

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women**

**FY 2010 PERFORMANCE BUDGET
Congressional Submission**

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I. Overview for the Office on Violence Against Women

The Office on Violence Against Women administers financial support and technical assistance to communities around the country that are creating programs, policies, and practices aimed at ending domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Our mission is to provide national leadership to improve the Nation's response to these crimes through the implementation of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

For FY 2010, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) requests a total of \$429,708,000 and 65 FTE to implement the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and subsequent legislation. Of these funds, \$414,000,000 is for OVW grants programs under the OVW appropriation and \$15,708,000 is for management and administration under a separate Salaries and Expenses account. There are separate exhibits included for the management and administration funding.

“Thanks to VAWA, services now exist in Indian Country for the population of women who are the most victimized. In many Indian communities, women now have a safe place to reach out for help, where they won't feel like the 'other' and won't be subjected to racism, either malicious or benign. We are now providing Indian women-specific victim services.”
-Jane Root, Program Director, Domestic Violence Response Program, Littleton, Maine

Background

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) was created specifically to implement VAWA and subsequent legislation. OVW administers financial and technical assistance to communities around the country to facilitate the creation of programs, policies, and practices aimed at ending domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

In recognition of the severity of the crimes associated with domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA 1994) as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. VAWA is a comprehensive legislative package designed to end violence against women and was reauthorized in both 2000 and 2005. The legislative history of VAWA indicates that Congress seeks to remedy the legacy of laws and social norms that serve to justify violence against women. Since the passage of VAWA, there has been a paradigm shift in how the issue of violence against women is addressed.

VAWA was designed to improve criminal justice responses to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to increase the availability of services for victims of these crimes. VAWA requires a coordinated community response (CCR) to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, encouraging jurisdictions to bring together players from diverse backgrounds to share information and to use their distinct roles to improve community responses to violence against women. These players include, but are not limited to: victim advocates, police officers, prosecutors, judges, probation and corrections officials, health care professionals, leaders within faith communities, and survivors of violence against women. The federal law takes a comprehensive approach to violence against women by combining tough new penalties to prosecute offenders while implementing programs to aid the victims of such violence.

The Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (VAWA 2000) and the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005) reauthorized the grant programs created by the original VAWA and subsequent legislation, as well as established new programs. The VAWA 2000 reauthorization strengthened the original law by improving protections for battered immigrants, sexual assault survivors, and victims of dating violence. In addition, it enabled victims of domestic violence that flee across state lines to obtain custody orders without returning to jurisdictions where they may be in danger. Furthermore, it improved the enforcement of protection orders across state and tribal lines. VAWA 2005 continued to improve upon these laws by providing an increased focus on the access to services for underserved populations.

In 2002, legislation was passed that made OVW a permanent part of the Department of Justice with a Presidentially-appointed, Senate-confirmed Director. Since 1994, OVW has awarded more than \$3 billion in grant funds to state, tribal, and local governments, non-profit victim services providers, and universities.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description			Page	
		Pos.	FTE		Dollars (\$000)
Closed-Circuit Television Grants	Closed-Circuit Television Grants	0	0	(\$1,000)	

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

Office on Violence Against Women

Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance for the prevention and prosecution of violence against women, as authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) ('the 1968 Act'); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ('the 1994 Act'); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ('the 1990 Act'); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) ('the 1974 Act'); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386) ('the 2000 Act'); and the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 as amended (Public Law 109-162) ('the 2005 Act'); \$414,000,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That except as otherwise provided by law, not to exceed 3 percent of funds made available under this heading may be used for expenses related to evaluation, training, and technical assistance: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided (which shall be by transfer, for programs administered by the Office of Justice Programs)-

- (1) \$15,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;
- (2) \$2,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;
- (3) \$190,000,000 for grants to combat violence against women, as authorized by part T of the 1968 Act, of which--
 - (A) \$18,000,000 shall be for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault as authorized by section 40299 of the 1994 Act; [and]
 - (B) \$3,000,000 [\$1,880,000] shall be for the National Institute of Justice for research and evaluation of violence against women and related issues addressed by grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women; *and*
 - (C) \$10,000,000 shall be for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the Safe Start Program, as authorized by the 1974 Act;
- (4) \$60,000,000 for grants to encourage arrest policies as authorized by part U of the 1968 Act;
- (5) \$12,000,000 for sexual assault victims assistance, as authorized by section 41601 of the 1994 Act;
- (6) \$41,000,000 for rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance grants, as authorized by section 40295 of the 1994 Act;
- (7) \$3,500,000 for training programs as authorized by section 40152 of the 1994 Act, and for related local demonstration projects;
- (8) \$3,000,000 for grants to improve the stalking and domestic violence databases, as authorized by section 40602 of the 1994 Act;

- (9) \$9,500,000 for grants to reduce violent crimes against women on campus, as authorized by section 304 of the 2005 Act;
- (10) \$37,000,000 for legal assistance for victims, as authorized by section 1201 of the 2000 Act;
- (11) \$4,250,000 for enhanced training and services to end violence against and abuse of women in later life, as authorized by section 40802 of the 1994 Act;
- (12) \$14,000,000 for the safe havens for children program, as authorized by section 1301 of the 2000 Act;
- (13) \$6,750,000 for education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities, as authorized by section 1402 of the 2000 Act;
- (14) \$3,000,000 for an engaging men and youth in prevention program, as authorized by section 41305 of the 1994 Act;
- (15) \$1,000,000 for analysis and research on violence against Indian women, as authorized by section 904 of the 2005 Act;
- (16) \$1,000,000 for tracking of violence against Indian women, as authorized by section 905 of the 2005 Act;
- (17) \$3,500,000 for services to advocate and respond to youth, as authorized by section 41201 of the 1994 Act;
- (18) \$3,000,000 for grants to assist children and youth exposed to violence, as authorized by section 41303 of the 1994 Act;
- (19) \$3,000,000 for the court training and improvements program, as authorized by section 41002 of the 1994 Act; *and*
- (20) \$1,000,000 for the National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to assist victims of domestic violence, as authorized by section 41501 of the 1994 Act.[: and]
- [(21) \$1,000,000 for grants for televised testimony, as authorized by part N of title I of the 1968 Act.]

Analysis of Appropriations Language

A number of programs in this appropriation are administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), rather than the OVW. The appropriations language therefore permits funds administered by OJP to be provided by transfer. This will facilitate OJP access to these funds and ease the audit burden on OVW, which otherwise would be held accountable for funds that it does not administer.

IV. Decision Unit Justification

A. Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women and Related Victim Services Program

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (OVW) TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
OVW APPROPRIATION:			
2008 Enacted with Rescissions	65	57	385,300,000
2008 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	65	57	385,300,000
2009 Enacted OVW Appropriation	0	0	415,000,000
2010 Current Services	0	0	415,000,000
2010 Request	0	0	414,000,000
Total Change 2009-2010	0	0	-1,000,000
OVW MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION:			
2008 Enacted with Rescissions	0	0	0
2008 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	0	0	0
2009 Enacted OVW management and administration	65	65	14,000,000
Adjustments to Base	0	0	1,708,000
2010 Current Services	65	65	15,708,000
2010 Request	65	65	15,708,000
Total Change 2009-2010	0	0	1,708,000
OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN TOTAL:			
2008 Enacted with Rescissions	65	57	385,300,000
2008 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	65	57	385,300,000
2009 Enacted OVW Appropriation and management and administration	65	65	429,000,000
Adjustments to Base			1,708,000
2010 Current Services	65	65	430,708,000
2010 Program Increases			0
2010 Program Offsets			-1,000,000
2010 Request	65	65	429,708,000
Total Change 2009-2010			708,000

1. Grant Program Descriptions

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) currently administers 18 programs authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and subsequent legislation. These grants are designed to develop the nation's capacity to reduce domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by strengthening services to victims and holding offenders accountable for their actions.

Service-Training-Officers-Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program - \$190,000,000

The STOP Program is designed to encourage the development and strengthening of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and the development and strengthening of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. STOP grants are awarded to the States, the District of Columbia, and territories to develop and strengthen their criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. STOP formula grantees must apply at least 25% of their funds to law enforcement programs, at least 25% to prosecution, at least 30% to nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services, of which at least 10 percent is to be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations. Five percent must go to courts, and the remaining 15% can be allocated at the state's discretion within the broad parameters established by VAWA.

Within STOP Program funding, the FY 2010 request includes \$3,000,000 in set-aside funding for the National Institute of Justice for research and evaluation of violence against women and related issues addressed by grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women. Additionally, the request includes \$10,000,000 in set-aside STOP funding for the Safe Start Program, which works to implement effective intervention strategies that curb children's exposure to violence.

The purpose of the STOP Program is to create a coordinated, integrated response to violent crimes against women that actively involves all components of the criminal justice system, victim advocates and service providers, and the community as a whole. The development of coordinated and integrated strategies requires collaboration among police, prosecutors, the courts, and victim services providers. The purposes for which these grants may be used by states, state and local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments include: training for police officers, prosecutors, and other criminal justice practitioners to enable them to respond more effectively to violent crimes against women; the creation or enlargement of special units of police officers and prosecutors to handle cases involving violence against women; the creation or enhancement of services for victims of such violence; the development and implementation of more effective police and prosecution policies and procedures, protocols, orders, and services specifically dedicated to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women; and the creation and enhancement of programs addressing stalking and sexual assault.

STOP Program grants are intended for use by states and territories; state, local, and tribal courts; Indian tribal governments; units of local government; and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim

services programs. Grants and subgrants supported through this Program must meet one or more of the following statutory purpose areas:

Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence;

Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;

Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;

Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;

Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence;

Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing stalking;

Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;

Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence¹;

¹ The Violence Against Women Act defines dating violence as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship is determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault;

Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals;

Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters.

Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;

Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities—

Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized;

Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;

Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and

Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.

Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit nongovernmental victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote—

The development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;

The implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies

(such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 20033));

The development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.

Since VAWA was first enacted in 1994, groundbreaking work has taken place in communities as victim advocates, police officers, prosecutors, judges, and other members of the community forge relationships with each other to address violence against women. In a relatively short period of time, VAWA has fundamentally changed the way that criminal justice agencies, victim advocacy organizations, and service providers address victim safety and offender accountability.

Since the awarding of initial STOP Program funds in FY 1995, States and territories have made significant advances in implementing innovative approaches to developing effective responses to violence against women. Primary accomplishments achieved with STOP funding include:

Bringing law enforcement and victim services advocates together to provide or participate in cross training and referrals, and to create domestic violence and sexual assault response teams;

Placing victim services advocates in prosecutors’ offices and in special units with dedicated investigators;

Developing expertise among prosecutors and judges in working with victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

Developing specialized probation Units;

Providing Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners/Sexual Assault Response Teams;

Developing Protection Order Databases; and

Providing outreach to rural victims, to the elderly, and to college students.

The STOP Program places the decision-making power in the hands of the states and territories to establish models that will best address violence against women in their communities. By placing state and territory administrators in this leadership role, the STOP Program facilitates the development of comprehensive collaborative efforts to eradicate violence against women.

Without STOP funding, states and territories would not be able to sustain or build upon the level of success achieved over the years in improving criminal justice responses to violence against women. The STOP Program is the cornerstone of state responses to violent crimes against women. Continued funding of the STOP Formula Program is critical, as there is no other Federal funding stream that specifically addresses this issue.

The Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program (hereinafter referred to as the Arrest Program) - \$60,000,000

The Arrest Program recognizes that domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking are crimes that require the criminal justice system to hold offenders accountable for their actions through investigation, arrest, and prosecution of violent offenders, and through close judicial scrutiny and management of offender behavior.

This discretionary grant program is designed to encourage state, local, and tribal governments and state, local, and tribal courts to treat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as serious violations of criminal law requiring the coordinated involvement of the entire criminal justice system. This program challenges the entire community to listen, communicate, identify problems, and share ideas that will result in new responses to ensure victim safety and offender accountability.

