

Nevada STOP Implementation Plan

July 3

2014

State of Nevada
Office of the Attorney General
Administration/Grants Unit

Effective
2014 - 2017

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I. Introduction

- A. *Date plan approved by State:* The State of Nevada's STOP Implementation Plan was finalized July 3, 2014.
- B. *Time period covered by plan:* This Implementation Plan is a mandated attachment to the STOP funding application of Federal Fiscal Year 2014 and will be in effect for three (3) years from the date approved by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) unless amended earlier. Awards from this 2014 STOP solicitation are anticipated to begin on July 1, 2014. This Implementation Plan will be effective through June 30, 2017.
- C. *Overview of IP:* The mission of the Nevada Office of the Attorney General (OAG) is to serve Nevada by advising and defending its institutions, enforcing laws for the protection and benefit of its citizens, ensuring open government and empowering through education outreach. The OAG strives to earn a reputation as a law office and a trustworthy member of the law enforcement community to become an indispensable resource for Nevada and its residents.¹

A major concern in Nevada is the effective use of ever dwindling resources for maintaining services and victim safety across a variety of public and private funding sources. The OAG has been actively pursuing collaborative approaches with other major pass-through funders in state agencies and mandating applicants for sub-awards to develop and show collaborative responses within their communities. This Plan will build upon those efforts in addition to addressing Nevada's response to new VAWA compliance measures and purpose areas. Issues of particular interest are more effective services for underserved and culturally specific victims, Human Trafficking, particularly minor sex trafficking and exploitation, increasing resources for victims of sexual violence and community wide collaborative responses for VAWA and related issues. Specific information on goals can be found in Section IV, pages 12-15 and Table 6.

- D. *Plan organization:* This Implementation Plan will follow the topical format provided by the accompanying STOP Formula Program *Implementation Plan Checklist* and the guidelines within the ALSO/STAAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TOOL for reviewer clarity and PROGRAM compliance.² Implementation planning discussions between team members and other stakeholders resulted in many anecdotal examples illustrating problem areas and concerns. Research was conducted to support these examples wherever possible. All calculated percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number for simplicity.
- E. *Overall context for STOP funding allocation:* Although this Implementation Plan is mandated for the STOP Program, the OAG and partners also rely on it to inform program decisions for all VAWA grants received and for related funding as well. Nevada continues to have lingering effects from the recession, including reduced state staffing, so incorporating all resources into one plan allows flexible staffing decisions to implement broader and more cohesive programs across the state.

STOP funding is used to provide pilot funding for regional projects that become the basis for VAWA Discretionary Grant Programs.³ STOP sub-award data is also analyzed for trends that

¹ http://ag.nv.gov/Mission_Vision_Values/

² <http://also-chicOAG.org/vawa-2013-resource-page>

³ Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies: Tri-County East Regional Prosecutor & Services Project and Rural Grant: Tri-County West Regional Prosecutor & Services Project

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lead to additional Discretionary Program Grants.⁴ The data, results and experiences of those programs are included in subsequent state planning affecting STOP and other grants and funding resources, such as settlement funds.

Specific Nevada allocation information will be covered in Section IV C on pages 17-18.

II. Description of Planning Process

- A. *Planning process*: The OAG STOP Administration staff developed a list of desired planning team representatives based primarily on our understanding of the 2013 VAWA Reauthorization language and OVW discussions held during the 2013 STOP Annual Conference. Subsequent OVW and STAAR notifications provided additional input as did information received through the Association of VAWA Administrators direct communications with OVW STOP Director, Michelle Brickley and STOP Program Managers. The STOP Administrator referred this list of names to the Attorney General of Nevada for review, input and approval. The approved list was used to personally contact and invite Nevada stakeholders to participate in the state's implementation planning. Section B, Table 1 below identifies Implementation Plan team members and various criteria that led to their inclusion in the planning process.

The OAG convened a face-to-face Implementation Planning Committee Meeting on November 14, 2013, 8:30 am through 7:00 p.m., using grant administrative funds to offer travel, lodging and per diem costs as necessary to ensure personal participation from all areas of the state. Copies of the 2013 VAWA Reauthorization, Nevada's current Implementation Plan with suggested amendments, and previous STOP Implementation Planning Guide were offered to all team members. Liz Greb, Nevada STOP Administrator, chaired the meeting, assisted by OAG Grants Unit staffer, Martie Washington, Program Coordinator.

Liz Greb provided an overview of the history of the STOP and other VAWA Grants in Nevada and the 2013 VAWA Reauthorization through November 2013. She also explained the Implementation Planning process and its importance to developing and managing grant funded programs both inclusively and effectively. Team members then introduced themselves and described their professional and personal investment in the implementation process.

Under the direction of Liz Greb, the team then delved into the current Implementation Plan section-by-section and discussed whether the issues covered were still germane to Nevada's response to intimate partner violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking or if they needed to be revised or dropped. Martie Washington provided programmatic context to the members with descriptions of various programs currently or historically funded that addressed purposes and strategies included in Nevada's Implementation Plan.

Kareen Prentice, Domestic Violence Ombudsman for the OAG, described initiatives of Nevada's Attorney General, Catherine Cortez Masto, addressing Human Trafficking, particularly the sex trafficking and exploitation of minors within Nevada. She also updated the team on the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) automated system being implemented across the state to allow interested parties to be notified or to check on inmate status by phone or electronically. Up to 55% of the inmates in jurisdictions that have completed VINE implementation are incarcerated for a VAWA related offense. Attorney General Masto asks that these purpose areas be included in 2014 implementation planning.

⁴ Children Endangered by Violence Grant, JAG/Byrne Sub-Award: Drug Endangered Children Program, and United Health Settlement: Drug Endangered Children Program

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Sue Meuschke, Executive Director, Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence (NNADV), spoke to the hardships faced by community-based organizations throughout Nevada in maintaining services. These agencies have faced considerable erosion of their traditional funding streams as federal and foundation monies became more scarce and competitive during the recession and into the fore-seeable future. Private giving and fund-raising generally declined as well. Faced with these economic realities, many agencies have lost staffing and reduced services provided and/or hours. The ever-increasing administrative burden of tracking and reporting on more stringent grant requirements for performance and fiscal compliance are also costing these agencies financial and staff resources that directly corresponds to their ability to provide direct victim services.

The changes in the 2013 VAWA Reauthorization definitions of “culturally specific” to only apply to ethnic populations of color were awkwardly discussed. Other than Tribal agencies and organizations, Nevada does not have the VAWA services infrastructure available to address victims of specific ethnicity. This is clearly an area to be addressed, but it was difficult for the team to see a practical way forward and it was agreed that OAG staff should continue efforts to try and develop service resources, particularly in the greater Las Vegas Metropolitan Area which has the greatest population in numbers and diversity. Several team members belonged to culturally specific populations.

Discussion of underserved populations within the state noted that Nevada’s definition of underserved does not always match the federal definitions as the 10% of state residents spread across the 70% of Nevada designated as extremely rural or frontier continue to lack access to services regardless of any culturally or underserved demographic group they may also represent. Other notable underserved populations in Nevada includes the GBLTQ community, elderly residents - particularly in rural communities, linguistically isolated communities, such as Eastern Europeans, and those with co-occurring issues contributing to their vulnerability. The most common of these issues are youth, homelessness, mental health conditions, substance abuse and poverty. Several individual team members served as representatives of these underserved populations.

The planning team selection process used professional expertise as one criterion, and represented state coalitions, state and community agency stakeholders, law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and courts. Some of the participants are from STOP funded programs. Additional reviewers from the major STOP categories were also consulted on the final draft of the Implementation Plan. Details are included in Table 1.

- B. Planning committee participation:** The following table includes the formal Implementation Planning Team and others consulted throughout the process to address specific areas of concern. The Implementation Planning Process Documentation of Collaboration form was utilized to collect Member* and reviewer specific comments and signatures and will be kept on file with the Nevada Office of the Attorney General. Approval of the final draft of the Nevada Implementation Plan will be signified by participant initials on the table and submitted to the Office on Violence against Women.

Table 1: Nevada Office of the Attorney General Implementation Planning Team

Representation	Agency	Team Member	Init.
(1) NV Sexual Assault Coalition	Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence (NCASV)	*Ben Felix, Chair, NCASV Board of Directors	
(2) NV Domestic Violence Coalition	Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence (NNADV)	*Sue Meuschke, Executive Director	
(3) NV Dual DV & SA Coalitions	N/A	N/A	

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(4) NV Law Enforcement	(4a) Fallon Police Department (FPD) (4b) Reno Police Department (RPD)	(4a) *Vern Ulrich, (4b) *Lori Fralick,	
(5) NV Prosecutors	(5a) Clark County District Attorney (CCDA) (5b) White Pine County District Attorney (WPDA)	(5a) *Jim Sweetin, (5b) Kelly Brown, District Attorney	
(6) NV & local Courts	Las Vegas Justice Court (LVJC)	*Paula Haynes-Green	
(7) Tribal Governments (within NV)	N/A	N/A	
(8) Representatives of Underserved, including Culturally Specific, and/or (underserved services) within NV.	N/A	Ben Felix – Hispanic Clarice Charlie – Native American Debbie Tanaka – API Emily Smith – Rural Jane Heenan – LGBTQ Jeff Munk – Rural/Frontier (Substance Abuse) JoAnn Jackson – Black/Frontier Paula Haynes-Green – Black Rebecca Salazar – Hispanic Vanessa Moore – Black Vern Ulrich – Rural Yoko Calderon – Hispanic (Undocumented) Tina Prieto – (Homeless)	
(9) NV Victim Services	(9a) No to Abuse (NOTO) (9b) Gender Justice (9c) Consolidated Agencies of Human Services (CAHS) (9d) Women’s Development Center (WDC) (9e) Safe Embrace (9f) Hermandad Mexicana Transnacional (HMT)	(9a) *Emily Smith, Acting Executive Director (9b) *Jane Heenan, Executive Director (9c) *JoAnn Jackson, Executive Director (9d) *Tina Prieto, Executive Director (9e) *Vanessa Monroe, Housing & Training Manager (9f) *Yoko Calderon, Fiscal Manager	
(10) Population Specific Orgs (within NV)	(10a) Intertribal Council of Nevada (10b) Gender Justice (10c) HMT	(10a) *Clarice Charlie, (10b) See Victim Services (10c) See Victim Services	
(11) Other (within NV)	(11a) Department of Child & Family Services (DCFS) (11b) Frontier Communities Coalition (FCC) (11c) Office of the Attorney General (OAG) (11d) OAG Grants Unit (11e) Victims of Crime Commission (11f) Department of Corrections (11g)	(11a) *Chris Lovass-Nagy, & *Debbie Tanaka, Grants & Projects Analyst (11b) *Jeff Munk, Executive Director (11c) *Kareen Prentice, Domestic Violence Ombudsman (11d)*Liz Greb, Manager & STOP Administrator & *Martie Washington, Program Coordinator (11e) *Rebecca Salazar, (11f) Deborah Striplin, PREA Coordinator (11g) Rachell Ekroos, Director	

