

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)

S.T.O.P.

SERVICES

TRAINING

OFFICERS

PROSECUTION

Federal Formula Grant Program

Implementation Plan
2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020

As approved by Vermont's
STOP Advisory Team

June 28, 2017



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The Planning Process

Description

This Implementation Plan follows the required elements set forth in OVW's Fiscal Year 2017 STOP Formula Grant Program and are organized in accordance with the Implementation Plan Checklist tool that was provided to VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) state grant administrators by OVW in February of 2017. The plan was approved by the state STOP advisory committee on June 28, 2017.

On Thursday May 11, 1995, the Department of Justice announced that Vermont would be the first state to receive a grant under the Violence Against Women Act. The longevity of this funding has forged interdisciplinary partnerships that have fueled innovation and improvement to crimes of domestic and sexual violence, stalking and dating violence over the years. These partnerships helped create Vermont's 2017 STOP Implementation Plan. The law enforcement officers, victims' advocates from the Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, and advocates from prosecutors' offices, specialized community advocates, prosecutors and judges and CCVS have established relationships. These established relationships made it easier to bring people together to reflect upon this work, celebrate the substantive changes that have been made over the years, and be honest about the areas that need improvement.

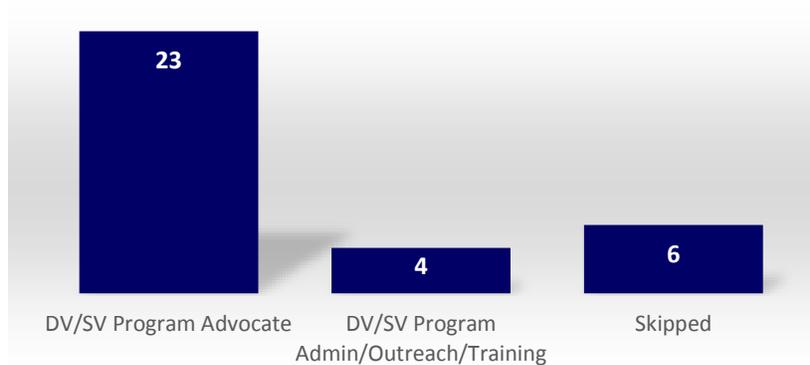
One element of Vermont's process for this implementation plan cycle involved a self-assessment survey which was conducted in the spring of 2015. The survey questions were informed from a literature review of best practices in responding to cases of domestic and sexual violence as well as input from the state's STOP advisory team. A total of 232 professionals from advocacy, law enforcement, and prosecutors' offices responded to the survey. Results from this

survey will be interspersed throughout this plan, when they relate to the topics being discussed.

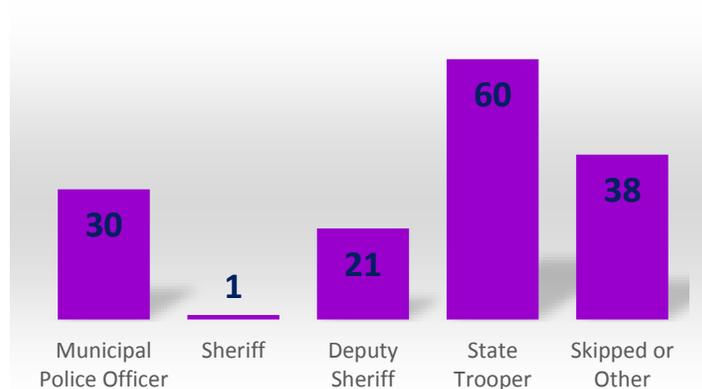
A solid response rate of 15% to 30% of all professionals employed in each of those cohorts responded to the survey. Please note, there are less total numbers of advocates from Vermont Network programs responding because there are eight times as many law enforcement officers employed in the state, i.e. each group's response rate was high.

BREAKDOWN OF ROLES OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

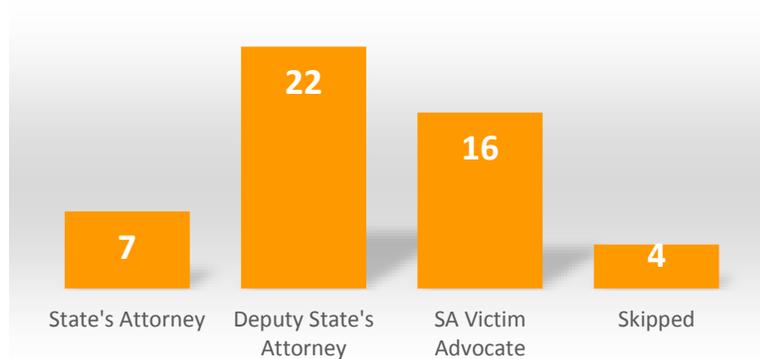
SURVEY QUESTION: TO VERMONT NETWORK ADVOCATES ONLY: What is your role?



SURVEY QUESTION: TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY: What is your role?



SURVEY QUESTION: TO PROSECUTORS OFFICES ONLY: What is your role?



In addition to the survey, the Center for Crime Victim Services convened nine STOP listening sessions from 11/16/2015 to 6/21/2017. These meetings were either grouped per the entities listed in 42 U.S.C.3796gg-1(c)(2), such as law enforcement, state coalition, or population specific organizations, or they were interdisciplinary in nature. The Vermont judiciary's code of conduct mandates independence to preserve the integrity required to earn public trust. While that is a critical value, it does limit communication with the judges. The breakdown of attendees (with some people attending more than one session) was 82 from advocacy (which includes underserved populations), 34 from prosecution, 22 from law enforcement, 11 tribal, 5 from the judiciary, and 2 from corrections and 9 classified as discretionary. The meetings and dates were as follows;

DATE	GROUP	# Attended
11/16/2016	Stop Annual Meeting (interdisciplinary meeting of subrecipients)	43
12/1/2016	Stop Annual Meeting (interdisciplinary meeting of subrecipients)	41
1/13/2017	Vermont Department of State's Attorneys' (Lead Prosecutors)	10
2/2/2017	Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence Directors	15
4/6/2017	Law Enforcement	5
4/7/2017	Domestic Violence Accountability Program Directors	7
4/18/2017	Representatives from Underserved Populations	5
6/4/2017	The Abenaki Nation at Missisquoi-Maquam Bay of Missisquoi	11
6/21/2017	The Vermont Council on Domestic Violence	32
TOTAL ATTENDANCE OF LISTENING SESSIONS		169

The conversations at the listening sessions centered around seven focus group questions:

- 1) What are the successful strategies to respond to crimes of domestic and sexual violence, dating violence and stalking that you have seen in your work?
- 2) How can judges and prosecutors have a positive impact on victim safety?
- 3) What opportunities for training and information exchanges would help you in your work?
- 4) Are there any legislative changes that you would like to see implemented?
- 5) Are there dangerous practices that concern you?
- 6) Describe any innovative practices that you have used or learned of that you would like to share with your colleagues?
- 7) What are the most significant areas of remaining need?

In addition to outreach (survey and listening sessions) involving the constellation of victim services providers in the state, the state planning committee, and members from the entities specified in 42 U.S.C.3796gg-1(c)(2) met five times; 10/5/2015, 1/11/2016, 4/11/2016, 9/13/2016, and 4/11/2017. The late fall meetings of the planning committee were replaced in 2015 and 2016 with larger meetings in which all STOP subrecipients were invited to attend. These consisted of trainings with pertinent subject matter, as well as time for subgrantees to share successes and challenges of STOP programming in the state, which helped inform this Implementation Plan. The 2015 training featured a presentation by [Teresa Garvey \(JD\)](#), Attorney Advisor from [AEquitas](#) on identifying the predominant aggressor and evaluating lethality. It also featured a panel discussion from the three areas in the state that have successfully implemented evidence-based lethality screening models. In 2016, [Catherine Cerulli J.D., Ph.D.](#), the Director of the Laboratory of Interpersonal Violence and Victimization at the University of Rochester (UR) reviewed statistics and the state of science for interpersonal violence regarding prevalence, frequency and trajectories through care. She also discussed conducting interviews to enhance prosecution, providing adequate referrals, partnering with other agencies, evidenced base models for IPV clients and putting all into practice.

Documentation of Collaboration

Please see Appendix A for a list of the individuals who attended the listening sessions, the sign in sheets and other forms of verification of attendance at those meetings. Letters of support can be found in Appendix B. Documentation from each of the state planning committee members can be found in Appendix C. The state reached out via email to each of the four bands of the state recognized Abenaki tribes. This resulted in consultation with the Abenaki Nation at Missisquoi. In June of 2017, their tribal administrator joined the state planning committee for STOP.

Coordination with the FVPSA, VOCA, RPE and other grants

The Vermont's Center for Crime Victim Services (CCVS) administers the following grant programs;

FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

The Department of Health and Human Services

- ◇ Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs

- ◇ VOCA (Victims of Crime Act)
 - VOCA Victim Assistance Formula Grant
 - VOCA Victims Compensation Grant
 - VOCA Victims Compensation Initiative (Discretionary Grant)
 - VOCA Building State Technology Capacity (Discretionary Grant)
 - VOCA Training Grant (Special one-time grant for all states)
- ◇ Office on Violence Against Women
 - Rural Grant Program (Discretionary Grant)
 - STOP (Service Training Officers and Prosecution)
 - SASP (Sexual Assault Services Program)

STATE OF VERMONT GRANT PROGRAMS

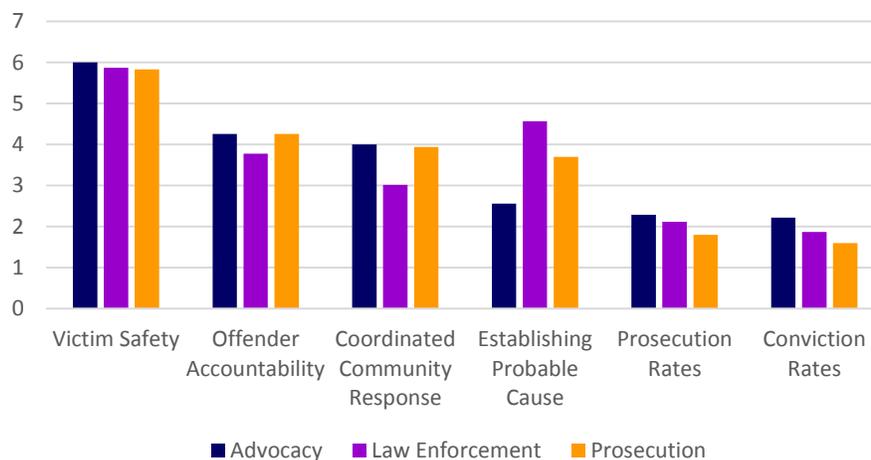
- Supervised Visitation Programs (SVPs)
- Child Advocacy Centers (CACs)
- Anti-violence (Vermont Special Funds for DV/SV Programs)
- Act 174 (Vermont Special Funds for DV/SV Programs)

CCVS also ensures that funding is not applied in any way that is duplicative, with careful fiscal monitoring and by conducting conscientious site visits with its subgrantees. Per our policy, all subgrantees receive on-site visits at least once every three years, or two years if they receive VOCA funding. CCVS is also closely allied with the Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, the Vermont Department of Children and Families and the Vermont Department of Health (which administers the Rape Prevention Education Grant). CCVS received a copy of the states RPE plan as part of this process. Thus, CCVS has an excellent vantage point for the proper stewardship of the STOP funding as it relates to coordination with other funding as well as collaboration with community-based organizations, and delivery of culturally appropriate services.

Major concerns raised during the planning process

Victim Safety and Holding Offenders Accountable

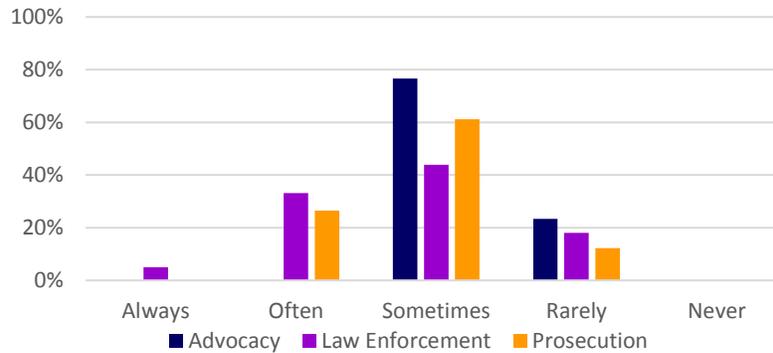
SURVEY QUESTION: Please rank the following in order of importance when serving crime victims, 6 being most important.



In an exceptional example of interdisciplinary unity, when asked to rank victim safety, offender accountability, coordinated community response, establishing probable cause, prosecution rates, and conviction rates in order of importance, all three professions surveyed

placed these outcomes in the same order. The only exception was law enforcement, who understandably ranked probable cause higher, as it is a primary goal of their work. Also, when asked if they thought the criminal justice system was effectively enhancing victim safety, the responses, though similar across disciplines, were not terribly optimistic.

SURVEY QUESTION: The criminal justice system is effectively enhancing victim safety.