Arrest Program will support projects that:

Implement pro-arrest programs and policies in police departments, including policies for protection order violations;

Develop policies, educational programs, protection order registries, and training in police departments to improve tracking of cases involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Policies, educational programs, protection order registries, and training described in the application shall incorporate confidentiality, and privacy protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking;

Centralize and coordinate police enforcement, prosecution, or judicial responsibility for domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking cases in teams or units of police officers, prosecutors, parole, probation, or judges;

Coordinate computer tracking systems to ensure communication between police, prosecutors, parole and probation officers, and both criminal and family courts;

Strengthen legal advocacy service programs for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking including strengthening assistance to such victims in immigration matters;

Educate judges in criminal and civil courts (including juvenile courts) about domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and improve judicial handling of such cases;

Provide technical assistance and computer and other equipment to police departments, prosecutors, courts, and tribal jurisdictions to facilitate the widespread enforcement of protection

orders, including interstate enforcement, enforcement between States and tribal jurisdiction, and enforcement between tribal jurisdictions;

Develop or strengthen policies and training for police, prosecutors, and the judiciary in recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of domestic violence and sexual assault against older individuals and individuals with disabilities;

Develop State, tribal, territorial, or local policies, procedures, and protocols for preventing dual arrests and prosecutions in cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and develop effective methods for identifying the pattern and history of abuse that indicates which party is the actual perpetrator of abuse;

Plan, develop and establish comprehensive victim service and support centers, such as family justice centers, designed to bring together victim advocates from non-profit, non-governmental victim services organizations, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, probation officers, governmental victim assistants, forensic medical professionals, civil legal attorneys, chaplains, legal advocates, representatives from community-based organizations and other relevant public or private agencies or organizations into one centralized location, in order to improve safety, access to services, and confidentiality for victims and families. Although funds may be used to support co location of project partners under this purpose area, funds may not support construction or major renovation expenses or activities that fall outside of the scope of the other statutory purpose areas;

Develop and implement policies and training for police, prosecutors, probation, and parole officers, and the judiciary in recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of sexual assault, with an emphasis on recognizing the threat to the community for repeat crime perpetration by such individuals;

Develop, enhance and maintain protection order registries; and

Develop human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing programs for sexual assault perpetrators and notification of counseling protocols

The Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program (Legal Assistance Program) - \$37,000,000

The Legal Assistance Program is designed to strengthen civil and criminal legal assistance for victims of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence through innovative, collaborative programs. These programs provide victims with representation and legal advocacy in family, immigration, administrative agency, or housing matters, protection or stay-away order proceedings, and other similar matters. The Legal Assistance Program is intended to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance in order to provide effective aid to victims who are seeking relief in legal matters arising as a consequence of abuse or violence.

Lawyers and legal advocates providing service through the Legal Assistance Program must be trained and mentored by personnel from respected domestic violence and/or sexual assault programs within the community to be served. Non-lawyers must be fully supervised by attorneys in accordance with local bar rules. Lawyers providing services through the Legal Assistance

Program must be supervised by a senior attorney. Lawyers may not be supervised by non-lawyers unless specifically permitted by local bar rules. Training and mentoring should be ongoing to address issues that may arise during the course of the project.

The Legal Assistance Program provides an opportunity for communities to examine how the legal needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are met. By statute, funds may be used:

To implement, expand, and establish cooperative efforts and projects between domestic violence and sexual assault victim services organizations and legal assistance providers to provide legal assistance for victims of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence.

To implement, expand, and establish efforts and projects to provide legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault by organizations with a demonstrated history of providing direct legal or advocacy services on behalf of these victims.

To provide training, technical assistance, and data collection to improve the capacity of grantees and other entities to offer legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault.

Special Interest Categories:

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) is interested in funding projects that respond to the unmet legal needs of victims of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence within the special interest categories outlined below. Applicants are not required to address special interest categories. In addition, OVW encourages all applicants to develop programs to reach diverse and traditionally underserved populations, including racial, cultural, or ethnic minorities; persons with disabilities; language minorities; or victims of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence in rural or inner-city areas. The following list does not imply any order of priority among categories.

Establish or strengthen direct legal services programs to make a broad range of legal assistance readily available to stalking and domestic violence victims. In many communities, direct legal services organizations provide free or low-cost legal services to victims. Programs vary, however, in their ability to provide assistance for the full range of legal needs of victims. Stalking and domestic violence victims should be able to turn to one resource to obtain assistance with legal matters arising as a consequence of the abuse or violence, including family, immigration, administrative agency, or housing matters, protection or stay-away order proceedings, and other similar matters.

Establish or strengthen projects focused solely or primarily on providing a broad range of legal assistance to victims of sexual assault. Approximately 500,000 women are estimated to be victims of some form of rape or sexual assault each year.¹

1. Bachman, Ronet, and Linda E. Saltzman. Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey (Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report). Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice (August 1995).

The National Violence Against Women Survey estimated that 14.8 percent of adult women in the United States had been raped sometime during their lives and that another 2.8 percent had been victims of an attempted rape.² Often, many sexual assault victims cannot obtain appropriate and comprehensive legal services because of the lack of affordable, appropriately trained attorneys. Sexual assault victims should be able to turn to one resource to obtain assistance in legal matters arising as a consequence of sexual assault, abuse, or violence, including family, immigration, administrative agency, or housing matters, protection or stay-away order proceedings, and other similar matters.

Establish or strengthen programs that assist victims of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence on lands within the jurisdiction of an Indian tribe³. The average annual violent crime rate among American Indians is approximately 2.5 times higher than the national rate.⁴ The average annual rate of sexual assault perpetrated against American Indians is 3.5 times higher.⁵ Seventeen percent of all Native women will be stalked during their lifetimes.⁶ Unfortunately, the modern barriers Indian women face when confronting sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence are considerable. American Indians and Alaska Natives living on reservations, rancherias, and pueblos or in villages frequently do not have access to telephones, transportation, or any other form of emergency services. The combination of geographic isolation, lack of emergency services, and lack of knowledge of the justice system leaves many victims without access to legal assistance. OVW is interested in programs designed to meet a broad range of victims' legal needs as well as projects with multidisciplinary components that serve victims on lands within the jurisdiction of an Indian tribe.

Establish or strengthen legal advocacy programs operated out of or under the direct auspices of sexual assault or domestic violence victim services organizations or shelters. Victims who contact rape crisis centers or domestic violence shelters are often in need of immediate legal assistance or advice. Some crisis centers and shelters have established legal assistance programs by arranging with one or more lawyers to provide services to resident and/or nonresident victims. Others coordinate representation from among a cadre of lawyers who are willing to provide victims with pro bono or low-cost legal representation. An essential component of such programs is training that would ensure representation by qualified attorneys and/or legal advocates knowledgeable about the law and the dynamics of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence.

2. Tjaden, Patricia, and Nancy Thoennes. Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice (November 2000).

3. For the purposes of this grant program, Indian tribe is defined as any tribe, band, nation or other organized group or community, including an Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation (as defined in or established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. (25 U.S.C. Section 450b(e)) Any applicant representing a consortium of tribal governments and/or organizations must submit a resolution from the constituent tribal governments and/or organizations supporting the application.

4. Greenfield, Lawrence A., and Steven K. Smith. American Indians and Crime. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice (February 1999).

5. Id.

6. Tjaden, Patricia, and Nancy Thoennes. Stalking in America: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey (National Institute of Justice Research in Brief). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice (April 1998).

Establish or strengthen law school clinical programs that provide direct legal representation to victims of sexual assault, stalking, and/or domestic violence. Clinical programs in law schools provide direct representation of victims to meet the full range of their legal needs. In addition, they train law students in substantive law and the dynamics of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence. These law students are future lawyers, judges, and policymakers. Regardless of the field in which they ultimately work, they will bring to the justice system an enhanced sensitivity to the issues of sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence. Law school clinical programs that provide representation for victims seeking civil protection orders are eligible for consideration under this special interest category. OVW is also interested in programs designed to meet a broader range of victims' legal needs, as well as projects that develop multidisciplinary components. For example, a law school clinical course could be co-taught and co-supervised by a mental health professional and law professor, or students in the program could provide assistance in emergency medical facilities.

Establish collaborative efforts among victim services programs and local agencies, local services (such as public housing agencies, hospitals, health clinics, campuses, and public libraries), or local businesses to provide on-site legal advocacy and/or legal assistance information in places where sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence victims are likely to go. To increase the reach of legal assistance programs serving victims of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence, OVW promotes collaboration among community groups that may not have worked together previously. Through this approach, programs can provide assistance and information to victims in places that ensure privacy and safety. Some jurisdictions, for example, provide an attorney in a community health clinic.

Grants to Tribal Governments Program

As stipulated by statute, ten percent of the funds available each year for STOP Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women must be set aside for the Grants to Indian Tribal governments Program (GTTG). The goal of the Grants to Tribal Governments Program is to encourage tribal governments to develop and strengthen the tribal justice system's response to violence against Indian women, and to improve the services available to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking in Indian country. Under GTTG, OVW currently provides funding for 255 Tribal and consortia grants across 24 states. There were eight purpose areas outlined for this program under Title IX of VAWA 2005.

Unlike grants to non-tribal entities, which often enhance existing services, Grants to Tribal Government projects often establish services for victims which may not have previously existed. Continued support is needed to ensure tribal grantees are able to develop successful, comprehensive initiatives to address violent crime. The beneficiaries of the program are American Indian and Alaska Native victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and those victims' children.

Research reveals that American Indians and Alaska Natives are at significantly greater risk of violence than other Americans.¹

1. Greenfeld, Lawrence, and Steven Smith, American Indians and Crime, Washington, DC, Bureau of Justice Statistics, February 1999, NCJ 173386, p v.

Studies indicate that American Indian women are particularly vulnerable to violent crime, reporting a rate of victimization nearly twice that of other racial groups. Nationally, stalking victimization is considerably higher among American Indians and Alaska Natives. Seventeen percent (17%) of all Native women will be stalked during their lifetimes.² In some urban areas, Native women are victimized by sexual violence at a much higher rate than other groups.

Many tribes lack the resources and infrastructure critical and necessary to protect crime victims and hold violent offenders accountable, such as tribal courts, prosecutors, tribal law enforcement, probation or victim service programs located within the tribe's jurisdiction. In addition, many tribes lack the legal codes that criminalize domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and consequently lack the means to secure justice for victims. As a result, tribes sometimes rely on neighboring municipalities, already consumed with meeting their own public safety needs, to help serve victims and sanction offenders. Furthermore, tribes may not have the jurisdiction to pursue meaningful penalties for offenders when the assailant is not a member of the tribe.

The GTTG Program addresses the high victimization rates of American Indian and Alaska Native victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking which occur on tribal lands. State and local entities are not obligated to fund programs for victims on tribal lands. Most tribal governments do not have an economic base from which to finance these victims programs.

To address these issues, the GTTG Program provides tribes with resources needed to facilitate consistent, effective criminal justice interventions to violent crimes against women. With the support of STOP VAIW Program, many tribes have assembled comprehensive responses to violence against women that marshal the strengths of prosecutors, law enforcement, victim advocates, and courts in closely integrated efforts. In addition, STOP VAIW resources have allowed tribes to better collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions on issues such as protecting victims as they move across tribal borders.

Before OVW grant funds became available, there were only a handful of shelters and services designed to meet the needs of victims in Indian country. After these funds became available in 1995, training conferences and seminars for tribal justice personnel, tribal leadership, and victim advocates increased the understanding and awareness of violence against Indian women and the unique needs of these victims. Grant funds have provided tribes with the opportunities to strengthen their responses to these crimes through dedicated staff within tribal justice systems, including tribal law enforcement, tribal prosecutors, tribal court personnel, including judges, court clerks and probation officers and specialized training. Tribes have also used grant funds to develop new policies and protocols in response to violence against Indian women, including coordination within tribal systems and with local, state, and federal partners.

Finally, GTTG grant funds have supported the development and operations of new shelters in Indian country, dedicated victim advocates within tribal justice systems, and the development of victim services to meet the unique needs of Indian victims.

2. Tjaden, Patricia, and Nancy Thoennes, Prevalence, Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey, Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, April 1998, NCJ 169592, p 5.

In light of the persistently high rates of victimization in Indian country, and the formidable challenges tribal communities face, continuation of the Grants to Tribal Governments Program at the full 10% of the annual STOP Formula appropriation is critical for these communities as they strive to address violent crime against women.

Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Grant Program

As stipulated by statute, 42 USC 3796gg-1(b)(4), 1/56 of the STOP Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women appropriation shall be available for tribal coalitions grants. The Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Grant Program (Tribal Coalitions Program) implements certain provisions of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (VAWA 2000), Public Law 106-386, and the Justice for All Act of 2004. The Tribal Coalitions Program provides much needed resources for the development and operation of nonprofit, nongovernmental tribal domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions to address the unique issues that confront Indian victims. The purpose of the Tribal Coalitions Program is to build the capacity of survivors, advocates, Indian women's organizations, and victim services providers to form nonprofit, nongovernmental tribal domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions to advance the goal of ending violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women.

Grant funds must be used for activities in compliance with the following statutory purposes:

Increasing awareness of domestic violence and sexual assault against American Indian and Alaska Native women;
Enhancing the response to violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women at the tribal, Federal, and State levels; and
Identifying and providing technical assistance to coalition membership and tribal communities to enhance access to essential services to American Indian women victimized by domestic and sexual violence.

Grant funds may be used for, but are not limited to the following activities:

- 1) Establishing and maintaining an office and hiring staff (reasonable costs in connection with the establishment of an organization are allowable);
- 2) Providing technical assistance to coalition members, programs, organizations, and service providers;
- 3) Expanding the capacity of coalitions;
- 4) Developing or enhancing appropriate standards of services for service providers;
- 5) Conducting statewide, regional, and/or tribally-based meetings or workshops for tribal victim advocates, survivors, community members, legal services staff, health care professionals, and criminal justice representatives;
- 6) Bringing local tribal programs together to identify gaps in services and to coordinate activities;
- 7) Coordinating and presenting public awareness or community education programs (including education for youth) to increase understanding of domestic violence and/or sexual assault; and

8) Providing direct services or assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking; however, no more than fifteen per cent of the total budget may be used to support these activities.