C. Plan coordination with FVPSA, VOCA and RPE: The Nevada Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) administers the state’s Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA - HHS), Victims of Crime Act (VOCA - DOJ), CHAFEE (HHS) and Title IV-B, Subpart 2 (HHS) and Marriage License Fees, the only state funding specific to domestic violence and sexual assault programs. DCFS often funds the same service providers as the VAWA STOP and SASP Formula Grants for purpose areas that occasionally overlap. Because of this, the OAG and DCFS have been sharing information for several years and have grown ever more collaborative in recent years on both formula and discretionary projects. OAG staff review sub-grantee applications for VOCA and FVPSA, and DCFS staff review STOP and SASP sub-grantee applications. DCFS participated on the planning team representing FVPSA, VOCA and State Marriage License funding, but due to the existing close relationship between the agencies, this did not substantially change the STOP planning efforts.

Nevada Health and Human Services receives the Rape Prevention Education (RPE) funds. They were unable to commit to the STOP Implementation Planning team, but there has been interactive contact between the two agencies. STOP has not allowed prevention activities historically, so there has not been an interactive relationship on grant strategy. However, the DV

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Ombudsman meets more frequently with RPE staff and shares information between the two programs. The NNADV currently provides statewide administration and oversight for RPE funds. Nevada's infrastructure for sexual assault specific services is limited, so both RPE and VAWA funds frequently go to the same service providers to fund coordinated prevention and intervention programs respectively. At this time, due to the very limited and regionally specific providers of sexual assault services that include both prevention and intervention, there is not a need in Nevada to modify the current structure.

- D. Ongoing STOP planning: The Grants Unit's Manager and Program Coordinator also work with additional VAWA formula and discretionary grants awarded by OVW, as well as a Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) sub-award from the Nevada Department of Public Safety. This gives them access to additional sub-grantees and funders and expands their information input on changing needs and priorities within the state. They also regularly meet with state and local stakeholders during grant implementation and monitoring activities, and program development and assessments that informs the ongoing evolution of the VAWA Implementation Planning.

The Domestic Violence Ombudsman oversees the Nevada Prevention Council on Domestic Violence (NPCDV), the Nevada Committee on Domestic Violence, the AG's Statewide Fatality Review Team and the Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE), in addition to many other statewide policy meetings regarding intimate partner violence, sexual assault and related topics. She meets regularly with Grants Unit staff to share information and development of programming and training. Grants Unit staff also attend and report at the NPCD meetings, among others such as the Judicial Sub-Committee for Victim Services,

The state's VAWA Implementation Plan undergoes annual review by the STOP Administrator and Program Coordinator. They share suggested revisions with Planning Team members by email for review and comment. This usually happens in early autumn when the VAWA Formula Sub-Grantee Application is revised to include current information and priorities for the Nevada VAWA Formula Grant cycle.

III. Needs and Context

- A. State population and information: Nevada is a land locked desert. A very large (7th largest state⁵), very mountainous (314 named mountain ranges⁶), very dry (driest state⁷) and very sparsely populated (44th state in population density⁸) desert. Nevada is not conducive to most human activities. On its inhospitable surface, Nevada does not seem to offer much in the way of incentives to bring people here. Yet Nevada is a major national and even global destination, because Nevada is also synonymous with legalized gambling, legalized prostitution, clubbing, bars, strip clubs, celebrities, glamour and gaudy excess. A nationally and globally advertised party of legitimized sin 24/7, 365 days per year that attracts an average of 52 million out-of-state visitors per year⁹ compared with a population of only 2,790,136.¹⁰ Approximately 92% of Nevadans reside in urban/suburban areas that cover less than 1% of the state's geography.¹¹ The Las Vegas metropolitan area alone is home to 70% of Nevadans.¹² This leaves less than

⁵ <http://www.ipl.org/div/stateknow/popchart.html>, Web. 4 June 2013

⁶ http://www.onlinenevada.org/nevada_s_physical_setting, Web. 4 June 2013

⁷ <http://www.currentresults.com/Weather-extremes/US/driest-states.php>, Web. 4 June 2013

⁸ <http://www.ipl.org/div/stateknow/popchart.html>, Web. 4 June 2013

⁹ Nevada State. Commission on Tourism. *Discover the Facts*. Fourth Quarter 2013 Volume XXI

¹⁰ <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/32000.html>

¹¹ <https://www.google.com> [XLS] Urban and Rural Population by State – 2010 Census.gov

¹² http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_B01003&prodType=table

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157,000 rural residents spread out over 109,014 square miles¹³ with a lot of empty space, but very little services.¹⁴

Tourism is primarily fueled by the casinos of the Las Vegas Valley, the Reno-Sparks area, and the border towns of South Lake Tahoe (California), Laughlin (Arizona & California) and West Wendover (Utah). Casino tourism is the primary driver of Nevada's economy. Gambling, or "gaming," the euphemism preferred by our states largest and most profitable industry, is available virtually everywhere in the state, including airports, supermarkets and gas stations. A very little known fact – completely unknown to most visitors – is that prostitution is not universally legal in Nevada.

Nevada only allows licensed brothel prostitution in rural counties that approve the activity. Large urban counties such as Clark County (*the greater Las Vegas-Henderson-North Las Vegas metropolitan area, and Laughlin*) and Washoe County (*the Reno-Sparks metropolitan area*)¹⁵ do not allow legal prostitution. Three of the remaining 15 counties also prohibit prostitution, including Douglas County (*South Lake Tahoe*) and those remaining require law enforcement approved work cards for the prostitutes working therein.¹⁶ Brothel locations tend to be within 100 miles of Las Vegas, Reno or an active mining site.

Nevada's success in promoting itself as a destination attracts tourists, legal and undocumented residents looking to retire to a sun-belt state or find plentiful work in gaming, mining, construction and businesses supporting those endeavors and the dramatically increasing population. Up until 2010, Nevada was among the top states for population growth¹⁷ fueling and fueled by the frequently speculative residential and commercial real estate construction booms¹⁸ that in 2007-2012, subsequently crashed very hard in the urban tourist centers.¹⁹

The resulting economic dislocation not only affected construction, but tourism and all supporting infrastructure in service, supply, transportation and manufacturing industries. Throughout the recession, Nevada frequently led the country in per capita joblessness, foreclosures and femicides.²⁰ While data supporting direct causation is scarce, it can be inferred that the resultant unemployment, mortgage crisis, and increased rates of family and relationship violence were related effects of the recession.²¹

This financial and social insecurity affected individuals, businesses, community and civil agencies, resulting in increased need for all services at a time when much of the public funding sources and charitable giving were decreasing.²² Nevada's primary goal during the preceding implementation periods was simply to maintain the existing response and services available for victims to the greatest extent possible.

During the recession, it also became more apparent that when in survival mode, an individual's

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ <http://www.nnadv.org/get-help/programs-in-nevada/central-nevada/>

¹⁵ <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/32000.html>

¹⁶ Heineman, Jenny, Rachel MacFarlane, and Barbara G. Brents. 2012. "Sex Industry and Sex Workers in Nevada." In *The Social Health of Nevada: Leading Indicators and Quality of Life in the Silver State*, edited by Dmitri N. Shalin. Las Vegas, NV: UNLV Center for Democratic Culture, <http://cdclv.unlv.edu/mission/index.html>

¹⁷ <http://worldpopulationreview.com/states/nevada-population/>

¹⁸ <http://www.tampabay.com/news/business/realestate/federal-report-blames-real-estate-speculators-for-housing-bubble/1205985>

¹⁹ http://www.nytimes.com/2010/12/23/us/23nevada.html?_r=0

²⁰ Ibid, <http://www.vpc.org/press/1209wmmw.htm>

²¹ <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/14/opinion/sunday/how-googling-unmasks-child-abuse.html>

²² <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=1214>, <http://www.analyticalones.com/state-by-state-comparison-of-pre-and-post-recession-charitable-giving/>

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priorities shift. For example, a homeless woman with children may be on the streets due to domestic violence, but her immediate concern is finding food and a roof for her kids, not her victimization. A barrier to providing truly victim centered services - regardless of agency type - is not meeting the victim's self-identified needs, but rather expecting the victim to conform to what services are offered and available.

B. Demographic data and distribution of underserved populations: Nevada grew rapidly in the decades prior to the recession, increasing its population by 35% between 2000 and 2010.²³ Roughly, 80% of the increase is due to migration,²⁴ primarily from California,²⁵ but new residents come from all over the United States and world. Nevada also has the highest percentage of illegal immigrants relative to its population at 8.8%.²⁶ Most originate from Latin America and Asia and while reliable statistics are very scarce, Nevada is most certainly a destination for both domestic and international sex and labor trafficking.²⁷

As illustrated in Table 2, compared broadly to the U.S. in general, Nevada contains somewhat more culturally specific population diversity in all categories other than Hispanic or Latino and black or African American.²⁸ Underserved populations in Nevada are roughly comparable to the national averages with notable exceptions in limited English proficiency Spanish speakers and prevalence of non-citizen and rural residents.

