



State of Missouri
STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant
Program
FFY 2022-2025 Implementation Plan

Department of Public Safety / Director's Office

Office for Victims of Crime

PO Box 749 Jefferson City, MO 65102

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I. Introduction

- A. The State of Missouri's STOP Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant Program's Implementation Plan (SIP) was approved by the state Committee on June 15, 2022.
- B. The time period covered by the plan is FY 2022-2025.
- C. Overview

The mission of the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS), Office of the Director, is to provide technical, logistical and financial support and coordination to agencies and individuals in order to serve the public safety needs of Missouri residents. The Missouri Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), a unit within DPS, provides funding, training, and consultation to non-profit and local and state governmental bodies to help communities develop programs to serve victims of crime. The DPS mission supports the intent of the STOP program, and DPS-OVC strives to uphold this mission by utilizing STOP funding in the most efficient and effective manner possible.

The Missouri Statewide Implementation Plan (MO-SIP) presents strategies for providing and improving services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. The MO-SIP summarizes issues involving violent crime in Missouri and identifies the needs of both Missouri victims and victim service providers.

- D. Plan Organization

The SIP is organized in compliance with the documentation for organization provided by OVW. It will serve as the guiding document for the state Committee. This is an organic document that will continue to build on the input from the statewide Committee. The Committee meets at least bi-annually, the work of the Committee is integral to the continued success and effectiveness of the plan.

II. Needs and Context

A. The following data, per the [U.S. Census](#), outlines Missouri population characteristics, including race, ethnicity, age, and disability.

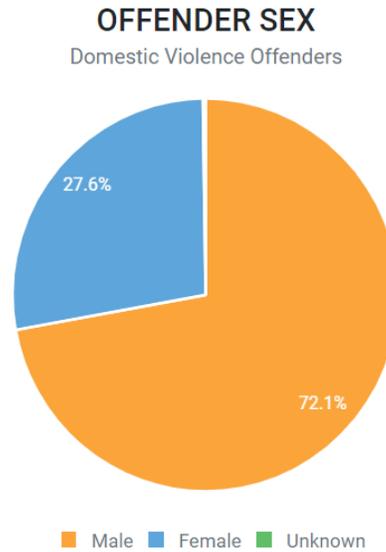
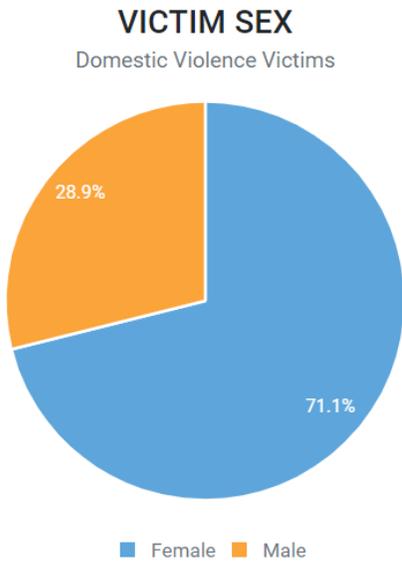
| PEOPLE | |
|--|-----------|
| Population | |
| Population Estimates, July 1 2021, (V2021) | |
| Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2021) | 6,154,913 |
| Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2021, (V2021) | 0.2% |
| Population, Census, April 1, 2020 | 6,154,913 |
| Population, Census, April 1, 2010 | 5,988,927 |
| Age and Sex | |
| Persons under 5 years, percent | 6.0% |
| Persons under 18 years, percent | 22.3% |
| Persons 65 years and over, percent | 17.3% |
| Female persons, percent | 50.9% |
| Race and Hispanic Origin | |
| White alone, percent | 82.9% |
| Black or African American alone, percent (a) | 11.8% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a) | 0.6% |
| Asian alone, percent (a) | 2.2% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a) | 0.2% |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Two or More Races, percent | 2.4% |
| Hispanic or Latino, percent (b) | 4.4% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent | 79.1% |
| Health | |
| With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2016-2020 | 10.2% |
| Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent | 12.0% |