Unlike grants to non-tribal entities, which often enhance existing services, tribal coalitions are now able to develop and operate for the first time. Prior to FY 2001, federal resources for this purpose had never before been available. Continued support is important to ensure that tribal coalitions can provide the grassroots leadership from within tribal communities necessary in ending violence against Indian women.

In 1980, the first battered women's shelter designed for Indian women opened its doors on a reservation. Prior to the shelter's establishment, Indian women opened up their homes and used their own resources to provide services to Indian victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

These efforts by American Indian and Alaska Native, hereinafter referred to as Indian, women to improve systemic and community responses to violence against Indian women began to multiply across the nation, especially since the Violence Against Women Act of 1994. Statistics highlight the need for further resources and organizations devoted to the issue of violent crimes against Indian women. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that between 1993 and 1998, Indians sustained violent victimization at a higher per capita rate than any other group.¹ Studies also indicate that Indian women suffer a disproportionate level of intimate partner violence and sexual assault.² The Tribal Coalitions Program provides much needed resources for organizing and supporting efforts to end violence against Indian women. Tribal coalitions are advocating for comprehensive responses to violence against Indian women that marshal the strengths of prosecutors, law enforcement, victim advocates, courts, and other members of the community in closely integrated efforts across federal, state, and tribal jurisdictions.

In light of the persistently high rates of victimization in Indian country, and the formidable challenges tribal communities face, continuation of the Tribal Coalitions Program is critical for nonprofit tribal coalitions as they strive to advocate at the federal, tribal, and state levels to end violent crimes against Indian women.

Continuation of tribal coalition grant funds supports the critical leadership of American Indian and Alaska Native women needed to inform, focus and direct the work across the country at the local, state, tribal and federal levels to end violence against Indian women. Nonprofit tribal coalitions supported by the grant program thus far have reached out to over 400 tribes across the country in fifteen (15) states. In FY2009, OVW funded 23 Tribal Women's Coalitions. Thus far, tribal coalitions have organized seminars/workshops, conferences, and other training venues at the local, state, and tribal levels for all professionals and community members to continue to raise the level of understanding and awareness about violence against Indian women.

1. Rennison, Callie, *Violent Victimization and Race*, Washington DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, March 2001, NCJ 176354, p. 1.

2. Tjaden, Patricia, and Nancy Thoennes, *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence, Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, July 2000, NCJ 181867, p. 25.

Thus far, tribal coalitions have organized seminars/workshops, conferences, and other training venues at the local, state, and tribal levels for all professionals and community members to continue to raise the level of understanding and awareness about violence against Indian women. For examples, with grant funding, there are now open discussions across local, state and tribal jurisdictions regarding sexual assault of Indian women and the coordination that must be developed between forensic examiners and justice personnel to hold offenders accountable.

Tribal coalitions have also provided opportunities for leadership, skills building, and capacity building of Indian women to problem solve within their communities about violence against Indian women and ensure the most effective responses are in place for victims and offenders. For the first time in many tribal communities, there are now services for Indian victims of domestic violence and sexual assault where there were no services previously.

By statute, all applicants must:

- Demonstrate expertise in the area of family violence, including the areas of domestic violence or sexual abuse, as appropriate;
- Ensure that any fees charged to individuals for use of programs and services are based on the income of those individuals, unless otherwise provided by court order;
- Demonstrate that adequate security measures, including adequate facilities, procedures, and personnel capable of preventing violence, are in place for the operation of supervised visitation programs and services or safe visitation exchange; and
- Prescribe standards by which supervised visitation or safe visitation exchange will occur.

Grant funds may be used for, but are not limited to, the following activities:

- Establishing supervised visitation and safe exchange services to meet a demonstrated need;
- Strengthening and enhancing existing program operations;
- Expanding center services;
- Funding innovative “pilot programs”;
- Establishing statewide training and technical assistance projects;
- Increasing center staff;
- Enhancing security; and
- Developing training for staff and volunteers.

Grants to State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program

VAWA 2000 authorized and reauthorized in 2005 OVW to award formula grants to state sexual assault and domestic violence coalitions. The Grants to State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program is intended to provide federal financial assistance to state coalitions to support the coordination of state victim services activities, and collaboration and coordination with federal, state, and local entities engaged in violence against women activities.

Awards are made to each sexual assault coalition, as determined by the Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention under the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 280b et seq.). Awards are made to each domestic violence coalition, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. § 10410 et seq.).

Grant funds may be used for, but are not limited to, the following activities:

Providing technical assistance to member agencies;

Expanding the technological capacity of coalitions and/or member programs;

Developing or enhancing appropriate standards of services for member programs, including culturally appropriate services to underserved populations;

Conducting statewide, regional and/or community-based meetings or workshops for victim advocates, survivors, legal service providers, and criminal justice representatives ;

Bringing local programs together to identify gaps in services and to coordinate activities;

Encouraging the representation of underserved populations in coordination activities, including the provision of scholarship funding to under-served communities to participate in planning meetings, task forces, committees, etc.;

Engaging in activities that promote coalition building at the local and/or state level;

Coordinating federal, state and/or local criminal justice agencies to develop or enhance strategies to address identified problems; and

Complying with Federal regulations and laws, engaging in systems advocacy to effect policy and/or procedural change in order to improve institutional responses to domestic violence and sexual assault.

Nonprofit, nongovernmental state sexual assault and domestic violence coalitions have played a critical role in the implementation of VAWA, serving as a collective voice to end violence against women through collaboration with federal, tribal, state, and local organizations. Sexual assault and domestic violence state coalitions provide direct support to member victim services providers through funding, training and technical assistance, public awareness, and public policy advocacy. Historically, state coalitions have not had adequate support and resources to sustain these much needed efforts, often having to shut down because they don't have funds for staff to carry out the work. OVW funding will allow state coalitions to carry out their work, serve as leaders on ending violence against women at the state and federal levels, and develop plans for sustaining their work into the future

Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Assistance Program - \$41,000,000

The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005) expanded the scope of the Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Assistance Program (Rural Program) to include sexual assault and stalking, and modified the eligibility criteria as well as the statutory purpose areas under which projects must be implemented. The Rural Program recognizes that child, youth and adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking living in rural jurisdictions face unique barriers to receiving assistance and additional challenges rarely encountered in urban areas. The geographic isolation, economic structure, particularly strong social and cultural pressures, and lack of available services in rural jurisdictions significantly compound the problems confronted by those seeking support and services to end the violence in their lives and complicate the ability of the criminal justice system to investigate and prosecute domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking cases. In addition, socio-cultural, economic, and geographic barriers create difficulties for victim service providers and other social services professionals to identify and assist victims of these crimes.

The primary purpose of the Rural Program is to enhance the safety of child, youth and adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by supporting projects uniquely designed to address and prevent these crimes in rural jurisdictions. OVW welcomes applications that propose innovative solutions for achieving this goal. The Rural Program challenges victim advocates, law enforcement officers, pre-trial service personnel, prosecutors, judges and other court personnel, probation and parole officers, and leaders of faith-based and community organizations to collaborate to overcome the problem of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to ensure that victim safety is paramount in providing services to victims and their children.

By statute, funds under the Rural Program may be used for the following purposes:

To identify, assess, and appropriately respond to child, youth and adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in rural communities, by encouraging collaboration among domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking victim service providers; law enforcement agencies; prosecutors; courts; other criminal justice service providers; human and community service providers; educational institutions; and health care providers;

To establish and expand nonprofit, nongovernmental, State, tribal, territorial, and local government victim services in rural communities to child, youth, and adult victims;

To increase the safety and well-being of women and children in rural communities by dealing directly and immediately with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking occurring in rural communities; and creating and implementing strategies to increase awareness and prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

In addition, applicants must use at least one of the following strategies, as listed in 42 U.S.C. § 13971(b), in implementing at least one of the above statutory program purposes:

Implement, expand, and establish cooperative efforts and projects among law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocacy groups, and other related parties to investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

Provide treatment, counseling, advocacy, and other long- and short-term assistance to adult and minor victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in rural communities, including assistance in immigration matters;

Work in cooperation with the community to develop education and prevention strategies directed toward such issues.

The Education and Training to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women with Disabilities Grant Program - \$6,750,000

Approximately 54 million Americans live with a disability, which may be physical, cognitive, psychiatric, or sensory in nature. Research suggests that women with disabilities experience violence and abuse at higher or similar rates than non-disabled women. While the types of abuse experienced are similar for both groups, women with disabilities are unique in that they will experience targeted abuse. For example, that abuser may withhold access to medication or a mobility device, refuse to provide transportation, or touch a woman inappropriately while tending to personal hygiene needs. Such behaviors may be more difficult to detect. As a result, many incidents of abuse experienced by women with disabilities remain undetected and may result in further isolation.

Women with disabilities face unique barriers (physical, programmatic, and attitudinal), which hinder their ability to utilize essential services and report incidents of violence and abuse. Programs may lack informational materials available in alternative formats, or have limited access to interpreter services. In addition, victim service or advocacy staff may not know about disability or about violence against women issues, and inaccessible organizational policies may exist. For example, personal care attendants may not be able to enter a domestic violence shelter due to reasons of confidentiality. In many instances, women with disabilities are unaware of the resources available to them.

Ensuring the safety of women with disabilities who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking is essential. This will require victim service and advocacy programs, disability organizations, the criminal justice system, social services, medical and institutional facilities, and faith and community-based organizations to establish an ongoing, collaborative efforts with the purpose of eliminating the physical, programmatic, and attitudinal barriers that exist. This will ensure that women with disabilities can access the myriad of essential services to ensure victim safety and offender accountability.

Historically, OVW grantees have provided education and technical assistance by training project partners, member organizations, social service agencies, and faith and community-based organizations, and by conducting accessibility audits to evaluate physical, programmatic, and attitudinal accessibility of service agencies. While this work has significantly provided victims with increased safety, barriers to accessing services continue to exist.

The Disabilities Program projects will provide education, consultation, and information to organizations and programs that provide services to individuals with disabilities who are victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault; including, disability-related service organizations, domestic violence programs (including shelters) and sexual assault programs (including rape crisis centers), independent living centers, and faith- and community-based organizations with expertise in serving women with disabilities.

By statute, OVW gives priority to provide education and technical assistance on the following:

- To provide personnel, training, technical assistance, advocacy, intervention, risk reduction and prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault against disabled individuals;
- To conduct outreach activities to ensure that disabled individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault receive appropriate assistance;
- To conduct cross-training for victim service organizations, governmental agencies, and nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations serving individuals with disabilities about risk reduction, intervention, prevention and the nature of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault for disabled individuals;
- To provide technical assistance to assist with modifications to existing policies, protocols, and procedures to ensure equal access to the services, programs, and activities of victim service organizations for disabled individuals;
- To provide training and technical assistance on the requirements of shelters and victim services organizations under Federal antidiscrimination laws, including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973;
- To modify facilities, purchase equipment, and provide personnel so that shelters and victim service organizations can accommodate the needs of disabled individuals;
- To provide advocacy and intervention services for disabled individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault; or
- To develop model programs providing advocacy and intervention services within organizations serving disabled individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Grants to Reduce Violent Crimes Against Women On Campus - \$9,500,000

The mission of the Campus Program is to encourage institutions of higher education to adopt comprehensive, coordinated responses to violent crimes against women on campuses, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Violence against women -- including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking -- is a serious problem on campuses, as it is across the nation. On campuses, however, unique issues arise.

The primary purpose of the Campus Program is to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women on campuses. The Campus Program also aims to strengthen security and investigative strategies to prevent and prosecute violent crimes against women on campuses.

Unlike their counterparts in the larger community, students victimized by other students often face additional challenges in a “closed” campus environment. For example, a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, or sexual assault may continue to live in danger if the perpetrator resides in the same dormitory or attends the same classes. On smaller campuses, a victim may wish to remain anonymous but may find this to be virtually impossible in such an insular environment. Similarly, stalking victims may find it difficult to escape their tormentors because the stalker may have a seemingly “legitimate” reason for remaining in contact with or in proximity to the victim (e.g., studying in the library). The fear and anguish suffered by rape victims may continue if they attend the same classes or live in the same dormitory as their rapists. In other cases, a victim may be harassed by classmates or by a perpetrator’s friends who claim that the victim “asked for it” or “provoked” the crime. Even changing class schedules or living arrangements may not eliminate the threat of encountering the perpetrator on campus.

Survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking from diverse communities frequently confront additional challenges when seeking assistance. Victims who are hearing-impaired may have difficulty finding a sign language interpreter to interpret court proceedings or counseling sessions. International students, or the spouses or partners of international students, may face linguistic or cultural barriers to obtaining services. Likewise, victims from racial, ethnic, or religious minority groups may fear discrimination when they attempt to obtain services.