Table 2: Demographics

Nevada 2012 People Quickfacts

Race/Ethnicity Demographics	NV%	USA%
White Alone – not Hispanic or Latino	52.9	63
Hispanic or Latino	27.3	16.9
Black or African American	8.9	13.1
Asian Alone	7.9	5.1
Two or More Races	3.8	2.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.6	1.2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.7	0.2

Nevada 2008-2012 ACS & Other Sources²⁹

Underserved Demographics	NV%	USA%
No or Limited English	29	20.5
<i>Spanish</i>	20.2	12.7
<i>API</i>	5.5	3.2
<i>Other European</i>	2.4	3.7
Child and Youth (age 6-18)	17.5	17.1
Older (over age 65 yrs.)	13.1	13.7
Disability Prevalence	12	12.1
Non-Citizen Prevalence	11	7
Rural or Frontier	8	19.3
LGBTQ	4.2	3.5

Urban centers within Nevada have the greatest proportion of all underserved populations other than those underserved due to rural/frontier isolation. Large population centers contain primary services for victims of intimate partner violence, sexual assault and stalking. Within the Las Vegas area, the Reno-Sparks-Carson City area and the larger towns located in rural counties, victims may also have access to secondary referrals for related services, such as counseling, transitional housing and legal services. These services are available to all victims, but may lack the cultural or underserved population specificity needed to provide meaningful services. Rural and frontier regions have very limited populations, and may have primary, but rarely have adequate secondary services available for any victim. The situation grows direr if a victim's

²³ <http://worldpopulationreview.com/states/nevada-population/>

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ <http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/censr-8.pdf> , http://www.manhattan-institute.org/html/cr_71.htm#.U4exoF_n9pg

²⁶ <http://worldpopulationreview.com/states/nevada-population/>

²⁷ <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/overview> , <http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/529> , <http://www.weaveinc.org/post/facts-about-human-trafficking> , <http://www.handsacrosstheworldmn.org/resources/Human+Trafficking+Statistics.pdf>

²⁸ <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/32000.html>

²⁹ Ibid, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk> , <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/>, http://www.hrsa.gov/ruralhealth/policy/definition_of_rural.html, <http://www.gallup.com/poll/160517/lgbt-percentage-highest-lowest-north-dakota.aspx>

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cultural or other needs require more specialized assistance. The exception to this is within tribal reservations or communities that often have programs available for victims within their communities. A major concern among rural and tribal victims revolves around their confidentiality concerns in communities where everybody knows you and your business. This fear of exposure is a real barrier to seeking services in small, isolated communities even when services do exist.

Nevada's harsh landscape and seasonal weather hinders victim access to relevant services, but also delays first responders in an emergency or crisis situation. Rural Nevada is particularly susceptible to the economic boom or bust cycles related to mining operations. Many rural communities are aging and becoming more impoverished over time. Rural residents lacking a personal vehicle or unable to drive themselves have no public transit option within or between their communities and urban areas.

The state is severely under-resourced for victims of sexual assault. If a rural victim requires a forensic exam, they usually must drive hours to reach a SANE or medical facilities willing to perform the exam. Many victims must rely on local law enforcement to take them to and from the exam because they lack other transportation options. This practice makes it difficult for a victim who is uncertain about reporting an assault or cooperating in the investigation to seek out an exam.

Hispanic or Latino populations comprise the largest cultural minority within the state. Many members of this community have been in the American Southwest for generations, and are fluent in the language and behaviors of the dominant white culture and are frequently entrenched within that dominant culture. Nevada attracts new Hispanic immigrants, legal and illegal, drawn by the jobs available in the construction and hospitality industries. Most urban agencies from law enforcement to service providers include highly fluent, Spanish bilingual staff.

Staffing in many agencies also reflects the local, culturally specific populations. There may be additional factors, such as the victim's immigration status and impoverishment, preventing effective responses even if the faces or languages of staff are similar. While this is an issue of concern statewide, this is primarily an urban problem compared to simply developing adequate victim responses in rural Nevada.

During the recession, it became apparent that non-profit agencies in both rural and urban locations suffered a crisis in leadership from their governing Boards of Directors. A barrier to providing effective services results from inexperienced board members that do not fully understand victim-centered responses, and do not reflect the demographic and cultural faces of their communities, in addition to lacking sufficient understanding of their roles to provide competent oversight and leadership. The result has been an inability to attract and retain staff from advocates to administrators and/or varying degrees of financial and programmatic collapse. This has had a chaotic effect on access to victim services in affected communities, more so when located in rural Nevada.

Nevada has 27 tribal areas, but less than 2% of the population identifies as Native American.³⁰ Many of the reservations and colonies are located in very rural and frontier areas with relatively small populations. Barriers to greater tribal outreach have been isolation, cultural disconnect and volatility of tribal governance. Nevada does have colonies and unaffiliated organizations

³⁰ <http://www.itcn-snac.org/listings.html>, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/32000.htm>

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within more densely populated areas that provide a variety of culturally relevant services within their communities.

- C. ***Criminal justice and court data:*** A barrier in Nevada to crafting meaningful intervention strategies continues to be the lack of consistency in statistical data from the criminal justice system. Nevada lacks unified court and prosecution systems and many positions falling within the state’s criminal justice system are elected offices (Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, District and City Attorneys), including the members of the Nevada Supreme Court and the Attorney General. As in national politics, state and local political opinions have become polarized and this can lead to significant shifts in agency policies and practices with every election.

It is not uncommon for state and local agency and jurisdictional leaders to view requests for specific data on VAWA issues with suspicion. This seems to be due to concerns about how the data might reflect on agency performance and a belief that the information is somehow proprietary and is not the business of outsiders. Nevada law enforcement agencies contribute to Uniform Crime Reporting and most state law enforcement agencies contribute their statistics on domestic violence incidents. There is not a good source for prosecution and sentencing outcomes unless the agency is actually grant funded and must provide such data.

As a generality, elected officials and those that elected them throughout much of the state, are not inclined to generously fund services such as education, mental health and drug treatment, etc. Domestic Violence shelters receive funding from fees for state marriage licenses issued, and the Domestic Violence Ombudsman receives funding from court fees assessed on domestic violence perpetrators. State general funds do not provide significant support to VAWA specific programs or services.

Nevada’s governing structure and state funding policies remain issues beyond the scope of this planning process. However, some interpretations concerning VAWA 2013 and STOP grant administration provide more leeway to advocate on behalf of victims of intimate partner violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking with state policy makers during this implementation period.

Nevada’s rates of certain crimes, such as sexual assault and femicide, tend to be consistently higher than the regional and national averages,³¹ although Nevada has dropped from being one of the most deadly states for women to 16th place in 2011.³² According to the state’s most recent reports on domestic violence calls (2012), 44,697 Nevadans were victims of domestic violence perpetrated by 22,128 perpetrators with 8,734 children present.³³ Interestingly, the same source identifies 22,514 offenders and only 24,791 victims on the next 2 pages detailing demographic characteristics³⁴ with no explanation of the discrepancies. Nevertheless, trends can be identified as illustrated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Nevada Uniform Crime Reporting
Statewide: 22,514 Offenders

LE Report Information	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total
Under 18	898	4%	633	3%

24,791 Victims

Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total
573	2%	741	3%

³¹ Crime In Nevada 2012 Report – Uniform Crime Reporting, Nevada Department of Public Safety <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/12/23/us/23nevada.html? r=0>, <http://www.vpc.org/press/1209wmmw.htm>

³² <http://www.vpc.org/press/1309wmmw.htm>

³³ Crime In Nevada 2012 Report – Uniform Crime Reporting, Nevada Department of Public Safety

³⁴ Ibid

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18 – 24	3189	14%	1730	8%	1496	6%	4186	17%
25 – 34	5033	22%	2028	9%	2188	9%	5218	21%
35 – 44	3149	14%	1312	6%	1605	6%	3373	14%
45 – 54	2100	9%	882	4%	1243	5%	2168	9%
55 – 64	715	3%	305	1%	625	3%	728	3%
65 and over	223	1%	94	<1%	270	1%	322	1%
Unknown Age	156	<1%	67	<1%	20	<1%	35	<1%
White	6362	28%	3694	16%	4128	17%	7958	32%
Black	4639	21%	1673	7%	1723	7%	4220	17%
Am Indian	170	1%	104	<1%	71	<1%	189	<1%
Asian	467	2%	324	1%	288	1%	624	3%
Hispanic	3742	17%	1212	5%	1757	7%	3681	15%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity	83	<1%	44	<1%	53	<1%	99	<1%
Suspected Alcohol/Drug Use	9232	41%	4155	18%	2308	9%	3050	12%
PO in Effect	109	<1%	40	<1%	7	<1%	25	<1%
Minor Injuries	2554	11%	1575	7%	3933	16%	5607	23%
Moderate Injuries	295	1%	154	<1%	474	2%	877	4%
Severe Injuries	42	<1%	15	<1%	63	<1%	109	<1%
DV Card Given	4066	18%	2682	12%	5342	22%	9927	40%

The preponderance of reported domestic violence incidents in Nevada occur between perpetrators and victims aged 18 – 44. Perpetrators are primarily male and victims are primarily female. This corresponds with national data on intimate partner violence. Alcohol and drug use may not be causative, but is clearly correlated with perpetrating violence in Nevada. The relative scarcity of protection orders reported is concerning, but is borne out by anecdotal information received from service providers.

What seems odd is that protection order numbers reported vary dramatically between perpetrators and victims, since there is obviously a direct relationship between the two groups from this source. The existence of a Protection Order naming both parties, whether as applicant or adverse party is probably being listed under perpetrators. The high number of DV Cards given out to perpetrators is also confusing. This is probably due to a lack of standardization between jurisdictions on how information is both gathered and reported. DV Cards are probably being given to victims and suspected victims involved in the incident, even though the cards are reported under the offender category. These issues are indicative of the need for reporting standardizations and subsequent training.