The STOP survey encouraged open ended comments from the three groups regarding the criminal justice system’s ability to enhance victim safety.

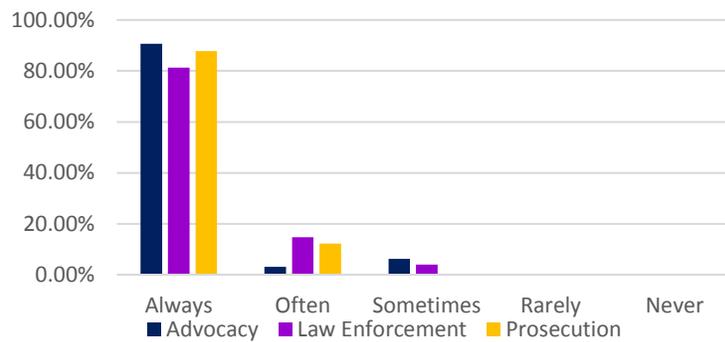
“When approached from a place of expertise and understanding of the unique crimes of domestic and sexual violence, then the criminal justice system can enhance victim safety. Often the level of expertise and understanding is not consistent across criminal system jurisdictions resulting in diminished victim safety. Enhancing victim safety requires we case a broad net to include all systems, formal and informal that victims have accessible to them. Enhancing victim safety requires an appropriate web of responses by all people/systems that victims are involved with.” ~ *Advocate*~

“We need a better method of enhancing victim safety in cases involving recantation. Intimate relationship violence remains a highly complex problem for law enforcement and prosecution. We are working here in our county to develop a comprehensive public health approach to such violence, with prosecution being only one, and not necessarily the primary, mechanism for addressing such violence.” ~ *Prosecutor*~

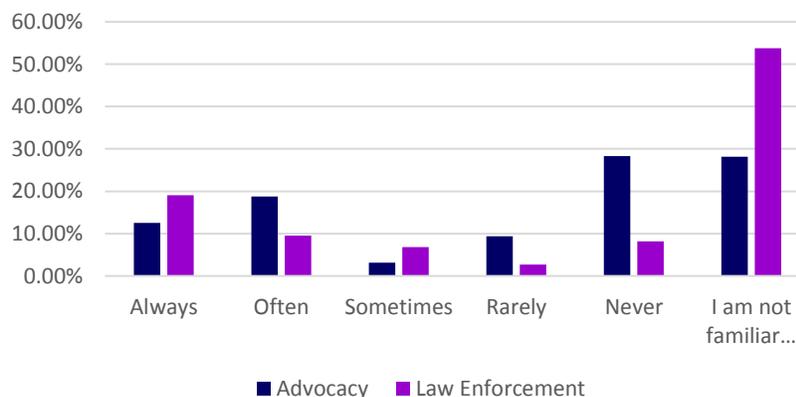
“Establishing a new Domestic Violence packet to law enforcement officers that causes them to ask these important questions that may have otherwise been missed (eg. background, children, history, language/cultural barriers, support group). The criminal justice system has also mandated additional training to officers, recognizing the need of officers to be up-to-date on services available to enhance victim safety.”
~ *Law Enforcement*~

While most law enforcement officers, advocates and prosecutors consider widely accepted risk factors when assessing victim safety, only 31% of Advocates and 28% of Law Enforcement indicated that they always or often use evidence-based protocols such as the [Lethality Assessment Protocol, Maryland Model](#), the [Jeanne Geiger High Risk Team Model](#) or the [High Point, North Carolina Model](#). 56% of the Advocates and 61% of Law Enforcement said they were either not familiar with these tools, or never used them.

SURVEY QUESTION: When evaluating the safety of the victim, I keep risk factors in mind. (For example, the presence of firearms in the home, threats of injury to the victim or victim’s loved ones, children or pets by the defendant, the defendant or victim’s suicidal ideations, unemployment, or other risk factors).

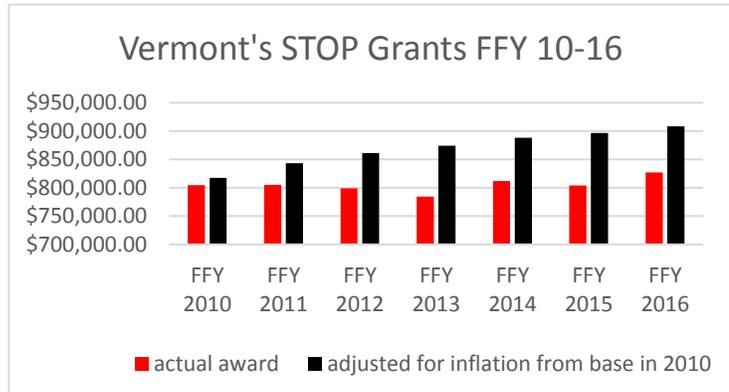


SURVEY QUESTION: I use evidence-based lethality screening tools in collaboration with law enforcement or DV advocates at the time of response to an incident of domestic violence. (Asked only to Law Enforcement and Advocacy)



One of the goals in Vermont's 2014 STOP Implementation Plan was to decrease the incidence of domestic violence homicide by increasing law enforcement and victim services' implementation of evidence-based danger assessment models. At the time, only three of Vermont's counties were using the LAP, Maryland Model. Today, there still are only three. This was included as a desired element in the competitive application process that Vermont issued for STOP in 2015. None of the applicants included it in their proposals. It has become apparent, that to achieve this goal, funding needs to be intentionally directed to it. The inability to launch evidence-based screening protocols in new jurisdictions in the state comes down to a choice between funding for sustainability versus funding for growth. The Vermont Network Programs have been experiencing "level funding" from their state and federal funds for over a decade. But, when the rate of inflation is taken into consideration, their funding is diminishing. Take the

STOP grant for instance. If the grant were to have increased at the same rate of US inflation for the past seven years (with respective rates of 1.6, 3.2, 2.1, 1.5, 1.6, .1, and .3), starting with the base grant amount in 2010 of



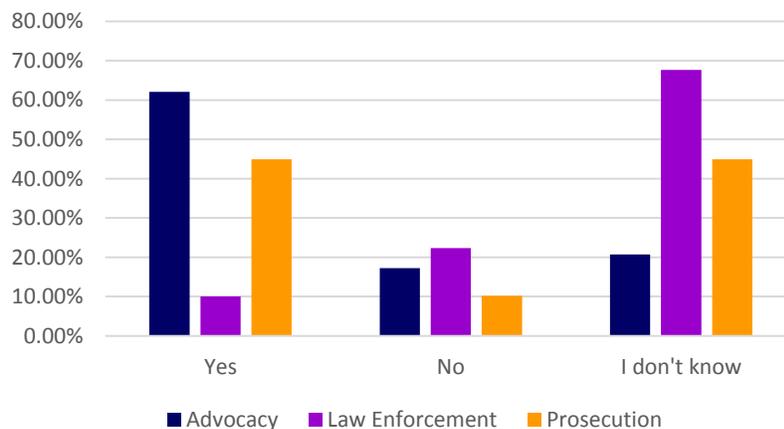
\$804,433 the amount of STOP funding this year would equal \$908,614. This is not meant to express a lack of gratitude, but rather a serious concern, that OVW is no doubt aware of. To start up a LAP or High Risk Team, a program needs at least \$50,000 for training teams of law enforcement and advocacy. Therefore, discretionary funding is crucial. The teams that have accomplished that first step have indicated they can sustain it with their 24/7 trained staff.

The importance of holding offenders accountable was underscored by all individuals who provided input to this plan. Best practice suggestions varied slightly depending on the professional perspective of the respondent. All professions expressed frustration when charges get pled down. Law enforcement officers were more likely to suggest that jail time was a best practice for holding an offender accountable, in addition to taking the time to follow up with the survivor to ensure that the restraining order is effective. Prosecutors suggested a variety of interventions including jail time, probation, community service, batterers intervention programming, or standard dv restrictions. Vermont Network advocates suggested jail time as well, but not as frequently as intensive DV programming or batterer accountability programming. This may be since more Vermont Network advocates have had the opportunity to received training in BIP.

A Common Lament

“We had a case where the perpetrator was charged with two counts of aggravated domestic violence and violations of abuse prevention orders. The domestic included assault on an infant and child. He was given a minimum sentence of 18 months, all suspended, except 30 days. Since then he has been arrested for violations of probation.”

SURVEY QUESTION: Has anyone in your office ever attended a Batterer’s Intervention Program (BIP) training?



The STOP administrator met with the directors of Vermont’s Domestic Violence Accountability Programs, since such programming is a central element to increasing victim safety. These programs have recently undergone significant decreases in funding in Vermont. In 2013, the Department of Corrections modified all programming in correctional institutions effectively ending corrections-based programming focused specifically on domestic violence. In 2014, the statewide appropriation that had traditionally supported community-based domestic violence accountability programs was eliminated. Then, the state’s largest DV Accountability Program provider (Spectrum) closed its doors. To add to this dissolution, in 2016 the Department of Corrections contract ended with Vermont’s Domestic Violence Accountability Coordinator, leaving the Council on Domestic Violence with no staff to conduct certification of programs, sustain technical assistance, or training for DVAPs. As of this year, these programs no longer benefit from any designated funding, essentially leaving an unfunded mandate on the shoulders of Vermont’s Council on Domestic Violence.

The Mirabal Project Study of similar DVA Programs in the UK found that “Far fewer women reported being physically injured after the programme (61% before compared to 2% after) and the extent to which children saw/overheard violence also dropped substantially (from 80% to 8%).”¹ Vermont’s Domestic Violence Accountability Programs are an essential part of a continuum of criminal justice system interventions for abusers who use violence against intimate partners. DVAPs, along with Risk Reduction Programming through the Department of Corrections is a crucial layer in an effective systemic response to crimes of intimate partner violence.

¹ <https://www.dur.ac.uk/criva/projectmirabal>

Needs and Context

General Demographic Information

Vermont has a population of 624,594 people, covering 9,250 square miles. Most of the state is classified as rural, with a few urban clusters around its larger cities. Vermont’s 14 counties “contain 255 political units, 9 cities, 5 unincorporated areas and 4 gores.”² There are 257,167 households in Vermont. As of 2014, 51.3% of Vermont's population was born in the state (compared with 58.7% for the United States). Those with multi-generational ties to the state and those who are newcomers has resulted in a degree of tension between the two perspectives. As of 2012, Vermont was one of only two states in the U.S. with fewer people than the District of Columbia, the other was Wyoming.³

State of Vermont		
US Census Bureau 2016 Estimate		
County	Population	% of State
Addison	36,959	6%
Bennington	36,191	6%
Caledonia	30,333	5%
Chittenden	161,531	26%
Essex	6,176	1%
Franklin	48,915	8%
Grand Isle	6,919	1%
Lamoille	25,333	4%
Orange	28,919	5%
Orleans	26,863	4%
Rutland	59,310	9%
Washington	58,504	9%
Windham	43,145	7%
Windsor	55,496	9%
Total Population	624,594	100%

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_counties_in_Vermont

³ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vermont>

With 94.6% of its population as white, Vermont is not diverse, in the traditional sense. 1.3% of Vermont's population identify as black, .4% as American Indian, and 1.8% as Asian. The education levels of Vermonter's are slightly higher than the national average with 91.8% of the population having a high school diploma, and 36% holding a college degree (ranking 6th and 7th nationally).

Systems in Place for Vermont's Crime Victims

There are state's attorneys' (prosecutors') offices in thirteen of Vermont's counties, with the prosecutor in Franklin County covering Grand Isle county as well. The Vermont Network programs are evenly distributed geographically with rurality in mind, and all residents in the state have at least one shelter within a 30-mile radius. Of course, this can be a barrier for crime victims who lack transportation. There are 69 law enforcement agencies in the state, with approximately 1,000 police officers. Each county has a sheriff's office, who are called upon for service of restraining orders, or to stand-by when a domestic violence victim is relocating and needs to obtain his or her belongings. There are also 44 municipal police departments, in addition to the University of Vermont Police. This means that the other 211 municipalities are dependent on the Vermont State Police 24/7 to respond to crimes of interpersonal violence. In some of the most rural areas of the state this can mean a long response time.

Crimes of domestic and sexual violence consume a high percentage of resources from Vermont's criminal justice system. The Vermont Victims Compensation Program encounters many of the most violent crimes in our state. To be eligible for Victims Compensation, law enforcement must have determined there was probable cause that a crime occurred, which of course is a deterrent for most victims of domestic and sexual violence. In the calendar year

2015, 37% of Vermont's Victims Compensation Program's cases were domestic violence (179) and 11% were adult sexual assault cases (55), for a total of 48% of all cases. This figure does not include the 99 individuals who did not report to police who were served by the Vermont Sexual Assault Program, which is under the umbrella of the Victims Compensation Program. The Vermont Department of Public Safety aggregates crime statistics from police reports at the Vermont Criminal Information Center (VCIC). The 2013 VCIC report indicated that 37 % of all the 3,665 violent crimes "against a person" in Vermont could be classified as intimate (23%) or family relationship (14%).⁴

In 2016, The Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence responded to 19,816 hotline calls, and provided service to 9,376 people whose lives were affected by domestic and/or sexual violence, including 1,244 victims of sexual violence. Those served included 582 persons with disabilities, 748 persons who identified as ethnic or racial minorities, 228 elders, 136 LGBTQ persons, and 534 men. The network programs provided legal advocacy to 3,193 individuals 9,280 times.

The well-established correlation between domestic violence and child abuse⁵ requires attention to the cases of child abuse and neglect in Vermont. In 2015, there were 20,233 cases of child abuse reported to the VT Dept. of Children and families, with 5,630 cases of child abuse accepted for intervention by the state. While DCF indicates that in 13% of those cases there was a co-occurring documentation of domestic violence, it is important to realize that the relationship of abuser to child in 73% of the cases is domestic in nature, with parents being the

⁴ Vermont Criminal Information Center *vcic.vermont.gov* accessed June 2017

⁵ McKay, Mary M. The Link between domestic violence and child abuse: Assessment and treatment considerations. *Chile Welfare: Journal Policy, Practice and Program*, Vol 73(1), Jan-Feb 1994, 29-39

abusers 63% of the time (including step or foster parents). Of the 1,156 reports of child abuse in 2015 that were substantiated, it was a parent abusing the child in 736 of those reports, other relatives 114 times, and other known, stranger or unspecified 167 times. The Department of Children and Families receives a call every 33 minutes of reports of suspected child abuse.⁶

There are thirteen Child Advocacy Centers in the state of Vermont, which partner with the state's Special Investigative Units. Here multidisciplinary teams of law enforcement, the VT Department of Children and Families, Prosecutors, Mental Health Services, and Medical Professionals work together to conduct interviews and make decisions about the investigation, treatment, management and prosecution of cases of child physical and sexual abuse and neglect, as well as cases of adult sexual abuse. Twelve of Vermont's 13 Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) house Special Investigative Units. These Special Investigative Units were initially designed to serve child sexual assault victims, but because of the advanced training of the law enforcement investigators and prosecutors there, some adult cases are being handled at our SIUs. These SIUs are authorized by Title 24 VSA § 1940. In SFY 16, the SIUs served 1,730 new clients, consisting of 1,357 children and 363 adults.⁷

Vermont Court Data 2012-2016 Domestic and Sexual violence

Between 2012 and 2016, 7,246 cases of domestic violence and 1,544 cases of sexual assault were brought before the Vermont Courts.⁸ This data reflects only the top charge in the affidavits, and does not reflect co-occurring charges. It is being presented to provide a sense of the volume of these crimes that must be processed in our courts. Also, when reviewing these numbers, it is important to remember that

⁶ [Vermont Department of Children and Families, 2015 Report on Child Protection](#) accessed June, 2017

⁷ Vermont's Special Investigative Units Report to the Legislature, SFY 2016

⁸ Aggregate data from Vermont Court Administrators Office

out of 1,000 rapes, only 310 are reported to police.⁹ And, that 70% of domestic violence cases go unreported.¹⁰ CCVS requested a four-year accounting of these crimes from the court to align with OVW's four-year planning cycle for the STOP Implementation Plan. The domestic violence charges range from violation of abuse prevention orders to aggravated domestic assault with a weapon. The sexual assault charges range from voyeurism to sexual assault death resulting.

VT COURT DOMESTIC ASSAULT CASES VT 2012-2016			
Court Outcomes		Sentences	
Dismissed	138	Deferred	899
Nolle Prosequi	3110	Fine Only	209
Guilty	3799	Incarceration	953
Acquitted	133	Other	3440
Transfer to Juvenile	19	Probation	1346
Alternative Disposition	47	Split Sentence	399
Total Domestic Assault	7246		7246
VT COURT DOMESTIC ASSAULT CASES VT with Weapon 2012-2016			
Court Outcomes		Sentences	
Dismissed	10	Deferred	36
Nolle Prosequi	201	Fine Only	1
Guilty	201	Incarceration	64
Acquitted	8	Other	220
Transfer to Juvenile	1	Probation	70
Alternative Disposition	2	Split Sentence	32
Total DV w/ weapon	423	Total DV w/ weapon	423
VT COURT SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES VT 2012-2016			
Court Outcomes		Sentences	
Dismissed	83	Deferred	145
Nolle Prosequi	665	Fine Only	11
Guilty	750	Incarceration	182
Acquitted	26	Other	846
Transfer to Juvenile	15	Probation	184
Alternative Disposition	5	Split Sentence	176
Total Sexual Assault	1544	Total Sexual Assault	1544

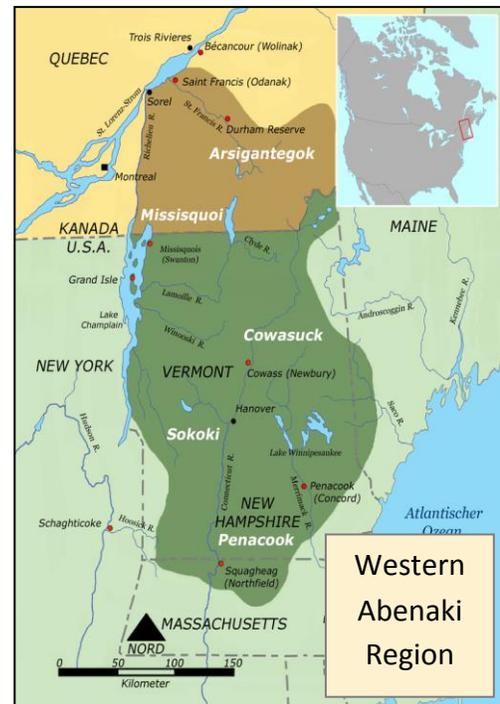
⁹ <https://www.rainn.org/statistics/criminal-justice-system> accessed June 2017

¹⁰ <https://mic.com/articles/10919/domestic-violence-statistics-70-of-cases-go-unreported#.rHgQP1Em>

Significant populations

The First Nation – Abenaki

The Abenaki are a Native American tribe and First Nation. They have resided in what is now called northern New England and southern Quebec for 12,000 years. There are over 27 bands of the Western and Eastern Abenaki. Vermont is within the territory of the Western Abenaki. Four bands of the Abenaki have received recognition by the State of Vermont. They are the Elnu, the Nulhegan, the Koasek and the Abenaki Nation at Missisquoi. There are about 3,200 Abenaki living in Vermont and New Hampshire, without reservations, chiefly around Lake Champlain. Thus, the Missisquoi are the largest band of the Abenaki with their tribal headquarters located in Swanton, Vermont.



The beauty of Abenaki art, culture, philosophy and their respect for the earth provides inspirational lessons for all of Vermont. Unfortunately, ignorance eclipsed Vermont's history in the 20th century. In 1927 Professor Perkins, at the University of Vermont initiated the Eugenics Survey. This led to Vermont approving a sterilization law on March 31, 1931 (the 29th state to pass such a law) which targeted and victimized many groups. Documented Abenaki oral history details Abenaki women and children being taken away, and attempts that were thwarted. The number of victims sterilized without informed consent was 253, with two-thirds of those

sterilizations performed on women.¹¹ This shameful history has had a profound impact on the psyche of the Abenaki in Vermont, which still lingers today. From the 1930s till 1970 when the practice ceased, their rich traditions and history were obscured, as the Abenaki people “hid in plain sight” from the state.

There are approximately 1,700 of the Missisquoi Abenaki with state recognition who live in Franklin and Grand Isle Counties, the largest concentration in the state. They are descendants of the great Abenaki Nation that once exclusively inhabited the State of Vermont. Although slightly improving, the Abenaki community still suffers from low education attainment, severe poverty, inadequate housing, high unemployment and substance abuse, and disproportionately high incidences of domestic and sexual violence, as well as child abuse.

The Missisquoi Abenaki have an established and productive relationship with Voices Against Violence, the Vermont Network program in their area, where one of their advocates visits the tribal headquarters one morning a week working with the Abenaki Self Help, Inc. the social service arm of the Council, and they collaborate on a local level on the Swanton Enhancement Project.

This band also houses a non-profit group, the Maqam Bay of Missisquoi, Inc. who work to better the lives of all people in the Swanton, VT region. The state STOP administrator met with this group during this planning process. They will be receiving a grant to support a part-time domestic and sexual violence advocate to be housed within their tribal council building to address the unique needs of this population. This \$25,000 grant will equal the required 10% set aside for culturally specific organizations within the victim services allocation of STOP. This

¹¹ <http://www.uvm.edu/~lkaelber/eugenics/VT/VT.html> accessed June 2017

individual will continue to work with Voices Against Violence and the Vermont Network.

People in Rural Areas

Per the census bureau 82% of Vermont's population is living in rural areas (US Census 2010) or small cities, making them the largest underserved population. Residents in rural communities are isolated from neighbors, local services, and healthcare. Many lack their own transportation, or are reliant on their perpetrator for transport. There are less social service and mental health agencies in the most rural communities, less cell coverage and more poverty. Confidentiality also presents a challenge in rural communities, where everyone knows everyone, so anonymity is non-existent. There is also a false sense of security, that living in Vermont is much safer than urban areas. However, research has shown that rural communities have higher rates of sexual assault than urban areas, though urban areas have higher percentages of rapes that are reported.¹²

OVW has supported Vermont through the Rural grant since 1996, which has created substantive changes in reaching out to victims who face barriers to service due to rural isolation. Because of the Rural grant, there is increased outreach in these communities, training on a wide variety of topics from healthy relationships, consent, technology safety, sexting and sexual violence prevention and the development of a home visiting project.

People with Disabilities

Crime Victims with disabilities in Vermont must contend with the unique challenges of their disability compounded with the nature of their victimization, and the state's less than accessible rural infrastructure. The estimated number of individuals with disabilities in Vermont

¹² Lewis, S. Sexual Assault in Rural Communities. Harrisburg, PA: VAWNET A Project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence/Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence. September 2003.
http://new.vawnet.org/category/Main_Doc.php?docid=419

can be gleaned from the US Census Bureau’s *American Community Survey* (ACS). The 2015 survey estimates that 12.6% of the total civilian non-institutionalized population in the United States lives with some disability. This report is used to inform Cornell University’s annual *United States Disability Status Report*.

Per the 2015 Cornell University Disability Status Report, 2% of Vermont’s population have visual disability, 5% hearing, 7% ambulatory, 6% cognitive 3% self-care, and 6% have independent living.¹³ Using those percentages as multipliers against Vermont’s total population, we estimate, that combined, these disabilities occur 186,129 times in individuals in the state, with some individuals experiencing more than one disability. Using the national average for the rate of serious victimization in each of those categories established by the American Community Survey (2012), we can then estimate, by disability category, the numbers of individuals with disabilities who suffer violent victimization each year in Vermont as follows:

Disability type	2015 Cornell disability status % prevalence	# of occurrences in Vermont of disability type or LEP	Rate of serious victimizations/yr. Nationally per 1000 - ACS 2012	Estimated # people violently victimized per year in Vermont by disability
Visual	2%	13,741	7.7	106
Hearing	5%	31,230	10.7	334
Ambulatory	7%	43,097	14.5	625
Cognitive	6%	39,974	23.6	943
Self-Care	3%	20,612	11.2	231
Independent Living	6%	37,476	12.1	453
Est. total disabilities in VT*		186,129*		2,693
2013 ACS LEP Vermont	1.5%	9,181	Data Not Available	

** Some people have more than one type of disability*

The Bureau of Justice Statistics Crime Victimization Survey, 2012 reports the age-adjusted rate of violent victimization for persons with disabilities was nearly three times the

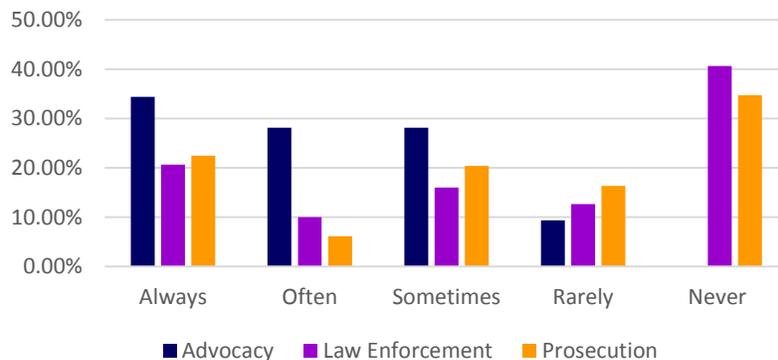
¹³ [Cornell University, 2015 Disability Status Report, Vermont](#) accessed June 2017

rate among persons without disabilities. 1,346,900 people with disabilities suffered violent victimization in the United States in 2012, with 52% of those reporting having more than one disability (BJS, 2012). When assisting individuals with disabilities, law enforcement, VT Network advocates and prosecutors not only have to address the aftermath of the crime but need to supplement their approach by considering the many areas of their lives that these victims need assistance.

LGBTQ People

A Gallup poll released in January of 2017, indicates that 5.3 percent of Vermont adults identify as LGBTQ. This makes Vermont the leading state with residents' self-identification as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.

Survey Question: I consider different risk factors for same sex couples than I do for heterosexual couples.



In their National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that LGBTQ individuals experience greater levels of violence and vulnerability than their heterosexual peers. These findings come from a comprehensive disaggregate of data across identity categories. Given the disproportionate levels of violence facing LGBTQ people, it is imperative for advocates, law enforcement officers, and prosecutors

to educate themselves about the specific ways violence affects LGBTQ people and about the myriad barriers LGBTQ communities face to access support. Through an acknowledgement of the current rise in violence and vulnerabilities for LGBTQ people and of the factors that hinder access to assistance, we can begin to better serve LGBTQ victims; in tandem, we will be able to provide more comprehensive support and advocacy for this population across intersecting identities and types of violence.

Our recognition that LGBTQ communities are at heightened risk for violence implores us to both explore and address the barriers that prevent this population from accessing avenues of advocacy and support. In their report, *Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Abuse Among LGBTQ People: A Review of Existing Research*, Brown and Herman from the Williams Institute at UCLA School of Law highlight several barriers that impede LGBTQ individuals from accessing support. A recognition that definitions of domestic violence often do not include same-sex couples, the numerous dangers of “outing” oneself in the process of seeking support, and low levels of confidence in the sensitivity and LGBTQ education of providers were cited as key issues for LGBTQ victims.¹⁴ NCAVP corroborated these factors in their Tool-Kit, noting that this population often does not report to police and that they are apt to experience further violence the times that they do. Of the respondents NCAVP interviewed to glean the Tool-Kit data, 66% reported police as indifferent or hostile toward them when they came seeking services.¹⁵

Refugees and Immigrants

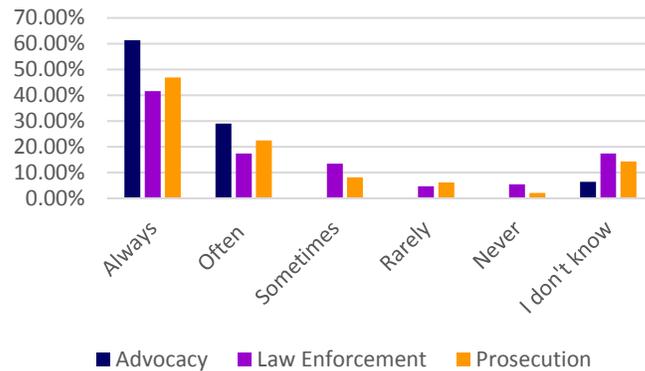
Chittenden County has 161,382 people (25% of the state’s population) residing there. Per the

¹⁴ Brown, Taylor and Jody Herman, *Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Abuse Among LGBT People: A Review of Existing Research*, Williams Institute UCLA School of Law, 2015 <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Intimate-Partner-Violence-and-Sexual-Abuse-among-LGBT-People.pdf>

¹⁵ National Coalition of Anti-violence Programs, NCAVP Hate Violence in 2016 Advocacy Toolkit 2017 Release Edition

2013 American Community Survey Limited (ACS) 9,181 people or 1.47% of the total population in Vermont have Limited English Proficiency. Most the individuals with Limited English Proficiency reside in the Burlington, VT area. Per the Vermont Refugee Resettlement Program, 6,493 refugees moved to this area from forty different nations over the last twenty years.

Survey Question: I consider a victim’s culture and language when responding to domestic and sexual violence cases in immigrant communities.



Vermont takes its civil rights obligation to provide translation services for crime victims seriously. The Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services provides LanguageLine Solutions® to all the domestic violence and sexual violence service providers in the state. They provide high quality, phone, video and onsite interpretation and translation in more than 240 languages. CCVS provides training and materials to sub-grantees for language line telephonic interpretation services and offers referrals to in-person interpretation services providers. The Vermont Judiciary provides court interpreter services for all LEP individuals and tracks those requests. The greatest call for court interpreters

Court Interpreter Usage FFY 16 in Vermont	
Usage per Unit	Quantity
Chittenden	275
Franklin	28
Windsor	28
Windham	25
Washington	20
Bennington	17
Orleans	16
Rutland	13
Statewide	13
Caledonia	5
Addison	3
Orange	2
Unspecified	2
Essex	1

is in Chittenden County. In 2016, the greatest call for interpreters was in family court (215 requests), then criminal (164), followed by civil (28), Judicial Bureau, (18), Probate (12) and unspecified (12).

Elderly

Vermont's population is aging. Per the US Census data, Vermont will have an estimated 88,000 additional residents by 2030, a 14 percent increase from 2006. Vermont's senior population (older than 65) is likely to increase by 91,000, effectively accounting for all the state's population growth during this period.¹⁶ Nearly all the factors that compound vulnerability for victims of domestic and sexual violence are found with greater frequency in older people. In 2014, an estimated 35.9% of adults aged 65+ in the United States reported a disability compared to 10.5% of adults ages 18-64.¹⁷ People who are older are more likely to be dependent on others, which amplifies the dynamic of abuse of power in relationships. While females 18-24 generally report higher rates of domestic and sexual violence, it may be because older women do not report it as often.

Elderly victims in care facilities who disclose sexual assault face difficulty finding justice. In a study of 429 alleged cases reported to adult protective services and other authorities over a six-month period in five states, 182 disclosed sexual assault to investigators, but only 18% of the allegations were substantiated. And, only 11% of those victims were offered forensic examinations. The most commonly offered intervention for these individuals was "no intervention."¹⁸

¹⁶ <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popproj.html>

¹⁷ Cornell University, (2014) Disability Statistics

¹⁸ Ramsey-Klawnsnik, H. (2012) Research to Practice Brief: the Study of Sexual Abuse of Vulnerable Adults in Care Facilities. National Adult Protective Services Resource Center

Addressing the Needs of Significant Populations

Because C CVS is responsible for many victim service grant programs, it frequently meets with all victim service providers throughout the state, including the programs that furnish services for underserved populations (e.g. Association of Africans Living in Vermont, Disability Rights Vermont, LGBTQ services providers like the Vermont Pride Center + Outright VT, the Area Agencies on Aging, the Community of Vermont Elders, Deaf Vermonters Advocacy Services, and VT Refugee Resettlement) due to the strategic planning requirements of this and other grant programs. While the STOP grant in Vermont does not provide funding for all these organizations, C CVS supports them with other programs. For example, the Association of Africans Living in Vermont, received funding through STOP for many years, now receives funding through VOCA; Safe Space at the Pride Center, which serves the LGBTQ community receives VOCA, STOP and state dv/sv funding; Outright Vermont receives funding through our Rural grant; Disability Rights Vermont receives VOCA funding and STOP funding; C CVS supports the Community of Vermont Elders in an initiative to build bridges to services for elders, and has met with the Area Agencies on Aging to in consideration of a new initiative for identifying and assisting elders who are victims of exploitation and abuse; the Deaf Vermonters Advocacy Services receives VOCA and state dv/sv funding. Ongoing communication occurs as a matter-of-course due to reporting requirements of all those grant agreements, and narratives that the programs provide to us. These organizations provide technical assistance and training at Vermont's Victim Service Academy. C CVS strives to support programs that are innovative, comprehensive, fill unmet needs and are accessible to all crime victims.

Vermont's Plan Priorities and Approaches

Current Goals and Objectives

GOAL ONE: SUPPORT CORE VICTIM SERVICES and INTERDISCIPLINARY COLLABORATION

Purpose: Stay true to our primary mission of collaboration between prosecution, advocacy, and law enforcement as a best practice in supporting core victim services. Continue to assess the state's efforts in this area through strategic planning focus groups and conduct a follow-up best practices survey (from the one issued in 2015) that will help to measure changes in actual implementation of goals. Use the results of this survey, as well as the goals of this Implementation Plan to inform Vermont's 2019 STOP competitive application process.

1A. Objective 2018: CCVS will continue to meet with allied professionals via its integrated strategic planning process for grant programming. A follow up STOP best practices survey will be issued that will serve as a longitudinal mapping tool to assess changes in knowledge and actual application of effective programming models among service professionals regarding response to crimes of domestic and sexual violence as well as stalking and dating violence. The judiciary and population specific organizations, will be added to this survey, in addition to the cohorts of law enforcement, prosecution and domestic and sexual violence victim advocacy which were asked to complete the survey in 2015.

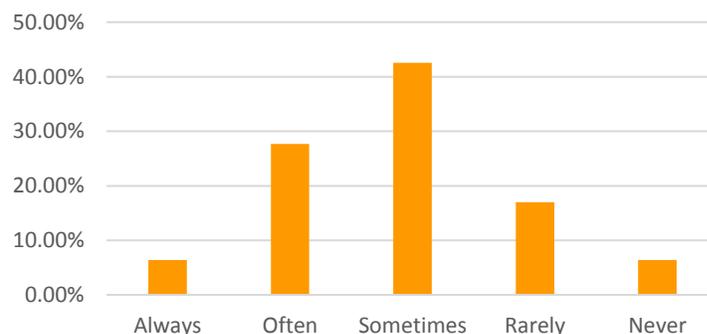
1B. Objective 2019: Issue a request for proposals for STOP funding to established domestic violence task forces in the state, the Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence member programs and law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, the judiciary and the bands of the Abenaki first nation which have acquired state recognition by Vermont. The intention of this process is to foster innovation and create a periodic process which vigorously

evaluates the efficacy of the efforts funded by the STOP grant.

1C. Objective 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021: Provide at least one advanced domestic and sexual violence training event a year in which individuals representing multi-disciplinary groups from all counties in the state are invited to attend. The intention will be to educate, enrich and inspire improved responses to domestic and sexual violence by recruiting high level instructors in the field for these one day training events. The topics can range from batterer intervention, to the co-morbidity of alcohol and drug abuse and DV/SV, to lethality screening across the criminal justice continuum, or other pertinent topics.

GOAL TWO: Increase the utilization of successful strategies that reduce the burden of domestic and sexual violence victims' participation in the prosecution process, especially in those instances where testimony may exacerbate the trauma of victimization.

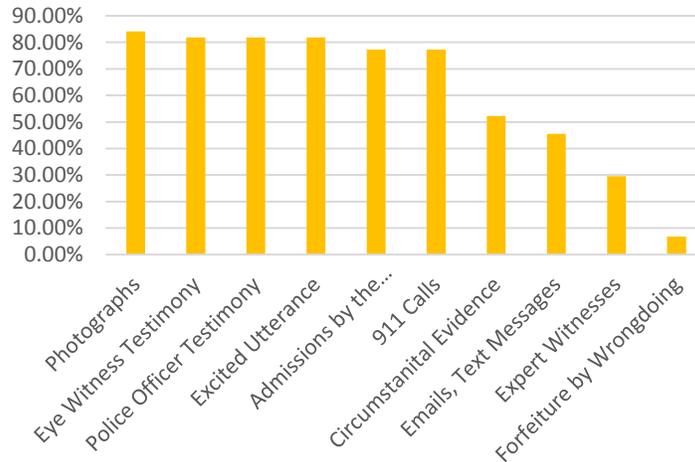
SURVEY QUESTION: TO PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES ONLY: I have used successful strategies for proceeding with prosecution without victim participation.



Purpose: Vermont's 2015 STOP survey showed that prosecutors used various mechanisms to support their domestic and sexual violence cases that did not rely on victims' testimony. Over 80% indicated they used photographs, eye witness testimony, police officer testimony, excited utterances, over 75% used admissions by the defendant, or 911 calls, over 50% have incorporated circumstantial evidence, and over 40% have incorporated text messages into the

body of evidence, and even less, 5%, have asked the court to allow an admission under the doctrine of [forfeiture by wrongdoing](#).

SURVEY QUESTION: TO PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES ONLY: If you have used successful strategies for proceeding with prosecution without victim participation, what are examples of those strategies?



This goal, however, will focus on expert witnesses, as only 30% of the 2015 survey respondents indicated they have used them. Increasing the use of expert witnesses is a critical goal especially in cases of domestic and sexual violence, where victim behavior often seems antithetical to the charges at hand.¹⁹ Vermont does have a list of expert witnesses, however it needs to be built upon, especially in the more rural areas of the state where the resources are not as robust. What is not lacking in Vermont is a cadre of talented professionals, law enforcement officers, medical professionals, psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers who may be able to testify as expert witnesses. “If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue,

¹⁹ Longsway, Kimberly Ph.D. 2005, The Use of Expert Witnesses in Cases Involving Sexual Assault, End Violence Against Women International

a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training or education may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise.”²⁰ To support their increased use, more expert witnesses need to be identified and trained, and available in all counties in the state.

2A. Objective 2018: Invite stakeholders, victim advocates and prosecutors, from all counties in the state to a one day symposium to help develop expert witnesses in their jurisdictions. This will center around a training by AEQuitas on expert witness testimony that will address domestic and sexual assault dynamics, victim behavior during and after the assault, impact of victim behavior on fact-finders, admissibility of the expert testimony, trial strategy, and preparing to work with experts. This will help to dispel myths that can be barriers in sexual assault cases. Prosecutors who attend will be better prepared to present this testimony. This will be an interactive training that will include hypotheticals, group discussions, mock testimony and a discussion on next steps in creating a statewide team that will identify expert witnesses in each county.

2B. Objective 2020: Have identified and established a list of at least 15 expert witnesses in each of Vermont’s geographic quadrants, who are qualified to testify in cases of sexual and domestic violence.

GOAL THREE: Complement the vision of Vermont’s Judiciary that states, “the people of Vermont will have trust and confidence in the Vermont state courts because the courts are fair, impartial, accessible, consistent, free of discrimination, independent, and well-managed,” by supporting front-line judges and court personnel to uphold this value by adopting the principles of procedural justice.

Purpose: When victims as well as defendants encounter judges who treat them with dignity and

²⁰ Federal Rules of Evidence, 1997, 28 U.S.C.A. Rule 702

respect, the result is greater compliance, as the legitimacy of the court's decision is directly tied to the treatment the litigants received. This concept is widely known as procedural justice.²¹

Those who stand before the judiciary in cases of domestic and sexual violence do so with matters that are profoundly important and deeply personal. Judges hold positions of tremendous authority in our society and criminal justice system, which is amplified by the physical placement of the judge above others on the bench. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the interpersonal treatment litigants receive is courteous and engaging and befitting of the judge's stature. When the litigant's rights have been acknowledged, and the judge explains the rules that apply to their case and the thought process that went into their decision, without prejudice, there is greater value placed on the conclusion, and greater compliance in the conditions results.

3A. Objective 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 Support the current efforts of the Vermont Judiciary which encourage a culture that values process, as well as outcome. Support annual trainings such as those offered by the Center for Court Innovation for Vermont's judges and judicial staff, that illustrate how procedural justice is especially pertinent in cases of domestic and sexual violence.

3B. Objective 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Incorporate evidence-based pretrial risk assessments and lethality assessments for domestic and sexual violence cases into the VT Court system which will build more consistent trauma-informed responses by the judiciary, and increase victim safety. **3B1.** This will require a careful review of how pretrial release decisions are currently being

21

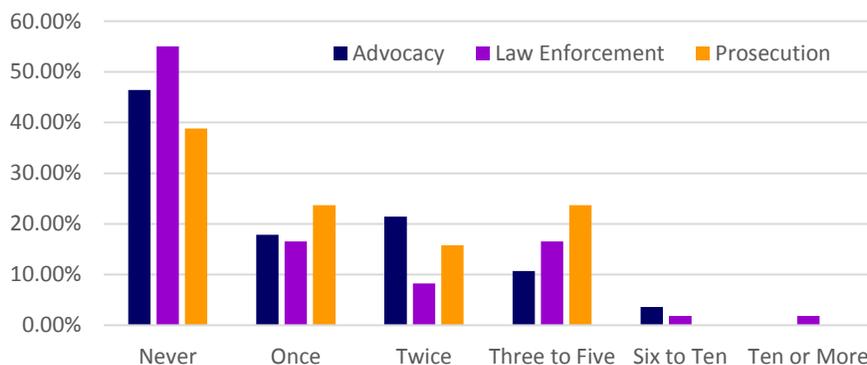
http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/DVFactSheet_August2016_IntegratingPJinDVCases.pdf

made in the state, a service needs assessment and a determination on which pretrial risk factors are most important to consider and which models would be most appropriate to adopt in Vermont. **3B2.** Once a determination is made, court personnel who implement pre-trial risk assessments will need to be trained on its use.

3C. Objective 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Develop white paper that illustrates importance that pretrial release and bail decisions, including electronic monitoring be tailored to victim safety needs.

GOAL 4: Prosecutors and law enforcement will use their expertise to create a culture in which victims of sexual violence feel comfortable in seeking their help.

SURVEY QUESTION: Can you provide the number of times in the past two years your office or department has charged individuals who have reported sexual assaults with false reporting or false information to a police officer? (Asked to law enforcement and prosecution) Advocacy was asked for the number of times they have *encountered clients* who reported and were charged.



Purpose: Prosecution of allegedly false reports of sexual assaults should be discouraged for several reasons. Targeting rape cases for prosecution feeds a myth that individuals lie about being raped, profoundly compounds the severe trauma that sexual assault victims endure and

creates a chilling effect that prevents future victims coming forth to report such allegations.²²

Objective 4A. 2018 and 2019 Vermont's 2014 STOP Implementation Plan addressed the issue of charging victims with false reporting of sexual assault, for at that time there were concerns regarding this practice in the state. During this period the Chittenden County Unit for Special Investigations, in concert with the county's sexual violence program HOPE Works, developed a policy that discourages charging a witness with false reporting of sexual assault. This policy will be used as a model and starting point to be shared with other counties in the state, so they may consider adopting similar practices.

Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence-Related Homicides

GOAL 5: Victims who have been strangled have a 750% increased risk for homicide.²³ The skills of Vermont's forensic nurse examiners may be leveraged to conduct the physical assessments and prepare the documentation that is crucial for the intervention and investigations of domestic violence cases involving strangulation.

Purpose: Sometimes cases involving strangulation are difficult to prove, as the symptoms may not present, or get worse over time. Forensic nurse examiners can provide the evidence needed to not only validate a charge of strangulation, but also offer an opportunity to support the victim.

Objective 5A 2018: Conduct a feasibility assessment of Vermont's cadre of forensic nurse examiners to determine the cost, capacity and steps needed to incorporate domestic violence strangulation assessments into their practice.

²² Avalos, Lisa R. (2013). False Reports of Sexual Assault: Findings on Police Practices, Laws, and Advocacy Options. University of Arkansas School of Law

²³ Glass et al. (2008). Non-fatal strangulation is an important risk factor for homicide of women. The Journal of Emergency Medicine, 35(3), 329-335

Objective 5B 2019: Provide training to forensic nurse examiners on strangulation assessments, and begin to implement assessments in counties where they are not currently being conducted.

GOAL 6: Keep guns out of the hands of domestic violence abusers by enforcing stricter compliance in cases where the defendant has a final order.

Purpose: Between 1994 and 2015, 50% of all homicides in Vermont were domestic violence related and 59% of those homicides were committed with firearms. Between 2012 and 2016, the Vermont courts processed 423 cases of aggravated domestic violence with a weapon. The terror inflicted by abusers and the danger presented when firearms are present is well documented.

Objective 6A: Work with state wide task forces to develop a policy which may require the offender to come back to court to provide the judge with a receipt from law enforcement, or a qualified firearms storage location that certifies all firearms have been relinquished per the order. This may also require that the offenders create a plan, to be approved by the judge for the return of the firearms if the order failed to do so.

Objective 6B: Set up guidelines and parameters for situations when a third party takes possession of offender's firearms.

Objective 6C: Ensure offenders on probation have access to and attend Batterer's Intervention Programming.

Priority Areas and Grant-making Strategy

The Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services will distribute the STOP funds, per statute, with 25% to law enforcement, 25% to prosecution, 5% to the courts and 30% to victim services. Within the victim services portion not less than 10% will be allocated to "culturally specific." organizations. Additionally, 20 percent of the total funds granted to our state will be used to

fulfill the sexual assault set aside as set forth in VAWA 2013. Therefore, we will ensure that 20% of the total funds received will be distributed between at least two of the allocation categories listed above (law enforcement, victim services, courts, and prosecution) with the express purpose of meaningfully addressing sexual assault. Additionally, STOP subrecipients will be required to provide a narrative when they prepare their budget that illustrates how 20% of their programming meets this requirement.

The Vermont Network Programs for domestic and sexual violence are physically situated in such a way as to maximize efficiency in serving survivors statewide taking into considerations of population density and square miles of area covered. This creates a balanced framework upon which we disperse grant funds. Victim service programs act as the regional administrator for the coordination of the STOP funding in our state creating an inherent or de facto consultation with law enforcement and prosecution regarding Vermont's STOP funding. Upon accepting a grant award, it is a condition of all our sub grantees to be compliance with OVW requirements of confidentiality.

Vermont's will issue a competitive solicitation for STOP programming every four years to align with OVW's Implementation Plan cycle.

Vermont's STOP Subgrantees

STOP supports full and part-time dedicated teams of prosecutors', law enforcement investigators and advocates in Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin-Grand Isle, Caledonia, Rutland and Windham counties who respond to crimes of domestic and sexual violence, stalking and dating violence. STOP also funds SafeSpace at the Pride Center enabling cross-trainings on interpersonal and sexual violence in the LGBTQ community. This curriculum is provided to

certified DV trainers for the VT Police Academy and is disseminated statewide as part of the mandatory DV continuing education for law enforcement. HOPE Works provides core victim advocacy services for victims of sexual violence through the STOP-funded Advocacy Services Coordinator position. HOPE Works along with the Chittenden County prosecutor created a policy, that will be used as a model, statewide, regarding charging victims of sexual assault with false reporting. Disability Rights Vermont is working with the prosecutors' offices in Windham and Bennington counties to establish guidelines and trainings for assisting domestic and sexual violence victims with disabilities. STOP also provides a small grant to the legal clinic at the Vermont Network to support victims of sexual assault. With the FFY 17 grant cycle the STOP grant will be supporting a part time advocate at the headquarters of the Abenaki Nation at Misisquoi.

Vermont's STOP plan seeks to assist all survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual and stalking regardless of gender expression or identity, sexual orientation, language proficiency, disability, or any other demographic while making significant efforts to evolve policies and practices to be culturally relevant while providing these services. The state does not intend to use any funds to support either the Jessica Gonzales, or Crystal Judson purpose areas.

This plan address STOP purpose areas 1,2,5,6,7 and 16 and all nine priority areas.

APPENDIX A – Listening Sessions and Sign in Sheets

VERMONT'S FFY 2017 STOP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN LISTENING SESSIONS

The following individuals attended the STOP listening sessions convened by the Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services from 11/2015-6/2017. The first section is a type-written version of the sign in sheets attached at the end of the document.

A=Advocacy	C=Courts
P=Prosecution	D=Discretionary
LE=Law Enforcement	not eligible

STOP ANNUAL MEETING 11/16/2015			
1	AWARE	Anna Pirie	aware@vtlink.net A
2	AWARE	Trisha Lantagne	aware@awareadvocate@vtlink.net A
3	Bennington County States Attorney	Erica Marthage	erica.marthage@vermont.gov P
4	Caledonia County State's Attorney	Lisa A. Warren	lisa.warren@vermont.gov P
5	Caledonia County State's Attorney's Office	Robert A. Brazil	robert.brazil@vermont.gov P
6	Chittenden County State's Attorney's Office	Susan G. Hardin	susan.hardin@vermont.gov P
7	Clarina Howard Nichols Center	Colleen Twomey	ctwomey@clarina.org A
8	Disability Rights VT	AJ Ruben	aj@disabilityrightsvt.org A
9	Disability Rights VT	Jocelyn Hard	Jocelyn@disabilityrightsvt.org A
10	DV/SV Investigator-Hardwick PD/Caledonia Prosecution	Michael Roosevelt	michael.roosevelt@vermont.gov LE
11	Franklin County State's Attorney's Office	Deb Celis	Deb.Celis@vermont.gov P
12	Franklin County State's Attorney's Office	Wendy Boyce	wendy.boyce@vermont.gov P
13	HOPE Works	Kiona Heath	kiona@hopeworksvt.org A
14	Pride Center of Vermont	Kim Fountain	kim@pridecentervt.org A
15	Project Against Violent Encounters	Linda Campbell	pave@pavebennington.com A
16	Rutland City Police Department	Kevin Geno	Kevin.Geno@vermont.gov LE
17	Rutland County State's Attorney's Office	Ian Sullivan	Ian.Sullivan@vermont.gov P
18	Rutland County Women's Network & Shelter	Jennifer Yakunovich	iyakunovich@rcwn.org A
19	Rutland County Women's Network and Shelter	Avaloy Lanning	avaloyl@rcwn.org A
20	Umbrella	Elisa Lucozzi	elisa@umbrellanek.org A
21	Umbrella	Joanna Sleigh	joanna@umbrellanek.org A
22	Vermont Attorney General's Office	Carolyn Hanson	carolyn.hanson@vermont.gov P
23	Vermont Attorney General's Office	Corey Johnson	Corey.Johnson@vermont.gov A
24	Voices Against Violence	Kris Lukens	klukensr@cvoeo.org A
25	Windham County State's Attorney	Tracy Kelly Shriver	Tracy.Shriver@vermont.gov A
26	Women Helping Battered Women	Elyssa Boisselle	elyssab@whbw.org A
27	Women Helping Battered Women	Sharon Rotax	sharonr@whbw.org A
28	Womens Freedom Center	Vickie Sterling	advocates@womensfreedomcenter.net A
29	WomenSafe	Kerri Duquette-Hoffman	kd@womensafe.net A
30	Saint Albans Police Department/City of St. Albans	Sean Bourgeois	Sean.Bourgeois@Vermont.gov LE
31	Northwest Unit for Special Investigations	Drew Cota	Drew.Cota@Vermont.gov LE
32	Winooski Police Department	James Learned	Jlearned@WinooskiPolice.com LE

33	Rutland County State's Attorney's Office	Rose Kennedy	Rosemary.Kennedy@Vermont.gov	P
34	Rutland City PD/Rutland State's Attorney's Office	Ernest La Guardia	Ernest.LaGuardia@Vermont.gov	LE
35	Burlington PD	Officer Krystal Wrinn	kwrinn@bpdvt.org	LE
36	Burlington PD	Cpl. Thomas Chenette	tchenette@bpdvt.org	LE
37	Jennifer Firpo	RCWNS	jenniferf@rcwn.org	A
38	Sgt. Matthew Prouty	Rutland City PD	Matthew.Prouty@Vermont.gov	LE
39	Meg Kuhner	Circle	megkuhner@aol.com	A
40	Teresa Garvey	AEquitas	tgarvey@aequitasresource.org	P
41	Sarah Robinson	VT Network	sarahkr@vtnetwork.org	A
42	Judy Rex	VCCVS	judy.rex@ccvs.vermont.gov	VCCVS
43	Gene Nelson	VCCVS	gene.nelson@ccvs.vermont.gov	VCCVS
	STOP ANNUAL MEETING 12/1/2016:			
	Organization	Name	Email	discipline
44	Bennington County States Attorney	Advocate		A
45	Chittenden County State's Attorneys' Office	Aimee Griffin	Aimee.Griffin@vermont.gov	P
46	Vermont Attorney General's Office	Carolyn Hanson	carolyn.hanson@vermont.gov	P
47	Pride Center of Vermont - Safespace	Catrina Campbell	catrina@pridecentervt.org	A
48	WomenSafe	Christina Grier	cg@womensafe.net	A
49	Voices Against Violence	Deb Bartlett	dbartlett@cvoeo.org	A
50	Franklin County State's Attorney's Office	Deb Celis	Deb.Celis@vermont.gov	P
51	Northwest Unit for Special Investigations	Drew Cota	Drew.Cota@Vermont.gov	LE
52	Umbrella	Elisa Lucozzi	elisa@umbrellanek.org	A
53	HOPE Works	Elle Petcavage	elle@hopeworksvt.org	A
54	Steps to End Domestic Violence (WHBW)	Elyssa Boisselle	elyssab@stepsvt.org	A
55	Bennington County States Attorney	Erica Marthage	erica.marthage@vermont.gov	P
56	Association of Africans Living in Vermont	Faiza Abdullahi	fabdullahi@aalv-vt.org	A
57	Rutland County State's Attorney's Office	Ian Sullivan	Ian.Sullivan@vermont.gov	P
58	Winooski Police Department	James Learned	Jlearned@WinooskiPolice.com	LE
59	Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council	Jennifer Firpo	Jennifer.Firpo@vermont.gov	A
60	Caledonia County State's Attorney	Jennifer Jill Mathers	Jennifer.Mathers@vermont.gov	P
61	Rutland County Women's Network & Shelter	Jennifer Yakunovich	jyakunovich@rcwn.org	A
62	Windham County State's Attorney	Jesse Tremaine	jesse.tremaine@vermont.gov	P
63	Rutland County Women's Network & Shelter	Jessica Ellis	jessicae@rcwn.org	A
64	Umbrella	Joanna Sleigh	joanna@umbrellanek.org	A
65	Disability Rights VT	Jocelyn Hard	jocelyn@disabilityrightsvt.org	A
66	Voices Against Violence	Kris Lukens	klukensr@cvoeo.org	A
67	Burlington Police Department	Krystal Wrinn	kwrinn@bpdvt.org	LE
68	Vemront Legal Aid	Laura Bierley	lbierley@vtlegalaid.org	P

69	Project Against Violent Encounters	Lauren Wilcox, Housing Advocate	housingadvocate@pavebennington.com	A
70	Disability Rights VT	Lindsey Babson	Lindsey@disabilityrightsvt.org	A
71	Bennington County Sheriff's Dept.	Lloyd Dean		LE
72	Rutland City Police Department	Matthew A. Prouty, Commander	matthew.prouty@vermont.gov	LE
73	Rutland County State's Attorney's Office	Rose Kennedy	Rosemary.Kennedy@Vermont.gov	P
74	Saint Albans Police Department/City of St. Albans	Sean Bourgeois	Sean.Bourgeois@Vermont.gov	LE
75	STEPS (Women Helping Battered Women)	Sharon Rotax	sharonr@stepsVT.org	A
76	Association of Africans Living in Vermont	Thato Ratsebe	tratsebe@aalv-vt.org	A
77	Windham County State's Attorney	Tracy Kelly Shriver	Tracy.Shriver@vermont.gov	A
78	Womens Freedom Center	Vickie Sterling	advocates@womensfreedomcenter.net	A
79	Franklin County State's Attorney's Office	Wendy Boyce	wendy.boyce@vermont.gov	P
80	Gene Nelson	VCCVS	gene.nelson@ccvs.vermont.gov	VCCVS
81	Cara Cookson	VCCVS	cara.cookson@ccvs.vermont.gov	VCCVS
82	Eimile Bishop	VCCVS	eimile.bishop@ccvs.vermont.gov	VCCVS
83	Chris Fenno	VCCVS	chris.fenno@ccvs.vermont.gov	VCCVS
84	Catherine Cerulli	U of Rochester	Catherine_Cerulli@urmc.rochester.edu	P
VT Department of State's Attorneys 1/13/2017:				
	Organization or Position	Name	Email	
85	Bennington County State's Attorney	Erica A. Marthage	Erica.Marthage@vermont.gov	P
86	Orleans State's Attorney	Jennifer Barrett	Jennifer.Barrett@vermont.gov	P
87	Franklin County State's Attorney	Jim Hughes	Jim.Hughes@vermont.gov	P
88	Orange County State's Attorney	Will Ponter	Will.Ponter@vermont.gov	P
89	Executive Director VT State's Attorney	John Campbell	John.Campbell@vermont.gov	P
90	Windsor County State's Attorney	David Cahill	David.Cahill@vermont.gov	P
91	Washington County State's Attorney	Scott Williams	Scott.Williams@vermont.gov	P
92	Rutland County State's Attorney	Rosemary Kennedy	Rosemary.Kennedy@Vermont.gov	P
93	Windham County State's Attorney	Tracy Kelly Shriver	Tracy.Shriver@vermont.gov	P
94	Lamoille County State's Attorney	Paul Finnerty	Paul.Finerty@vermont.gov	P
Vermont Network Against DV/SV Coalition Directors 2/2/2017				
	Organization or Position	Name	Email	
95	PAVE, ED	Linda Campbell	pave@pavebennington.com	A
96	Circle, ED	Meg Kuhner	megkuhner@aol.com	A
97	Womens Freedom Center, ED	Vickie Sterling	advocates@womensfreedomcenter.net	A
98	Rutland Womens Network and Shelter,ED	Avaloy Lanning	avaloyl@rcwn.org	A
99	Steps to End Domestic Violence (WHBW), ED	Kelly Dougherty	kellyd@stepsvt.org	A
100	Clarina Howard Nichols Center, Interim ED	Cynthia Trautner	Ctrautner@clarina.org	A
101	SACT (Sexual Assault Crisis Team) , ED	Bobbi Gagne	SACTWC@aol.com	A
102	Vermont Network Against DV/SV , ED	Karen Tronsgard-Scott	karents@vtnetwork.org	A

103	Vermont Network Against DV/SV	Sarah Robinson	sarahkr@vtnetwork.org	A
104	WomenSafe, ED	Kerri Duquette-Hoffman	kd@womensafe.net	A
105	Umbrella, ED	Renee Swain	Renee@umbrellanek.org	A
106	WISE, ED	Peggy O'Neil	peggy.oneil@wiseoftheuppervalley.org	A
107	Voices Against Violence, ED	Kris Lukens	klukens@cvoeo.org	A
108	HOPE Works, ED	Cathleen Barkley	Cathleen@hopeworksvt.org	A
109	Safeline, ED	Linda Ingold	Linda@safelinevt.org	A
Law Enforcement Leaders 4/6/2017				
	Organization or Position	Name	Email	
110	Montpelier Police Department, Chief	Tony Falcos		LE
111	Vermont Police Academy, DV Trainer	Jenn Firpo	Jennifer.Firpo@vermont.gov	LE
112	Vermont Domestic Violence Council, Coordinator	Heather Holter	vtadvCouncil@gmail.com	D
113	VT Attorney General's Office	Carolyn Hanson	carolyn.hanson@vermont.gov	P
114	Vermont State Police	Timothy Gould		LE
DV Accountability Program Directors/Facilitators 4/7/2017				
	Organization or Position	Name	Email	
115	Orange/Windsor - Clara Martin Center	Renee Davis	rdavis@claramartin.org	A
116	Chittenden-DV to Responsible Choices	Melissa Deas	Melissadeas5@gmail.com	A
117	Windham County "Taking Responsibility"	Bill Pelz-Walsh	billpelzwalsh@gmail.com	A
118	Northeast Kingdom Counseling	Robert Bowen	nekCounseling@gmail.com	A
119		Jaclyn Tobi	Jaclyn.Tobi@gmail.com	A
120		Judy Rickstad	Judy.Rickstad@uvm.edu	A
121	Vermont Domestic Violence Accountability Coordinator	Heather Holter	vtadvCouncil@gmail.com	A
Underserved Communities 4/18/2017 Chittenden County				
	Organization or Position	Name	Email	
122	Association of Africans Living in Vermont	Thato Ratsebe	tratsebe@aalv-vt.org	A
123	Association of Africans Living in Vermont	Fatuma Bulle	fbulle@aalv-vt.org	A
124	Disability Rights VT	Jocelyn Hard	Jocelyn@disabilityrightsvt.org	A
125	Disability Rights VT	Lindsey Babson	Lindsey@disabilityrightsvt.org	A
126	Safespace @ Pride Center	Catarina Campbell	catarina@pridecentervt.org	A
127	STEPS	Storm Leland	storm@stepsvt.org	A
The Abenaki Nation at Missisquoi and The Maquam Bay of the Missisquoi Board 6/4/2017				
	Organization or Position	Name	Email	
128	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Sally Greeno		A-tribal
129	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Cheryl Fregeau		A-tribal
130	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Ann Lampman		A-tribal
131	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Lance Lampman		A-tribal
132	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Lydia Fitzgerald		A-tribal

133	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Brian Barratt		A-tribal
134	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Angela Gowing		A-tribal
135	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Lorie Lampman		A-tribal
136	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Chief Lawrence Lampman		A-tribal
137	The Maquam Bay of the Misisquoi Board-Abenaki Tribe	Lester Lampman		A-tribal
138	Gedakina	Rick Pouliot, Pres CEO	http://gedakina.org/	A-tribal
	Vermont Council on Domestic Violence 6/21/2017			
	Organization or Position	Name	Email	
139	Addison County Council on DV/SV	Christina Grier	cg@womensafe.net	A
140	Safespace @ Pride Center	Catarina Campbell	catarina@pridecentervt.org	A
141	VT Attorney General's Office	Carolyn Hanson, Esq	carolyn.hanson@vermont.gov	P
142	Umbrella	Roxie Rivard	roxie@umbrellanek.org	A
143	VT Council	Heather Holter, Coordinator	vtadvocouncil@gmail.com	D
144	Batterer's Intervention Program	Robert Brown, DV Facilitator	4boysbrown@gmail.com	A
145	Christ Church-Presbyterian	Deadra Ashron, Pastor	revdeadra@gmamil.com	D
146	Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council	Jenn Firpo, Training Coordinator	jennifer.firpo@vermont.gov	LE
147	Voices Against Violence	Kris Lukens, ED	klukensr@cvoeo.org	A
148	Vermont State Police	Aimee Nolan, Sgt.	aimee.nolan@vermont.gov	LE
149	Deaf Vermonters Advocacy Services	Keri Darling, ED	keridvas@gmail.com	A
150	ExDirector	Linda Ingold, ED	linda@safelinevt.org	A
151	Gaurdian Ad Litem	Betsy Gregory	betsy.gregory@lmsre.com	C
152	Vermont Commission on Women	Lilly Talbert, ED	lilly.talbert@vermont.gov	A
153	DVRC Batterer's Intervention	Melissa Deas	Melissadeas5@gmail.com	D-BIP
154	Vermont Judiciary	Hon. Barbara Zander		C
155	Vermont Judicary	Hon. Thomas Divine		C
156	Vermont Judiciary	David Kennedy, Esq.	David.Kennedy@vermont.gov	C
157	Vermont Judiciary	Kathleen Pearl, Court Admin	Kathleen.pearl@vermont.gov	C
158	Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	Auburn Watersong, Dir Pub Policy	auburn@vtnetwork.org	A
159	Umbrella	Elisa Lucozzi, Prog. Mgr.	elisa@umbrellanek.org	A
160	Vermont Department of Corrections D.M.	Rick Bates	roderick.bates@vermont.gov	corrections
161	Vermont Legal Aid	Sara Kagle, Esq	Skagle@vtlegalaid.org	P
162	Womens Freedom Center	Donna Macomber, Legal Advocagte	advocate@womensfreedomcenter.net	A
163	Federated Church of East Arlington	Kathy Clark, Clergy	ksclark58@yahoo.com	D-BIP
164	Montpelier Police Department	Tony Falcos, Chief	afacos@Montpelier-vt.org	LE
165	Weatherfield Police Department	William Daniels, Chief	william.daniels@vermont.gov	LE
166	V/S	Amy S. Messina	sugarmaple6476@gmail.com	D-BIP
167	Circle	Diane Kinney, Shelter Coordinator	diane@circlevt.org	A
168	Vermont Secretary of State's Office	Chris Winters, Dept. Secy of State	chris.winters@sec.sgtate.vt.us	D

169	Vermont Secretary of State's Office-Safe at Home Prog.	Celine Edson	celine.edson@sec.state.vt.us	D
170	Private Family Attorney	Kate Kennedy	K.Kennedy.esq@gmail.com	Private Legal

2015 STOP Meeting Check In 11/16/2015

Organization	Name	Initials
AEquitas	Teresa Garvey	TG
AWARE	Anna Pirie	amp
AWARE	Trisha Lantagne	TL
Bennington County States Attorney	Erica Marthage	EM
Burlington Police Department	Krystal Wrinn	YHAm
Burlington Police Department	Thomas chenette	
Caledonia County State's Attorney	Lisa A. Warren	No attendance
Caledonia County State's Attorney's Office	Robert A. Brazil	RB
Chittenden County State's Attorney's Office	Susan G. Hardin	SGH
Circle	Meg Kuhner	MBK
Clarina Howard Nichols Center	Colleen Twomey	CTM
Disability Rights VT	AJ Ruben	
Disability Rights VT	Jocelyn Hard	JH
DV/SV Investigator-Hardwick PD/Caledonia Prosecution	Michael Roosevelt	MR
Franklin County State's Attorney's Office	Deb Celis	
Franklin County State's Attorney's Office	Wendy Boyce	Sam Bourgeois
HOPE Works	Kiona Heath	KHA
Pride Center of Vermont	Kim Fountain	CF
Project Against Violent Encounters	Linda Campbell	LC
Rutland City Police Department	Kevin Geno	KEG
Rutland City Police Department	Matthew Prouty	MAP
Rutland County State's Attorney's Office	Ian Sullivan	IS
Rutland County Women's Network & Shelter	Jennifer Yakunovich	JY
Rutland County Women's Network and Shelter	Avaloy Lanning	
Rutland County Women's Network and Shelter	Jennifer Firpo	JA
Umbrella	Elisa Lucozzi	EL
Umbrella	Joanna Sleight	JS
VCCVS	Gene Nelson	GN
VCCVS	Judy Rex	JRex
Vermont Attorney General's Office	Carolyn Hanson	CH
Vermont Attorney General's Office	Corey Johnson	
Voices Against Violence	Kris Lukens	No attendance
VT Network	Sarah Robinson	SR
Windham County State's Attorney	Tracy Kelly Shriver	TKS
Women Helping Battered Women	Elyssa Boisselle	EB
Women Helping Battered Women	Sharon Rotax	SR
Womens Freedom Center	Vickie Sterling	No attendance
WomenSafe	Kerri Duquette-Hoffman	KDH
NUSI	Drew Cots	DC
Winooski PD	James Leavie	JPL
Rutland County Rutland County	Ros Kennedy	RC
Rutland City PD/Rutland State Att. Office	FINST LaGuardia	FL

STOP 2016 Sign In

12/1/2016

Initials	Name	Organization	Email	Number
AK	Aimee Griffin	Chittenden County State's Attorneys' Office	Aimee.Griffin@vermont.gov	802-652-0390
	Anna Pirie	AWARE	aware@vtlink.net	802-472-6463
	Carolyn Hanson	Vermont Attorney General's Office	carolyn.hanson@vermont.gov	802-999-5448
CHB	Cathleen Barkley	HOPE Works	cathleen@hopeworksvt.org	802-864-0555
✓	Catrina Campbell	Pride Center of Vermont - Safespace	catrina@pridecentervt.org	802-860-7812
CRB	Christina Grier	WomenSafe	cg@womensafe.net	802-388-9180
	Deb Bartlett	Voices Against Violence	dbartlett@cvoeo.org	524-8538
MC	Deb Celis	Franklin County State's Attorney's Office	Deb.Celis@vermont.gov	802-524-7920
✓	Drew Cota	Northwest Unit for Special Investigations	Drew.Cota@Vermont.gov	802-524-7961
EST	Elisa Lucozzi	Umbrella	elisa@umbrellanek.org	748-8645, x319
	Elle Petcavage	HOPE Works	elle@hopeworksvt.org	802-864-0555 ext 18
	Elyssa Boisselle	Steps to End Domestic Violence (WHBW)	elyssab@stepsvt.org	802-658-3131 ext 1061
✓	Erica Marthage	Bennington County States Attorney	erica.marthage@vermont.gov	524-8538
ELB	Ernest La Guardia	Rutland City PD/Rutland State's Attorney's Office	Ernest.LaGuardia@Vermont.gov	802-773-1816
	Faiza Abdullahi	Association of Africans Living in Vermont	fabdullahi@aalv-vt.org	802-363-1959
IS	Ian Sullivan	Rutland County State's Attorney's Office	Ian.Sullivan@vermont.gov	802-786-2531
✓	James Learned	Winooski Police Department	Jlearned@WinooskiPolice.com	802-655-0221
✓	Jennifer Firpo	Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council	Jennifer.Firpo@vermont.gov	802-483-2734
✓	Jennifer Jill Mathers	Caledonia County State's Attorney	Jennifer.Mathers@vermont.gov	802-748-6657
✓	Jennifer Yakunovich	Rutland County Women's Network & Shelter	iyakunovich@rcwn.org	(802) 775-6788
✓	Jesse Tremaine	Windham County State's Attorney	jesse.tremaine@vermont.gov	802-257-2860
JE	Jessica Ellis	Rutland County Women's Network & Shelter	jessicae@rcwn.org	802-775-6788
✓	Joanna Sleight	Umbrella	joanna@umbrellanek.org	802-748-8645
✓	Jocelyn Hard	Disability Rights VT	Jocelyn@disabilityrightsvt.org	802-229-1355 ext. 107
✓	Kris Lukens	Voices Against Violence	klukensr@cvoeo.org	802-524-8538
✓	Krystal Wrinn	Burlington Police Department	kwrinn@bpdvt.org	802-652-6898
✓	Laura Bierley	Vermont Legal Aid	lbierley@vtlegalaid.org	802-383-2207

State's Attorneys' STOP Implementation Planning Meeting 1/13/2017

Name (Print)	Signature	Position
Erica A. Marthage		Benn County State's Atty
Jennifer Barrett		Orleans SA
Jim Hughes		Franklin SA
Will Porter		ORANGE CO
JOHN CAMPBELL		SAS
Dana Cahill		Windsor SA
Scott Williams		Washy Inc SA
Rose Kennedy		Rutland County SA
Tracy Strawn		WINDHAM SA
Paul Finnerty		Cassioille Cty SA

STOP Implementation Planning Meeting 2/2/2017-VT Network Directors

Name (Print)	Signature	Organization
Linda Campbell	Linda Campbell	PAVE
Meep Kanner	Meep Kanner	Circle
Vickie Sterling	BALP	WFC
Avaloy Lanning	Alanning	RCWNS
Kelly Dougherty	Kelly Dougherty	Steps to End DV
Cynthia Gardner	Cynthia Gardner	Claine
Bobbi Eugene	Bobbi Eugene	SACT
Karen Tronsgard-Scott	Karen Tronsgard-Scott	VT Network
Sarah Robinson	Sarah Robinson	VT Network
Kerri Duquette-Hoffman	Kerri Duquette-Hoffman	Women Safe
Ronnie Swain	Ronnie Swain	Umbrella, Inc.
Peggy O'Neil	Peggy O'Neil	WISE
Aris Lukens	Aris Lukens	Voices Against Violence
Candace Barkley	Candace Barkley	H.O.P.E. WORKS

Gene Nelson

From: Gene Nelson
Sent: Tuesday, June 13, 2017 4:04 PM
To: 'Heather Holter'
Subject: RE: STOP Implementation Plan Focus Group Questions

Do you know what date this was?

April 6th

Gene Nelson

Grants Manager

58 South Main St., Suite One

Waterbury, VT 05676-1599

(P) 802-241-1250 x. 109

(F) 802-241-4337

Gene.Nelson@ccvs.vermont.gov



From: Heather Holter [mailto:vtdvcouncil@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, May 08, 2017 6:23 PM
To: Gene Nelson <gene.nelson@ccvs.vermont.gov>
Subject: Fwd: STOP Implementation Plan Focus Group Questions

Hi Gene,

This may be too late....but I did meet with a group of law enforcement folks and this was their input:

STOP Implementation Plan Focus Group Questions

2017

Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services

Name: Chief Tony Facos, (Montpelier Police Dept)., Jenn Firpo, (Vermont Police Academy), Heather Holter (DV Council), Carolyn Hansen (Attorney General), Timothy Gould (Vermont State Police)

Tribal meeting June 4

Gene Nelson

From: Sally Greeno <greeno2130@comcast.net>
Sent: Sunday, June 18, 2017 5:53 AM
To: Gene Nelson
Subject: RE: Gene following UP
Attachments: Board List ASHAI names.docx; Board List MBM names.docx; Council List TRIBAL names.docx

Hi Gene,

The Tribal meeting was cancelled. At the Maquam Bay of Missisquoi board meeting, the attendance included board members: myself, Cheryl Fregeau, Ann Lampman, Lance Lampman, Lydia Fitzgerald, Brian Barratt, Angela Gowing; others that attended were: Lorie Lampman, Chief Lawrence Lampman and Lester Lampman. We had just finished a meeting with Rick Pouliot, so he was also there for a short time.

Many of us wear multiple hats. I have attached lists of members for Tribal Council and both boards.

Hope you had a chance to enjoy some of that sunshine yesterday!

Sally

VT DV Council STOP Implementation Plan 6/21/2017

Name (Print)	Signature	Position	Email
Melissa Deas LILLY TALBERT	Melissa Deas Lilly Talbert	director DVRC Communications	melissadeas5@gmail.com
Betsy Gregory	Betsy Gregory	GAL	Betsy.gregory@LMSRE.com
Auburn Watersong	Auburn Watersong	Dir. Public Policy	auburn@vtnetwork.org
Linda Ingold	Linda Ingold	Ex. Dir.	linda@safeinvt.org
Elisa Lucotti	Elisa Lucotti	Program Mgr. St. J.	elisa@umbrellanet.org
RICK BATES	Rick Bates	D.M. VT DOC	roderick.bates@vermont.gov
Meg Kuhner	Meg Kuhner	Co-Director - Circle	meg.kuhner@circlevt.org
Kris Lukens	Kris Lukens	Director - Voices	klukensr@cvceo.org
Jenn Firpo	Jenn Firpo	VCSTL	jenn.firpo@vermont.gov
SARA KAGLE	Sara Kagle	ATTORNEY	SKAGLE@VTLEGALADVOCATE.ORG
DONNA Macomber	Donna Macomber	Legal Advocate	advocate@womensfreedomcenter.net
Kathy Clark	Kathy Clark	Clergy (Federal Church of E. Angln)	ksclark58@yahoo.com
Tom Facos	Tom Facos	Chief Montpelier PD	afacos@montpelier-vt.org
William Daniels	William Daniels	Chief Weatherford PD	william.daniels@vermont.gov
Amy S. Messing	Amy S. Messing	V/S	sugarmaple476@gmail.com
Heather Holt	Heather Holt	DVC Coordinator	vtdivcouncil@gmail.com
Diane Kinney	Diane Kinney	Stella Coord Circle	diane@circlevt.org
Chris Winters	Chris Winters	Dep. Sec. of State	chris.winters@sec.state.vt.us
Celine Edison	Celine M. Edison	Dep. Sec. of State	Celine.edison@sec.state.vt.us
Kate Kennedy	Kate Kennedy	Family Attorney	k.kennedy.esq@gmail.com

VT DV Council STOP Implementation Plan 6/21/2017

Name (Print)	Signature	Position	Email
Christina Grier		Addison County Council on DV Violence	cga@womensafe.net
Barb Zander			
Catarina Campbell		Div. of SafeSpace	catarina@pi.dclerksvt.org
Carolyn Hanson		ASSISTANT ATTY GENERAL	carolyn.hanson@vermont.gov
Roxie Rivard		ONE SV-SVTF/umbrella	roxie@umbrellanet.org
Heather Hotter		DV Coordinator	vt.dv.council@gmail.com
Robert Bowen		Dr Facilitator	4 Boysbowen@gmail.com
Deadra Ashton		Pastor Christ Ch. Ketchikan	revdeadra@gmail.com
Jen Firpo		TC @ VCJTC	jennifer.firpo@vermont.gov
Kris Lukens		Director - Voices	klukensr@Cvneo.org
Aimee Nolan		Det Sgt - VT State Police	aimee.nolan@vermont.gov
Ellie Breitmaier		Director DCF DV Unit	ellie.breitmaier@vermont.gov
Kari Darling		Director	Karidvas@gmail.com
Linda Ingold		Ex Director	linda@safepheret.org
Andrea Waters			
Betsy Gregory		GAL	betsy.gregory@lmare.com
LILLY TALBERT		VT COMMISSIONER of NOTED	lilly.talbert@vermont.gov
Melissa Deas		director DVRC	melissadeas5@gmail.com
BARB ZANDER		JUDICIARY	
Tom Devine		JUD	
DAN KENNEDY		JUD	DAN O. KENNEDY S.G.U
Kathleen Pearl		JUD	kathleen.pearl@vermont.gov

APPENDIX B – Letters of Support

**Supreme Court of Vermont
Office of State Court Administrator**

PATRICIA GABEL, ESQ., State Court Administrator

patricia.gabel@vermont.gov

Mailing Address:

Office of Court Administrator

109 State Street

Montpelier, VT 05609-0701

Telephone: (802) 828-3278

FAX: (802) 828-3457

MATT RIVEN, Chief of Finance & Administration

matt.riven@vermont.gov

JEFFERY LOEWER, Chief Information Officer

jeffery.loewer@vermont.gov

LINDA RICHARD, Chief of Planning & Court Services

linda.richard@vermont.gov

TARI SCOTT, Chief of Trial Court Operations

theresa.scott@vermont.gov

www.vermontjudiciary.org

June 26, 2017

Ms. Nadine M. Neufville, Acting Director
U.S. Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE
Suite 10 W.121
Washington, DC 20530

RE: Letter Regarding Grant Funds

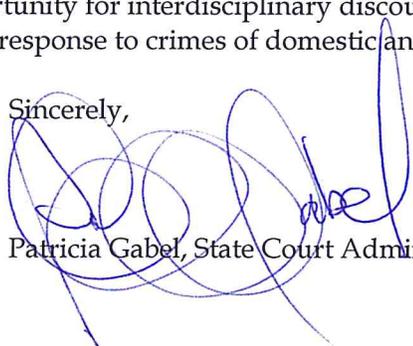
Dear Acting Director Neufville:

I would like to express my appreciation for the benefits that the STOP formula grant brings to Vermont's courts. These funds support important trainings for judges, court personnel and volunteers, such as continuing education in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Education, minor sex trafficking, language and terminology impact on victims, diversity, adolescent relations, and cyberstalking. Judges attended conferences on Enhancing Skills in Domestic Violence Cases and learned about promoting safety and accountability in all Family Division interventions. Vermont also sent judges to a NCJFCJ conference for juvenile and family court judges, which included specialized training in the areas listed above. Additional trainings covered strategies for domestic and sexual assault cases as well as procedural fairness.

We look forward to working with our multidisciplinary partners over the next four years of the STOP grants implementation planning cycle, where the goals relate to incorporating more robust evidence-based pretrial risk assessments and lethality assessments for domestic and sexual violence cases into the Vermont court system; this funding will help us build more consistent trauma-informed responses and increase victim safety. We also look forward to reviewing our pretrial release and bail decisions, including electronic monitoring and bail decisions.

The STOP grant offers a unique opportunity for interdisciplinary discourse and improves our practices as they relate to criminal justice response to crimes of domestic and sexual violence.

Sincerely,


Patricia Gabel, State Court Administrator



Director
Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE
Suite 10 W.121
Washington, DC 20530

6/23/2017

RE: **Letter Regarding Grant Funds**

Dear Director,

I am writing this letter to support the FFY 2017 STOP application for Vermont and to document my participation with the development of the state's new STOP Implementation Plan. The input from both Planning Team members and from others interested in the goals of the STOP program helps to shape the plan that we all have a stake in.

The Vermont Network is inextricably tied to the mission of the STOP grant program. I am a member of the state planning committee and appreciate the opportunity it offers to have frank discussions regarding the impact that other institutions policies, protocols and beliefs have on victims of domestic and sexual violence in our state. STOP has not only help to strengthen teams of law enforcement, advocacy, prosecutors on local levels, but it has fostered statewide-level relationships that have been crucial in improving systems responses to these crimes.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Karen Tronsgard-Scott'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Karen Tronsgard-Scott
Executive Director

Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
P.O. Box 405, Montpelier VT 05601
(802) 223-1302 www.vtnetwork.org

JOHN F. CAMPBELL, ESQ.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PHONE: (802) 828-2891



110 State Street
Montpelier, VT
05633-6401

FAX: (802) 828-2881

STATE OF VERMONT
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS & SHERIFFS

June 23, 2017

Nadine M. Neufville, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE
Suite 10 W.121
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director Neufville:

Vermont's State's Attorneys charged 8,791 cases of domestic and sexual violence of adults between 2012 and 2016.¹ These cases are among the most difficult and time-consuming to prosecute and often involve complex patterns of behavior rather than single, isolated events.

The STOP grant provides critical resources that enable prosecutors to develop statewide policies and procedures that are the cornerstone for successful prosecutions in Vermont's domestic and sexual violence cases. For instance, victims of domestic abuse or sexual assault are sometimes reluctant to participate in the criminal case due to emotional and financial pressures placed on her by the perpetrator. STOP prosecutors are specially trained to recognize these issues and know that it is likely that they will have to prove their case with limited, or no, involvement from the victim. As such they have to be extremely diligent in preparing their cases and utilize evidence collection, expert witnesses, and knowledge of the law to obtain a successful prosecution.

Unfortunately, cases of domestic and sexual violence continue to grow and plague our state. Vermont's economy has been slow to recover from the country's recession and as such is unable to fund our prosecutorial positions. The success of Vermont's domestic violence/sexual assault is through the STOP Grant program. Effective prosecution of these cases is central to the well-being of our criminal justice system. Vermont's State's Attorneys are grateful for the funding received though the STOP grant and respectfully request the continuation of its support.

Sincerely,


John Campbell
Executive Director

JFC/bms

¹ Vermont Court Administrator's Office 2012-2016 data.



State of Vermont
Department of Public Safety
45 State Drive
Waterbury, Vermont 05671-1300
<http://dps.vermont.gov/>

June 1, 2017

Director
Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE
Suite 10 W.121
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director,

The Vermont Department of Public Safety (VTDPS) strongly supports our state's application for the 2017 STOP Federal Formula Grant Program. For the past two decades, the STOP grant has fostered relationships between local teams of law enforcement, prosecution, advocacy and the courts, which through the years has strengthened our response to crimes of domestic and sexual violence.

Eight different agencies satisfy the 25% law enforcement funding allocation of this formula grant. They are the Vermont Department of State's Attorneys' Offices (in Bennington and Windham Counties), the Town of Hardwick Police Department (in Caledonia County), the Vermont Attorney General's Office (statewide advisor, and special projects) the Winooski Police Department (Chittenden County), the St. Albans Police Department and the Vermont Department of Public Safety (Franklin County), and the Rutland City Police Department (Rutland County).

In 2015, STOP funding supported the investigation of 329 cases of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking. Through interdisciplinary cross training, first responders have become more informed regarding the complexities of these crimes, and go forth with a deeper understanding of trauma and course of conduct considerations. In 2015, 249 law enforcement officers around the state were trained with STOP funds regarding best practices and the dynamics of domestic and sexual violence.

As an ally in the effort to create a culture that minimizes risk to domestic violence survivors, the VTDPS established the standards and guidelines to carry out the provisions of Sec. 20. 20 V.S.A. § 2307, known as the gun storage bill. This bill gives law enforcement and the courts the authority to seize and store guns from those who are the subject of a restraining order. Taking the mandates established by this bill, and bringing them to life was of the 2014 STOP Implementation Plan Goals. This was achieved by the VTDPS in an effort to mitigate domestic violence homicide in our state.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tom Anderson', written over a white background.

Thomas D. Anderson
Commissioner
Vermont Department of Public Safety

APPENDIX C – Verification of Collaboration

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Implementation Planning Process

State Territory: Vermont

Administering Agency: Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services

Collaborating Agency: Vermont Department of State's Attorneys' and Sheriffs' (Law Enforcement)

Planning Team Meeting Date(s) Attended: 1/11/2016, 4/11/2016, 9/13/2016 and 4/11/2017

The following should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting(s): YES

Question	Please indicate yes or no
Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the populations you were representing?	YES
Did you receive a copy of the draft plan?	YES
Did you review the draft plan?	YES
Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?	YES
Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included?	YES
If no please explain:	

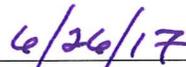
Collaborating Agency: Vermont Department of State's Attorneys' and Sheriffs'



Marc Metayer

Program Manager

Vermont's Special Investigation Unit



Date

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Implementation Planning Process

State Territory: Vermont

Administering Agency: Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services

Collaborating Agency: Vermont Department of Public Safety (Law Enforcement)

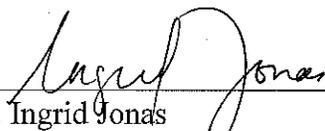
Planning Team Meeting Date(s) Attended: 4/11/2016 and 4/11/2017

The following should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting(s): YES

Question	Please indicate yes or no
Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the populations you were representing?	yes
Did you receive a copy of the draft plan?	yes
Did you review the draft plan?	yes
Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?	yes
Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included?	yes
If no please explain:	n/a

Collaborating Agency: Vermont Department of Public Safety



Capt. Ingrid Jonas
Vermont State Police

06/29/17
Date

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Implementation Planning Process

State Territory: Vermont

Administering Agency: Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services

Collaborating Agency: Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence

Planning Team Meeting Date(s) Attended: 10/5/2015, 1/11/2016, 4/11/2016, 9/13/2016 and 4/11/2017

The following should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting(s): YES

Question	Please indicate yes or no
Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the populations you were representing?	yes
Did you receive a copy of the draft plan?	yes
Did you review the draft plan?	yes
Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?	yes
Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included?	yes
If no please explain:	

Collaborating Agency: Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence



June 29, 2017

Karen Tronsgard-Scott
Executive Director
Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence

Date

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Implementation Planning Process

State Territory: Vermont

Administering Agency: Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services

Collaborating Agency: State of Vermont Judiciary

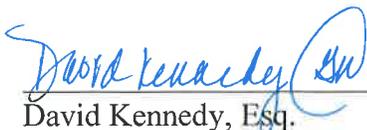
Planning Team Meeting Date(s) Attended: 10/5/2015, 1/11/2016, 4/11/2016, 9/13/2016 and 4/11/2017

The following should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting(s): YES

Question	Please indicate yes or no
Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the populations you were representing?	Yes
Did you receive a copy of the draft plan?	Yes
Did you review the draft plan?	Yes
Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?	Yes
Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included?	Yes
If no please explain:	

Collaborating Agency: State of Vermont Judiciary


David Kennedy, Esq.


Date

Programs Manager
State of Vermont Judiciary
Office of the Court Administrator

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Implementation Planning Process

State Territory: Vermont

Administering Agency: Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services

Collaborating Agency: Office of the Vermont Attorney General (Law Enforcement and Prosecution)

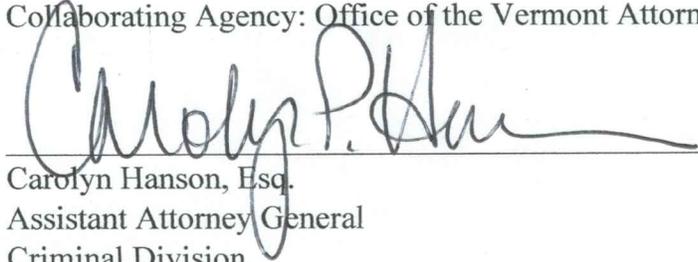
Planning Team Meeting Date(s) Attended: 10/5/2015, 1/11/2016, 4/11/2016, 9/13/2016 and 4/11/2017 *11/1/16 roll team mtg*

The following should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting(s): YES

Question	Please indicate yes or no
Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the populations you were representing?	yes
Did you receive a copy of the draft plan?	yes
Did you review the draft plan?	yes
Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?	yes
Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included?	yes
If no please explain:	

Collaborating Agency: Office of the Vermont Attorney General



Carolyn Hanson, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Office of the Attorney General

Date

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Implementation Planning Process

State Territory: Vermont

Administering Agency: Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services

Collaborating Agency: Windham County State's Attorneys' (Prosecution)

Planning Team Meeting Date(s) Attended: 10/5/2015, 1/11/2016 (by phone), 4/11/2016, 9/13/2016 and 4/11/2017 (by phone)

The following should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting(s): YES

Question	Please indicate yes or no
Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the populations you were representing?	YES
Did you receive a copy of the draft plan?	YES
Did you review the draft plan?	YES
Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?	YES
Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included?	YES
If no please explain:	

Collaborating Agency: Windham County State's Attorneys' Office


Tracy Shriver
Windham County, Vermont
State's Attorney

6/25/17
Date

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

Implementation Planning Process

State Territory: Vermont

Administering Agency: Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services

Collaborating Agency: Abenaki Nation at Missisquoi – Maquam Bay of Missisquoi

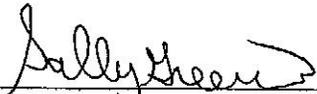
Date(s) Attended: 6/4/2017

The following should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting(s): The STOP Administrator came to our meeting, and as of June, 2017 I am a member of the state planning committee.

Question	Please indicate yes or no
Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the populations you were representing?	Yes
Did you receive a copy of the draft plan?	Yes
Did you review the draft plan?	Yes
Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan?	
Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included?	Yes
If no please explain:	

Collaborating Agency: Abenaki Nation at Missisquoi – Maquam Bay of Missisquoi



Sally Greeno, Tribal Administrator