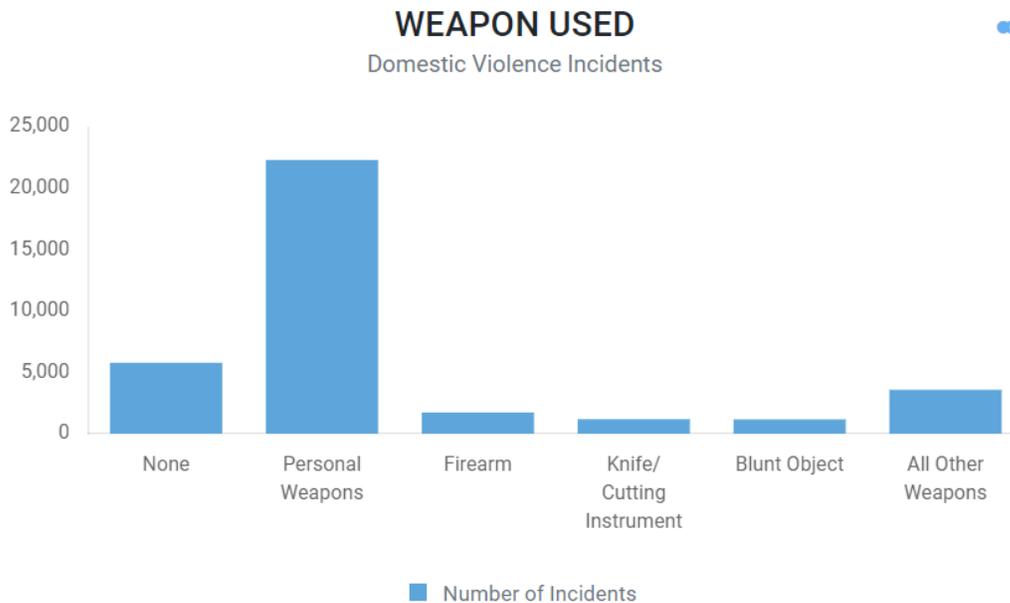
As illustrated in the table below, individuals speaking English less than “Very Well” over the age of 5, is approximately 2.1% of Missouri’s population, per the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).

| Missouri – Limited English Proficiency | |
|--|------------------|
| Label | Estimate |
| Total: | 5,771,977 |
| Speak only English | 5,392,760 |
| Speak Spanish: | 164,711 |
| Speak English "very well" | 109,094 |
| Speak English less than "very well" | 55,617 |
| Speak other languages: | 214,506 |
| Speak English "very well" | 148,964 |
| Speak English less than "very well" | 65,542 |

According to the Missouri State Highway Patrol “[Crime in Missouri](#)” report for 2021, 71.1% of Missouri’s Domestic Violence victims were women, and 28.9% men; domestic violence offenders however are 72.1% male and only 27.6% female.



The weapon used in the majority of DV incidents were personal weapons, defined as hands, fists, arms, feet, teeth, etc. ([Crime in Missouri](#)).

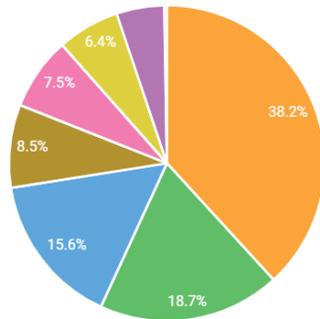


The DV offender was a current or former intimate partner for 72.5% of female victims and 54.6% of male victims, making intimate partner violence (IPV) the most prominent type of domestic violence crimes. The most common type of IPV relationship to the victim was boyfriend or

girlfriend (ie., current significant other, not married) for both female victims (38.2%) and male victims (27.8%). ([Crime in Missouri](#))

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS

Female Domestic Violence Victims

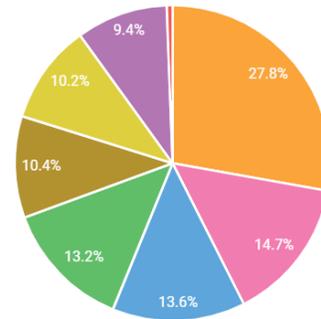


Boyfriend/Girlfriend Ex-relationship Spouse Parent Child Other Family Member Sibling Roommate

Table Lookup

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS

Male Domestic Violence Victims



Boyfriend/Girlfriend Child Spouse Ex-relationship Parent Other Family Member Sibling Roommate

Table Lookup

- B.** To identify and address populations who face barriers in accessing and utilizing victim services and support, OVC frequently consults with individuals, organizations and agencies that work with underserved populations and/or individuals that identify as underserved. OVC considers underserved populations to be any population that may not access or utilize services due to geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age).

III. Description of Planning Process

- A.** An established comprehensive planning Committee assembled to assess current and future needs of victim service providers, victims and their families. The STOP Implementation Planning Committee (Committee) consists of representatives from various backgrounds that may include law enforcement, prosecution, courts, domestic violence shelter services, sexual assault services, dating violence services, stalking

services, municipal governments, state agencies, and agencies that work with underserved and culturally specific populations. The Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (MOCADSV) also serves on the Committee. The Committee serves as Missouri's multi-disciplinary planning team.

The Committee met October 19, 2021, virtually through WebEx. At this meeting, an overview of the purpose of the SIP and a review of past SIP's was presented. The Committee discussed new directions for the 2022-2025 plan that would include strategies to increase awareness and utilization of funds by Law Enforcement and Courts, with the hope of strengthening support available to victims through enhancing collaborative approaches to the evolving needs of Missouri crime victims.

In an effort to further assess needs and develop strategies, the Committee developed sub-committees to specifically focus on each of the following purpose areas: Law Enforcement, Courts, Prosecution, Victim Services, and Culturally Specific. The initial work plan of each sub-committee aligns with the larger Committee. The members were charged with developing a plan to meet the changing needs of victims and service providers through assessment, planning and effective implementation strategies. The intent is to continuously improve the level, and quality of services, to victims and service providers. The DPS-OVC staff is also working with the Committee to identify and address barriers that might prevent agencies from applying for STOP VAWA funds and subsequently develop a plan to address those findings. Each sub-committee's feedback was examined for inclusion into the SIP.

A draft of the SIP was distributed to the Committee with a request to review, provide feedback, and/or ask any questions. The DPS-OVC staff facilitated the process of finalizing the SIP and distributed the SIP to the Committee and other key stakeholders.

The Committee composition included members from Missouri's dual domestic

violence/sexual assault coalition, law enforcement, prosecution, local courts, and State courts administration. Every effort to include as many population and culturally-specific representative organizations and other victim services organizations as possible was made. There are no tribes in Missouri recognized by state or Federal government.¹

To ensure diverse representation, Committee members were recruited from various organizations and fields across the state. Primary consideration was given to Committee members with expertise in the area of serving victims of gender-based violence (especially domestic violence and sexual assault). Culturally specific victim service providers also participated on the Committee. Committee members represented agencies and departments from metropolitan areas, mid-size towns/cities, and rural communities.

According to July 2021 estimates, U.S. Census estimates Missouri's American Indian and Alaska Native Alone population is 1.31%.² Per statistics from MOCADSV's 2020 Member Program Services Report, of the 30,116 individuals receiving DV services, 1% identified as Asian, Native American/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.³ However, there are no recognized tribes from which representation could be solicited.⁴ The Department of Public Safety will continue to seek information to determine the needs of Native Americans relating to victimology.

B. The State of Missouri SIP planning Committee included representatives from the required entities identified by VAWA, as follows:

1. ~~State sexual assault coalition~~ N/A
2. ~~State domestic violence coalition~~ N/A
3. Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition
4. Law enforcement entity or State law enforcement organization
5. Prosecution entity or State prosecution organization

6. A court or the State Administrative Office of the Courts
7. ~~Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions~~ N/A
8. Population specific organizations representing the most significant underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the State other than tribes (which are addressed separately)
9. Other if relevant (including survivors, probation, parole, etc.)

Please see **Appendix A** for the *STOP Planning Committee Participation Log* containing Committee member specific information. **Appendix B** contains the *Documentation of Collaboration* for participants.

- C. Throughout the planning process, and routine networking opportunities, OVC engages with current and potential service providers as described below:

1. Sexual assault victim service providers: Ongoing communication throughout the year with our subrecipients, as well as other potential service providers.
2. Domestic violence victim service providers: Ongoing communication throughout the year with our subrecipients, as well as other potential service providers.
3. By recognizing that victim service providers are the best equipped to identify and define the underserved/culturally/linguistically-specific issues at the local level, based upon population characteristics and barriers to receiving services.

Survivors' experiences in accessing services, receiving support, and meaningfully participating in the criminal justice process vary greatly depending on factors such as living in a rural vs. urban area, race, ethnicity, linguistic status, immigration status, etc. It is important to reach (current or formerly) underserved populations through both maintaining/enhancing community collaboration, and through ensuring culturally and linguistically appropriate service accessibility.

Consensus was reached to accept suggested language be added to Goal 3, Objective A to broadly address the need for community efforts to incorporate how factors such as race, linguistic status, availability of transportation, social services, etc., do affect survivor's experiences in being aware of, accessing, and receiving services.

4. Considering the composition of the planning Committee, the robust network of service providers and other state agency collaboration; there was not input received from other entities. However, it should be noted that OVC is accessible and available to receive input to consider for continuous improvement of the plan and development the Missouri victim services network.
- D.** At the time of this plan, there are no recognized tribes in Missouri. DPS-OVC will continue to monitor any development in the recognition of tribes within Missouri.
- E.** One area of concern surfaced throughout the planning process regarding the match requirements for government agencies. While most local governments/cities are in support of providing victim services and holding offenders accountable, it is often difficult to provide matching funds due to budget constraints. It is not uncommon to hear local governments/cities are interested in applying but are restricted because they cannot meet the match requirements. This issue affects courts, law enforcement and prosecution.
- F.** Representatives from the Department of Social Services (DSS) Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and the Department of Health & Senior Services (DHSS) Rape Prevention Education (RPE) were active participants in the planning Committee and throughout the development of the plan. These discussions led to a recognized need to better coordinate services at the State level with regard to identifying gaps, duplication of services, addressing needs, and emerging trends.

IV. Documentation from Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Court, and Victim Services Programs

Please see **Appendix C** for documentation from Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Court, and Victim Services programs.

V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period

A. Goals and Objectives

1. Missouri's goals and objectives for the implementation plan:

Goal I

The STOP Violence Against Women Grant funds will be utilized by the State of Missouri to improve public safety and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence.

Objectives

- Ensure training and technical assistance are available to law enforcement, courts, prosecutors' offices and other agencies specific to the issues of:
 - Sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and other violent crimes;
 - Laboratory capabilities and proper evidence collection techniques, to include [preferably POST-certified] workshops, seminars, conferences and lectures;
 - On the requirements of the laws relating to the above crimes;

- For personnel regarding the use of evidence-based therapy and effective monitoring of perpetrators; and
 - On investigative and prosecutorial techniques leading to the effective adjudication of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and other such cases.
- Implement and/or expand special investigative units, investigative support (to include the forensic testing of evidence), sexual assault response teams, or prosecutorial units that specifically address violent crimes.
 - Implement and/or continue victim assistance and court-based programs addressing violent crime or serving the victims thereof.
 - Coordinating or enhancing community efforts to address violence through community councils, task forces, community coordinated response teams, etc.
 - Legal services agencies supporting outreach offices to provide an attorney to assist victims of domestic violence with filing for an order of protection or conducting clinics at various participating domestic violence shelter facilities so that survivors may learn to represent themselves in filing for an order of protection.
 - STOP funds may be made available for batterer's intervention programs that incorporate a mix of treatment containing proven methods at reducing recidivism with clear sanctions for noncompliance through the coercive power of the judicial system.

Goal II

The STOP Violence Against Women Grant funds will be utilized to maintain, develop, enhance, or strengthen victim services available to victims of domestic/dating and sexual violence and stalking.

Objectives

Related directly to needs, advance goals, describe specific and measureable results

- Support provision of and access to direct services to individuals victimized by domestic and sexual violence and stalking through:
 - Criminal and civil advocacy programs;

- Programs addressing the needs of children affected by domestic or sexual violence and;
- Programs that provide culturally and linguistically specific services for victims of domestic and sexual violence.

Goal III

The STOP Violence Against Women Grant funds will be utilized to develop and implement collaborative community-based programs to address local violent crimes.

Objectives

To enhance and coordinate community efforts to address barriers survivors face due to their unique lived experiences, demographics, and community characteristics through community councils, task forces, community coordinated response teams.

Goal IV

The STOP Violence Against Women Grant funds will be utilized to reduce the recurrence of domestic violence incidents and occurrence of domestic violence- related homicides within the state through prevention, outreach/information sharing, accountability, systems improvement and lethality review implementation.

Objectives

To reduce domestic violence and related homicides utilizing one or more of the below methodologies:

- In underserved communities in which there is a lack in capacity to serve or lack of access by victims to services offered;
- By educating the public on the dynamics of domestic violence and related homicides;
- Via identification of gaps and unmet needs in the current domestic violence response systems;
- Through recommendation of and assistance in implementing system improvements; or

- Through collaborative efforts between the justice system and community-based service providers, increase preventative practices through community-wide implementation of evidence- or practice-based domestic violence lethality assessments.

Developed materials will be publically shared/provided/published in order to disseminate findings and knowledge. As a result of the reviews and their policies, procedures, protocol or reports, response agencies will garner increased knowledge of best practices for reducing the recurrence of lethality.

2. STOP Funding will be used to meet the State's Goals and Objectives during the implementation period.

Goal 1 Evaluation

- a. Successful applications are expected to provide results of increased or improved use/service/outcomes as appropriate. Examples include, but are not limited to: number of reports/orders filed, decreased turn-around time of evidence processing, number of victims' served/assisted, number of effectively adjudicated cases, rate of recidivism in perpetrators.
- b. Batterer intervention programs are expected to be in compliance with the standards outlined by the MOCADSV Batterer Intervention Standards manual and possess certification of the Missouri Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole.

Goal 2 Evaluation

- a. Successful applications are expected to provide measurements of increased or improved use/service/outcomes regarding:
 - Increased resources available within communities providing and enhancing culturally and linguistically specific services to those victimized by violence; and
 - Improved criminal and civil advocacy within domestic and sexual violence programs,

improved access to the court process and protective services, and an increase in victims equipped to better plan for their safety.

- b. Through training/technical projects and/or by sending staff and volunteers to training, data supporting an increased ability of victim services agencies to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and or other violent crimes is anticipated.

Goal 3 Evaluation

- a. Successful applications are expected to outline, in detail, the steps taken to develop and implement their best-practice-centered collaborative community-based programs.

This includes:

- Justification/citation for expected success of the selected program type;
- Submitting the names and agencies of participating members of their community councils, task forces, community coordinated response teams, etc. The most successful programs may include representatives of: local law enforcement, community programs, community leaders and other organizations relevant to the group cause;
- Providing a schedule of meeting dates/agendas;
- Submitting copies of any policies, procedures, or protocol developed through collaborative efforts.

Goal 4 Evaluation

- a. Successful applications are expected to outline, in detail, the steps taken to develop and implement their domestic violence homicide reduction or lethality review programs. This includes:

- Justification/citation for expected success of the selected program type;
- Citation of data supporting the impact or anticipated long-term impact of efforts;
- Submitting the names and agencies of participating members of their community

- councils, task forces, community coordinated response teams, etc. The most successful programs may include representatives of local law enforcement, first responders, medical personnel, and others relevant to the review process;
- Providing a schedule of meeting dates/agendas;
 - Submitting copies of any policies, procedures, protocol or reports developed through collaborative efforts.
3. Funds will be distributed according to STOP VAWA guidelines, through a competitive bid process: a minimum of 25% for law enforcement, a minimum of 25% for prosecutors, a minimum of 30% for victim services (with at least 10% of victim service funds distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations), and a minimum of 5% to State and local courts, including juvenile courts.

B. Statutory Priority Areas

1. During the application review process, a spreadsheet is utilized to track and calculate the breakdown for the sexual assault set-aside; this tool assists staff in identifying the allocations which are being applied (law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, or courts) and ensures the sexual assault mandate is met.
2. Goal 4 relates to reducing domestic violence-related homicides within the State.

In 2018, the homicide rate among female victims murdered by males in single victim/single offender incidents nationally was 1.28 per 100,000. Missouri's rate for that year was 2.34 per 100,000 (Violence Policy Center's publication [*When Men Murder Women An Analysis of 2018 Homicide Data*](#)). According to NCADV's [*Domestic Violence in MISSOURI*](#), there were 89 reported domestic violence-related homicides in 2018, comprising 11.47% of all Missouri homicides.

Based on statistics from the [*World Population Review*](#), Missouri has the third-highest rate of people who have experienced domestic violence. About 41.8% of Missouri women and

35.2% of men have experienced intimate partner physical violence, sexual violence, or stalking. In 2018, Missouri had 45,548 reported domestic violence incidents; this represents a 10.3% increase from 2014.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol has recently changed the reporting system for data collection used by Law Enforcement statewide. Further, not all law enforcement agencies are currently using the new system, which has made reliable statistics difficult to obtain.

C. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

- 1.** Missouri OVC recognizes that victim service providers are the best equipped to identify culturally specific populations, victims who are underserved because of sexual orientation or gender identity, and victims with limited English proficiency in their specific communities. Subrecipients and stakeholders/partners are encouraged to share their knowledge of STOP VAWA funding opportunities with targeted populations. Potential applicants are encouraged to contact our office for guidance and technical assistance when considering whether or not to apply for funding.
- 2.** Equitable distribution of funding is determined by the pool of applications submitted. While careful consideration is given to meet this mandate, there are situations that hinder the process. Actual awards are dependent upon the program area the funding is eligible for, as well as the amount of funding requested.
- 3.** Missouri OVC uses a competitive bid process; equitable distribution of funding is determined by the pool of applications submitted. While careful consideration is given to meet the culturally specific set-aside, there are situations that hinder the process. Actual awards are dependent upon the program area the funding is eligible for, as well as the amount of funding requested. During the review process, each proposal is evaluated for culturally specific services provided, whether or not the agency has identified itself as culturally specific.

D. