and Pennsylvania.

In order to meet the needs of diverse communities and serve individuals living in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Hotline employs bilingual-bicultural advocates (Spanish and English), uses technology for deaf and hearing impaired callers, develops materials in a variety of formats and languages, and maintains access to a “language line” with translators in 139 languages. In FY 2005, 9,406 calls used the language line, and in FY 2006 those calls decreased to 7,789.

Women continue to comprise the overwhelming majority of callers, almost 85% in FY 2006, although calls from male victims and self-identified perpetrators increased to over 15% during the reporting period.

The Hotline often helps respond to disasters. In the wake of hurricane Katrina, 15 domestic violence programs evacuated their buildings and all hotline calls from these facilities were forwarded to the NDVH.

V. Strengthening Public and Private Responses: The National and Special Issue Resource Centers

Over the past 25 years, the movement to end domestic violence has had a profound impact on the nation. Concerted effort by survivors, domestic violence advocates, and allies has changed the way that individuals, communities, and institutions understand and respond to this form of violence against women. As a result, there are unparalleled collaborations among programs, institutions, and systems -- all seeking improved responses to domestic violence and more effective prevention strategies.

On May 24, 2005, calls to the Hotline increased over 44% (compared to other Thursdays in May) when television talk show host Montel Williams aired the NDVH number after the show with guest speaker Victor Rivers, celebrity spokesperson of the National Network to End Domestic Violence.

On May 3, 2006, the Oprah Winfrey Show aired a show in which the guest was a victim of domestic violence who had been set on fire and severely burned by her husband. The NDVH number appeared on the screen at the end of the show, and approximately 4,000 calls were received that day.

In 1993, FVPSA funds established and provided ongoing support to the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV) and four Special Issue Resource Centers (SIRCs). The NRCDV and SIRCs are national centers designed to inform, coordinate and strengthen public and private efforts to end domestic violence. Five percent of FVPSA funds (\$6 million in both FY 2005 and FY 2006) support this network to provide for technical assistance and training relating to family violence programs to States, local public agencies (including law enforcement agencies, courts, legal, social service, and health care professionals), nonprofit private organizations, and other persons seeking such assistance.

- ***The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)*** is a source of comprehensive information, training, and technical assistance in support of effective domestic violence intervention and prevention.
- ***Battered Women's Justice Project (BWJP)*** provides legal training, technical assistance and other resources related to civil court access and representation, criminal justice response and victim self-defense issues.
- ***National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence*** works to guide the development of a multidisciplinary and comprehensive health care response to domestic violence.
- ***Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody*** focuses on domestic violence issues arising within the context of child custody cases and within child protection agencies.
- ***Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women*** addresses violence against American Indian women in the context of the unique historical, jurisdictional and cultural realities facing American Indians and Alaska Natives.

While each resource center focuses on a specific domestic violence substantive area or with a unique audience, the NRCDV and SIRCs have worked in partnership with other FVPSA-funded organizations for the past 5 years to ensure that domestic violence-related training and technical assistance available throughout the country is complementary, comprehensive and appropriate. Coming together as the Domestic Violence Resource Network, this collaboration among the NRCDV, the SIRCs, the three culturally specific Institutes, the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma and Mental Health, and the National Domestic Violence Hotline, helps to identify gaps in policy and services and to develop strategies for addressing these gaps.

Approach to Technical Assistance and Training

The Domestic Violence Resource Network is uniquely positioned to guide the development of national, state and local level partnerships that engage new allies and diverse communities and more effectively address the complex challenges domestic violence poses to families, institutions, communities, and governments. The domestic violence resource centers, individually and collectively, identify and respond to emerging policy and practice issues facing those who provide safety and protection for victims and their families, encourage change in perpetrators, and educate and mobilize community prevention activities.

The resource centers work with many groups in addition to grantees of the FVPSA program. Each of the resource centers targets their training and technical assistance. Using toll-free numbers, websites, newsletters, teleconferences, training workshops, and national and regional conferences and workgroups, each resource center provides:

- Materials and publications on a range of domestic violence issues;
- Information and technical support to support development and replication of model programs, policies, and practices;
- Technical assistance, training, and referrals to assist advocates, programs, allied professionals, and communities to meet local, state, and national needs.

OVERVIEW: Technical Assistance and Training Provided

Special Issue Resource Centers	Reporting Period FY 2005 & 2006	12-year Total 1994-2006
Technical Assistance Requests Answered	18,069	152,069
Individuals Trained	20,175	78,615

Includes data from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Battered Women’s Justice Project, National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody, and Sacred Circle.

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

The NRCDV, a project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, employs a multidisciplinary staff and supports a wide range of projects. Responding to approximately 2,000 requests annually through their toll-free information line, the NRCDV provides technical assistance, including comprehensive and specialized information packets that address a range of domestic violence issues, and publishes related innovative intervention and model prevention practices, protocols and policies. Highlights of the NRCDV’s activities during the reporting period are:

- Continued development of comprehensive resource materials, including a twice monthly Funding Alert distributed to over 1,000 subscribers, a comprehensive Domestic Violence Awareness Month packet disseminated annually to over 4,000 individuals and organizations, and new and updated resource packets on such diverse topics as teen dating violence, responding to children exposed to domestic violence, conducting on-line research on violence against women, responding to the economic needs of domestic violence victims, and documenting the scope and impact of domestic violence advocacy efforts.
- Continued enhancement of VAWnet (www.vawent.org), the NRCDV’s comprehensive fully-searchable website, which currently receives over 2,000 visitors a day (over 1.2 million during the 2-year reporting period), who download over 1,900 documents daily.
- Providing training opportunities to over 2,000 participants annually on such diverse topics as teen dating violence, media advocacy, working with the faith community, economic empowerment strategies, culturally competent program design, building effective collaborations, and survivor centered evaluation strategies, among others.

Battered Women's Justice Project

The Battered Women's Justice Project (BWJP) consists of three partnering agencies that operate in separate locations:

The Criminal Justice Center, a project of the Minnesota Program Development, Inc., focuses on effective intervention through interagency coordination and policy development that guides individual practitioners in their understanding of the use of arrest, prosecution, sentencing of abusers, victim's safeguards, and batterer intervention programs. The Center provides technical assistance and advocacy to domestic violence victims of military personnel and supports the development of a coordinated response to domestic violence on military bases.

The Civil Justice Center, a project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, provides leadership in the civil legal arena by improving victims' access to civil court options and legal representations in civil court processes. Staff provide consultations to advocates, attorneys, survivors, court personnel, and policy makers on advocacy and court system approaches, model protocols, and public policy. This civil justice component typically deals with protection orders, separation violence, divorce, custody, arbitration, mediation, welfare, and immigration.

The National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women, with offices in Philadelphia, PA, addresses issues that arise when victims of domestic violence are charged with crimes. The Clearinghouse strives to prevent the re-victimization of abuse victims as defendants by providing technical assistance, resources, and support to domestic violence victims who kill their abusers while defending themselves or their children from life-threatening violence, or those who are coerced by their abusers into committing a crime.

Highlights of BWJP's activities during the reporting period include:

- The Criminal Justice Office launched a newly renovated website and among many areas pertaining to BWJP, the new homepage includes a description of BWJP projects, streamlined access to the BWJP resource database, and an extensive discussion of the services offered including a special section for victims of domestic violence.
- BWJP offices collaborated and planned the Coalition and Attorney Network (CAAN) annual spring meeting that took place in Nashville, Tennessee. The focus was on parental kidnapping, identity changes, protective order enforcement, the impact of disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, that cause victims to relocate, civil and criminal issues that victims of domestic violence encounter when relocating, and the impact of natural disasters on local programs and state coalitions.
- BWJP organized and facilitated a teleconference sponsored by the Legal Assistance Providers' Technical Outreach Project, to speak with attorneys and advocates about the history of marital rape law, advocate strategies for the intake process, civil remedies and criminal/civil referrals.

The National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence

The National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence (HRC), a project of the Family Violence Prevention Fund, works to improve interdisciplinary health care responses and access to health care resources for victims of family violence. The HRC works closely with the American Medical Association and other medical associations to produce practice and policy guidelines for health care professionals responding to domestic violence. The HRC responds to over 2,000 requests for technical assistance annually and provides technical assistance, training, public policy recommendations, and

materials in response. Highlights of the HRC's activities during the reporting period include:

- An Advisory Committee meeting entitled *“Building Consensus Around Strategic Research Priorities in Health Care for Intimate Partner Violence and its Impact on Women and Children*, where health care providers, researchers, domestic violence experts, and federal agency representatives met to reach a collaborative decision regarding the direction that research should take in order to provide efficient and advanced care for victims of domestic violence.
- The release of the second issue of *The Journal for Family Violence and Health Practice*, a semiannual journal with a public health approach to domestic violence. It features peer-reviewed articles, innovative practices, discussion of childhood exposure to domestic violence, and research and policy analysis.
- As part of the “See It and Stop It Campaign,” a collaboration with Verizon Foundation and Healthy Teen Network, brochures that provide teens with information on violence prevention and healthy decision making in dating scenarios.

Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody

The Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody (the Center) specializes in child custody issues arising in domestic violence cases and works to improve the response of Child Protective Service agencies in dealing with the joint issues of domestic violence and child abuse. A project of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), the Center works to provide access to accurate information and tangible assistance in cases involving family violence. They help ensure that cases are handled in a manner that recognizes the complexity of the legal, cultural and psychological dynamics of domestic violence and provides protection and relief for all victims in the family. The Center staff responds to more than 3,000 inquiries annually. During the reporting period the Center:

- Sponsored three workshops at the From Roots to Wings: The Future of Batterer Intervention conference in Dearborn, Michigan. The conference was presented by the Batterer Intervention Services Coalition of Michigan.
- Produced *Family Violence: Decision-Making in Child Custody Cases*, a new information packet designed for judges, custody evaluators, attorneys, advocates, mental health professionals and others in the field of contested child custody cases involving domestic violence.
- Sponsored three workshops at NCJFCJ's 69th Annual Conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin: *Domestic Violence and Child Custody: When Issues Overlap*; *Domestic Violence and Child Custody: Evaluating the Impact and Identifying Options*; and *Creating a Tribal Jurisprudence*.

Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women

Sacred Circle, The National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women, addresses violence against Indian women in the context of unique historical, jurisdictional and cultural issues. Sacred Circle provides leadership in establishing a multi-faceted, systemic response to facilitate nonviolence in American Indian communities. Sacred Circle is a project of Cangleska, Inc., a tribally-chartered nonprofit organization that provides domestic violence services to the Oglala Sioux Tribe in South Dakota.

The primary audience of Sacred Circle includes more than 500 Federally-recognized American Indian nations in the United States. Its focus is directed toward professional providers serving those communities, including tribal law enforcement personnel (judges, prosecutors and court workers),

probation officers, shelter advocates, and staff of batterer intervention programs. Through its toll-free information line, Sacred Circle provides specialized responses to approximately 2,000 technical assistance requests annually. During the reporting period Sacred Circle:

- Opened an office in Albuquerque, NM to facilitate relationship building with the large Tribes that are located in the southwestern United States.
- Conducted several multi-disciplinary training institutes focused on cultural competency for non-native advocates, advocacy for children of native women who have been battered, Tribal coordinated response to stop violence against native women, and State law enforcement and court response to violence against Indian women.
- Developed the new Sacred Circle website (www.sacred-circle.com) – this tool enables users to access the training schedule, register for materials and events, and provides links to several national organizations including the other SIRC's.

VI. Enhancing Organizational and Community Capacity: FVPSA Grants to State Coalitions, Culturally-Specific Institutes, and National Training Centers

FVPSA also provided grants to State Domestic Violence Coalitions in each State and Territory, three culturally-specific Institutes, and the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma and Mental Health all which provide critical support to domestic violence programs and other public and private responses to domestic violence.

A. State Domestic Violence Coalitions

State Domestic Violence Coalitions (Coalitions) are a catalyst for inclusive, broad-based planning at the State and local level in the development of services for victims of domestic violence. The Coalitions carry out direct service programs, provide leadership, technical assistance and training for local service programs, serve as a statewide informational clearinghouse, initiate collaborative activities, and support public information and awareness projects. Coalitions are membership organizations whose local domestic violence service programs (including Tribal organizations) are key members. Coalitions build on the strength of local community programs and identify and address statewide needs with the local constituencies as a broad collective voice.

Funding Formula

In FY 1993, FVPSA began providing funds to statewide private non-profit Coalitions. Funding (\$12 million in both FY 2005 and FY 2006) provided to Coalitions constitutes 10 percent of the FVPSA allocation as required by statute. In FY 2005, Coalitions received \$237,037; in FY 2006, a total of \$235,341 was awarded to each Coalition. During this 2 year period, each Coalition received \$472,378.

Overview of State Domestic Violence Coalition Grantee Activity

To be eligible for a grant under this section, an entity shall be a statewide nonprofit State domestic violence coalition meeting the following conditions:

- (1) The membership of the coalition includes representatives from a majority of the programs for victims of domestic violence in the State.
 - (2) The board membership of the coalition is representative of such programs.
 - (3) The purpose of the coalition is to provide services, community education, and technical assistance to such programs to establish and maintain shelter and related services for victims of domestic violence and their children.
- (42 U.S.C. 10410(b))

Each Coalition varies in specific activities, dictated by state needs and Coalition resources. However, key areas of focus include supporting the development of local domestic violence programs and increasing the capacity of existing ones, providing technical assistance to a broad set of constituents, initiating collaboration and training between child welfare and justice systems, and increasing public awareness and community mobilization. Coalitions provided training to tens of thousands of individuals in the period covered by this report. This training has been instrumental in shaping both institutional and community responses to victims of domestic violence and their children.

Technical Assistance and Training for Community-based Domestic Violence Programs

A priority for Coalitions is increasing the capacity of domestic violence programs and other agencies providing services to victims of domestic violence. Technical assistance (TA) includes training as well as expertise and problem-solving strategies to meet challenges faced by domestic violence service programs. TA and training for member programs is particularly important for domestic violence programs that face a high rate of turnover. Moreover, faced with crisis work and lack of resources, local programs need centralized training and peer-to-peer support. Coordinating this statewide is an efficient use of limited resources and ensures quality and consistent training for program staff.

Many Coalitions provide basic staff training, which supports the replication of promising practices for new advocates. Coalitions coordinate regular statewide/regional conferences to increase knowledge and skills for domestic violence program staff. Coalitions also provide “Train the Trainer” workshops on a variety of topics such as working with law enforcement, the criminal justice system, health care providers, child protection workers and other allied professionals. Finally, Coalitions provide training to domestic violence program boards of directors in roles and responsibilities, financial management, organizational development and assessment.

- ***Michigan Coalition Against Domestic Violence*** – The Non-Profit Legal and Management Assistance Project in collaboration with Farmworker Legal Services developed and implemented four regional trainings that focused on serving survivors with limited English proficiency as well as immigrant victims of domestic violence.
- ***Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence*** – PCADV along with the Office of Victim Advocate (OVA) collaborated to address implementation issues surrounding the states Address Confidentiality Program (ACP). The program, which began operation in this reporting period, assists persons who have been victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking or stalking who have relocated to avoid further abuse. By giving the victim a substitute mailing address, the program enables victims to maintain confidentiality of their home, work and or school address. Participants of this program may also apply for a marriage license and/or register to vote without fear of creating a public record. PCADV supported training to local domestic violence programs along with the development of awareness brochures and other

Overview of Tribal Grantee Activities

Providing Emergency Shelter

Tribal programs are heavily dependent on alternatives to the traditional shelter facilities funded through State grants. There are 70 shelters on Tribal lands. These shelters often combine the structure and accommodations of a regular shelter with cultural historical traditions, such as sweat lodges, which the Tribes have found supportive to victims. Due to the daunting cost of establishing a shelter, however, many Tribes – particularly the smaller ones – rely on service agreements with shelters or hotels/motels in neighboring communities to provide emergency housing. However, many American Indian victims are hesitant to leave their familiar surroundings and have experienced discomfort and cultural alienation in facilities located off the reservation. Victims' hesitation to reside in off-reservation facilities has led to the establishment and use of "safe homes" networks of community members who have expressed a willingness to provide temporary shelter on an immediate basis to a victim of abuse.

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Pilot sites included:

- Ketchikan Indian Corporation, Ketchikan, Alaska
- Forest County Potawatomi Health and Wellness Center, Crandon, Wisconsin
- Feather River Tribal Health, Inc., Oroville, California
- Indian Health council, San Diego, California
- Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, Houlton, Maine
- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Choctaw Health Center, Mississippi
- Kaw Nation Kanza Health Center, Kaw City, Oklahoma
- Cherokee IHS Hospital, Cherokee, North Carolina
- Eastern Aleutian Tribes: Salina Clinic, Anchorage, Alaska

IV. Answering the First Call for Help: The National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-SAFE)

The National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) is a critical partner in meeting the safety and support needs of victims of domestic violence. A project of the Texas Council on Family Violence, the toll-free, 24-hour Hotline provides:

- **Crisis intervention services** that help callers identify problems and possible solutions, including making plans for safety in an emergency,
- **Information** for friends, families, social services professionals, community leaders and employers wanting to learn more about domestic violence and how they can help,
- **Referrals** to domestic violence shelters and programs, social service agencies, legal programs, agencies and other organizations.

During FY 2005, Hotline advocates answered 198,172 calls and in FY 2006, they received 214,408 calls. In the ten years since opening in 1996, the Hotline received 1,603,185 calls. California has the highest Hotline call volume in the country, followed by Texas, Florida, New York and Pennsylvania.

In order to meet the needs of diverse communities and serve individuals living in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Hotline employs bilingual-bicultural advocates (Spanish and English), uses technology for deaf and hearing impaired callers, develops materials in a variety of formats and languages, and maintains access to a “language line” with translators in 139 languages. In FY 2005, 9,406 calls used the language line, and in FY 2006 those calls decreased to 7,789.

Women continue to comprise the overwhelming majority of callers, almost 85% in FY 2006, although calls from male victims and self-identified perpetrators increased to over 15% during the reporting period.

The Hotline often helps respond to disasters. In the wake of hurricane Katrina, 15 domestic violence programs evacuated their buildings and all hotline calls from these facilities were forwarded to the NDVH.

V. Strengthening Public and Private Responses: The National and Special Issue Resource Centers

Over the past 25 years, the movement to end domestic violence has had a profound impact on the nation. Concerted effort by survivors, domestic violence advocates, and allies has changed the way that individuals, communities, and institutions understand and respond to this form of violence against women. As a result, there are unparalleled collaborations among programs, institutions, and systems -- all seeking improved responses to domestic violence and more effective prevention strategies.

On May 24, 2005, calls to the Hotline increased over 44% (compared to other Thursdays in May) when television talk show host Montel Williams aired the NDVH number after the show with guest speaker Victor Rivers, celebrity spokesperson of the National Network to End Domestic Violence.

On May 3, 2006, the Oprah Winfrey Show aired a show in which the guest was a victim of domestic violence who had been set on fire and severely burned by her husband. The NDVH number appeared on the screen at the end of the show, and approximately 4,000 calls were received that day.

In 1993, FVPSA funds established and provided ongoing support to the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV) and four Special Issue Resource Centers (SIRCs). The NRCDV and SIRCs are national centers designed to inform, coordinate and strengthen public and private efforts to end domestic violence. Five percent of FVPSA funds (\$6 million in both FY 2005 and FY 2006) support this network to provide for technical assistance and training relating to family violence programs to States, local public agencies (including law enforcement agencies, courts, legal, social service, and health care professionals), nonprofit private organizations, and other persons seeking such assistance.

- ***The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)*** is a source of comprehensive information, training, and technical assistance in support of effective domestic violence intervention and prevention.
- ***Battered Women's Justice Project (BWJP)*** provides legal training, technical assistance and other resources related to civil court access and representation, criminal justice response and victim self-defense issues.
- ***National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence*** works to guide the development of a multidisciplinary and comprehensive health care response to domestic violence.
- ***Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody*** focuses on domestic violence issues arising within the context of child custody cases and within child protection agencies.
- ***Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women*** addresses violence against American Indian women in the context of the unique historical, jurisdictional and cultural realities facing American Indians and Alaska Natives.

While each resource center focuses on a specific domestic violence substantive area or with a unique audience, the NRCDV and SIRCs have worked in partnership with other FVPSA-funded organizations for the past 5 years to ensure that domestic violence-related training and technical assistance available throughout the country is complementary, comprehensive and appropriate. Coming together as the Domestic Violence Resource Network, this collaboration among the NRCDV, the SIRCs, the three culturally specific Institutes, the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma and Mental Health, and the National Domestic Violence Hotline, helps to identify gaps in policy and services and to develop strategies for addressing these gaps.

Approach to Technical Assistance and Training

The Domestic Violence Resource Network is uniquely positioned to guide the development of national, state and local level partnerships that engage new allies and diverse communities and more effectively address the complex challenges domestic violence poses to families, institutions, communities, and governments. The domestic violence resource centers, individually and collectively, identify and respond to emerging policy and practice issues facing those who provide safety and protection for victims and their families, encourage change in perpetrators, and educate and mobilize community prevention activities.

The resource centers work with many groups in addition to grantees of the FVPSA program. Each of the resource centers targets their training and technical assistance. Using toll-free numbers, websites, newsletters, teleconferences, training workshops, and national and regional conferences and workgroups, each resource center provides:

- Materials and publications on a range of domestic violence issues;
- Information and technical support to support development and replication of model programs, policies, and practices;
- Technical assistance, training, and referrals to assist advocates, programs, allied professionals, and communities to meet local, state, and national needs.

OVERVIEW: Technical Assistance and Training Provided

Special Issue Resource Centers	Reporting Period FY 2005 & 2006	12-year Total 1994-2006
Technical Assistance Requests Answered	18,069	152,069
Individuals Trained	20,175	78,615

Includes data from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Battered Women’s Justice Project, National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody, and Sacred Circle.

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

The NRCDV, a project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, employs a multidisciplinary staff and supports a wide range of projects. Responding to approximately 2,000 requests annually through their toll-free information line, the NRCDV provides technical assistance, including comprehensive and specialized information packets that address a range of domestic violence issues, and publishes related innovative intervention and model prevention practices, protocols and policies. Highlights of the NRCDV’s activities during the reporting period are:

- Continued development of comprehensive resource materials, including a twice monthly Funding Alert distributed to over 1,000 subscribers, a comprehensive Domestic Violence Awareness Month packet disseminated annually to over 4,000 individuals and organizations, and new and updated resource packets on such diverse topics as teen dating violence, responding to children exposed to domestic violence, conducting on-line research on violence against women, responding to the economic needs of domestic violence victims, and documenting the scope and impact of domestic violence advocacy efforts.
- Continued enhancement of VAWnet (www.vawent.org), the NRCDV’s comprehensive fully-searchable website, which currently receives over 2,000 visitors a day (over 1.2 million during the 2-year reporting period), who download over 1,900 documents daily.
- Providing training opportunities to over 2,000 participants annually on such diverse topics as teen dating violence, media advocacy, working with the faith community, economic empowerment strategies, culturally competent program design, building effective collaborations, and survivor centered evaluation strategies, among others.

Battered Women's Justice Project

The Battered Women's Justice Project (BWJP) consists of three partnering agencies that operate in separate locations:

The Criminal Justice Center, a project of the Minnesota Program Development, Inc., focuses on effective intervention through interagency coordination and policy development that guides individual practitioners in their understanding of the use of arrest, prosecution, sentencing of abusers, victim's safeguards, and batterer intervention programs. The Center provides technical assistance and advocacy to domestic violence victims of military personnel and supports the development of a coordinated response to domestic violence on military bases.

The Civil Justice Center, a project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, provides leadership in the civil legal arena by improving victims' access to civil court options and legal representations in civil court processes. Staff provide consultations to advocates, attorneys, survivors, court personnel, and policy makers on advocacy and court system approaches, model protocols, and public policy. This civil justice component typically deals with protection orders, separation violence, divorce, custody, arbitration, mediation, welfare, and immigration.

The National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women, with offices in Philadelphia, PA, addresses issues that arise when victims of domestic violence are charged with crimes. The Clearinghouse strives to prevent the re-victimization of abuse victims as defendants by providing technical assistance, resources, and support to domestic violence victims who kill their abusers while defending themselves or their children from life-threatening violence, or those who are coerced by their abusers into committing a crime.

Highlights of BWJP's activities during the reporting period include:

- The Criminal Justice Office launched a newly renovated website and among many areas pertaining to BWJP, the new homepage includes a description of BWJP projects, streamlined access to the BWJP resource database, and an extensive discussion of the services offered including a special section for victims of domestic violence.
- BWJP offices collaborated and planned the Coalition and Attorney Network (CAAN) annual spring meeting that took place in Nashville, Tennessee. The focus was on parental kidnapping, identity changes, protective order enforcement, the impact of disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, that cause victims to relocate, civil and criminal issues that victims of domestic violence encounter when relocating, and the impact of natural disasters on local programs and state coalitions.
- BWJP organized and facilitated a teleconference sponsored by the Legal Assistance Providers' Technical Outreach Project, to speak with attorneys and advocates about the history of marital rape law, advocate strategies for the intake process, civil remedies and criminal/civil referrals.

The National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence

The National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence (HRC), a project of the Family Violence Prevention Fund, works to improve interdisciplinary health care responses and access to health care resources for victims of family violence. The HRC works closely with the American Medical Association and other medical associations to produce practice and policy guidelines for health care professionals responding to domestic violence. The HRC responds to over 2,000 requests for technical assistance annually and provides technical assistance, training, public policy recommendations, and

materials in response. Highlights of the HRC's activities during the reporting period include:

- An Advisory Committee meeting entitled *“Building Consensus Around Strategic Research Priorities in Health Care for Intimate Partner Violence and its Impact on Women and Children*, where health care providers, researchers, domestic violence experts, and federal agency representatives met to reach a collaborative decision regarding the direction that research should take in order to provide efficient and advanced care for victims of domestic violence.
- The release of the second issue of *The Journal for Family Violence and Health Practice*, a semiannual journal with a public health approach to domestic violence. It features peer-reviewed articles, innovative practices, discussion of childhood exposure to domestic violence, and research and policy analysis.
- As part of the “See It and Stop It Campaign,” a collaboration with Verizon Foundation and Healthy Teen Network, brochures that provide teens with information on violence prevention and healthy decision making in dating scenarios.

Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody

The Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody (the Center) specializes in child custody issues arising in domestic violence cases and works to improve the response of Child Protective Service agencies in dealing with the joint issues of domestic violence and child abuse. A project of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), the Center works to provide access to accurate information and tangible assistance in cases involving family violence. They help ensure that cases are handled in a manner that recognizes the complexity of the legal, cultural and psychological dynamics of domestic violence and provides protection and relief for all victims in the family. The Center staff responds to more than 3,000 inquiries annually. During the reporting period the Center:

- Sponsored three workshops at the From Roots to Wings: The Future of Batterer Intervention conference in Dearborn, Michigan. The conference was presented by the Batterer Intervention Services Coalition of Michigan.
- Produced *Family Violence: Decision-Making in Child Custody Cases*, a new information packet designed for judges, custody evaluators, attorneys, advocates, mental health professionals and others in the field of contested child custody cases involving domestic violence.
- Sponsored three workshops at NCJFCJ's 69th Annual Conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin: *Domestic Violence and Child Custody: When Issues Overlap*; *Domestic Violence and Child Custody: Evaluating the Impact and Identifying Options*; and *Creating a Tribal Jurisprudence*.

Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women

Sacred Circle, The National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women, addresses violence against Indian women in the context of unique historical, jurisdictional and cultural issues. Sacred Circle provides leadership in establishing a multi-faceted, systemic response to facilitate nonviolence in American Indian communities. Sacred Circle is a project of Cangleska, Inc., a tribally-chartered nonprofit organization that provides domestic violence services to the Oglala Sioux Tribe in South Dakota.

The primary audience of Sacred Circle includes more than 500 Federally-recognized American Indian nations in the United States. Its focus is directed toward professional providers serving those communities, including tribal law enforcement personnel (judges, prosecutors and court workers),

probation officers, shelter advocates, and staff of batterer intervention programs. Through its toll-free information line, Sacred Circle provides specialized responses to approximately 2,000 technical assistance requests annually. During the reporting period Sacred Circle:

- Opened an office in Albuquerque, NM to facilitate relationship building with the large Tribes that are located in the southwestern United States.
- Conducted several multi-disciplinary training institutes focused on cultural competency for non-native advocates, advocacy for children of native women who have been battered, Tribal coordinated response to stop violence against native women, and State law enforcement and court response to violence against Indian women.
- Developed the new Sacred Circle website (www.sacred-circle.com) – this tool enables users to access the training schedule, register for materials and events, and provides links to several national organizations including the other SIRC's.

VI. Enhancing Organizational and Community Capacity: FVPSA Grants to State Coalitions, Culturally-Specific Institutes, and National Training Centers

FVPSA also provided grants to State Domestic Violence Coalitions in each State and Territory, three culturally-specific Institutes, and the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma and Mental Health all which provide critical support to domestic violence programs and other public and private responses to domestic violence.

A. State Domestic Violence Coalitions

State Domestic Violence Coalitions (Coalitions) are a catalyst for inclusive, broad-based planning at the State and local level in the development of services for victims of domestic violence. The Coalitions carry out direct service programs, provide leadership, technical assistance and training for local service programs, serve as a statewide informational clearinghouse, initiate collaborative activities, and support public information and awareness projects. Coalitions are membership organizations whose local domestic violence service programs (including Tribal organizations) are key members. Coalitions build on the strength of local community programs and identify and address statewide needs with the local constituencies as a broad collective voice.

Funding Formula

In FY 1993, FVPSA began providing funds to statewide private non-profit Coalitions. Funding (\$12 million in both FY 2005 and FY 2006) provided to Coalitions constitutes 10 percent of the FVPSA allocation as required by statute. In FY 2005, Coalitions received \$237,037; in FY 2006, a total of \$235,341 was awarded to each Coalition. During this 2 year period, each Coalition received \$472,378.

Overview of State Domestic Violence Coalition Grantee Activity

To be eligible for a grant under this section, an entity shall be a statewide nonprofit State domestic violence coalition meeting the following conditions:

- (1) The membership of the coalition includes representatives from a majority of the programs for victims of domestic violence in the State.
 - (2) The board membership of the coalition is representative of such programs.
 - (3) The purpose of the coalition is to provide services, community education, and technical assistance to such programs to establish and maintain shelter and related services for victims of domestic violence and their children.
- (42 U.S.C. 10410(b))

Each Coalition varies in specific activities, dictated by state needs and Coalition resources. However, key areas of focus include supporting the development of local domestic violence programs and increasing the capacity of existing ones, providing technical assistance to a broad set of constituents, initiating collaboration and training between child welfare and justice systems, and increasing public awareness and community mobilization. Coalitions provided training to tens of thousands of individuals in the period covered by this report. This training has been instrumental in shaping both institutional and community responses to victims of domestic violence and their children.

Technical Assistance and Training for Community-based Domestic Violence Programs

A priority for Coalitions is increasing the capacity of domestic violence programs and other agencies providing services to victims of domestic violence. Technical assistance (TA) includes training as well as expertise and problem-solving strategies to meet challenges faced by domestic violence service programs. TA and training for member programs is particularly important for domestic violence programs that face a high rate of turnover. Moreover, faced with crisis work and lack of resources, local programs need centralized training and peer-to-peer support. Coordinating this statewide is an efficient use of limited resources and ensures quality and consistent training for program staff.

Many Coalitions provide basic staff training, which supports the replication of promising practices for new advocates. Coalitions coordinate regular statewide/regional conferences to increase knowledge and skills for domestic violence program staff. Coalitions also provide “Train the Trainer” workshops on a variety of topics such as working with law enforcement, the criminal justice system, health care providers, child protection workers and other allied professionals. Finally, Coalitions provide training to domestic violence program boards of directors in roles and responsibilities, financial management, organizational development and assessment.

- ***Michigan Coalition Against Domestic Violence*** – The Non-Profit Legal and Management Assistance Project in collaboration with Farmworker Legal Services developed and implemented four regional trainings that focused on serving survivors with limited English proficiency as well as immigrant victims of domestic violence.
- ***Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence*** – PCADV along with the Office of Victim Advocate (OVA) collaborated to address implementation issues surrounding the states Address Confidentiality Program (ACP). The program, which began operation in this reporting period, assists persons who have been victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking or stalking who have relocated to avoid further abuse. By giving the victim a substitute mailing address, the program enables victims to maintain confidentiality of their home, work and or school address. Participants of this program may also apply for a marriage license and/or register to vote without fear of creating a public record. PCADV supported training to local domestic violence programs along with the development of awareness brochures and other

material for statewide dispersion.

- ***Kentucky Domestic Violence Association*** – KDVA created a public awareness campaign with radio spots focused on its role in assisting victims of domestic violence achieve economic self-sufficiency. Presented on radio stations across the state, the spots featured interviews including two domestic violence victims who had benefited from the Economic Justice Program. The spots were heard on 91 commercial stations and 14 public radio stations.

Institutional Training and Collaboration

When victims of domestic violence seek assistance in escaping a violent relationship, they often must navigate numerous systems. These can include law enforcement, the courts, the welfare system, schools, housing, the health care system, and others. Therefore, Coalitions support building interagency collaborations and providing professional training which is vital to ensure that victims can access appropriate and comprehensive services and protections.

- ***Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance*** – VSDVAA partnered with the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Virginia State Police, the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Office of the Executive Secretary, the Virginia Department of Health, and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner to support the Encourage Arrest and Enforcement of Protective Orders project. The project involves technical assistance, statewide training as well as making resources available for law enforcement officers, advocates, and other criminal justice professionals.
- ***The Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic Violence*** – TCADSV partnered with the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga to create and implement a Tennessee State Victim Assistance Academy. The weeklong academy provides basic level training for advocates that assist victims of domestic violence.

Public Awareness Activities and Information/Resources

Educating the general public is especially important as family, friends and clergy are frequently the first contacts to whom victims of domestic violence disclose that they are experiencing abuse. These responders need to know what the effects and dynamics of domestic violence are, and where there are resources available for victims and their children.

The **Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence** partnered with the Asian Pacific Development Center, the Denver Center for Crime Victims, the Anti-Defamation League, and the Colorado Anti-Violence Program to develop the Digital Storytelling Project. The project is a multi-media creation that allows victims of domestic violence to tell their story via a digital setting, providing community education and awareness on domestic violence.

Faith-based and Community Initiatives

During the reporting period, a number of Coalitions coordinated with religious communities, clergy, faith-based agencies and interfaith councils to increase awareness of domestic violence and to develop a coordinated response to victims. Coalitions have created educational materials specific to clergy in responding to domestic violence. In addition, Coalitions have developed brochures for parishioners and other members of religious communities to increase awareness of the issue. The collaboration between religious communities and Coalitions has increased outreach to victims and their children.

- ***Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence*** – ACADV has a Faith Advisory Committee group consisting of members of various faiths, to address faith based responses to domestic

violence. A Faith Advisory package, which featured articles centering on domestic violence and faith based responses, was created and approved by the committee. The Faith Advisory package was widely disseminated and was featured at the South Alabama Diocese of the Methodist Church meeting.

- **California Partnership to End Domestic Violence** – CPEDV participated in activities to address gaps in current responses to and prevention of domestic violence. Members of the CPEDV Faith Leaders and Domestic Violence Advocates Advisory Committee, helped to develop and implement cross training for domestic violence advocates and faith leaders.

Other Prevention Initiatives

Many coalitions develop brochures and other materials for distribution to both the general public and specific populations, including populations that speak languages other than English. These new brochures and other domestic violence materials address numerous issues such as: domestic violence and people with disabilities; domestic violence in the workplace; dating violence and teens; guides on protective orders; safety cards for distribution by law enforcement officers; elder abuse; and domestic violence later in life.

In addition to the multitude of activities, collaborations and initiatives outlined earlier, Coalitions are involved in specific projects aimed at prevention of domestic violence. Several projects have looked specifically at identifying highly lethal domestic violence cases and reducing the lethality and incidence of those cases.

- **Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence** – KCASDV collaborated with the Kansas Department of Corrections to conduct a safety and accountability audit of the probation and parole system. These audits track how domestic violence cases are handled in the criminal justice system and identify potential areas to improve victim safety and offender accountability. Recommendations were developed for statewide training.
- **Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence** – LCADV developed and implemented a domestic violence curriculum for inclusion in the state's Police Officer's Standard Training (POST) Academies, as well as training curricula for personnel who initially respond to victims of domestic violence including law enforcement dispatchers.

FVPSA funding has been instrumental in increasing the scope and effectiveness of State Domestic Violence Coalitions, which in turn has increased the capacity of community-based domestic violence programs and community leadership. Although the unmet need for victim services and community response remains daunting, state coalitions continue to mobilize community and institutional responses.

B. Culturally Specific Domestic Violence Institutes

Since the year 2000, the FVPSA Program has provided 5-year grants to 3 culturally-specific Institutes to provide forums through which scholars, practitioners, survivors, and witnesses of domestic violence have the opportunity to voice their perspectives. The concerns, issues, and perspectives of culturally diverse populations are considered through research findings, the examination of current service delivery systems and intervention mechanisms, and the identification of appropriate and effective responses to prevent family violence in the respective communities.

These three culturally-specific national projects are:

- **Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community**, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota
- **ALIANZA, The National Latino Alliance to Eliminate Domestic Violence**, Violence Intervention Program, New York, New York.
- **Asian and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence**, Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum, San Francisco, California.

Funding for the Institutes grew from recognition within the field, and at HHS, of the need to promote understanding, sustain dialogue, and generate specific solutions to domestic violence as it affects specific communities of color. Each Institute has designed unique approaches that recognize diverse needs and values, and honor culturally-specific strategies.

Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community

The Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community (IDVAAC) seeks to raise awareness of the impact of domestic violence in the African American community, to identify community needs and best practices needed to eliminate domestic violence, and to facilitate local and national conferences and training forums on domestic violence. The Institute conducts community forums and research, and performs policy analysis. Additionally, the Institute produces publications, as well as other forms of media, and works collaboratively with other organizations to share knowledge and experience for developing culturally competent responses to domestic violence among African Americans.

Monographs, Reports & Training Videos

IDVAAC completed monographs on emerging issues which informed the development of in-depth reports, video training products and journal articles on specific issues. Monographs were developed on a range of issues such as children exposed to domestic violence, African American men and domestic violence, prisoner re-entry and domestic violence, and supervised visitation and domestic violence. These products were developed for shelter programs, victim advocacy programs, faith based programs, community-based organizations and criminal justice organizations interested in improving their understanding of the unique manifestation of domestic violence among African Americans. During this reporting period, the following products were developed:

- Concepts in Creating Culturally Responsive Services for Supervised Visitation Centers
- Domestic Violence and Prisoner Reentry: Experiences of African American Women and Men
- African American Children & Domestic Violence Documentary

Newsletters “Assembling the Pieces”

Six newsletters were developed and distributed to over 30,000 individuals and programs across the country. The newsletters covered a range of topics such as domestic violence and its impact on children, youth issues, fatherhood issues, motherhood issues, women who heal from domestic violence, men who have transformed, co-parenting and visitation when domestic violence is an issue. The newsletter also highlights challenges that exist within the field and innovative approaches to addressing domestic violence.

Prisoner Re-entry Regional Conference, Roundtables & Training Products

IDVAAC hosted a regional conference and two roundtable discussions during this reporting period to promote a greater understanding of how to ensure the safety of victims of domestic violence when perpetrators are released from prison. More specifically, the roundtables were conducted to gain a greater understanding of the service delivery needs of African American women who are in relationships with, or at-risk to be victimized by, incarcerated or soon-to-be released men, and brainstorm ways parole programs and victim advocacy programs can work collaboratively to promote victim safety. In recent years, prisoner re-entry has become an area of focus for policymakers and communities across the country. Each year, more than 650,000 individuals nationwide are released from state and federal correctional facilities. These individuals face several challenges upon re-entry. Considerable attention has been given to issues such as housing, employment and substance abuse, while the issue of domestic violence has been overlooked. These roundtable discussions have helped to raise awareness of this issue and support local efforts aimed at ensuring the safety of domestic violence victims in the context of re-entry.

Online Curriculum

In 2006, IDVAAC completed the development of an online curriculum entitled Domestic Violence, African Americans & Cultural Competence. The curriculum covers a range of topics that are often addressed in IDVAAC regional and national trainings; however, it allows IDVAAC to disseminate this information to a wider audience via IDVAAC's website www.dvinstitute.org. The curriculum includes eight units: 1) An Introduction to the Online Curriculum; 2) Domestic Violence and Cultural Competence; 3) Prevalence, Risk Factors and Consequences; 4) Explanations – Historical and Social Structural Conditions/Factors; 5) Working with African American Women; 6) Working with African American Men; 7) Diversity within the African American Community; and 8) Traditional and Existing Responses to Domestic Violence in the African American Community. By completing the online curriculum, users gain a better understanding of what constitutes cultural competence and learn about promising practices with regard to working with African American individuals and communities impacted by domestic violence.

The National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Alianza)

Alianza is a group of nationally recognized Latina and Latino advocates collaborating with other Latino organizations and individuals to promote understanding, sustain dialogue, and generate solutions for eliminating domestic violence within Latino communities. Alianza has established El Centro, the National Latino Research Center on Domestic Violence, in collaboration with Georgia State University, and the Alianza Training and Technical Assistance Division in collaboration with the National Compadres Network in California. Alianza addresses critical domestic violence concerns through policy advocacy, research, training and technical assistance, and community and organizational capacity building. Alianza has initiated several forums where best practices and models for use in domestic violence intervention and prevention activities in the Latino community have been presented.

Training and Technical Assistance

Alianza presented in the 2nd Annual Economic Empowerment Conference which was hosted by the National Network to End Domestic Violence and the Allstate Foundation. The workshop presented was titled: *Employment Challenges for Immigrant Women*. In addition, Alianza organizes its own training forums, and during this reporting period, transcribed the audio tapes from their last national conference that took place this reporting period; *Yo Soy El Poser Del Cambio/I am the Power of Change: Family Violence Prevention and Beyond*.

Community Education and Development

Alianza's 2nd annual *Latino Men Speak Out Against Domestic Violence* took place during this reporting period. Several high profile Latinos attended and major television networks and newspapers such as ABC, Univision, Manhattan Public Access TV, and El Diario La Prensa covered the event. Alianza was part of a national multi-media Spanish language campaign that included the Mary Kay Ash Charitable Foundation, the Hispanic Communications Network and the Self Reliance Foundation. Featured was a series of newspapers columns, information and referral services and radio broadcasts aimed at connecting people to resources within their community.

Educational Materials

Alianza continues to distribute a series of DV101 Spanish and English brochures as well as the widely distributed "business brochure," *To Build Strong Communities We Have to Create Safe and Healthy Families*.

Asian American and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence

The Asian American and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence is a national network of advocates, community members, health, mental health, law, education, and social service professionals, scholars, researchers, and activists from public policy and community organizations. Its objectives are to make culturally-specific problems visible and strengthen community models of prevention and intervention. To this end, the Institute is committed to providing technical assistance and capacity building, policy analyses, intervention and prevention strategies, networking, collaboration, and research for identifying and expanding resources and deepening its understanding of the issues.

The API Institute has provided its extensive network of service providers with potentially successful service models in the areas of prevention and intervention in the Asian American and Pacific Islander community. Its technical assistance activities also have concentrated on programs designed for Asian and Pacific Islander communities. During the reporting period, the Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence conducted collaborative events and produced practical materials.

Convened Summits

API co-organized the Health Forum's national health policy summit for Asians, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders.

Forums and Presentations

API Conducted a Leadership Forum, *We Want You to Meet Us Halfway*, in which advocates requested the community come together to address violence against API women. The forum centered on accountability and identifying the successes and challenges of working within the community. API also conducted a forum, *Building the Beloved Community: Inside Out*, which was geared towards a leadership development process for Native Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Islander Women.

Publications

API published the *API Institute Update*, and revised the publications, *Directory of Asian and Pacific Islander Domestic Violence Agencies & Programs*, and *Domestic Violence Materials in Asian & Pacific Islander Languages*.

C. National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma and Mental Health

The Center works to increase understanding about the range of trauma-related issues faced by domestic violence survivors and their children and promote access for survivors to services that are essential to their safety and well-being. They work to promote cross-system dialogue among domestic violence and mental health organizations, and increase local and state agency capacity to effectively assist survivors of domestic violence who are experiencing the traumatic effects of abuse and/or living with mental illness. The Center develops and disseminates information about program models and educational tools, offers conferences and symposia, and consults on service improvement strategies. For example, practice guidelines, training curricula and educational materials were developed during FY 2005 and 2006 including, *Risking Connection – DV: A Curriculum on Working with Survivors of Domestic Violence and Lifetime Abuse*. During the summer of 2006, the guidelines and curricula were developed and piloted at four regional cross-trainings on practice and policy. Addressing domestic violence in the context of serious mental illness and advocacy-based guidelines and curricula for mental health providers, educational materials for survivors, and assessment tools were featured.

VII. Fostering New Community Collaboratives and Federal Partnerships

Five percent of FVPSA funds (\$6 million in both FY 2005 and FY 2006) support discretionary grants, training, technical assistance, and program administration. FVPSA provides discretionary grants to States, other public agencies, nonprofit, voluntary, philanthropic, charitable, faith-based and local community organizations to support projects expected to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of domestic violence related services and to build collaborative relationships with key partners. These collaborations, while challenging to build and sustain, are permitting the field to reach many more victims/survivors in need, address a broader range of issues impacting families dealing with domestic violence, and, increasingly, engage a wider and more diverse array of community and professional allies in these efforts.

A. FVPSA Discretionary Grants – FY 2005 - 2006

Enhanced Services for Children Who Have Been Exposed to Domestic Violence Discretionary Grants

The Stamp Out Family Violence Act of 2001, created a “semipostal” stamp to provide the public a direct and tangible way to contribute to funding for domestic violence programs. Family Violence Stamp sales generated \$3.2 million to support domestic violence programs administered by HHS. Funds generated from stamp sales are in addition to FVPSA appropriations reported on page five. To meet the need for effective practice models and enhanced services to respond to children exposed to domestic violence, the FVPSA Program distributed these funds through grants for the *Demonstration of Enhanced Services to Children and Youth Who Have Been Exposed to Domestic Violence*.

In fiscal years 2005 through 2006, FVPSA funded grantees from nine States and local communities to support efforts to identify, design, and test approaches for providing enhanced direct services for children whose parents were abused. The FVPSA program is developing a collection of promising practices that emerged through the initiative. The grantees report significant progress toward achieving their project goals in three areas:

- Expanding the capacity of domestic violence programs to address the needs of children and adolescents coming into emergency shelters;

- Expanding the capacity of domestic violence programs to address the needs of non-sheltered families and their children; and
- Developing and enhancing community-based interventions for children exposed to domestic violence whose parents have not sought services or support from a domestic violence program.

Runaway and Homeless Youth and Relationship Violence

In fiscal year 2005, the FVPSA Program began supporting efforts in eight States and community-based organizations to design and develop collaborative services to address the intersection of youth services by the domestic violence and runaway and homeless youth service provider communities. This is a challenging intersection area that presents an opportunity to improve services for a population of youth at high risk for experiencing domestic violence (both perpetration and victimization). These youth may not be reached by traditional, school-based domestic violence prevention and intervention services, and require innovative approaches for outreach, education and support. Grantees are engaged in efforts to design and provide more responsive services and improved outreach; develop training materials and curricula; and develop protocols for effective prevention and intervention strategies that should lead to improved service delivery patterns.

Minority Training Grant Stipends in Domestic Violence for Historically Black, Hispanic-Serving, and Tribal Colleges and Universities

The Minority Training Grant Stipends to Historically Black, Hispanic Serving, and Tribal Colleges and Universities assist in generating skill-building and training opportunities in domestic violence prevention and services. These projects are particularly responsive to issues of cultural content and designed to increase the extent to which minority groups participate in the domestic violence service community.

Domestic violence occurs across all socioeconomic groups, but victims from underserved populations, including populations that are underserved because of ethnic, racial, cultural, language diversity or geographic isolation, face additional barriers to receiving services or leaving abusive partners. The purpose of this effort and priority area is to increase the numbers and the capacity of the advocates and allies to do the work that is needed in these communities to prevent domestic violence.

B. Collaborative Work Across HHS and Other Federal Agencies

The Greenbook

In collaboration with several offices in the Departments of Health and Human Services and Justice, the FVPSA Program continued support of grant activity to implement the recommendations contained in “Effective Interventions in Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment: Guidelines for Policy and Practice,” known as the *Greenbook*. Six demonstration grant sites implemented this set of guidelines regarding the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child maltreatment that were developed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The guidelines focus primarily on improving how three systems – dependency courts, child protective services, and domestic violence service providers – work with their broader communities and address families with these problems. FVPSA funded support of technical assistance to expand the dissemination and replication of the promising practices that emerged from this collaborative effort.

Domestic Violence – Indian Health Care Pilot Project

material for statewide dispersion.

- ***Kentucky Domestic Violence Association*** – KDVA created a public awareness campaign with radio spots focused on its role in assisting victims of domestic violence achieve economic self-sufficiency. Presented on radio stations across the state, the spots featured interviews including two domestic violence victims who had benefited from the Economic Justice Program. The spots were heard on 91 commercial stations and 14 public radio stations.

Institutional Training and Collaboration

When victims of domestic violence seek assistance in escaping a violent relationship, they often must navigate numerous systems. These can include law enforcement, the courts, the welfare system, schools, housing, the health care system, and others. Therefore, Coalitions support building interagency collaborations and providing professional training which is vital to ensure that victims can access appropriate and comprehensive services and protections.

- ***Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance*** – VSDVAA partnered with the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Virginia State Police, the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Office of the Executive Secretary, the Virginia Department of Health, and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner to support the Encourage Arrest and Enforcement of Protective Orders project. The project involves technical assistance, statewide training as well as making resources available for law enforcement officers, advocates, and other criminal justice professionals.
- ***The Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic Violence*** – TCADSV partnered with the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga to create and implement a Tennessee State Victim Assistance Academy. The weeklong academy provides basic level training for advocates that assist victims of domestic violence.

Public Awareness Activities and Information/Resources

Educating the general public is especially important as family, friends and clergy are frequently the first contacts to whom victims of domestic violence disclose that they are experiencing abuse. These responders need to know what the effects and dynamics of domestic violence are, and where there are resources available for victims and their children.

The **Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence** partnered with the Asian Pacific Development Center, the Denver Center for Crime Victims, the Anti-Defamation League, and the Colorado Anti-Violence Program to develop the Digital Storytelling Project. The project is a multi-media creation that allows victims of domestic violence to tell their story via a digital setting, providing community education and awareness on domestic violence.

Faith-based and Community Initiatives

During the reporting period, a number of Coalitions coordinated with religious communities, clergy, faith-based agencies and interfaith councils to increase awareness of domestic violence and to develop a coordinated response to victims. Coalitions have created educational materials specific to clergy in responding to domestic violence. In addition, Coalitions have developed brochures for parishioners and other members of religious communities to increase awareness of the issue. The collaboration between religious communities and Coalitions has increased outreach to victims and their children.

- ***Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence*** – ACADV has a Faith Advisory Committee group consisting of members of various faiths, to address faith based responses to domestic

violence. A Faith Advisory package, which featured articles centering on domestic violence and faith based responses, was created and approved by the committee. The Faith Advisory package was widely disseminated and was featured at the South Alabama Diocese of the Methodist Church meeting.

- **California Partnership to End Domestic Violence** – CPEDV participated in activities to address gaps in current responses to and prevention of domestic violence. Members of the CPEDV Faith Leaders and Domestic Violence Advocates Advisory Committee, helped to develop and implement cross training for domestic violence advocates and faith leaders.

Other Prevention Initiatives

Many coalitions develop brochures and other materials for distribution to both the general public and specific populations, including populations that speak languages other than English. These new brochures and other domestic violence materials address numerous issues such as: domestic violence and people with disabilities; domestic violence in the workplace; dating violence and teens; guides on protective orders; safety cards for distribution by law enforcement officers; elder abuse; and domestic violence later in life.

In addition to the multitude of activities, collaborations and initiatives outlined earlier, Coalitions are involved in specific projects aimed at prevention of domestic violence. Several projects have looked specifically at identifying highly lethal domestic violence cases and reducing the lethality and incidence of those cases.

- **Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence** – KCASDV collaborated with the Kansas Department of Corrections to conduct a safety and accountability audit of the probation and parole system. These audits track how domestic violence cases are handled in the criminal justice system and identify potential areas to improve victim safety and offender accountability. Recommendations were developed for statewide training.
- **Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence** – LCADV developed and implemented a domestic violence curriculum for inclusion in the state's Police Officer's Standard Training (POST) Academies, as well as training curricula for personnel who initially respond to victims of domestic violence including law enforcement dispatchers.

FVPSA funding has been instrumental in increasing the scope and effectiveness of State Domestic Violence Coalitions, which in turn has increased the capacity of community-based domestic violence programs and community leadership. Although the unmet need for victim services and community response remains daunting, state coalitions continue to mobilize community and institutional responses.

B. Culturally Specific Domestic Violence Institutes

Since the year 2000, the FVPSA Program has provided 5-year grants to 3 culturally-specific Institutes to provide forums through which scholars, practitioners, survivors, and witnesses of domestic violence have the opportunity to voice their perspectives. The concerns, issues, and perspectives of culturally diverse populations are considered through research findings, the examination of current service delivery systems and intervention mechanisms, and the identification of appropriate and effective responses to prevent family violence in the respective communities.

These three culturally-specific national projects are:

- **Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community**, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota
- **ALIANZA, The National Latino Alliance to Eliminate Domestic Violence**, Violence Intervention Program, New York, New York.
- **Asian and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence**, Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum, San Francisco, California.

Funding for the Institutes grew from recognition within the field, and at HHS, of the need to promote understanding, sustain dialogue, and generate specific solutions to domestic violence as it affects specific communities of color. Each Institute has designed unique approaches that recognize diverse needs and values, and honor culturally-specific strategies.

Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community

The Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community (IDVAAC) seeks to raise awareness of the impact of domestic violence in the African American community, to identify community needs and best practices needed to eliminate domestic violence, and to facilitate local and national conferences and training forums on domestic violence. The Institute conducts community forums and research, and performs policy analysis. Additionally, the Institute produces publications, as well as other forms of media, and works collaboratively with other organizations to share knowledge and experience for developing culturally competent responses to domestic violence among African Americans.

Monographs, Reports & Training Videos

IDVAAC completed monographs on emerging issues which informed the development of in-depth reports, video training products and journal articles on specific issues. Monographs were developed on a range of issues such as children exposed to domestic violence, African American men and domestic violence, prisoner re-entry and domestic violence, and supervised visitation and domestic violence. These products were developed for shelter programs, victim advocacy programs, faith based programs, community-based organizations and criminal justice organizations interested in improving their understanding of the unique manifestation of domestic violence among African Americans. During this reporting period, the following products were developed:

- Concepts in Creating Culturally Responsive Services for Supervised Visitation Centers
- Domestic Violence and Prisoner Reentry: Experiences of African American Women and Men
- African American Children & Domestic Violence Documentary

Newsletters “Assembling the Pieces”

Six newsletters were developed and distributed to over 30,000 individuals and programs across the country. The newsletters covered a range of topics such as domestic violence and its impact on children, youth issues, fatherhood issues, motherhood issues, women who heal from domestic violence, men who have transformed, co-parenting and visitation when domestic violence is an issue. The newsletter also highlights challenges that exist within the field and innovative approaches to addressing domestic violence.

Prisoner Re-entry Regional Conference, Roundtables & Training Products

IDVAAC hosted a regional conference and two roundtable discussions during this reporting period to promote a greater understanding of how to ensure the safety of victims of domestic violence when perpetrators are released from prison. More specifically, the roundtables were conducted to gain a greater understanding of the service delivery needs of African American women who are in relationships with, or at-risk to be victimized by, incarcerated or soon-to-be released men, and brainstorm ways parole programs and victim advocacy programs can work collaboratively to promote victim safety. In recent years, prisoner re-entry has become an area of focus for policymakers and communities across the country. Each year, more than 650,000 individuals nationwide are released from state and federal correctional facilities. These individuals face several challenges upon re-entry. Considerable attention has been given to issues such as housing, employment and substance abuse, while the issue of domestic violence has been overlooked. These roundtable discussions have helped to raise awareness of this issue and support local efforts aimed at ensuring the safety of domestic violence victims in the context of re-entry.

Online Curriculum

In 2006, IDVAAC completed the development of an online curriculum entitled Domestic Violence, African Americans & Cultural Competence. The curriculum covers a range of topics that are often addressed in IDVAAC regional and national trainings; however, it allows IDVAAC to disseminate this information to a wider audience via IDVAAC's website www.dvinstitute.org. The curriculum includes eight units: 1) An Introduction to the Online Curriculum; 2) Domestic Violence and Cultural Competence; 3) Prevalence, Risk Factors and Consequences; 4) Explanations – Historical and Social Structural Conditions/Factors; 5) Working with African American Women; 6) Working with African American Men; 7) Diversity within the African American Community; and 8) Traditional and Existing Responses to Domestic Violence in the African American Community. By completing the online curriculum, users gain a better understanding of what constitutes cultural competence and learn about promising practices with regard to working with African American individuals and communities impacted by domestic violence.

The National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Alianza)

Alianza is a group of nationally recognized Latina and Latino advocates collaborating with other Latino organizations and individuals to promote understanding, sustain dialogue, and generate solutions for eliminating domestic violence within Latino communities. Alianza has established El Centro, the National Latino Research Center on Domestic Violence, in collaboration with Georgia State University, and the Alianza Training and Technical Assistance Division in collaboration with the National Compadres Network in California. Alianza addresses critical domestic violence concerns through policy advocacy, research, training and technical assistance, and community and organizational capacity building. Alianza has initiated several forums where best practices and models for use in domestic violence intervention and prevention activities in the Latino community have been presented.

Training and Technical Assistance

Alianza presented in the 2nd Annual Economic Empowerment Conference which was hosted by the National Network to End Domestic Violence and the Allstate Foundation. The workshop presented was titled: *Employment Challenges for Immigrant Women*. In addition, Alianza organizes its own training forums, and during this reporting period, transcribed the audio tapes from their last national conference that took place this reporting period; *Yo Soy El Poser Del Cambio/I am the Power of Change: Family Violence Prevention and Beyond*.

Community Education and Development

Alianza's 2nd annual *Latino Men Speak Out Against Domestic Violence* took place during this reporting period. Several high profile Latinos attended and major television networks and newspapers such as ABC, Univision, Manhattan Public Access TV, and El Diario La Prensa covered the event. Alianza was part of a national multi-media Spanish language campaign that included the Mary Kay Ash Charitable Foundation, the Hispanic Communications Network and the Self Reliance Foundation. Featured was a series of newspapers columns, information and referral services and radio broadcasts aimed at connecting people to resources within their community.

Educational Materials

Alianza continues to distribute a series of DV101 Spanish and English brochures as well as the widely distributed "business brochure," *To Build Strong Communities We Have to Create Safe and Healthy Families*.

Asian American and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence

The Asian American and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence is a national network of advocates, community members, health, mental health, law, education, and social service professionals, scholars, researchers, and activists from public policy and community organizations. Its objectives are to make culturally-specific problems visible and strengthen community models of prevention and intervention. To this end, the Institute is committed to providing technical assistance and capacity building, policy analyses, intervention and prevention strategies, networking, collaboration, and research for identifying and expanding resources and deepening its understanding of the issues.

The API Institute has provided its extensive network of service providers with potentially successful service models in the areas of prevention and intervention in the Asian American and Pacific Islander community. Its technical assistance activities also have concentrated on programs designed for Asian and Pacific Islander communities. During the reporting period, the Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence conducted collaborative events and produced practical materials.

Convened Summits

API co-organized the Health Forum's national health policy summit for Asians, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders.

Forums and Presentations

API Conducted a Leadership Forum, *We Want You to Meet Us Halfway*, in which advocates requested the community come together to address violence against API women. The forum centered on accountability and identifying the successes and challenges of working within the community. API also conducted a forum, *Building the Beloved Community: Inside Out*, which was geared towards a leadership development process for Native Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Islander Women.

Publications

API published the *API Institute Update*, and revised the publications, *Directory of Asian and Pacific Islander Domestic Violence Agencies & Programs*, and *Domestic Violence Materials in Asian & Pacific Islander Languages*.

C. National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma and Mental Health

The Center works to increase understanding about the range of trauma-related issues faced by domestic violence survivors and their children and promote access for survivors to services that are essential to their safety and well-being. They work to promote cross-system dialogue among domestic violence and mental health organizations, and increase local and state agency capacity to effectively assist survivors of domestic violence who are experiencing the traumatic effects of abuse and/or living with mental illness. The Center develops and disseminates information about program models and educational tools, offers conferences and symposia, and consults on service improvement strategies. For example, practice guidelines, training curricula and educational materials were developed during FY 2005 and 2006 including, *Risking Connection – DV: A Curriculum on Working with Survivors of Domestic Violence and Lifetime Abuse*. During the summer of 2006, the guidelines and curricula were developed and piloted at four regional cross-trainings on practice and policy. Addressing domestic violence in the context of serious mental illness and advocacy-based guidelines and curricula for mental health providers, educational materials for survivors, and assessment tools were featured.

VII. Fostering New Community Collaboratives and Federal Partnerships

Five percent of FVPSA funds (\$6 million in both FY 2005 and FY 2006) support discretionary grants, training, technical assistance, and program administration. FVPSA provides discretionary grants to States, other public agencies, nonprofit, voluntary, philanthropic, charitable, faith-based and local community organizations to support projects expected to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of domestic violence related services and to build collaborative relationships with key partners. These collaborations, while challenging to build and sustain, are permitting the field to reach many more victims/survivors in need, address a broader range of issues impacting families dealing with domestic violence, and, increasingly, engage a wider and more diverse array of community and professional allies in these efforts.

A. FVPSA Discretionary Grants – FY 2005 - 2006

Enhanced Services for Children Who Have Been Exposed to Domestic Violence Discretionary Grants

The Stamp Out Family Violence Act of 2001, created a “semipostal” stamp to provide the public a direct and tangible way to contribute to funding for domestic violence programs. Family Violence Stamp sales generated \$3.2 million to support domestic violence programs administered by HHS. Funds generated from stamp sales are in addition to FVPSA appropriations reported on page five. To meet the need for effective practice models and enhanced services to respond to children exposed to domestic violence, the FVPSA Program distributed these funds through grants for the *Demonstration of Enhanced Services to Children and Youth Who Have Been Exposed to Domestic Violence*.

In fiscal years 2005 through 2006, FVPSA funded grantees from nine States and local communities to support efforts to identify, design, and test approaches for providing enhanced direct services for children whose parents were abused. The FVPSA program is developing a collection of promising practices that emerged through the initiative. The grantees report significant progress toward achieving their project goals in three areas:

- Expanding the capacity of domestic violence programs to address the needs of children and adolescents coming into emergency shelters;

- Expanding the capacity of domestic violence programs to address the needs of non-sheltered families and their children; and
- Developing and enhancing community-based interventions for children exposed to domestic violence whose parents have not sought services or support from a domestic violence program.

Runaway and Homeless Youth and Relationship Violence

In fiscal year 2005, the FVPSA Program began supporting efforts in eight States and community-based organizations to design and develop collaborative services to address the intersection of youth services by the domestic violence and runaway and homeless youth service provider communities. This is a challenging intersection area that presents an opportunity to improve services for a population of youth at high risk for experiencing domestic violence (both perpetration and victimization). These youth may not be reached by traditional, school-based domestic violence prevention and intervention services, and require innovative approaches for outreach, education and support. Grantees are engaged in efforts to design and provide more responsive services and improved outreach; develop training materials and curricula; and develop protocols for effective prevention and intervention strategies that should lead to improved service delivery patterns.

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The Minority Training Grant Stipends to Historically Black, Hispanic Serving, and Tribal Colleges and Universities assist in generating skill-building and training opportunities in domestic violence prevention and services. These projects are particularly responsive to issues of cultural content and designed to increase the extent to which minority groups participate in the domestic violence service community.

Domestic violence occurs across all socioeconomic groups, but victims from underserved populations, including populations that are underserved because of ethnic, racial, cultural, language diversity or geographic isolation, face additional barriers to receiving services or leaving abusive partners. The purpose of this effort and priority area is to increase the numbers and the capacity of the advocates and allies to do the work that is needed in these communities to prevent domestic violence.

B. Collaborative Work Across HHS and Other Federal Agencies

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In collaboration with several offices in the Departments of Health and Human Services and Justice, the FVPSA Program continued support of grant activity to implement the recommendations contained in “Effective Interventions in Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment: Guidelines for Policy and Practice,” known as the *Greenbook*. Six demonstration grant sites implemented this set of guidelines regarding the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child maltreatment that were developed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The guidelines focus primarily on improving how three systems – dependency courts, child protective services, and domestic violence service providers – work with their broader communities and address families with these problems. FVPSA funded support of technical assistance to expand the dissemination and replication of the promising practices that emerged from this collaborative effort.

Domestic Violence – Indian Health Care Pilot Project

The FVPSA Program, Indian Health Services, and two FVPSA-funded domestic violence resource centers – the National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, and Sacred Circle: The National Resource Center to Stop Violence Against Indian Women are working together to improve the health care offered through tribal health care programs for Native American women experiencing domestic violence. In this multi-year project, the collaboration is supporting pilot sites to develop culturally appropriate prevention strategies and resources for health care providers and victims in order to improve the health care response to domestic violence.

By the end of FY 2006, the project supported nine pilot sites where multidisciplinary teams are implementing model policies and procedures, and conducting training on domestic violence and its connection to health, screening procedures, responses to domestic violence victimization, and prevention strategies. The Indian Health Service is tracking improvement in rates of screening for domestic violence at project sites. Through this process many promising practices have been identified and will be duplicated in future tribal sites.

Family violence affects every aspect of society and effective responses require the support of local communities, faith based organizations, and concerned partners in health care, social services, education, law enforcement, and the business world. As outlined in this Report, FVPSA funded programs that allow individuals and families to receive the care, and resources needed to promote safety, stability, healing, and self-empowerment. By supporting a diverse range of comprehensive services, trainings and collaborations at the local, Tribal, State, and national levels, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program has made great strides in preventing violence before it starts, and strengthening the response network for victims of domestic violence and their families.

APPENDIX A: FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT – LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

In response to the prevalence of domestic violence in the United States, Congress enacted legislation to make Federal funds available to States, Indian Tribal organizations, local public agencies, nonprofit private organizations, and other persons seeking such assistance to implement programs to combat the problem. Funding was initially authorized through the FVPSA, which was enacted in Sections 301-313 of Title III of the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984 (Public Law 98-457). The Act was amended and reauthorized in 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2003, and 2005.

CHILD ABUSE AMENDMENTS OF 1984, THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT

FVPSA, as outlined in the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984, authorizes the Secretary of HHS to make demonstration grants to assist States and Indian Tribal organizations with the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of programs to prevent domestic violence. The grants also enabled these entities to provide shelter and related assistance to victims of domestic violence and their dependents. The Act directed the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to:

- Appoint a HHS employee with expertise in the field of family violence prevention and services to carry out this title;
- Coordinate family violence prevention programs and services within HHS, as well as with other Federal agencies, and ensure that activities pertaining to elderly persons are coordinated with the Administration on Aging and the National Institute on Aging;
- Provide for research regarding causes, prevention, identification, and treatment of family violence and for training and technical assistance for prevention and treatment program personnel;
- Review, evaluate, and report to Congress on the effectiveness of the Family Violence and Prevention Services Program (FVPSP).
- Operate a national information and resource clearinghouse on the prevention of family violence, to be coordinated with the clearinghouse maintained by National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect; and
- Make grants and contracts for regionally based training and technical assistance for local and State law enforcement personnel to respond to incidents of family violence.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION, ADOPTION, AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT OF 1988

FVPSA was reauthorized and amended by Title III of the Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-294). A key change resulting from the amendments was the removal of a three-year limit on grants for shelters. The amendments also allowed for information and training demonstration grants to local law enforcement acting with domestic violence shelters, social services, and hospitals. The FVPSP made grants enabling DOJ to develop victims' rights and services materials; establish procedures for personnel writing victim injury reports; create a system that allows social service personnel to obtain law enforcement information regarding the incident; and implement procedures to ensure the maintenance of confidentiality of the records regarding domestic violence cases.

Further, the amendments directed the Secretary to develop data on individual characteristics relating to family violence, provide for objective documentation of data on victims of family violence and

dependents, and establish procedures to guarantee confidentiality of the records of individuals from whom such data is compiled.

CHILD ABUSE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ADOPTION, AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT OF 1992

Amendments to the Act in 1992—set forth in Title III of the Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption, and Family Services Act—required the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to reserve for Indian Tribes at least 10 percent of the appropriations for grants to States. Prior to the amendments, the amount of funding appropriated to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations was at the discretion of the Secretary. Additionally, the amendments established a program of grant funding for State domestic violence coalitions, increased funding for shelters and allotment of grant funds to States for shelters, and provided for a national resource center and up to six special issue resource centers.

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994

Subtitle B of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA), Public Law 103-322, amended the FVPSA to authorize a grant for the operation of a national toll-free telephone hotline to provide information and assistance to victims of domestic violence. The amendments also authorized appropriations for battered women's shelters, as well as for the selection, implementation, and evaluation of four model programs to educate youth about domestic violence and violence among intimate partners.

Other changes set forth by Subtitle B of the VAWA include the requirement that grant applications incorporate a plan to address the needs of underserved populations and that State grantees file a report explaining and assessing the activities funded by the grants. Additionally, the VAWA provided for the continued support of grants to nonprofit private organizations to provide training and technical assistance and foster collaborations among governmental systems that affect battered women.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1996

Title II-A of the Child Abuse and Prevention Treatment Act Amendments of 1996, Public Law 104-235, amended the Act regarding sub-state entities' matching shares. The amendment established that the non-Federal matching local share would be 20 percent for existing programs and 35 percent for the operation of a new program.

The amendments also directed the Secretary to ensure that not less than one percent of amounts available for grants for the fiscal year (FY) in which the allotment is made, or \$400,000, whichever is the lesser amount, be allotted to each State. Further, the Secretary was to ensure that not less than 70 percent of funds appropriated for family violence prevention and services in a fiscal year are used for making grants to States and that at least 10 percent is used for grants to State domestic violence coalitions.

VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

The Act was amended by the "Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000" (P.L. 106-386, 10/28/00). Under this amendment, the grant formula for the shelter program was changed so that each state shall be allotted for payment in a grant authorized under section 303(a), \$600,000, with the remaining funds to be allotted to each State in an amount that bears the same ratio to such remaining funds as the population of such State bears to the population of all States. The amendment also

authorized a Transitional Housing Assistance grant program, which has never received federal appropriations.

KEEPING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SAFE ACT OF 2003

Title IV of the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003, Public Law 108-36, amended the Act to award grants for demonstration programs that provide intervention and services to children who have witnessed domestic violence once appropriations for the shelter program exceed \$130 million. The amendments also direct the Secretary to provide for the establishment and operation of a highly secure Internet website to provide information and assistance to victims of domestic violence once appropriations for the National Domestic Violence Hotline exceed \$3 million.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) made technical changes to the National Domestic Violence Hotline, strengthening and clarifying confidentiality requirements. The U.S Department of Health and Human Services uses the confidentiality provisions and definition of “personally identifying information” in sections 40002(b)(2) and 40002(a)(18) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(b)(2) and 42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(18)) as a more detailed guidance about the FVPSA confidentiality provisions, and requires FVPSA-funded programs to comply with the VAWA confidentiality provisions. Included in the confidentiality provisions are grant conditions regarding the disclosure of personally identifying information, confidentiality, information sharing, and when release of information is compelled. No client-level data may be shared with a third party, regardless of encryption, hashing or other data security measures, without a written, time-limited release as described in section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(b)(2)).

APPENDIX B: STATE AND TERRITORY FUNDING FY 2005 – 2006

State/Territory	FY 05	FY 06
Alabama	\$1,456,225.00	\$1,444,002.00
Alaska	\$723,880.00	\$722,895.00
American Samoa	\$125,630.00	\$124,731.00
Arizona	\$1,685,611.00	\$1,699,821.00
Arkansas	\$1,120,260.00	\$1,114,636.00
California	\$7,384,094.00	\$7,290,846.00
Colorado	\$1,469,686.00	\$1,463,884.00
Connecticut	\$1,262,197.00	\$1,250,027.00
Delaware	\$756,943.00	\$756,201.00
District of Columbia	\$704,618.00	\$701,944.00
Florida	\$3,888,144.00	\$3,894,275.00
Georgia	\$2,268,794.00	\$2,280,033.00
Guam	\$125,630.00	\$124,731.00
Hawaii	\$838,683.00	\$836,137.00
Idaho	\$863,333.00	\$864,636.00
Illinois	\$3,002,936.00	\$2,963,484.00
Indiana	\$1,778,929.00	\$1,761,426.00
Iowa	\$1,158,405.00	\$1,149,297.00
Kansas	\$1,117,023.00	\$1,108,253.00
Kentucky	\$1,383,598.00	\$1,372,819.00
Louisiana	\$1,453,501.00	\$1,437,672.00
Maine	\$848,967.00	\$844,712.00
Maryland	\$1,650,499.00	\$1,637,064.00
Massachusetts	\$1,812,749.00	\$1,784,901.00
Michigan	\$2,511,332.00	\$2,474,151.00
Minnesota	\$1,564,105.00	\$1,550,477.00
Mississippi	\$1,148,674.00	\$1,140,919.00
Missouri	\$1,687,649.00	\$1,674,085.00

State/Territory	FY 05	FY 06
Montana	\$775,182.00	\$773,265.00
Nebraska	\$930,232.00	\$925,687.00
Nevada	\$1,041,283.00	\$1,047,167.00
New Hampshire	\$845,612.00	\$842,571.00
New Jersey	\$2,244,128.00	\$2,214,360.00
New Mexico	\$959,730.00	\$957,093.00
New York	\$4,234,009.00	\$4,165,516.00
North Carolina	\$2,214,330.00	\$2,207,937.00
North Dakota	\$719,898.00	\$717,898.00
Northern Mariana Islands	\$125,630.00	\$124,731.00
Ohio	\$2,765,806.00	\$2,722,878.00
Oklahoma	\$1,265,968.00	\$1,256,987.00
Oregon	\$1,279,393.00	\$1,274,240.00
Pennsylvania	\$2,944,847.00	\$2,901,680.00
Puerto Rico	\$1,336,146.00	\$1,324,423.00
Rhode Island	\$804,244.00	\$799,286.00
South Carolina	\$1,393,454.00	\$1,387,944.00
South Dakota	\$745,700.00	\$743,685.00
Tennessee	\$1,715,309.00	\$1,704,203.00
Texas	\$4,850,718.00	\$4,833,142.00
Utah	\$1,051,539.00	\$1,057,311.00
Vermont	\$717,446.00	\$715,375.00
Virgin Islands	\$125,630.00	\$124,731.00
Virginia	\$2,009,942.00	\$2,001,321.00
Washington	\$1,772,545.00	\$1,764,349.00
West Virginia	\$943,110.00	\$936,440.00
Wisconsin	\$1,641,231.00	\$1,625,178.00
Wyoming	\$695,741.00	\$694,306.00

TOTALS	FY 05: \$87,940,898.00	FY 06: \$87,311,763.00
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**APPENDIX C: INDIAN TRIBE AND ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE
FUNDING FY 2005 – 2006**

Tribal Grantee	FY 2005	FY 2006
<i>Alabama</i>		
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>Alaska</i>		
Alatna Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Aleutian/Pribilof Island Assoc.	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
Allakaket Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Artic Village Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Beaver Village Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Birch Creek Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$85,658.00
Bristol Bay	\$89,441.00	\$85,658.00
Chalkyitsik Village Council	\$27,520.00	
Chugachmiut	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
DOT Lake Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc.	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Evansville Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Fairbanks Native Association	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00
Grayling IRA Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Gwichyaa Zhee Gwick'in	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Holy Cross Village Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Hughes Village Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Huslia Village Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Kaltag Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Kodiak Area Native Association	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
Koyukuk Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Louden Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
McGrath Native Village Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Minto Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Native Village of Afognak		\$26,356.00
Native Village of Eagle		\$26,356.00
Native Village of Eyak	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Native Village of Tanacross	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Nenana Native Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Nikolai Edzeno Village Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Northway Village Council		\$26,356.00
Nulato Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00

Tribal Grantee	FY 2005	FY 2006
Rampart Village Council	\$27,520.00	
Ruby Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Shageluk Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	
South Central Foundation	\$316,483.00	\$303,098.00
Stevens Village Council	\$27,520.00	
Takotna Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Telida Village Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Tetlin Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes	\$233,923.00	\$224,029.00
Tok Native Association	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Venetie Native Village	\$27,520.00	
<i>Arizona</i>		
Hualapai Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Navajo Nation	\$2,408,026.00	\$2,306,181.00
Pascua-Yaqui Tribe of AZ	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00
Tohono O'odham Nation	\$144,482.00	\$138,371.00
Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>California</i>		
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Inter-Tribal Council of CA	\$605,440.00	\$652,312.00
Smith River Rancheria	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Southern Indian Health Council, Inc.	\$220,160.00	\$237,204.00
Yurok	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>Colorado</i>		
Southern Ute Indian Tribal Council		\$26,356.00
<i>Idaho</i>		
Coeur D'Alene Tribe	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00
<i>Kansas</i>		
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Native American Family Services	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>Maine</i>		
Aroostook Band of Micmacs	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00

Tribal Grantee	FY 2005	FY 2006
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>Michigan</i>		
Bay Mills Indian Community	\$27,520.00	
Grand Traverse	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Hannahville Indian Community	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Chippewa Indians	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Saginaw Chippewa Tribe		\$46,124.00
Sault St. Marie Chippewa	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>Minnesota</i>		
Bois Fort Reservation Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Fond Du Lac Reservation Business Committee	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Grand Portage Reservation	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Leech Lake Reservation	\$75,681.00	\$72,480.00
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	\$89,441.00	\$85,658.00
White Earth Reservation	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00
<i>Mississippi</i>		
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	\$75,681.00	\$72,480.00
<i>Montana</i>		
Blackfeet Tribe	\$130,721.00	\$125,193.00
Confederated Salish and Kootenai	\$103,201.00	\$98,836.00
Fort Belknap Community Council		\$46,124.00
Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council	\$75,681.00	\$72,480.00
<i>Nebraska</i>		
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska		\$46,124.00
<i>Nevada</i>		
Elko Band Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, Inc.	\$192,640.00	\$283,328.00
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>New Mexico</i>		
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council	\$220,160.00	\$210,848.00
New Mexico Zuni Tribe		\$112,015.00
Pueblo of Isleta	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
Pueblo of Laguna	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00

Tribal Grantee	FY 2005	FY 2006
Pueblo of Santo Domingo	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00
Pueblo of Zuni	\$116,961.00	
<i>North Carolina</i>		
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	\$103,201.00	\$98,836.00
<i>North Dakota</i>		
Fort Berthold Reservation	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00
Spirit Lake of Fort Totten	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	\$130,721.00	\$125,193.00
<i>Oklahoma</i>		
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	\$103,201.00	\$98,836.00
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	\$1,720,018.00	\$1,647,273.00
Chickasaw Nation	\$334,004.00	\$329,454.00
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	\$426,565.00	\$408,524.00
Citizen Band Potawatomi Nation	\$103,201.00	\$98,836.00
Comanche Indian Tribe	\$103,201.00	\$98,836.00
Fort Sill Apache Tribe	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Muscogee Creek Nation	\$261,443.00	\$250,385.00
Osage Tribal Council	\$103,201.00	\$98,836.00
Otoe-Missouria Council	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma		\$46,124.00
Sac and Fox Nation	\$89,441.00	\$85,658.00
Witchita and Affiliated Tribes	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>Oregon</i>		
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation		\$59,302.00
Grand Rhonde	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00
Klamath Tribe	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
<i>Rhode Island</i>		
Narrangansett Indian Tribe	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>South Carolina</i>		
Catawba Indian Tribe	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>South Dakota</i>		
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	\$103,201.00	\$98,836.00
Crow Creek Reservation	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
Flandreau Santee Sioux		\$26,356.00
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00

Tribal Grantee	FY 2005	FY 2006
Oglala Lakota Nation	\$206,402.00	\$197,673.00
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	\$144,482.00	\$138,371.00
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe		\$59,302.00
<i>Utah</i>		
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>Washington</i>		
Lummi Nation	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
Makah Tribal Council	\$27,520.00	
Muckleshoot Tribe of Washington	\$27,520.00	
Puyallup Tribe of Indians	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	\$137,600.00	\$131,780.00
Spokane Tribal Community	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
Swinomish Tribal Community	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Tulalip Tribes		\$46,124.00
Yakama Indian Nation	\$116,961.00	\$112,015.00
<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Bad River Band of Lake Superior	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Ho-Chunk Nation	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	\$48,161.00	\$46,124.00
Menominee Indian Tribe	\$61,921.00	\$59,302.00
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	\$27,520.00	\$26,356.00
<i>Wyoming</i>		
Northern Arapahoe Tribes	\$103,201.00	\$98,836.00
Northern Arapahoe Business Council		\$98,836.00
Total	\$12,562,986.00	\$12,473,109.00