The race and ethnicity data raises questions, as every group listed for both perpetrators and victims is under-represented compared to the general population of Nevada except blacks. Black female victims are double the percentage of blacks in the general population, with black male perpetrators represented at 2.5 times their share of the general population. These patterns have been consistent in Nevada’s domestic violence crime data since it became part of the annual crime report. Tribal Law Enforcement does not report to the Nevada Department of Public Safety, so that data is incomplete for the state.

The Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence compilation of services and information provided by community based DV shelter providers offers interesting comparisons to the law enforcement data. Between July 2012 and June 2013, these agencies report 37,439 individual, primary victims served.³⁵

Table 4: Nevada DV Services Provider Data
37,439 Total Clients

Client/Services Information	Female	Male	Total	% of Total
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³⁵ http://nnevad.org/downloads/Census/DVCounts2013/State_Summaries/DVCounts13_StateSummary_NV.pdf

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Age 12 and Under	40	20	60	<1%
13 – 17	210	33	243	<1%
18 – 29	6242	559	6801	18%
30 – 44	10,107	859	10,966	29%
45 – 64	3798	672	4470	12%
Age 65 and Over	644	174	818	2%
Unknown Age	13,942	39	13,981	37%
Caucasian			10,642	28%
African American			3127	8%
Hispanic			7938	21%
Native American			299	<1%
Asian/ Pacific Islander			785	2%
Mixed Race/Ethnicity			583	2%
Unknown Race Ethnicity			14,065	38%
Law Enforcement Contacted *			12,989*	35%
Law Enforcement Not Contacted			6091	16%
Law Enforcement - unknown			18,359	49%
*Perpetrator Arrested			*6824	53%
*Perpetrator Not Arrested			*5385	42%
*Pending Investigation			*780	6%
Protection Orders Prepared			11,768	31%
Protection Order Referral			7831	21%
Police Reports Prepared			678	2%
Self/Friend Referred to Agency			24,445	65%
Law Enforcement Referred			6374	17%

*Percentage of Law Enforcement Contacted

The shelter provider data differs from the law enforcement statistics in the greater numbers of victims reported. Although the time periods shown for each data source overlap, they are not an exact match. However, when the numbers for both systems are reviewed over several years, community-based services consistently report greater number of victims served and fewer perpetrators arrested than law enforcement agencies. Anecdotal reports from service providers indicate that many victims are unwilling or unready to involve law enforcement or commit to services. Conversely, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department initiated a Lethality Assessment Program for domestic violence calls three years OAG and report that even victims with injuries and a high probability for serious and escalating violence frequently refuse immediate shelter and advocacy services.

Another interesting difference in the demographic data on race and ethnicity is that rates of black and Hispanic victims more closely reflect the general population in Nevada in Table 4. Asian and Pacific Islanders are marginally less likely to enter shelter or accept services from community based providers than call the police. Hispanic victims clearly hesitate to call law enforcement, but are more likely to accept shelter and other community-based services. This is likely due to cultural issues and concerns regarding immigration status and related threats. It appears that black victims do not take advantage of shelter and services in spite of their over representation in law enforcement calls for domestic violence.

The Nevada Department of Public Service maintains the state Protection Order Registry available for law enforcement, although universal and immediate access between jurisdictions, including tribal courts and law enforcement is not consistent. In 2012, there were 10,197 Temporary Protection Orders (TPO) issued, 1,276 Modified Temporary Protection (MTPO) issued, 1,237 Extended Protection Orders (EPO) granted and 131 Modified Extended Protections Orders (MEPO) issued.³⁶ Statewide data on the actual number of protection orders requested is not a criteria currently tracked by the Registry.

³⁶ Crime In Nevada 2012 Report – Uniform Crime Reporting, Nevada Department of Public Safety

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Nevada issues Protection Orders for IPV, sexual assault and stalking. STOP and SASP sub-grantees are required to provide specific information on type of protection orders. In 2013, sub-grantees reported the following on their annual Muskie Reports:³⁷

Table 5: Nevada Protection Order Data

Offense	TPO Requested	TPO Granted	% Granted	(Final) EPO Requested	(Final) EPO Granted	% Granted
Sexual Assault	346	321	93%	8	8	100%
Domestic/Dating Violence	2836	2226	78%	1566	1200	77%
Stalking	118	97	82%	80	67	84%

Nevada has enhanced penalties for crimes against the elderly. The annual crime report includes data on crimes committed against older Nevadans, but does not include IPV or stalking specifically. 2012 data includes 32 Forcible Rapes and 15 Sex Offences. Depending on the case circumstances, there were 10 murders, 107 Aggravated Assaults, 1,133 Other Assaults, 23 cases of Neglect and 1,403 cases of Forgery and Counterfeiting, Fraud and Exploitation that could possibly qualify as VAWA crimes.³⁸

Nevada has initiated taskforces, policy and legislation directly impacting victims of crimes in the state. Among the most significant for the Office of the Attorney General is the Methamphetamine Work Group, now the Substance Abuse Work Group, leading to the creation of a Drug Endangered Children movement in the state. This initiative encourages formal collaborative responses by Child Protective Services and local law enforcement agencies to homes with substance abuse and possible child endangerment.³⁹ Households with substance abuse are frequently violent as well. The most recent initiative with implications for this plan is the human trafficking awareness, legislation and policy changes spearheaded by Nevada Attorney General, Catherine Cortez Masto, the faith community and members of the state legislature.⁴⁰ As discussed previously, Nevada is an adult themed destination for tourists and for sex traffickers. Their traffickers and their clients often brutalize victims of trafficking emotionally, physically and sexually. These underserved victims need an intervention network of services that take into account the specific trauma suffered.

IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches

A. Identified goals: (1) Current goals and objectives – Section III identifies specific areas in which Nevada struggles to implement VAWA mandates or state concerns. The disparity in services available to victims in Nevada creates access inequality for those from underserved and culturally specific populations. Victims of sexual assault in Nevada are not able to access services ranging from sexual assault forensic exams to advocacy and services in a reasonable and timely manner. Nevada is an identified nexus for sex trafficking of minors and adults and a likely site for labor trafficking. “Victim centered” and “victim informed” are used frequently, but are misnomers when the services offered are more responsive to agency needs than the actual needs of victims. Resources are not keeping up with demands and Nevada needs to use funding more effectively to maintain services and respond creatively to new priorities. Specific objectives are included in the table below.

(2) Goals and objectives to reduce intimate partner violence – Nevada averages a very high national ranking in femicides. The Office of the Attorney General focused attention on these

³⁷ 2013 Nevada Muskie Sub-Grant Reports, STOP Grant and SASP Grant

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ NRS 200.508, NRS 228.700, NRS 432 B, NRS 453.3325

⁴⁰ NRS 200.463, NRS 200.4631, NRS 200.464, NRS 200.468

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deaths and created initiatives during previous legislative sessions to institutionalize Domestic Violence Fatality Reviews within the state. Nevada currently supports a statewide multi-disciplinary DV Fatality Review Team through the Office of the Attorney General and county led multi-disciplinary Fatality Review Teams in Clark (Las Vegas area) and Washoe (Reno-Sparks) Counties. Teams include law enforcement, prosecutors, service providers, state and community stakeholders. Specific objectives are included in the following table.

Table 6: Nevada Office of the Attorney General Implementation Planning Goals

GOALS	FOCUS	OBJECTIVES	ASSESSMENT
1 - Improve access to sexual assault forensic exams and services for underserved victims and improve investigation and prosecution of sexual assault crimes.	Prisoners (PREA)	a) Work with state stakeholders to re-build a coalition for sexual assault within IP Period. b) Implement regional SANE program(s) and sexual assault intervention and prevention services in rural northern counties and rural southern Clark County during the IP period. c) Support culturally specific outreach and collaborations between SA and culturally specific agencies in Las Vegas and Reno metro areas for at least 2 new sub-grants during IP period. d) Support NVDOC and Rape Crisis Center efforts to comply with PREA mandates. e) Support annual, regional, multi-disciplinary and specialized trainings and technical assistance. f) Initiate client/victim/trainee satisfaction surveys mandate on sub-grants.	Success will be determined by development of a functioning Dual or Sexual Assault specific coalition; increasing applications/sub-grants and underserved victims, including prisoners, served over 2013 Muskie reports baseline during IP period; numbers of professionals trained and improvement in case outcomes baseline during IP period; and client satisfaction responses.
	All Rural/Frontier Victims		
	Urban Culturally Specific & Underserved Victims		
	Service Providers, SANES, Law Enforcement, Prosecutors and Judiciary		
2 - Improve understanding of and response to human trafficking, particularly sex trafficking.	Minor Sex Trafficking Victims	a) Provide best practice based trainings in each jurisdiction (17 counties) to local law enforcement, prosecutors, service providers and community stakeholders on implementing new state laws, identifying and serving victims in coordination with related VAWA trainings. b) Encourage applications and support from all STOP Categories to develop response policies and practices for trafficking victims for at least 1 new sub-grant. c) Initiate client/victim/trainee satisfaction surveys mandate on sub-grants.	Success will be determined by increasing applications/sub-grants for trafficking programming and victims served over 2013 Muskie reports baseline during IP period; and client satisfaction responses.
	Adult & Foreign Brothel Workers		
	Exploited Workers Within: Adult Entertainment & Domestic Servitude		
3 - Improve intake procedures and service collaborations to increase victim access and better identify victim priorities.	<i>Seekers of non-VAWA services (i.e.):</i>	a) Implement review and revision of existing sub-grantee client/victim intake procedures and forms for all sub-grantees in Victim Services category during IP period. b) Continue and expand current sub-grantee mandates that include meaningful regional and local interagency collaborations for funding consideration to 100% compliance for funding during IP period.	Success will be determined by compliance to improved screening mandates utilizing lay language and open-ended questions to determine victim needs and priorities for services; number of increased community, stakeholder agency collaborations for non-VAWA services; and results of client satisfaction responses.
	Emergency Housing/Food		
	Medical/Mental Health		
	Substance Abuse		
	Child Welfare & Protection		
	Other state, county, local and community based service resources as appropriate and available.		
4 - Improve statewide, regional and local utilization of resources and programs.	State Funders & Programs	a) Continue development and institutionalization of statewide pass-through funders, victim services and underserved/culturally specific programs planning, implementation and sub-grantee monitoring teams. b) Continue sub-grantee mandates to develop formal regional and local multi-disciplinary partnerships and collaborations as a requirement for funding to 100% compliance by the end of IP period. c) Continue and expand application requirement (100% compliance) to provide comprehensive agency fund map for award consideration.	Success to be determined by formal status of state level stakeholders group by end of IP period; compliance to terms of collaborative instruments (i.e. MOUs and Letters of Commitment); and making all sub-grant funding contingent upon provision of complete funding maps.
	Sub-Grantees & Local Stakeholders		

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5 - Continue support of IPV fatality reviews and policy development.	Statewide Team	a) Provide funding to support current Statewide Team and Clark County Team facilitation, and develop proposals for permanent state funding. b) Provide Team training to facilitate more effective team membership, structure, practices and reporting to policy makers. c) Support efforts to educate policy makers and encourage state support to mirror Child Fatality Teams and reporting. d) Support Lethality Assessment training, policies and practices for law enforcement by including in Best Practices based training for all 17 counties.	Success to be determined by formal funding status of Statewide Team by end of IP period; compliance by all teams to national best practices standards; training and revisions of stakeholder agency responses to IPV
	Clark County Team		
	Washoe County Team		
	Policy Makers		

B. Priority Areas: (1) Narrative of state goals and priorities funding – Goal 1 and related Objectives of Nevada’s IP, addresses STOP purpose areas 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20 in the context of Sexual Assault response and services expansion and/or enhancement based on best practices to underserved areas and populations throughout the state. The Office of the Attorney General will actively participate in efforts to build a sustainable coalition for sexual assault as well as regional and local collaborative efforts, including SART teams. In Nevada, RPE funding philosophy focuses on urban areas with greater population impacts from their programming. Nevada will support the limited inclusion of rape prevention education in underserved communities, including prisons) not effectively reached by current RPE efforts (not to exceed 5% of total grant award). New programs will be recruited and the initiation of victim satisfaction surveys will assist in efforts to find what works or needs to be revised within specific areas and/populations.

Goal 2 and related Objectives, addresses human trafficking as specifically included in VAWA 2013 and as an extreme form of intimate partner violence and/or sexual assault. STOP purpose areas 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 16, 19 and 20 are addressed. Funded rural training focused on law enforcement and prosecution will commence in June 2014 and continue through STOP 2014 until each of Nevada’s 17 counties have had the opportunity to attend. The curriculum covers identifying and responding to victims of human trafficking, per national best practices and newly revised Nevada statutes. SASP funding currently provides services to victims of sexual trafficking in Nevada and STOP funding can now be used to concentrate on criminal justice categories. Training and victim assessments will assist Nevada’s overall response to more effectively assist trafficking victims.

Goal 3 and related Objectives address STOP purpose areas 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 19. A few years ago, one of the popular buzz-terms regarding projects and services was the danger in “siloing,” and how it could prevent effective, victim-centered responses by imposing the agency’s services on victims versus listening to actual victim’s needs. The economic dislocations since 2008 seemingly have limited options available while needs were expanding.

People are complicated, their lives are complicated and when they are victimized, their situations become even more complicated, yet the federal funding and the agencies that rely upon it tend to treat these complicated victims and situations as if their problems were one dimensional and neatly fit within the confines of the grant funding and services it provides. In Nevada, that has not been the case. Victims often have co-occurring problems or issues with the IPV, sexual assault or stalking victimizations they may be experiencing and are desperate for help, even if they personally do not identify their violent victimization as their most pressing and immediate need. For example, if a woman and her children are homeless and hungry, food and a roof become more important to her even if violence within the home was the root cause of her homelessness. Victims with co-occurring mental health and/or substance abuse issues may

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not be able to effectively safety plan for themselves or accept traditional services. Again, even if their issues are a response to underlying abuse, traditional services present a barrier to these multi-traumatized victims.

A simple, but surprisingly radical response for improvement is Goal 3, based in part on the training efforts to improve services to culturally specific victims. It is an attempt to institutionalize the concept of meeting the victim where they are actually at in their lives instead of forcing them to choose between an agency's available services or walking away with no help. Nevada already requires collaborations for all sub-grantees, not just those from the criminal justice funding categories. With this goal, service providers will be encouraged to expand their referral networks and collaborations with non-VAWA service providers to ensure that victims in need have their priorities met so that they can effectively focus on their VAWA eligible victimizations.

By reviewing current intake procedures, and incorporating techniques developed to allow the respondent more flexibility to articulate their thoughts, agencies can provide effective assistance and targeted referrals with a broad array of partners. This encourages a continuum of available services rather than a roadblock for any given victim, increasing the likelihood that they do not fall through gaps in services and get more of their needs met.

Goal 4 and its related objectives are in response to the recession, its lingering effects on public and private funding and attempting to provide a wider safety net for primary and secondary victims with less duplication of effort. This accountability goal primarily addresses STOP purpose area 11, but affects services and enhancements across a number of the purpose areas.

Goal 5 and its related objectives meet the requirement to address IPV fatalities in Nevada. The state has three existing Fatality Review Teams. Areas of possible improvement include better training and adherence to national best practices in how the teams select members, review cases, report findings to policy makers and implement policies in response to findings.

(2) Programs and Projects to be supported by STOP – Nevada follows the STOP allocation formula and descriptions in awarding sub-grants. Projects directly to law enforcement agencies, or for the benefit of law enforcement, are solicited and funded. Projects directly to prosecuting agencies, or for the benefit of prosecutors, are solicited and funded. Projects for victims services always go to community based, non-profits and go to direct intervention services for victims of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. Most of the victim service allocation goes to providers with a primary VAWA influenced mission. Providers without a primary VAWA mission, but whose clients experience high rates of VAWA victimizations are also funded under victim services. Nevada has no problem expending 20% of the victim service funds on culturally specific recipients (historically tribal, but Hispanic and Asian Pacific Islander organizations have been recently funded). Court funds have been awarded directly to courts and to protection order assistance programs within courts. Nevada should not have a problem awarding the full 5% directly to courts per VAWA 2013 changes. Programs such as Fatality Review Teams are funded with discretionary allocations. Current sub-grantees are included in the following table as a reference for typical STOP funded programs and projects in Nevada.

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Table 7: 2013 Nevada STOP Sub-Grants

Sub-Grantees/Contact Info	Region*	Primary Project Description/Purpose Areas**	Funding Category				
			LE	PR	VS	CT	DS
LE Agencies							
Henderson Police Department 702-267-4500	SNV-U	Fund FTE contracted IPV Advocate / 5, 12	√				
Las Vegas Metro Police Dept. 702-828-3266	SNV-U	Fund 2 -PTE VAWA Advocates: Elder and/or Hispanic victims / 5, 10, 12	√				
Reno Police Department 775-333-7789	NNV-U	Fund coordinator for agency-wide training & implementation of victim centered response for VAWA crime calls/investigations / 1, 2, 3	√				
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office 775-922-5151	Frontier	Fund contracted PTE (ret) experienced investigator for sexual assault cases over 3 county frontier region / 2, 3, 12	√				
Douglas County Sheriff's Office 775-782-9900	NNV-S	Partially fund Special Victims (VAWA) Intervention Team Coordinator / 3, 12	√				
Mineral County Sheriff's Office 775-945-2434	Frontier	Fund contracted PTE experienced follow-up investigator for VAWA crimes / 2, 3, 12	√				
Benefits LE							
Crisis Call Center (NPO) 775-784-8085	NNV-U	Fund FTE embedded VAWA LE advocate to Washoe County Sheriff's Office / 5, 12	√				
WestCare (NPO) 928-763-1945	SNV-S	Fund FTE rural VAWA LE advocate to LVMPD in rural Clark County / 5, 12	√				
Office of the Attorney General 775-688-0172	SW	Fund VAWA crimes portion of Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE automated program on prisoner status/release) program / 8, 11	√				
Office of the Attorney General 775-684-1148 & 775-688-0172	SW-Rural	Fund on-site Rural VAWA training for LE/PR in 7 rural/frontier counties on PO-FFC, sex assaults, strangulation and human trafficking / 1	√				
PR Agencies							
Las Vegas City Attorney 702-229-2525	SNV-U	Partially Fund IPV Advocate / 5, 12		√			
Clark County District Attorney 702-671-2788	SNV-U	Fund FTE SVU (sexual assault) Deputy District Attorney / 2, 3, 12		√			
White Pine County District Attorney 775-289-3410	Frontier	Fund contracted Victim Advocates for VAWA cases over 3 county frontier region / 5, 12		√			
Storey County District Attorney 775-847-0964	Rural	Fund PTE VAWA Victim Advocate / 5, 12		√			
Benefits PR							
TADC – Safe Nest (NPO) 702-877-0133	SNV-U	Fund 2 FTE embedded IPV advocates to Clark County District Attorney's DV Unit / 5, 12		√			
Nevada Advisory Council for Prosecutors (NVOAG) 775-688-1966	SW	Fund annual prosecutor training on VAWA issues / 1		√			
Office of the Attorney General 775-684-1148 & 775-688-0172	SW-Rural	Fund on-site Rural VAWA training for LE/PR in 7 rural/frontier counties on FFC, sex assaults, strangulation & human trafficking / 1		√			
VS							
Family Support Council of Douglas County (Dual) 775-782-8692	NNV-S	Fund agency participation in Special Victims (VAWA) Intervention Team & advocacy / 5, 12			√		
Tahoe Safe Alliance (Dual) 775-298-0010	NNV-S	Fund VAWA victim advocacy hours / 5, 12			√		
Lyon County ALIVE 775-463-4009	Rural	Fund IPV victim advocacy hours / 5, 12			√		
Safe House 702-451-4203	SNV-U	Fund IPV victim advocacy hours / 5, 12			√		
Safe Embrace 775-322-3466	NNV-U	Fund VAWA victim advocacy hours / 5, 12			√		
Winnemucca Domestic Violence Services (Dual) 775-421-1028	Rural	Fund FTE VAWA victim advocate / 5, 12			√		

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Committee to Aid Abused Women 775-329-4150	NNV-U	Fund FTE court embedded VAWA Protection Order advocate / 5, 12			√		
Advocates to End Domestic Violence (Dual) 775-883-7654	NNV-U	Fund VAWA victim advocacy hours / 5, 12			√		
Consolidated Agencies for Human Services (Dual) 775-945-2471	Frontier	Fund VAWA victim advocacy hours / 5, 12			√		
Culturally Specific VS							
Hernandad Mexicana Transnacional 702-598-0052	SNV-U	Fund T & U Visa assistance for undocumented VAWA victims (Benefits VS) / 11, 12			√		
Nevada Urban Indians 775-788-7600	NNV-U	Fund VAWA victim advocacy hours / 5, 7, 12, 14			√		
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe 775-547-1000	Rural	Fund VAWA victim advocacy hours / 5, 7, 12, 14			√		
Asian American Advocacy Clinic 702-825-1422	SNV-U	Fund VAWA legal services for non/limited English Asian clients for Protection Orders and T & U Visas (Benefits VS) / 11			√		
Bamboo Bridges 702-527-2533	SNV-U	Fund VAWA victim advocacy services API victims with and without language barriers / 5, 12			√		
Benefits VS							
Family and Child Treatment (Dual) 702-258-5855	SNV-U	Fund VAWA victim intervention counseling services / 5, 12			√		
Community Chest 775-	Rural	Fund VAWA victim intervention counseling services / 5, 12			√		
STEP 2 775-878-9411	NNV-U	Fund VAWA victim intervention counseling within drug treatment program / 5, 12			√		
Tru Vista 775-	NNV-U	Fund IPV victim's court advocacy & services within drug court intervention program / 5, 12			√		
Women's Development Center 702-796-7770	SNV-U	Fund VAWA victim intervention within emergency through permanent housing program / 5, 12			√		
Shade Tree 702-385-0072	SNV-U	Fund VAWA victim intervention within emergency homeless shelter for women and their children / 5, 12			√		
CT							
Las Vegas Justice Court 702-671-4505	SNV-U	Fund FTE DV Court compliance monitor / 3				√	
Hawthorne Township Justice of the Peace 775-	Frontier	Fund PTE court compliance monitor for IPV adjudications / 3				√	
DS							
Office of the Attorney General 775-688-0172	SW	Fund DV Fatality Review Team activities / 13					√
Volunteer Attorneys for Rural Nevadans 775-883-8278	Rural/ Frontier	Fund related legal services for VAWA victims safety (i.e. Protection Orders & Visas) / 5, 11, 12					√
Washoe Legal Services 775-329-2727	NNV-U	Fund related legal services for VAWA victims safety (i.e. Protection Orders & Visas) / 5, 11, 12					√
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence 775-828-1115	SW	Coalition: Statewide DV Underserved Population Project / 8					√

*Regional Legend: SNV-U (Southern Nevada-Urban) SNV-S (Southern Nevada-Suburban) SW (Statewide)
 NNV-U (Northern Nevada-Urban) NNV-S (Northern Nevada-Suburban) ** See Appendix A STOP Purpose Areas

(3) Description of fund allocation across STOP Categories – Nevada's prime STOP grants will be awarded per the mandated statutory allocation percentages:

- 25% for the Law Enforcement category
 - 10% of which will be used for Administrative grant costs;
 - 25% match requirement; and
 - Up to \$50,000 will be set-aside from STOP 2014 for PREA compliance to the Nevada Department of Corrections (MOU with Rape Crisis Center)
- 25% for the Prosecutors category
 - 10% of which will be used for Administrative grant costs; and

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- 25% match requirement;
- 30% for the Victim Services category
 - 10% of which will go to culturally specific service providers per VAWA 2013 definition;
 - 10% of which will be used for Administrative grant costs;
 - NO match requirement; and
 - Up to \$20,000 will be set-aside from STOP 2014 for PREA compliance the Rape Crisis Center in Las Vegas (MOU with Nevada Department of Corrections)
- 5% to the Courts category
 - 10% of which will be used for Administrative grant costs; and
 - 25% match requirement; and
- 15% for Discretionary projects, including those not clearly fitting under prior categories, and/or project costs from other categories in excess of category limits
 - 10% of which will be used for Administrative grant costs; and
 - 25% match requirements for projects to Law Enforcement, Prosecuting Agencies, and Courts; and
- 5% of 2014 STOP Award total to assist Nevada in Prison Rape Elimination Act compliance; and
- Reallocation of any category funds remaining unallocated by June 30th each calendar year to fundable projects in other categories per VAWA 2013; and
- 20% of grant total to be allocated across two or more categories for sexual assault responses and services by 2016.

(4) Documentation from Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Victim Services and Courts – See Appendix B.

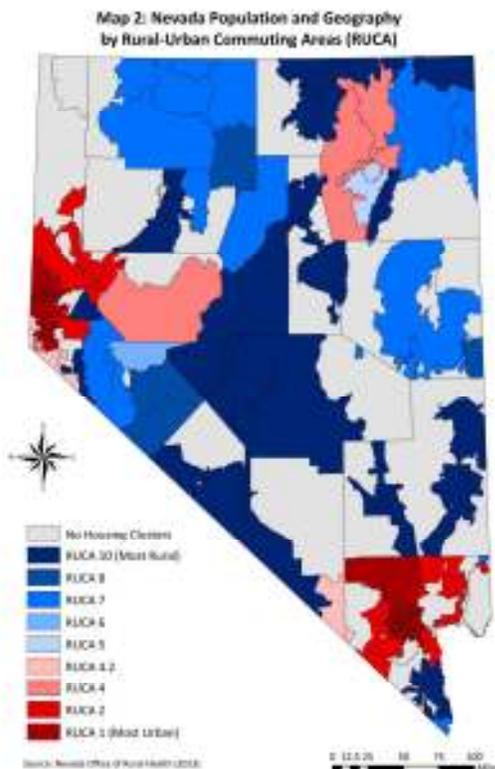
(5) Meeting the 20% Sexual Assault Set Aside in Two or more allocation categories by 2016 – Nevada reported 17% sexual assault funding in Prosecution and Victim Services categories for the 2013 STOP Reporting period. The 2014 STOP Grant will provide an additional 4.5% in sexual assault funding in the Law Enforcement and Victim Services categories for the PREA compliance penalty.

Technical Assistance to current and potential STOP sub-recipients has been given in anticipation of this mandate to encourage greater STOP program utilization of funding for sexual assault services. This includes significant statewide and regional emphasis on development and inclusion of sexual assault victim services within existing programs in rural and frontier areas. These services are steadily increasing and expected to expand further in coming years. Nevada is also continuing efforts to improve availability and access to Sexual Assault Forensic Exams and will continue funding these training and implementation activities through criminal justice categories, depending on jurisdictional policies. Since Nevada is currently approaching the 20% threshold, it is expected that the state will comply with this mandate with or without the continuation of the PREA penalty on STOP funds.

(6) Current Nevada Sub-Grant Listing – See Table 7 on pages 15 - 17.

- C. Grant-Making Strategy (1) Prioritizing Geographic Need – Nevada has identified three distinct geographic regions statewide for funding:

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- Approximately 30% to Clark County (See Map 1). Clark County contains most of the state's population, receives most of the state's visitors, has the greatest number and variety of accessible services available, and has more alternative funding sources available for services. The greatest culturally specific and underserved diversity is found within Clark County.
- Approximately 30% to Northwest Nevada (Map 1). This region is Nevada's second most densely populated and visited area with widely available services and public transportation to access them across much of the region.
- Approximately 30% to Rural/Frontier Counties and jurisdictions (Map 1). This constitutes the largest area geographically, but the least densely populated and served region. See Section III and IV A and B for greater detail. This region contains the greatest number of autonomous Tribal Nations.
- Remaining funds go to statewide projects that are not specific to regions, but have statewide implications.

(2) Population and geographic basis for sub-grant amounts – Nevada caps sub-grantee awards based on population density of applicant's community, but allows for exceptions if the project warrants. Statewide and urban projects in the Las Vegas and Reno-Sparks metropolitan areas are capped at \$70,000 per applicant and all others are capped at \$40,000 per applicant. Examples of past exceptions include the statewide project funding for the Nevada VINE victim notification project and full FTE funding for an additional Clark County District Attorney Sexual Assault prosecutor in their Special Victims Unit.

(3) How Nevada equitably distributes monies on a geographic basis including non-urban, rural and frontier areas – Generally, see Section C. 1, 2 and Map 1 on pages 18-19. Specifically, of Nevada's seventeen counties, four are so sparsely populated that they lack the population numbers and financial resources to support local community-based services. Victims from these counties are referred to neighboring jurisdictions for services. Law enforcement, prosecution and judicial agencies from these counties are invited to apply for STOP funding annually. The White Pine District Attorney applies for STOP prosecution funds to support regional contracted VAWA advocacy services for White Pine, Lincoln and Eureka Counties and Duckwater Shoshone Reservation.

Ten of the remaining counties have varying levels of population density and ability to access services (see Map 1 on page 18) and STOP funding currently supports local projects across all categories in six of those on a competitive basis. The remaining four rural/frontier counties have community-based victim services, but have not applied for competitive funding from VAWA sources recently, although they do receive competitive funding from either/all of Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA) or state Marriage License funding administered by the Nevada Division of Child and Family Service.

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Competitive funding applications originating in underserved areas receive special administrative considerations for funding to ensure rural areas and victims receive STOP support. Competitive funding applications from culturally specific entities such as Tribal Nations, also receive preferential consideration, if they meet grant purpose areas and requirements. (See following Section C 4 for greater details.)

(4) Description of solicitation/review methods for proposals and selection of sub-grantees – Please see Appendix 3, for examples of application, proposal-reviewer assignment, conflicts of interest, scoring sheets, funding recommendation, applicant notification, and sub-grant conditions.

The Nevada Office of the Attorney General (OAG) has evolved an annual, weighted, competitive application process for the STOP and SASP formula pass-through grants, but also will set-aside funding for project initiatives that support VAWA and/or state mandates, goals and policies. This process applies to all STOP funding categories. Competitive applications are reviewed and scored by a Grant Review Team that then meet to report out and recommend projects and funding levels for the Attorney General’s review and approval. Successful competitive applicants receive one calendar year of funding and a second non-competitive calendar year of funding contingent upon funding, need and first year grant compliance.

Administrative “weighting” ensures that programs lacking such resources as adequate staffing, including well-educated and experienced grant-writers, for example, are not shut out of funding consideration. This primarily protects rural, culturally specific and innovative start-up programs during the grant review scoring process. Anticipated OAG set-asides are noted within the application. The application and related review and award documents are revised annually to incorporate applicable changes in VAWA, sponsor policies, award amounts, dates and such other information as may be necessary for applicants, reviewers and administrative staff to comply to federal, state and agency requirements.

Table 8: Nevada Office of the Attorney General Formula Grant Cycle

Timeframe	Action	Instrument/Process	Responsibility
November - October	Take contact information from potential applicants	All methods of communication and outreach/ referrals	All Grants Unit staff*
August – September	Review & revise application process & create process schedule	Application & related attachments√ & schedule√	GPA II & III
Ditto	Review current grantees for non-competitive 2 nd yr.	Sub-grantee files	GPA I & II
September	Schedule location for Pre-Application TA and grant review	OAG Moot Courtroom or larger regional facility if needed	GPA II
Ditto	Review and revise TA materials as applicable	TA Power Point√	GPA I, II & III
Late September	Prepare press release & OAG web-posting	PR request√, application & related docs	GPA II & III, PIA, IT
Late September or Early October	Release Application	Email to all contacts with requests to forward to interested parties, open online access and post press release announcement	GPA I, II & III, PIA & IT
Ditto	Provide Pre-ApplicationTA in Las Vegas and Reno	Not mandatory, but highly recommended to all potential applicants. Scheduled as soon as possible after application release. Provided in both urban centers of state. Time built in to allow applicants some one-on-one consultations with Grant Unit staff if needed.	GPA I, II & III
September - October	Develop potential grant reviewer list	Balance geographic and demographic representation from related, but non-competing fields	GPA II & III
Oct – 1 business	Intent to Apply due and submissions tracked	Included in Application, electronic or hard copy	GPA I, II & III

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week after release		accepted, not mandatory to apply	
Ditto	Request for 2 nd yr. Continuation due & tracked	Included in Application, electronic or hard copy accepted, mandatory for non-competitive funding	GPA I, II & III
Early October	Request Attorney General (AG) review & approval of reviewers	Excel spreadsheet√ - Reviewer list with names, agencies, contact information and relevance	AG or Asst. AG
Ditto	Contact potential reviewers from approved list	Call/email and invite. Need 10-15 committed choices & alternates (depending on anticipated number of new funding applications)	GPA II & III
Ditto	Inform them of schedule & travel options	Email Schedule, Conflict of Interest (COI)√ & Travel Request√	GPA I & II
Oct – 3 business weeks after release	New Applications due and submissions tracked	Date stamped and check for original & correct number of copies and posted to spreadsheet√	GPA I & II
October as received	Administrative review	Checklist√ completed to ensure eligibility	GPA II
Mid - Late October	Complete Administrative review of applications & 2 nd yr. continuations compliance status checks	Ditto and review fiscal & program compliance for continuations.	GPA I & II
Ditto	Assign applications to reviewers and ready review packets	Compare to COI, field and region to ensure greatest level of impartiality in reviews	GPA II & III
October – 4 business weeks after release	Distribute review packets to each interviewer by personal delivery where possible and priority shipping.	Each proposal gets reviewed by at least 3 individuals, each reviewer gets 4-6 proposals to review, copy of Application and score sheets√ in their review packet..	GPA I, II & III
Early November	Finalize review meeting preparations	Print copies of State IP, Applications, extra score sheets, create and copies of Agenda	GPA II
Mid November	Conduct Grant Review Meetings – 2 consecutive business days	Reviewers bring their application copies and score sheets. SA (GPAIII) instructs and moderates mtg. Asst. SA (GPAII) reports on continuing projects and compliance status, if applicable, of new applicants. Reviews by category, each group of reviewers for each application volunteers an initial spokesperson and other reviewers report additional comments if needed. Notes taken on proceedings and recommendations by GPA I. After all applications reported on, team reviews funding recommendation against funding availability and determines final funding levels. If time, any categories with funding balances are discussed by Team and applicable outreach recommendations and strategies for recruiting interim funding applications are developed.	GPA I, II & III, and Review Team members: <i>Permanent Review Team participants include:</i> -DV Ombudsman; -State Coalitions; -DCFS (VOCA/FVPSA administrators); and -Non-competing representatives of each funding category (LE, PR, VS & CT) -Regional and culturally diverse representatives
Mid – Late November	Review Team recommendations are compiled into AG review list	Excel Spreadsheet√ summarizes applicants, project, Team recommendations, administrative concerns and funding levels for AG review & approval	GPA II & III
Ditto	AG requests additional info and revises or approves accordingly	Approved spreadsheet used as basis for application status notifications	AG, GPA III
Late November	Non-funding notices go out	Rejection Letters√	GPA III
Late November – Early December	Electronic notices sent to funded applicants describing award time line.	Emails to listed project director on application	GPA II
Early – Mid December	Anticipated reversions are calculated from current grant year (all grants terminate 12/31)	All current grantee fiscal claims monitored and those with possible funding balances are contacted by phone and/or email for follow-up	GPA I
Ditto	Final determinations made for funding source	STOP (most applicable category) and grant allocation STOP or SASP for SA services.	GPA II & GPA III
Mid December	Final funding levels and sources determined for 2 nd yr. continuations and new awards	Allocations first made from prior year balances, if applicable, before current STOP/SASP year allocations made.	GPA I & GPA III
Ditto	Award packages initiated	Funding letter√, award document√, attachments√ and envelopes prepped	GPA II
Mid – Late December	Review, revise and create applicant specific conditions	Ensure all applicable pass-through conditions included from current federal awards and draft	GPA III

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		specific conditions per compliance concerns, Grants Unit Staff, AG or Review Team recommendations	
Ditto	Finalized Award documents	2-person reconciliation process for award letters, conditions and awards	GPA II & GPA III
Late December – Early January	Distribute Award Packets to 2 nd year Continuators and New Sub-grantees	Mail originals to listed project director and email copies to listed fiscal contact	GPA I & II
Early January	Review & revise Post Award TA and schedule TA	Ensure that all new conditions, mandates, policies and practices included. Specific compliance instructions given on VAWA, STOP, fiscal reporting and program (Muskie) reporting. Schedule in Las Vegas and Reno locations.	GPA I, II & III
Ditto	Create new awardee files and compliance checklists√	Build applicant specific files per policy, incorporating applications and grantee identifiers	GPA I & II
January	Create, review and distribute new sub-grantee fiscal reporting workbooks	Excel workbook for individual sub-grantee Monthly Financial Reports√	GPA I & II
Ditto	Close out prior calendar year sub-grants	Revert any unused funds for category reallocation. Assist sub-grantees with annual Muskie Reports, review and note information contained in reports for Admin Muskie report. Collect all sub-grantee reports to disk for OVW/Muskie review.	GPA I, II & III
January - February	Receive fully executed award and compliance documents and track	Awards must be signed by recipients designated authority and level above (NPO Board President or division leader for civil recipients) and each page of special conditions initialed.	All new and 2 nd year continuation sub-grantees. GPA I & II
Late January – Early February	Provide Post Award TA	Not mandatory, but highly recommended to all grantees, including 2 nd yr. continuations. Focuses on funding, program and reporting compliance. Provided in both urban centers of state. Time built in to allow applicants some one-on-one consultations with Grant Unit staff if needed.	GPA I, II & III
February –December	Initiate sub-grantee monitoring	Site visits√ scheduled to focus on new to STOP program agencies and those nearby to take advantage of combined travel opportunities. Monthly desk audits of fiscal reports and semi-annual program reports review. Respond to sub-grantee questions and concerns as needed.	GPA I, II & III
Ditto	Research, evaluate and apply for applicable grant opportunities to further Nevada’s response to VAWA and interrelated victim-centered goals	Participate in relevant national, state and local working groups, TA opportunities, and review federal grant Requests for Proposals/Applications to determine applicability for Nevada. Depending on program purpose and eligibility, pull together potential partners and provide support for process.	GPA II & III

*Grants Unit Staff consists of Manager/Nevada STOP/SASP Administrator (GPA III), Program Coordinator/Asst. STOP/SASP Administrator (GPA II) and Fiscal Officer (GPA I).

√ - Document samples available in Appendix 3.

(5) Timeline for STOP grant cycle – See Table 8 above.

(6) Sub-grantee funding periods – See Section IV C (4) on page 20.

(7) Ensuring that victim service providers are consulted by all STOP sub-grantees in Nevada – The OAG requires documented collaboration as a funding condition for all sub-grantees (See Table 6. Pg. 13) and specifically addresses documentation of criminal justice civil agency collaboration with community-based victim service providers in developing their applications (See Appendix 3).

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- D. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims: (1) How state will recognize and address needs of underserved as defined by VAWA 2013 – Nevada allocates approximately 30% of STOP funding to rural and frontier victims that also includes culturally specific Native American populations. Nevada has also successfully recruited applicants from and serving culturally specific populations - per the definition of VAWA 2013 – and consistently exceeds the 10% culturally specific set-aside in the victim services funding category. However; the UCR statistics generated by domestic violence arrests (See Table 3, Pg. 9) coupled with demographic reporting from some Las Vegas service providers indicates a state of “inadequate service” per STOP TA provider, Women of Color Network (WOCN) for black victims (and perpetrators).