Historically, many institutions of higher education handled dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through closed administrative procedures or mediation, rather than by assisting victims in initiating criminal proceedings through local law enforcement agencies. The administrative/mediation approach sends an incorrect message to victims, perpetrators, and the entire campus community that violence against women is not criminal behavior.

Many campuses are beginning to address violent crimes against women by developing campus-based coordinated responses that include campus victim services, campus law enforcement, health providers, housing officials, administrators, student leaders, as well as student organizations, and disciplinary boards. To be effective, these responses must be linked to local

criminal justice agencies and service providers, including local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, the courts, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim advocacy and victim services agencies. This coordinated community response is intended to enhance victim safety and assistance as well as hold offenders accountable.

Numerous studies have revealed that sexual assaults, as well as other forms of violence against women, are seriously under-reported generally and particularly on campuses, indicating that the problem is even more acute than the available data suggest. Victims on campus cite a number of reasons for not reporting the violence, including considering the matter to be private, being unaware or uncertain that the violent behavior was in fact criminal, being embarrassed, fearing reprisals, and in some instances, relenting to peer pressure, especially when the perpetrator is a prominent member of the campus community, such as an athlete. Of the multitude of campuses across the country, 149 campuses have received support from this program thus far.

Grant funds must be used for one or more of the following statutory purposes:

To provide personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and other equipment with respect to the increased apprehension, investigation, and adjudication of persons committing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on campus;

To develop and implement campus policies, protocols, and services that more effectively identify and respond to the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to train campus administrators, security personnel, and personnel serving on campus disciplinary or judicial boards on such policies, protocols, and services;

To implement and operate education programs for the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

To develop, enlarge, or strengthen victim services programs on the campuses of institutions involved, including programs providing legal, medical, or psychological counseling, for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to improve delivery of victim assistance on campus. To the extent practicable, such an institution shall collaborate with any entities carrying out nonprofit and other victim services programs, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking victims services in the community in which the institution is located. If appropriate victim services are not available in the community or are not accessible to students, the institution shall, to the extent practicable, provide a victim services program on campus or create a victim services program in collaboration with a community based organization. The institution shall use not less than 20% of the funds made available through the grant for a victim services program provided in accordance with this paragraph;

To create, disseminate, or otherwise provide assistance and information about victims' options on and off campus to bring disciplinary or other legal action, including assistance to victims in immigration matters;

To develop, install, or expand data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking campus security to local law enforcement for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions with respect to the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on campus;

To provide capital improvements (including improved lighting and communications facilities but not including the construction of buildings) on campuses to address the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking; or

To support improved coordination among campus administrators, campus security personnel, and local law enforcement to reduce domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on campus.

Safe Havens: Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Grant Program - \$14,000,000

The mission of the Supervised Visitation Program is to create safe places for visitation with and exchange of children in cases of domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking. Domestic violence offenders often seek custody or visitation in order to monitor victims or punish them for leaving, and frequently continue to abuse or harass victims or children during visitation. Supervised visitation centers, by providing a secure setting and specialized procedures for visitation and exchange, can reduce the opportunity for retributive violence, prevent parental abduction, and safeguard family members. This program provides supervised visitation and exchange and ensures that providers are trained adequately in the dynamics of domestic violence and in appropriate security.

The Safe Havens: Supervised Visitation Program provides an opportunity for communities to support supervised visitation and safe exchange of children, by and between parents, in situations involving domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking. Eligible applicants include States, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments that propose to enter into contracts with public and private nonprofit entities to provide supervised visitation and safe visitation exchanges.

The Supervised Visitation Program provides an opportunity for communities to support the supervised visitation and safe exchange of children, by and between parents, in situations involving domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking. Studies have shown that the risk of violence is often greater for victims of domestic violence and their children after separation from an abusive situation. Even after separation, batterers often use visitation and exchange of children as an opportunity to inflict additional emotional, physical, and/or psychological abuse on victims and their children.

Supervised visitation is an emerging field. Existing centers lack uniform standards, guidelines and protocols for service provision. Although most centers report a high number of referrals for cases involving domestic violence they are ill equipped to provide adequate protection and services for victims of domestic violence and their children. Proper training for all agency personnel involved in custody decisions is necessary to ensure the safety of victims of domestic

violence and their children. Resources for supervised visitation are necessary to ensure that victims and their children are adequately protected during court ordered visitations and exchanges.

The following statutory considerations are taken into account when awarding grants:

The number of families to be served by the proposed visitation programs and services;
The extent to which the proposed supervised visitation program will provide services to traditionally underserved populations;
The extent to which the applicant demonstrates cooperation and collaboration with non-profit, nongovernmental entities in the local community served, including the state or tribal domestic violence coalition, state or tribal sexual assault coalition, faith-and/or community-based shelters, and programs for domestic violence and sexual assault victims; and the extent to which an applicant demonstrates coordination and collaboration with state and local court systems, including mechanisms for communication and referral.

By statute, funds under the Supervised Visitation Program may be used to:

- Provide supervised visitation and safe exchange of children by and between parents in situations involving domestic violence, dating violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking;
- Protect children from the trauma of witnessing domestic or dating violence or experiencing abduction, injury, or death during parent and child visitation exchanges;
- Protect parents or caretakers who are victims of domestic or dating violence from experiencing further violence, abuse, and threats during child visitation exchanges; and
- Protect children from the trauma of experiencing sexual assault or other forms of physical assault or abuse during parent and child visitation and exchanges.

Grant funds may be used for, but are not limited to, the following activities:

- Establishing supervised visitation and safe exchange services to meet a demonstrated need;
- Strengthening existing program operations;
Expanding services at existing centers;
- Establishing statewide training and technical assistance projects;
- Increasing center staff;
- Enhancing security at existing centers; and
- Developing training for center staff and volunteers.

By statute, all applicants for the Supervised Visitation Program must:

Demonstrate expertise in the area of family violence, including the areas of domestic violence or sexual abuse, as appropriate;
Ensure that any fees charged to individuals for use of programs and services are based on the income of those individuals, unless otherwise provided by court order;

Demonstrate that adequate security measures, including adequate facilities, procedures, and personnel capable of preventing violence, are in place for the operation of supervised visitation programs and services or safe visitation exchange; and
Prescribe standards by which supervised visitation or safe visitation exchange will occur.

Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women Later in Life - \$4,250,000

The mission of the Elder Grants Program is to provide or enhance training and services to address elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, involving victims who are 50 years of age or older. Projects funded through this program develop a comprehensive approach to addressing elder abuse by providing training to criminal justice professionals, governmental agency staff and victim assistants to enhance their ability to address elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation in their communities. These projects also provide outreach and services to address the needs of older victims.

Elder abuse is any action against a person who is 50 years of age or older that constitutes the willful infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement, intimidation, or cruel punishment with resulting physical harm, pain, or mental anguish or deprivation by a person, including a caregiver, of goods or services with the intent to cause physical harm, mental anguish, or mental illness.

Elder abuse victims face unique obstacles in getting the help and services that they need. Age or disability may increase the isolation of older individuals. Victims may refrain from seeking help or calling the police due to shame or embarrassment because the abuse was committed by a family member, friend or caregiver. Victims may also be intimidated by threats of being placed in a nursing home. Abuse may be explained away or the abuse may be dismissed by claims that the older person is confused or diminished as an expression of stress associated with caring for an aging individual. Professionals may perceive a victim's injuries as arising from aging, illness, or disability instead of recognizing that the injuries may be attributed to violence in the home. A lack of services designed to meet the needs of older victims may leave them with no community resources to rely upon for assistance. A comprehensive approach to addressing elder abuse should address these barriers and improve systemic responses to older victims.

Older Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking: While domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking affect victims in all age groups, older victims also face additional challenges in accessing services to enhance their safety. Appropriate interventions may be compromised by misconceptions about older individuals. Some may think that domestic violence does not occur or lessens in later life, or that older persons are not victims of dating violence. Myths about sexual assault coupled with a failure to see older individuals as sexual beings can hinder professionals from recognizing indicators of sexual assault when dealing with older victims. Older victims may not be believed if they report

stalking, particularly if the victim has dementia or psychiatric disabilities. An appropriate response to older victims of these crimes must take into account the unique challenges that these victims face.

By statute, eligible entities for this program are States, units of local government; Indian tribal governments or tribal organizations; and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services organizations with demonstrated experience in assisting elderly women or demonstrated experience in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including faith- and community-based organizations.

Projects funded under this Program:

Provide training to criminal justice professionals, governmental agency staff and victim assistants to enhance their ability to address elder abuse, neglect and exploitation in their communities;

Provide cross training opportunities to professionals working with older victims;

Develop or enhance a community coordinated response to elder abuse; and

Provide or enhance services for victims who are 50 years of age or older.

Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Domestic Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault - \$18,000,000

The OVW Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Program (Transitional Housing Assistance Program) focuses on a holistic, victim-centered approach to provide transitional housing services that move individuals into permanent housing. Grants made under this grant program support programs that provide assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who are in need of transitional housing, short-term housing assistance, and related support services.

It is critical that successful transitional housing programs provide a wide range of flexible and optional services that reflect the differences and individual needs of victims and that allow victims to choose the course of action that is best for them. Transitional housing programs may offer individualized services such as counseling, support groups, safety planning, and advocacy services as well as practical services such as licensed child care, employment services, transportation vouchers, telephones, and referrals to other agencies. Trained staff and case managers may also be available to work with clients to help them determine and reach their goals.

By statute, funds under the Transitional Housing Assistance Program may be used for the following purposes:

Programs that provide transitional housing, including funding for the operating expenses of newly developed or existing transitional housing;

Programs that provide short-term housing assistance, including rental or utilities payments assistance and assistance with related expenses such as payment of security deposits and other costs incidental to relocation to transitional housing; and

Programs that provide support services designed to enable individuals who are fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to locate and secure permanent housing and integrate into a community by providing those individuals with services such as transportation, counseling, child care services, case management, employment counseling, and other assistance.

The Sexual Assault Services Program - \$12,000,000

The Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP), created by the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. The SASP encompasses four different funding streams for States and Territories, Tribes, State Sexual Assault Coalitions, Tribal Coalitions, and culturally specific organizations. Overall, the purpose of SASP is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, family and household members of victims, and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault.

The SASP supports efforts to help survivors heal from sexual assault trauma through direct intervention and related assistance from social service organizations such as rape crisis centers through 24-hour sexual assault hotlines, crisis intervention, and medical and criminal justice accompaniment. The SASP will support such services through the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of rape crisis centers and other programs and projects to assist those victimized by sexual assault.

Sexual Assault Services Program Funding Streams:

Formula Grants to States and Territories
Eligible Applicants: states and territories

Grants to State, Territorial, and Tribal Sexual Assault Coalitions
Eligible Applicants: state, territorial, and tribal sexual assault coalitions

Grants to Tribes
Eligible Applicants: Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and nonprofit tribal organizations

Grants to Culturally Specific Programs Eligible Applicants:
Are private nonprofit organizations that focus primarily on culturally specific communities;

Have documented organizational experience in the area of sexual assault intervention or have entered into a partnership with an organization having such expertise;

Have expertise in the development of community-based, linguistically and culturally specific outreach and intervention services relevant for the specific communities to whom assistance would be provided or have the capacity to link to existing services in the community tailored to the needs of culturally specific populations; and

Have an advisory board or steering committee and staffing which is reflective of the targeted culturally specific community.

Services to Advocate for and Respond to Youth Grant Program - \$3,500,000

The Services to Advocate for and Respond to Youth Grant Program, created by the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), funds projects that design (or replicate) and implement programs and services-using established domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking intervention models-to respond to the needs of youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The Services to Advocate for and Respond to Youth Grant Program is designed to support projects that provide direct counseling, advocacy, legal, and mental health services for children and young adults who have experienced domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. OVW-funded projects will include linguistically, culturally, and community relevant services for underserved populations or linkages to existing services in the community tailored to the needs of underserved populations.

Children and Youth Exposed to Violence Grant Program - \$3,000,000

The Children and Youth Exposed to Violence Grant Program, created by the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), funds projects that seek to mitigate the effects of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on children and youth exposed to violence and reduce the risk of future victimization or perpetration of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The program supports projects that provide services for children including direct counseling, advocacy, or mentoring. Projects funded under these grants must include support for the non-abusing parent or the child's caretaker.

The program also provides training and promotes coordination between domestic violence and sexual assault programs and programs that serve children and youth on how to safely and confidentially identify children and families experiencing domestic violence and properly refer them to programs that can provide direct services to the family and children.

The Court Training and Improvements Program (Courts Program) - \$3,000,000

The Courts Program, created by the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), is designed to improve court responses to adult and youth domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. To effectively assess methods and to ensure that implementation of the Courts Program reflects best practices for improving court responses to domestic violence,

dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, beginning in FY 2009, OVW will hold a series of discussions to solicit feedback on proven techniques and examine what courts need. Applicants who receive grants through the Court Training and Improvements Program will also benefit from expert guidance and necessary technical and substantive support.

OVW funds will enable courts and court-based or court-related programs to develop or enhance court infrastructure; community-based initiatives within the court system; offender management, monitoring, and accountability programs; safe and confidential information-storage and -sharing databases within and between court systems; education and outreach programs; and other projects likely to improve court responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Funds may also support a national judicial education curriculum, as well as a curriculum for tribal court judges.

The Courts Program will fund projects that improve internal civil and criminal court functions, responses, practices, and procedures and provide education for court-based and -related personnel on issues relating to victims' needs, including safety, security, privacy, confidentiality, and economic independence, as well as information about perpetrator behavior and best practices for holding perpetrators accountable. The Courts Program is currently under development.

Grants to Enhance Culturally and Linguistically Specific Services for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking (Culturally and Linguistically Specific Services Program)

Grants to Enhance Culturally and Linguistically Specific Services for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking (Culturally and Linguistically Specific Services Program), created by the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), funds projects that promote the maintenance and replication of existing successful domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking community-based programs providing culturally and linguistically specific services and other resources. The program also supports the development of innovative culturally and linguistically specific strategies and projects to enhance access to services and resources for victims of violence against women.

OVW-funded projects include those that increase a community's capacity to provide culturally and linguistically specific resources and support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; strengthen criminal justice interventions by providing training for law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, and correctional facilities on culturally and linguistically specific responses to crimes of violence against women; and enhance traditional victims services through the leadership of culturally and linguistically specific programs.

The Culturally and Linguistically Specific Services Program also supports projects that provide culturally and linguistically specific services for children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and that offer culturally and linguistically specific resources and services that address safety, economic justice, housing, and workplace needs of victims.

The Culturally and Linguistically Specific Services Program is funded through five percent of the appropriated amount for each of the following VAWA grant programs: Legal Assistance for Victims; Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Assistance; Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women in Later Life; Education, Training, and Enhanced Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women with Disabilities; and the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program. These funds will have been distributed for the first time in Fiscal Year 2009.

Eligible applicants include:

Community-based programs whose primary purpose is providing culturally and linguistically specific services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and

Community-based programs whose primary purpose is providing culturally and linguistically specific services that partner with a program having demonstrated expertise in serving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Grants to Engage Men and Youth in Preventing Violence - \$3,000,000

In fiscal year 2009, this discretionary grant program is designed to develop or enhance programs to engage men and youth in preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by helping them develop mutually respectful, nonviolent relationships. These programs (1) include information on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or child sexual abuse; how they affect children and youth; and safety strategies; or (2) create public education campaigns and community organizing to encourage men and boys to prevent violence against women and girls.

Eligible entities under the first purpose are nonprofit, nongovernmental domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking victim service providers or coalitions; community-based services organizations with demonstrated expertise in addressing the needs and concerns of youth; a state, territorial, tribal, or local governments partnered with an organization described above; or a program providing culturally specific services.

Eligible entities under the second purpose are nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations or coalitions with a documented history of creating and administering effective public education campaigns addressing the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

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PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women and Related Victim Services Program

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: 3.1 - Improve the crime fighting and criminal justice system capabilities of state, tribal, and local governments.

WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2008		FY 2008		FY 2009 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2010 Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
Number of applications received			1500		1551		1500				1515
Number of grants and cooperative agreements managed			1480		5279		7240				7313
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2008		FY 2008		FY 2009 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2010 Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	All OVW grants	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Performance Measure	The number of grant funded multi-disciplinary train		7450		13597		10859				11185
Efficiency Measure	Ratio of M&A to OVW program dollars		3%		3.38%		4%				4%
OUTCOME	Number of communities with improved capacity		3350		4248*		3798				3912

Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations: See notes on the following page.

Notes:

* The discretionary portion of this data is clean however the STOP formula grant program portion is still in the data cleaning process. This note applies to the outcome measure “Number of communities with improved capacity for a coordinated community response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.”

Explanations for Targets Not Met in FY 2008:

The efficiency measure “Ratio of M & A to OVW program dollars”: OVW has increased this percentage to 4% as of FY2009 to incorporate normal office operating costs like cost of living increases, rent increases, travel costs, and new staff for new programs.

WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2008		FY 2008		FY 2009 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2010 Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		57							[]		
			400,000	46	400000		\$65 415000			\$65	415000
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2008		FY 2008		FY 2009 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2010 Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	All OVV grants	57	400000	46	400000	65	415000		[]	65	415000
Performance Measure	Number of people trained		123256		292117		213635				220045
Efficiency Measure	Application processing time		137		137		149				148
OUTCOME	Percent of victims requesting services w ho recei		96.20%		97%*		96.30%				96.40%
Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations: <i>Use this section to discuss data terms, data sources, how the information is collected, how the information is verified, and data limitations to include how well the indicator measures performance in this area.</i>											

Notes:

* The discretionary portion of this data is clean however the STOP formula grant program portion is still in the data cleaning process. This note applies to the outcome measure “Percent of victims requesting services who received them.”

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit:

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Performance Measure	Formula Grants: Number of victims receiving requested services*	NA	NA	NA	NA	1790000	627299	634341	NA	547242	NA	NA
Performance Measure	Number of people trained (by profession)*	NA	NA	NA	NA	578937	303306	296732	NA	274557	NA	NA
Performance Measure	Number of advocates (FTE) funded*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1093	1632	NA	1810	NA	NA
Performance Measure	Discretionary Grants: Number of victims receiving requested services*	NA	NA	NA	NA	213522	225333	238076	NA	226721	NA	NA
Performance Measure	Number of people trained (by profession)*	NA	NA	NA	NA	208608	188815	229515	NA	1164567		NA
Performance Measure	Number of protection orders issued*	NA	NA	NA	NA	425479	520429	502386	NA	905425	NA	NA
Performance Measure	Number of policies developed/revised*	NA	NA	NA	NA	4965	4991	6730	NA	7397	NA	NA
Outcome Measure	Number of communities with improved CCR	NA	NA	NA	NA	3250	3605	5371	3350	4248**	3798	3912
Performance Measure	The number of grant funded multi-disciplinary training events that have occurred.	NA	NA	NA	NA	7488	10242	12108	7450	13597	10859	11185
Outcome Measure	Percent of victims requesting services who received them.	NA	NA	NA	NA	95.60%	95.60%	96.20%	96.20%	97%**	96.30%	96.40%
Efficiency Measure	Ratio of M&A budget to OVW program dollars	NA	NA	NA	NA	3%	3%	3%	3%	3.38%	4%	4%
Performance Measure	Number of people trained (all Programs)	NA	NA	NA	NA	127475	205430	229515	123256	292117	213635	220045
Efficiency Measure	Application processing time	NA	NA	NA	NA	139 days	137 days	180 days	137 days	137 days	149 days	148 days

Notes:

* These measures were eliminated as a result of a prior OVW program assessment. Therefore, there are no targets in FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010 for these measures.

** The discretionary portion of this data is clean however the STOP formula grant program portion is still in the data cleaning process. This note applies to the outcome measures “Percent of victims requesting services who received them” and “Number of communities with improved capacity for a coordinated community response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

We know these funds are making a difference because OVW has undertaken a significant effort to implement a system for measuring the effectiveness of projects supported by VAWA grant monies. For example, in the six-month reporting period from July to December 2007, our discretionary program grantees reported that:

- * More than 108,000 victims were served¹;
- * Nearly 181,000 services were provided to victims²;
- * Over 148,000 individuals were trained, including law enforcement officers, victim advocates, health professionals, court-based staff, and faith-based staff³;
- * 554,304 protection orders were granted in jurisdictions that receive funds from OVW's programs.

These figures do not even include the activities of recipients of funding awarded by States through our STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program. A preliminary review of data from these subgrantees for calendar year 2006 reveals that:

- * More than 535,000 victims were served;
- * Nearly 1,235,000 services were provided to victims;
- * Over 265,000 individuals were trained, including law enforcement officers, victim advocates, health professionals, court-based staff, and faith-based staff; and
- * Close to 5,200 individuals were arrested for violation of protection orders.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

OVW contributes to the Department's Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People. Within this Goal, OVW specifically addresses the Department's Strategic Objective 2.1: Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime.

OVW has implemented three strategies that are intended to effectively meet the issues of ending violence against women and provide substantial outcomes. These three strategies are: enhancing collaboration, measuring effectiveness, and maintaining a sustainability focus.

Enhancing Collaboration: The spirit of VAWA is what has been termed the "coordinated community response." That is, in order to be effective in responding to intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or stalking, a community needs to work together, each member doing his or her job knowing of and depending on the strengths of the other community members. Law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and victim advocates cannot respond appropriately to violence

¹ This does not include 3,225 families who were fully and partially served by Safe Havens grantees.

² This does not include 55,093 victim services provided by LAV grantees and 21,887 support services and housing assistance provided by Transitional Housing grantees.

³ This number includes training numbers (887) in the minimum requirements section of CAMPUS.

against women without one another's support, as well as the support of the community. By working together, a system can be created to keep victims safe and hold offenders accountable. OVW has instituted this philosophy at all levels of its work.

Applicants for federal grant funding need to demonstrate in their proposals how their communities will establish a coordinated community response. Moreover, community partners must sign a memorandum of understanding outlining how the coordinated community response will operate. OVW takes an active role in ensuring an enhanced collaboration within DOJ. OVW program specialists are responsible for monitoring the grant recipients and working closely with the grantee and with components within the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), such as the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), as they may be working with the same grantees or on similar issues. Additionally, OVW works directly with other DOJ components including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) to ensure coordination across DOJ.

Additionally, OVW works directly with other DOJ components in the Federal Network Addressing Violence Against Women. Inspired by federally funded advocates, practitioners, and researchers who have over the years requested a coordinated, well-planned federal vision on how to end violence against women, HHS' Office on Women's Health (OWH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) met with DOJ's OVW, National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP), and Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in June 2005 to explore ways to better communicate and collaborate. Staff and leadership shared their agency's goals, objectives, and activities and began to discuss opportunities to collaborate on initiatives addressing violence against women. Support and enhance the research and programmatic efforts of federal agencies addressing violence against women. Some of the broader goals include: Promoting a holistic, comprehensive approach to collaboration among federal agencies that allows for agency efforts to complement one another, Identifying and promoting ways of coordinating efforts with shared grantees and partners, and Aligning our agencies' voices and visions to promote awareness of the problem of violence against women and ways to end it.

OVW also participates interagency meetings OVW also participates in the Federal Interagency Leadership Council on Violence Against Women. There are representatives from the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, Department of Education, Department of Veteran's Affairs, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of the Interior, and the Department of Defense. Issues addressed include: custody issues for domestic violence victims, children exposed to violence, sexual assault in Indian Country, teen dating violence, human trafficking, victim assistance for refugees and the immigrant population, violence against women and HIV communities, military reporting – restricted vs. unrestricted, violence against women in later life, and violence against women with disabilities.

Measuring Effectiveness: Over the past eight years, OVW has undertaken a significant effort to implement a system for measuring the effectiveness of projects supported by VAWA grant monies. To assist in this work, OVW entered into a cooperative agreement with the University of Southern Maine, Muskie School of Public Service, Institute for Child and Family Policy

(Muskie School). This cooperative agreement with the Muskie School facilitated the development of tools for grantee self-reporting, the analysis of grantee data, and the drafting of reports to Congress. As a result, OVW and the Muskie School developed progress reporting forms that gather information from OVW's grantees. Summary data is available on the Measuring Effectiveness website (www.muskie.usm.maine.edu/vawamci).

Maintaining a Sustainability Focus: OVW has employed several procedures to improve the sustainability of community programs beyond Federal funding:

- Each applicant for competitive funding must develop a sustainability plan as part of their grant application. This plan is worth 5% of their total score.
- All grant awards have been extended from a 12- or 18-month to a 24-month period or longer.
- Several OVW discretionary grant programs have implemented awards which give applicants the option of receiving funds for a limited number of years at decreasing funding levels for each award, thereby encouraging sustainability planning.
- All technical assistance providers are instructed to emphasize the principal of the coordinated community response when working with grantees. The chances of attaining sustainable programs are improved with increased collaboration and coordination.

The following statutory considerations are taken into account when awarding grants:

- The number of families to be served by the proposed visitation programs and services;
- The extent to which the proposed supervised visitation program will provide services to traditionally underserved populations;
- The extent to which the applicant demonstrates cooperation and collaboration with non-profit, nongovernmental entities in the local community served, including the state or tribal domestic violence coalition, state or tribal sexual assault coalition, faith-and/or community-based shelters, and programs for domestic violence and sexual assault victims; and
- The extent to which an applicant demonstrates coordination and collaboration with state and local court systems, including mechanisms for communication and referral.

c. Results of Program Assessment Reviews

OMB and OVW conducted a program assessment process during FY 2006. Below is a brief summary of the findings:

The programs are generally well-managed and largely achieve the goal of improving the nation's response to domestic violence and sexual assault crimes. In 2005, 3,250 communities achieved an improved capacity for a coordinated community response to address violent crimes against women with the help of these grant programs.

The program has met or exceeded recent performance targets, including increasing training on domestic violence and sexual assault issues, but needs to set more challenging targets to support continuous improvement in the results achieved by grantees.

Independent and comprehensive evaluations would help demonstrate the impact of the programs.

To address these findings, OVW developed three improvement plans. The first improvement plan required that OVW set more ambitious goals for program performance to ensure continuous improvement in program results. OVW has implemented and completed this plan by: 1) We have incorporated performance data into our biennial Measuring Effectiveness Reports to Congress (both 2006 and 2008). 2) We are working to make sure data is reviewed by senior management as well as JMD Budget staff and the Planning and Performance Group to set educated and ambitious goals for performance measures. Progress is assessed, gaps in performance are identified, corrective actions are taken if necessary, and goals are monitored to ensure that they are ambitious enough to demand continuous improvement. 3) Letters, emails and other correspondence are now periodically sent to grantees emphasizing the importance of timely and accurate reporting. 4) We developed a new grant monitoring tool to enhance accountability for performance and monitoring oversight. This new tool streamlines the grantee assessment process to support grant managers in the quality and consistency of effective monitoring. Grant managers are able to maintain an audit trail of all assessment activity for each grantee. Lastly, the tool utilizes a point system that addresses risk factors to determine the level of monitoring needed for each grant award.

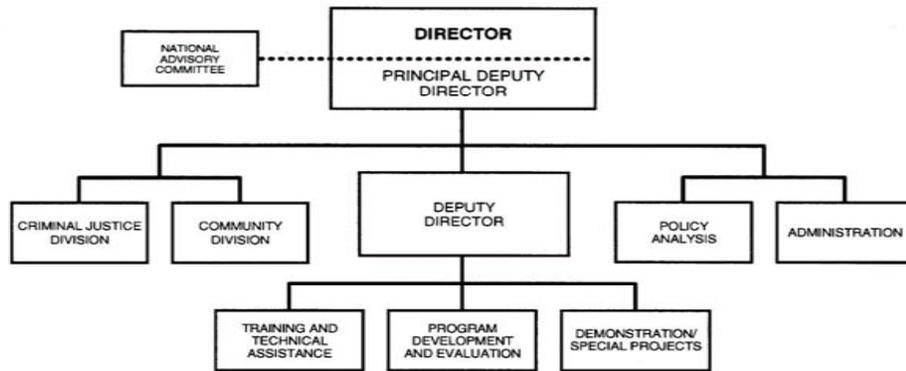
The second improvement plan required that OVW include performance information in budget submissions to better link resources requested to program performance goals. Starting with the FY 2008 President's Budget submission, OVW has incorporated performance measures in all of our budget submissions as well as included other performance information such as the Decision Unit Justification section, along with Performance Tables and subsequent discussions under Performance, Resources, and Strategies.

The third improvement plan requires that OVW develop a comprehensive evaluation plan for the Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women and Related Victim Services Program to obtain better information on the programs' impacts. OVW has already discussed the development of an evaluation with experts from Council for Excellence in Government's Evidence-Based Policy Coalition. Based on the Coalition's advice, OVW has identified existing evidence-based research that demonstrates the value of the coordinated community response that OVW utilizes. The Council, with OMB's concurrence, has advocated that such research can help identify strategies that are evidence-based and work.

V. EXHIBITS - GRANTS

A: Organizational Chart

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Approved by: John Ashcroft Date: 7/15/03
JOHN D. ASHCROFT
Attorney General

B: Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
Office on Violence Against Women
Grant Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2008 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)	65	57	385,300
2009 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)			415,000
Transfer to Office of Justice Programs			(27,880)
2009 Supplementals - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)			225,000
Total 2009 Enacted (with Rescissions and Supplementals)	0	0	612,120
Technical Adjustments			
Restoration of 2009 transfer to Office of Justice Programs			27,880
Non-recurrence of 2009 Supplemental			(225,000)
Adjustments to Base			
Decreases:			
Subtotal Decreases	0	0	0
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	0
Total Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	(197,120)
2010 Current Services	0	0	415,000
Program Changes			
Offsets			
Grants for televised testimony	0	0	(1,000)
Subtotal Offsets	0	0	(1,000)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(1,000)
2010 Total Request	0	0	\$414,000
2009 - 2010 Total Change	0	0	(1,000)

Summary of Requirements
Office on Violence Against Women
Grant Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

Estimates by budget activity	2008 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			2009 Enacted with Supplemental			2010 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			2010 Current Services			2010 Increases			2010 Offsets			2010 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women	65	57					0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0
STOP			\$183,800			\$190,000						\$190,000									\$190,000
Transitional Housing			[17,390]			[18,000]						[18,000]									[18,000]
NIJ Research & Development			[1,880]			[1,880]						[1,880]									[3,000]
Safe Start Program			[0]			[0]						[0]									[10,000]
Arrest			59,220			60,000						60,000									60,000
Sexual Assault Svcs			9,400			12,000						12,000									12,000
Rural			40,420			41,000						41,000									41,000
Youth Advocacy			2,820			3,500						3,500									3,500
Children & Youth Exposed			2,820			3,000						3,000									3,000
Court Training & Improvements			2,820			3,000						3,000									3,000
Campus			9,400			9,500						9,500									9,500
Legal Assistance to Victims (LAV)			36,660			37,000						37,000									37,000
Elder			4,230			4,250						4,250									4,250
Safe Havens			13,630			14,000						14,000									14,000
Disabilities			6,580			6,750						6,750									6,750
Engaging Men & Youth			2,820			3,000						3,000									3,000
Indian Women - Tracking			940			1,000						1,000									1,000
National Resource Center			940			1,000						1,000									1,000
OJP Administered												0									0
Indian Women - Analysis & Research			940			1,000						1,000									1,000
Local Demonstration Training			3,290			3,500						3,500									3,500
Court Appointed Special Advocate			13,160			15,000						15,000									15,000
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Pers			2,350			2,500						2,500									2,500
Stalking & Domestic Violence			2,820			3,000						3,000									3,000
Televised Testimony			940			1,000						1,000									(1,000)
Transfer to Office of Justice Programs						(27,880)			27,880			0									0
Recovery Act						225,000			(225,000)			0									0
Rescission			(14,700)									0									0
Total	65	57	\$385,300			\$612,120	0	0	(\$197,120)			\$415,000	0	0	\$0	0	0	(\$1,000)			\$414,000
Reimbursable FTE												0									0
Total FTE		57			0			0			0			0			0				0
Other FTE:																					
LEAP																					
Overtime																					
Total Comp. FTE		57			0			0			0			0			0				0

C: Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit

FY 2010 Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit

Office on Violence Against Women

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Decision Unit	Grants for televised testimony				Total Offsets
		Pos.	Agt./Atty.	FTE	Amount	
Grants for televised testimony		0	0	0	(1,000)	(1,000)
Total Offsets		0	0	0	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)

D: Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective
Office on Violence Against Women
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2008 Enacted		2009 Enacted with Supplemental		2010 Current Services		2010				2010 Request	
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Increases		Offsets		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s
							Direct Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s		
Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur											0	0
1.2 Strengthen partnerships to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist incidents											0	0
1.3 Prosecute those who have committed, or intend to commit, terrorist acts in the United States											0	0
1.4 Combat espionage against the United States											0	0
Subtotal, Goal 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People												
2.1 Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime	57	385,300		612,120	415,000				(1,000)	0	414,000	
2.2 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime										0	0	
2.3 Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children										0	0	
2.4 Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs										0	0	
2.5 Combat public and corporate corruption, fraud, economic crime, and cybercrime										0	0	
2.6 Uphold the civil and Constitutional rights of all Americans										0	0	
2.7 Vigorously enforce and represent the interests of the United States in all matters over which the Department has jurisdiction										0	0	
2.8 Protect the integrity and ensure the effective operation of the Nation's bankruptcy system										0	0	
Subtotal, Goal 2	57	385,300		612,120	0	415,000	0	0	0	(1,000)	0	414,000
Goal 3: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice												
3.1 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings, and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement											0	0
3.2 Ensure the apprehension of fugitives from justice											0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of detained persons awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the Federal Prison System											0	0
3.4 Provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards											0	0
3.5 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process											0	0
3.6 Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of State and local justice systems											0	0
3.7 Uphold the rights and improve services to America's crime victims											0	0
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	57	\$385,300		\$612,120	0	\$415,000	0	\$0	0	(\$1,000)	0	\$414,000

E. Justification for Base Adjustments

Justification for Base Adjustments Office on Violence Against Women

Increases

2010 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 2.0 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2010 (This percentage is likely to change as the budget formulation process progresses.) This increase includes locality pay adjustments as well as the general pay raise. The amount requested, \$283,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$ 213,000 for pay and \$70,000 for benefits).

Annualization of 2009 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2009 pay increase of 3.9 percent included in the 2009 President's Budget. The amount requested \$53, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$ 40 for pay and \$13 for benefits).

Annualization of additional positions approved in 2008 and 2009. This provides for the annualization of 8 additional positions appropriated in 2008. Annualization of new positions extends to 3 years to provide for entry level funding in the first year with a 2-year progression to the journeyman level. For 2008 increases, this request includes an increase of \$177,000 for full-year payroll costs associated with these additional positions. For 2009, this request includes a decrease of \$_____ for one-time items associated with the increased positions, and an increase of \$_____ for full-year costs associated with these additional positions, for a net increase of \$_____.

	2008 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2010 (\$000)	2009 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2010 (\$000)
Annual salary rate of 8 new positions		126		
Less lapse (50 %)				
Net Compensation	0	126	0	0
Associated employee benefits		35		
Travel		9		
Transportation of Things		7		
Communications/Utilities				
Printing/Reproduction				
Other Contractual Services:				
25.2 Other Services				
25.3 Purchase of Goods and Services from Government Accts.				
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities				
25.6 Medical Care				
Supplies and Materials				
Equipment				
TOTAL COSTS SUBJECT TO ANNUALIZATION	0	177	0	0

Retirement. Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$5,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.

Health Insurance: Effective January 2008, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 11.2 percent. Applied against the 2009 estimate of \$269,000, the additional amount required is \$30,000.

General Services Administration (GSA) Rent. GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$195,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective in FY 2010 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provided data on the rate increases.

Moves (Lease Expirations). GSA requires all agencies to pay relocation costs associated with lease expirations. This request provides for the costs associated with new office relocations caused by the expiration of leases in FY 2010. Funding of \$1,018,000.

Security Investigations: The \$4,000 increase reflects payments to the Office of Personnel Management for security reinvestigations for employees requiring security clearances.

Government Printing Office (GPO): GOP provides an estimated rate increase of 4%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2009 estimate of \$94,000 to arrive at an increase of \$2,000.

WCF Rate Increases. Components in the DC metropolitan area use and rely on the Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) for support services including telecommunications services, computer services, finance services, as well as internet services. The WCF continues to invest in the infrastructure supporting the telecommunications services, computer services, internet services. Concurrently, several security initiatives are being implemented and additional resources are being directed to financial management in an effort to maintain a clean audit status. Funding of \$9,000 is required for this account.

Decreases

DHS Security Charges. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will continue to charge Basic Security and Building Specific Security. However, we expect a decrease of \$68,000 in costs, as estimated by DHS.

F: Crosswalk of 2008 Availability

Crosswalk of 2008 Availability
Office on Violence Against Women
Grant Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2008 Enacted Without Rescissions			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2008 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women	65	57												39,268	65	57	39,268	
STOP			183,800												0	0	183,800	
Transitional Housing			[17,390]												0	0	[17,390]	
NIJ Research and Development			[1,880]												0	0	[1,880]	
Arrest			59,220												0	0	59,220	
Sexual Assault Services			9,400												0	0	9,400	
Rural			40,420												0	0	40,420	
Youth Advocacy			2,820												0	0	2,820	
Children and Youth Exposed			2,820												0	0	2,820	
Court Training & Improvements			2,820												0	0	2,820	
Campus			9,400												0	0	9,400	
Legal Assistance to Victims (LAV)			36,660												0	0	36,660	
Elder			4,230												0	0	4,230	
Safe Havens			13,630												0	0	13,630	
Disabilities			6,580												0	0	6,580	
Engaging Men & Youth			2,820												0	0	2,820	
Indian Women - Tracking			940												0	0	940	
National Resource Center			940												0	0	940	
OJP Administered															0	0	0	
Indian Women - Analysis and Research			940												0	0	940	
Local Demonstration Training			3,290												0	0	3,290	
Court Appointed Special Advocate			13,160												0	0	13,160	
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel			2,350												0	0	2,350	
Stalking and Domestic Violence			2,820												0	0	2,820	
Televised Testimony			940												0	0	940	
Rescission						(14,700)									0	0	(14,700)	
TOTAL	65	57	\$400,000	0	0	(\$14,700)	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$39,268	65	57	\$424,568
Reimbursable FTE																	0	
Total FTE		57			0			0			0			0			57	
Other FTE																		
LEAP																	0	
Overtime																	0	
Total Compensable FTE		57			0			0			0			0			57	

Enacted Rescissions. Funds rescinded as required by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161)

Unobligated Balances. OVW brought forward \$24,460,268 from FY 2007. In addition OVW recovered \$14,807,844 from prior year appropriations.

G: Crosswalk of 2009 Availability

Crosswalk of 2009 Availability
Office on Violence Against Women
Grant Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2009 Enacted			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2009 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women	65	65											58,314		65	65	58,314	
STOP			190,000												0	0	190,000	
Transitional Housing			[18,000]												0	0	[18,000]	
NIJ Research & Development			[1,880]												0	0	[1,880]	
Arrest			60,000												0	0	60,000	
Sexual Assault Services			12,000												0	0	12,000	
Rural			41,000												0	0	41,000	
Youth Advocacy			3,500												0	0	3,500	
Children and Youth Exposed			3,000												0	0	3,000	
Court Training & Improvements			3,000												0	0	3,000	
Campus			9,500												0	0	9,500	
Legal Assistance to Victims			37,000												0	0	37,000	
Elder			4,250												0	0	4,250	
Safe Havens			14,000												0	0	14,000	
Disabilities			6,750												0	0	6,750	
Engaging Men & Youth			3,000												0	0	3,000	
Indian Women - Tracking			1,000												0	0	1,000	
National Resource Center			1,000												0	0	1,000	
OJP Administered															0	0	0	
Indian Women - Analysis and Research			1,000												0	0	1,000	
Local Demonstration Training			3,500												0	0	3,500	
Court Appointed Special Advocate			15,000												0	0	15,000	
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel			2,500												0	0	2,500	
Stalking & Domestic Violence			3,000												0	0	3,000	
Televised Testimony			1,000												0	0	1,000	
Transfer to Office of Justice Programs											(27,880)				0	0	-27,880	
Recovery Act									225,000						0	0	225,000	
Decision Unit 3															0	0	0	
Decision Unit 4															0	0	0	
TOTAL	65	65	415,000	0	0	0	0	0	225,000	0	0	(27,880)	0	0	58,314	65	65	\$670,434
Reimbursable FTE																		0
Total FTE		65			0			0			0			0				65
Other FTE																		0
LEAP																		0
Overtime																		0
Total Compensable FTE		65			0			0			0			0				65

Transfers. The amount reflects the transfer of funds from OVW to the Office of Justice Programs to support OVW programs administered by OJP in the amount of \$27,880,000.

Unobligated Balances. OVW brought forward \$53,314,356 from FY 2008. In addition OVW estimates \$5,000,000 in recoveries.

I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category
Office on Violence Against Women
Salaries and Expense

Category	2008 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		2009 Enacted		2010 Request					
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Pr. Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable
Intelligence Series (132)								0	0	
Personnel Management (200-299)								0	0	
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	53							0	0	
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	5							0	0	
Attorneys (905)	4							0	0	
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)								0	0	
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	3							0	0	
Business & Industry (1100-1199)								0	0	
Library (1400-1499)								0	0	
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)								0	0	
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)								0	0	
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)								0	0	
Supply Services (2000-2099)								0	0	
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)								0	0	
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)								0	0	
Security Specialists (080)								0	0	
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)								0	0	
Total	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	65							0	0	
U.S. Field								0	0	
Foreign Field								0	0	
Total	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

J: Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes Office on Violence Against Women

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	Grants for televised testimony		Program Changes	
	Offset		Pos.	Amount
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		(1,000)	0	(1,000)
Total, 2010 program changes requested	0	(\$1,000)	0	(\$1,000)

K: Summary of Requirements by Grade

Summary of Requirements by Grade

Office on Violence Against Women

Grant Program

Grades and Salary Ranges	2008 Enacted w/Rescissions and		2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
SES, \$111,676 - \$168,000	2						0	
GS-15, \$110,363 - 143,471	12						0	
GS-14, \$93,822 - 121,967	12						0	
GS-13, \$79,397 - 103,220	10						0	
GS-12, \$66,767 - 86,801	18						0	
GS-11, \$55,706 - 72,421	9						0	
GS-10, 50,703 - 65,912							0	
GS-9, \$46,041 - 59,852	1						0	
GS-8, 41,686 - 54,194							0	
GS-7, \$37,640 - 48,933	1						0	
GS-6, \$33,872 - 44,032							0	
GS-5, \$30,386 - 39,501							0	
GS-4, \$27,159 - 35,303							0	
GS-3, \$24,194 - 31,451							0	
GS-2, \$22,174 - 27,901							0	
GS-1, \$19,722 - 24,664							0	
Total, appropriated positions	65		0		0		0	
Average SES Salary		136,000.00		\$140,216		\$143,301		
Average GS Salary		91,317.00		\$0		\$0		
Average GS Grade		12.84						

L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office on Violence Against Women

Grants Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2008 Actuals		2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	53	3,536					0	0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	4	531			0	0	0	0
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>							0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>							0	0
11.8 Special personal services payments		3					0	0
Total	57	4,153	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		1,102						0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		534						0
22.0 Transportation of things		587						0
23.1 GSA rent		669						0
23.2 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking		35						0
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		553						0
24.0 Printing and reproduction		22						0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		1,862						0
25.2 Other services		2,320		1,000		1,000		0
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts (Antennas, DHS Sec. Etc..)		28,824		1,055		1,055		0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		101						0
25.5 Research and development contracts								0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		6						0
26.0 Supplies and materials		128						0
31.0 Equipment		218						0
41.0 Grants		330,140		668,379		411,945		
Total obligations		\$371,254		\$670,434		\$414,000		\$0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(24,460)		(53,314)		0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		53,314		0				
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(14,808)		(5,000)				
Total DIRECT requirements		385,300		612,120		414,000		
Reimbursable FTE:								
Full-time permanent							0	0
23.1 GSA rent (Reimbursable)								0
25.3 DHS Security (Reimbursable)								0

M. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Office on Violence Against Women Status of Current OVW Reports to Congress

Biennial Report on the Effectiveness of all VAWA Programs

Under 42 U.S.C. 3789p, the Effectiveness Reports are due October 30 of even-numbered years.

Biennial Report on the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants

As of the second reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA 2005) this report was changed from annual to biennial to be due no later than one month after the end of each even-numbered fiscal year.

Annual Report on Campus Program

This report is due no later than 180 days after the end of the fiscal year for which grants were awarded.

Biennial Stalking Report

As of the second reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA 2005) this report was changed from annual to biennial to be due on the anniversary date of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 enactment.

Other Congressionally Requested Reports

Report on Effects of Parental Kidnapping

This one-time report was mandated by section 1303 of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (VAWA 2000)

Report on State Laws Regarding Insurance Discrimination Against Victims of Violence Against Women

This one-time report was mandated by section 1206 of VAWA 2000

Report on Workplace Effects from Violence Against Women

This one-time report was mandated by section 1207 of VAWA 2000

Biennial Safe Havens for Children Pilot Program Report

The first Safe Havens report was due on September 30, 2003. The second Safe Havens report was due on March 30, 2005. The third Safe Havens Report became a chapter of the biennial Measuring Effectiveness Report

Annual Transitional Housing Program Report

Section 40299(f) of the PROTECT Act (codified at 42 U.S.C. 13975(f)) required the Attorney General to report annually to Congress regarding the Transitional Housing program. The PROTECT Act did not specify a due date for the first Transitional Housing report, but funds for the program were first appropriated in FY 2004 and the first awards were announced in September, 2005. On March 2, 2006, the Department submitted a report to Congress regarding implementation of the new grant program and the development of grantee reporting tools that will provide data for future reports. Due to changes in VAWA 2005, the Transitional Housing report is due on October 30 of even-numbered years and is now incorporated as a chapter within the Measuring Effectiveness Report.

OVW Evaluations

Each year OVW provides funding to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for research and evaluation of violence against women. NIJ's Violence Against Women Research and Evaluation Program promotes the safety of women and family members, and strives to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system's response to these crimes. Toward that end, NIJ provides grants to researchers to study the causes and correlations of violence against women. In addition, it creates partnerships with federal agencies to promote collaborative research, conduct field tests to test new approaches to combating violence against women and evaluate the effectiveness of those initiatives.

Initiated in late 1998, the NIJ Violence Against Women Research and Evaluation Program has supported a variety of basic research studies to improve our identification and understanding of the violence against women problems. The program is now becoming more focused on specific issues, such as supervised visitation, batterer intervention, sexual violence, understanding violence against women in specific populations, and discovering what interventions work in the justice system.

Office on Violence Against Women (OVW):

Management and Administration Analysis	FY 2008					FY 2009					FY 2010				
	POS	FTE	Program	Admin	Total	POS	FTE	Program	Admin	Total	POS	FTE	Program	Admin	Total
Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women and															
Related Victim Services Program - (Total FTE)	65	57				65	65				65	65			
Grants to Combat Violence Against Women (STOP)		22	177,604	6,196	183,800		22	190,000	6,838	196,838		22	190,000	7,672	197,672
Research and Eval. Violence Against Women (NIJ)			[1,880]		[1,880]			[1,880]		[1,880]			[3,000]		[3,000]
Transitional Housing		4	[17,390]		[17,390]		4	[18,000]		[18,000]		4	[18,000]		[18,000]
Safe Start Program			0	0	0			0	0	0			[10,000]		[10,000]
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention		1	2,725	95	2,820		1	3,000	108	3,108		1	3,000	121	3,121
Grants to Assist Children and Youth Exposed to Violence		1	2,725	95	2,820		1	3,000	108	3,108		1	3,000	121	3,121
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses			908	32	940			1,000	36	1,036			1,000	40	1,040
Services to Advocate and Respond to Youth		1	2,725	95	2,820		1	3,500	126	3,626		1	3,500	141	3,641
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies		5	57,224	1,996	59,220		5	60,000	2,159	62,159		5	60,000	2,423	62,423
Rural Dom. Violence & Child Abuse Enforcement Asst.		3	39,057	1,363	40,420		3	41,000	1,476	42,476		3	41,000	1,656	42,656
Legal Assistance Program		5	35,424	1,236	36,660		5	37,000	1,332	38,332		5	37,000	1,494	38,494
Safe Haven Program		1	13,171	459	13,630		1	14,000	504	14,504		1	14,000	565	14,565
Campus Violence		1	9,083	317	9,400		1	9,500	342	9,842		1	9,500	384	9,884
Disabilities Program		1	6,358	222	6,580		1	6,750	243	6,993		1	6,750	273	7,023
Elder Program		1	4,087	143	4,230		1	4,250	153	4,403		1	4,250	172	4,422
Sexual Assault		2	9,083	317	9,400		2	12,000	432	12,432		2	12,000	485	12,485
Court Training Program		1	2,725	95	2,820		1	3,000	108	3,108		1	3,000	121	3,121
National Tribal Sex Offender Registry			<u>908</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>940</u>			<u>1,000</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1,036</u>			<u>1,000</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1,040</u>
OVW Administered Programs			363,808	12,692	376,500			389,000	14,000	403,000			389,000	15,708	404,708
Programs Administered by OJP:															
Court-Appointed Special Advocate			13,160	0	13,160			15,000	0	15,000			15,000	0	15,000
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel			2,350	0	2,350			2,500	0	2,500			2,500	0	2,500
Closed-Circuit Television Grants			940	0	940			1,000	0	1,000			0	0	0
Training to Assist Probation and Parole Officers			3,290	0	3,290			3,500	0	3,500			3,500	0	3,500
National Stalker (Database) and Domestic Violence Reduction			2,820	0	2,820			3,000	0	3,000			3,000	0	3,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women			<u>940</u>	0	<u>940</u>			<u>1,000</u>	0	<u>1,000</u>			<u>1,000</u>	0	<u>1,000</u>
Sub-Total OJP Programs			23,500	0	23,500			26,000	0	26,000			25,000	0	25,000
TOTAL, OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN			387,308	12,692	400,000			415,000	14,000	429,000			414,000	15,708	429,708

Notes:

Because the OVW does not account for each M&A expense at the individual program levels, and positions and FTE are also not allocated in that manner, M&A was allocated on a proportional basis across the programs administered by OVW.

FTE assigned to specific programs are subject to change, as FTE are assigned at the OVW-wide level, and allocated to programs for this exercise only.

Also note, that FY2008 M&A is based on actual M&A expenditures, while 2009 and 2010 are estimates based on the appropriation level.

VI. EXHIBITS - SALARIES AND EXPENSES

B: Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
Office on Violence Against Women
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2008 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)	0	0	0
2008 Supplementals			
Total 2008 Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution (with Rescissions)	0	0	0
2009 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)	65	65	14,000
2009 Supplementals	0	0	564
Total 2009 Enacted (with Rescissions and Supplementals)	65	65	14,564
Technical Adjustment			
Non-recrural of 2009 Supplemental			(564)
Adjustments to Base			
Increases:			
2010 pay raise (2.0%)			283
Annualization of 2009 Pay Raise (3.9%)			53
Annualization of 2008 positions (dollars)			177
GSA Rent			195
Retirement			5
Health Insurance			30
Moves (Lease Expiration)			1,018
Security Investigations			4
Government Printing Office (GPO)			2
WCF Rate Increase			9
Subtotal Increases	0	0	1,776
Decreases:			
DHS Security Chartes			(68)
Subtotal Decreases	0	0	(68)
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	1,708
Total Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	1,144
2010 Current Services	65	65	15,708
Program Changes			
Total Program Changes	0	0	0
2010 Total Request	65	65	\$15,708
2009 - 2010 Total Change	0	0	1,708

Summary of Requirements
Office on Violence Against Women
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Estimates by budget activity	2008 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			2009 Enacted with Supplement			2010 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			2010 Current Services			2010 Increases			2010 Offsets			2010 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women				65	65	14,564			1,144	65	65	15,708							65	65	15,708
Total	0	0	\$0	65	65	\$14,564	0	0	\$1,144	65	65	\$15,708	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	65	65	\$15,708
Reimbursable FTE										0											0
Total FTE	0			65			0			65			0			0			65		
Other FTE:																					
LEAP																					
Overtime																					
Total Comp. FTE	0			65			0			65			0			0			65		

D: Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective
Office on Violence Against Women
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2008 Enacted		2009 Enacted with Supplemental		2010 Current Services		2010				2010 Request	
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Increases		Offsets		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s
							Direct FTE	Amount \$000s	Direct FTE	Amount \$000s		
Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur											0	0
1.2 Strengthen partnerships to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist incidents											0	0
1.3 Prosecute those who have committed, or intend to commit, terrorist acts in the United States											0	0
1.4 Combat espionage against the United States											0	0
Subtotal, Goal 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People												
2.1 Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime			65	14,564	65	15,708					65	15,708
2.2 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime											0	0
2.3 Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children											0	0
2.4 Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs											0	0
2.5 Combat public and corporate corruption, fraud, economic crime, and cybercrime											0	0
2.6 Uphold the civil and Constitutional rights of all Americans											0	0
2.7 Vigorously enforce and represent the interests of the United States in all matters over which the Department has jurisdiction											0	0
2.8 Protect the integrity and ensure the effective operation of the Nation's bankruptcy system											0	0
Subtotal, Goal 2	0	0	65	14,564	65	15,708	0	0	0	0	65	15,708
Goal 3: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice												
3.1 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings, and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement											0	0
3.2 Ensure the apprehension of fugitives from justice											0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of detained persons awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the Federal Prison System											0	0
3.4 Provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards											0	0
3.5 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process											0	0
3.6 Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of State and local justice systems											0	0
3.7 Uphold the rights and improve services to America's crime victims											0	0
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	0	\$0	65	\$14,564	65	\$15,708	0	\$0	0	\$0	65	\$15,708

E. Justification for Base Adjustments

Justification for Base Adjustments Office on Violence Against Women

Increases

2010 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 2.0 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2010 (This percentage is likely to change as the budget formulation process progresses.) This increase includes locality pay adjustments as well as the general pay raise. The amount requested, \$283,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$ 213,000 for pay and \$70,000 for benefits).

Annualization of 2009 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2009 pay increase of 3.9 percent included in the 2009 President's Budget. The amount requested \$53, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$ 40 for pay and \$13 for benefits).

Annualization of additional positions approved in 2008 and 2009. This provides for the annualization of 8 additional positions appropriated in 2008 and additional positions requested in the 2009 President's budget. Annualization of new positions extends to 3 years to provide for entry level funding in the first year with a 2-year progression to the journeyman level. For 2008 increases, this request includes an increase of \$177,000 for full-year payroll costs associated with these additional positions. For 2009, this request includes a decrease of \$ for one-time items associated with the increased positions, and an increase of \$ for full-year costs associated with these additional positions, for a net increase of \$.

	2008 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2010 (\$000)	2009 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2010 (\$000)
Annual salary rate of <u> </u> new positions		126		
Less lapse (50 %)				
Net Compensation	0	126	0	0
Associated employee benefits		35		
Travel		9		
Transportation of Things		7		
Communications/Utilities				
Printing/Reproduction				
Other Contractual Services:				
25.2 Other Services				
25.3 Purchase of Goods and Services from Government Accts.				
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities				
25.6 Medical Care				
Supplies and Materials				
Equipment				
TOTAL COSTS SUBJECT TO ANNUALIZATION	0	177	0	0

Retirement. Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$5,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.

Health Insurance: Effective January 2008, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 11.2 percent. Applied against the 2009 estimate of \$269,000, the additional amount required is \$30,000.

General Services Administration (GSA) Rent. GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$195,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective in FY 2010 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provided data on the rate increases.

Moves (Lease Expirations). GSA requires all agencies to pay relocation costs associated with lease expirations. This request provides for the costs associated with new office relocations caused by the expiration of leases in FY 2010. Funding of \$1,018,000.

Security Investigations: The \$4,000 increase reflects payments to the Office of Personnel Management for security reinvestigations for employees requiring security clearances.

Government Printing Office (GPO): GOP provides an estimated rate increase of 4%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2009 estimate of \$94,000 to arrive at an increase of \$2,000.

WCF Rate Increases. Components in the DC metropolitan area use and rely on the Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) for support services including telecommunications services, computer services, finance services, as well as internet services. The WCF continues to invest in the infrastructure supporting the telecommunications services, computer services, internet services. Concurrently, several security initiatives are being implemented and additional resources are being directed to financial management in an effort to maintain a clean audit status. Funding of \$9,000 is required for this account.

Decreases

DHS Security Charges. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will continue to charge Basic Security and Building Specific Security. However, we expect a decrease of \$68,000 in costs, as estimated by DHS.

G: Crosswalk of 2009 Availability

Crosswalk of 2009 Availability
 Office on Violence Against Women
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2009 Enacted			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2009 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women	65	65	14,000						564							65	65	14,564
TOTAL	65	65	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	\$14,564
Reimbursable FTE																		0
Total FTE		65			0			0			0			0				65
Other FTE																		
LEAP																		0
Overtime																		0
Total Compensable FTE		65			0			0			0			0				65

I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category
Office on Violence Against Women
Salaries and Expenses

Category	2008 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		2009 Enacted		2010 Request					
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Pr. Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable
Intelligence Series (132)								0	0	
Personnel Management (200-299)								0	0	
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)			53					0	53	
Accounting and Budget (500-599)			5					0	5	
Attorneys (905)			4					0	4	
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)								0	0	
Information & Arts (1000-1099)			3					0	3	
Business & Industry (1100-1199)								0	0	
Library (1400-1499)								0	0	
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)								0	0	
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)								0	0	
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)								0	0	
Supply Services (2000-2099)								0	0	
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)								0	0	
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)								0	0	
Security Specialists (080)								0	0	
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)								0	0	
Total	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)			65					0	65	
U.S. Field								0	0	
Foreign Field								0	0	
Total	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	65	0

K: Summary of Requirements by Grade

Summary of Requirements by Grade
Office on Violence Against Women
Salaries and Expenses

Grades and Salary Ranges	2008 Enacted w/Rescissions and		2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
SES, \$111,676 - \$168,000	2		2		2		0	
GS-15, \$110,363 - 143,471	12		12		12		0	
GS-14, \$93,822 - 121,967	12		12		12		0	
GS-13, \$79,397 - 103,220	10		10		10		0	
GS-12, \$66,767 - 86,801	18		18		18		0	
GS-11, \$55,706 - 72,421	9		9		9		0	
GS-10, 50,703 - 65,912							0	
GS-9, \$46,041 - 59,852	1		1		1		0	
GS-8, 41,686 - 54,194							0	
GS-7, \$37,640 - 48,933	1		1		1		0	
GS-6, \$33,872 - 44,032							0	
GS-5, \$30,386 - 39,501							0	
GS-4, \$27,159 - 35,303							0	
GS-3, \$24,194 - 31,451							0	
GS-2, \$22,174 - 27,901							0	
GS-1, \$19,722 - 24,664							0	
Total, appropriated positions	65		65		65		0	
Average SES Salary		136,000.00		\$140,216		\$143,301		
Average GS Salary		91,317.00		\$94,148		\$96,219		
Average GS Grade		12.84		12.84		12.84		

L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office on Violence Against Women

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2008 Actuals		2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	0	0	61	5,356	61	5,846	0	490
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	0	4	972	4	569	0	(403)
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	86	0	89	0	3
<i>Overtime</i>							0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>							0	0
11.8 Special personal services payments		0					0	0
Total	0	0	65	6,414	65	6,504	0	90
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		0		1,604		1,626		22
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		0		500		500		0
22.0 Transportation of things		0		100		100		0
23.1 GSA rent		0		1,890		2,085		195
23.2 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking		0		36		1,054		1,018
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		0		450		450		0
24.0 Printing and reproduction		0		23		24		1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		0		187		142		(45)
25.2 Other services		0		130		100		(30)
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts (Antennas, DHS Sec. Etc..)		0		2,973		2,700		(273)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		0		50		50		0
25.5 Research and development contracts								0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		0		7		8		1
26.0 Supplies and materials		0		100		100		0
31.0 Equipment		0		100		265		165
41.0 Grants		0		0				
Total obligations		\$0		\$14,564		\$15,708		\$1,144
Unobligated balance, start of year				0		0		
Unobligated balance, end of year								
Recoveries of prior year obligations								
Total DIRECT requirements		0		14,564		15,708		
Reimbursable FTE:								
Full-time permanent							0	0
23.1 GSA rent (Reimbursable)								0
25.3 DHS Security (Reimbursable)								0

Office on Violence Against Women (OVW):

Management and Administration Analysis	FY 2008					FY 2009					FY 2010				
	POS	FTE	Program	Admin	Total	POS	FTE	Program	Admin	Total	POS	FTE	Program	Admin	Total
Prevention and Prosecution of Violence Against Women and															
Related Victim Services Program - (Total FTE)	65	57				65	65				65	65			
Grants to Combat Violence Against Women (STOP)		22	177,604	6,196	183,800		22	190,000	6,838	196,838		22	190,000	7,672	197,672
Research and Eval. Violence Against Women (NIJ)			[1,880]		[1,880]			[1,880]		[1,880]			[3,000]		[3,000]
Transitional Housing		4	[17,390]		[17,390]		4	[18,000]		[18,000]		4	[18,000]		[18,000]
Safe Start Program			0	0	0			0	0	0			[10,000]		[10,000]
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention		1	2,725	95	2,820		1	3,000	108	3,108		1	3,000	121	3,121
Grants to Assist Children and Youth Exposed to Violence		1	2,725	95	2,820		1	3,000	108	3,108		1	3,000	121	3,121
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses			908	32	940			1,000	36	1,036			1,000	40	1,040
Services to Advocate and Respond to Youth		1	2,725	95	2,820		1	3,500	126	3,626		1	3,500	141	3,641
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies		5	57,224	1,996	59,220		5	60,000	2,159	62,159		5	60,000	2,423	62,423
Rural Dom. Violence & Child Abuse Enforcement Asst.		3	39,057	1,363	40,420		3	41,000	1,476	42,476		3	41,000	1,656	42,656
Legal Assistance Program		5	35,424	1,236	36,660		5	37,000	1,332	38,332		5	37,000	1,494	38,494
Safe Haven Program		1	13,171	459	13,630		1	14,000	504	14,504		1	14,000	565	14,565
Campus Violence		1	9,083	317	9,400		1	9,500	342	9,842		1	9,500	384	9,884
Disabilities Program		1	6,358	222	6,580		1	6,750	243	6,993		1	6,750	273	7,023
Elder Program		1	4,087	143	4,230		1	4,250	153	4,403		1	4,250	172	4,422
Sexual Assault		2	9,083	317	9,400		2	12,000	432	12,432		2	12,000	485	12,485
Court Training Program		1	2,725	95	2,820		1	3,000	108	3,108		1	3,000	121	3,121
National Tribal Sex Offender Registry			<u>908</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>940</u>			<u>1,000</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1,036</u>			<u>1,000</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1,040</u>
OVW Administered Programs			363,808	12,692	376,500			389,000	14,000	403,000			389,000	15,708	404,708
Programs Administered by OJP:															
Court-Appointed Special Advocate			13,160	0	13,160			15,000	0	15,000			15,000	0	15,000
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel			2,350	0	2,350			2,500	0	2,500			2,500	0	2,500
Closed-Circuit Television Grants			940	0	940			1,000	0	1,000			0	0	0
Training to Assist Probation and Parole Officers			3,290	0	3,290			3,500	0	3,500			3,500	0	3,500
National Stalker (Database) and Domestic Violence Reduction			2,820	0	2,820			3,000	0	3,000			3,000	0	3,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women			<u>940</u>	0	<u>940</u>			<u>1,000</u>	0	<u>1,000</u>			<u>1,000</u>	0	<u>1,000</u>
Sub-Total OJP Programs			23,500	0	23,500			26,000	0	26,000			25,000	0	25,000
TOTAL, OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN			387,308	12,692	400,000			415,000	14,000	429,000			414,000	15,708	429,708

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