This demographic generates more arrests for domestic violence incidents and seeks services in rates exceeding their share of the population. Conversely, Hispanics generate fewer arrests, but seek community-based services (most of which have bilingual Spanish staff) in rates comparable to their share of the population. The probable reason is provided by Nevada’s high rate of undocumented workers primarily originating in Mexico and Central American countries which could explain a reluctance to involve authorities even if victims seek services.

The state’s prior implementation and outreach efforts have resulted in encouraging and funding new organizations (API – Bamboo Bridges) and organizations willing to track and provide additional services to VAWA eligible victims within their clients (Hispanic and Undocumented – Hermandad Mexicana Transnacional) in Clark County. WOCN has been brought to Las Vegas in 2013 and 2014 to provide training and assistance in moving programming forward to support cultural diversification, including efforts within the black faith community to develop a non-profit organization to provide services to black victims of intimate partner violence. These state efforts will continue during the period covered by this implementation plan to continue to diversify Nevada STOP’s cultural funding from primarily Native American to all culturally specific and underserved populations.

Representatives of culturally specific and underserved populations are actively sought for membership and participation in committees, task forces and work groups for STOP and other OAG victim-related activities. Within STOP this includes development of this Implementation Plan, grant review teams and programming for local stakeholder coordinated community response to VAWA issues.

(2) Specifics on how Nevada plans to meet culturally specific set aside requirement for victim services – Nevada currently exceeds this mandate and is expanding outreach and funding to more diverse organizations providing such services within their communities. Nevada will continue to take advantage of TA and outreach opportunities to further this expansion of culturally specific services.

(3) How state will ensure equitable funding among culturally specific service providers – The Las Vegas metropolitan area holds the greatest numbers of Nevada’s significant culturally specific (and underserved) populations, so outreach and applicant recruitment have been focused upon this area with success in reaching Hispanic and API populations. It has been more difficult to approach viable organizations within the black community, but recent efforts involving WOCN technical assistance are creating more opportunities. It is anticipated that STOP 2014 will fund programs specific to the black community of Las Vegas.

The Grants Unit also actively encourages, supports and assists current sub-grantees to strive for the ability to compete successfully for additional culturally specific discretionary VAWA

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funding to assist their communities.

(4) Sub-grantees meeting the 10% culturally specific set aside – See Table 7 on page 16.

E. Sub-Grantee Management, Monitoring and Assessment:

Nevada’s sub-grantee compliance and performance monitoring consists of the following approaches:

Table 9: Nevada Sub-Grantee Review Guide

Monitoring Purpose	Compliance Concerns	Monitoring Tools	Frequency	Responsibility
Award Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prior grant performance -Ability to implement/ comply with reporting -Award execution -Related documents -Timely implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Applicant admin review/checklist -Fully signed and initialed award documents, including conditions -Additional audit eligibility & conditions (i.e. revised budgets, etc.) -Award or explanation due by 2/15 -Implementation or explanation due by 3/1 	Required for every new and non-competitive grantee every year	GPA I, II & III
Monthly Financial Reports (reimburse)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Must use authorized form -Must include all back-up documentation needed to explain every expense -Timely receipt -Signed and dated & person completing contact info 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Excel based MFR workbook with limited entry cells & protected calculating and linking formulas -MFR Receipt log -Desk review/audit performed on every MFR received -2nd desk review prior to payment and federal drawdown conducted 	Monthly for every MFR (reimbursement claim) submitted. Null claims must also be submitted for months without activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GPA I prepares MFR Wookbooks, logs incoming MFRs and performs initial review, enters into state accounts payable after 2nd review -GPA II performs 2nd review -GPA I, II or III follows up on non-compliant claims/grantees
Program Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding only being used for approved purposes and costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MFR desk reviews also used to check for approved personnel and costs that are reasonable for approved program implementation activities -Program follow up and checks during grantee calls, emails, etc. for information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monthly for MFR desk reviews -Follow up as needed or opportunity presents 	GPA I, II & III
Program Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implementation progress at 6 months -Unapproved changes in project scope and/or personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Review of Required Semi-Annual Progress Report for Grants Unit -TA and Review of Annual Muskie reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -July-August for Semi-Annual Report Reviews -December-January Muskies 	GPA II & III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Informal Site Visits -Partner Meetings -TA or trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project status checks -Technical Assistance needs -Collaboration/partnership status checks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Personal networking & discussions -Notes sometimes taken and filed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -As needed or initiated by grantee requests -May or may not be scheduled in advance 	GPA II & III

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<p>Formal Site Visits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -New sub-grantees inexperienced with VAWA funding -Up to 25% of current grantees annually -New/innovative programming sub-grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Site Visit Form, including file and report review prior -Require sub-grantee to have fiscal and program staff available in addition to Director -Physical tour of facility if applicable (usually do not require confidential shelter tours) -Check for ability and practices to ensure VAWA confidentiality measures met -Reviewers sign agency confidentiality policy for staff/visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -By advanced schedule -Average 2 per month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GPA II & III occasionally includes: -GP I, -DV Ombudsman and/or -VOCA, FVPSA, & Title IV-B administrators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compliance Concern Visit -Informal Complaint Visit -Formal Complaint Response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compliance and/or grant mgmt. problems discovered through any monitoring activities previously mentioned (i.e. late or consistently inaccurate reporting) -Grants Unit staff have received "tip" from current or former staff, another agency or client that do not want to commit to written complaint, but provide credible information on any issue of concern -GPA III receives formal notice of complaint (usually converted from anonymous tip as above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All tools/activities included in Formal Site Visit -Extensive fiscal review -Sign confidentiality forms and review client files if necessary -Extensive by-laws, policies & practices review -Interview staff separately, if needed -Include Board attendance if necessary -Include other state funders in strategy meeting if necessary -If salvageable and concerns can be resolved with technical assistance, develop corrective action plan and timeline for immediate implementation, can include partial defunding -If results of investigation warrant, defund agency, pass on possible criminal conduct concerns to OAG upper mgmt. for decision to investigate further, other state funders, and OVW. -Issue formal report for Board and other impacted state funders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -As required, average 2-3 annually -May be scheduled or not depending on nature of concern, unless resulting from formal complaint, in which case it is scheduled, but may have a very short lead time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GPA III including -GPA I for fiscal audits & -GPA II as needed to conduct program review and staff interviews in a timely manner -VOCA, FVPSA, etc. administrators from other state agencies as needed -Could include OAG forensic auditors and/or criminal/fraud investigators or local law enforcement depending on circumstances
<p>Follow Up Reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Review adherence to corrective action Plans or training needs identified in prior review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Informal or formal Site Visit -Follow up calls and emails -Review any documentation (i.e. new policies) -Reassess any funding reversions and reverse if warranted for victim services -Continue higher level of scrutiny for fiscal and program reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -As needed 	<p>GPA I, II & III, depending on severity and nature of original cause of concern</p>

Nevada will be revising its current Complaint form regarding discrimination in employment and services based on VAWA 2013 language and definitions. The Semi-Annual Progress and Site

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Visit Review forms will be revised to incorporate additional elements proposed herein, such as assessments to determine client satisfaction, and compliance in spirit as well as form for the mandate of meaningful collaborations for future funded partnerships.

V. Conclusion

Nevada will continue to focus on recognized areas of need within the state. These include addressing sexual assault from public and professional awareness of what constitutes sexual violence and the prevalence with which it occurs. This effort will focus on a three-year statewide commitment to relevant training and technical assistance for investigations, including forensic exams, prosecutions and appropriate judicial response. Efforts to address the statewide void for effective legislative advocacy and resource support for service providers working with victims of sexual violence will continue as will outreach and recruitment of grant applicants to provide for underserved areas and culturally specific populations with the state. This will include support for PREA compliance in the first year of this plan.

A newly formalized purpose area of the VAWA 2013 reauthorization is particularly important to Nevada. Human trafficking, particularly sex trafficking envelopes aspects of severe domestic and sexual violence always covered under VAWA, but with unique and complicating factors for services, law enforcement, prosecution and adjudication related to the victims in addition to the traffickers. The reasons that make Nevada a nexus for sex trafficking are the same causes complicating a coordinated state response to the problem. That “voluntary” prostitution can be legal in many rural jurisdictions creates less of a problem than the thousands of out-of state and out-of-country visitors to Nevada creating a lucrative and irresistible market opportunity to local and non-Nevadan traffickers. Technical assistance and training will be incorporated in the training efforts mentioned in the paragraph above to help professionals identify and effectively respond to trafficking victims and situations. Nevada will encourage and recruit additional applicants providing viable services to trafficking victims to develop capacity in this area of need.

Nevada suffered severely from the prolonged recession. The loss of federal, state and private funding affected all sectors covered by STOP funding categories to sometimes devastating effect on services and protections available to victims of intimate partner and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The state lost service providers, officers, prosecutors and whole agencies to loss of sufficient funding. Many Nevadans lost jobs and homes. It became clear that victimization under VAWA was not a singular affliction in the lives of many women and children. Income, shelter and food insecurity became stressors that not only drove increases in violence, but also trumped the violence when victims assessed their situations. STOP funding can be an important tool in creating opportunities for coordinated community response and collaborations that meet victims where they enter systems, provide for their immediate needs and ensure that they view the experience positively and remain engaged and willing to seek additional services to escape their abusive situations. To further this goal, Nevada will continue to mandate and assess collaborative responses as a condition of funding to encourage a more comprehensive and seamless experience for victims, and will continue work to develop more integrated program and funding strategies with other major funders to more effectively utilize existing and future grant resources.

Nevada has often led the nation in femicides in recent years. This led to successful initiatives to develop regional and statewide Domestic Violence Fatality Review Teams to provide in-depth investigation into and evaluation of responses to individual cases of domestic violence that ultimately resulted in a murder or murder-suicide. This implementation plan continues that important project that serves to reminds us why we do this work and why it matters so much.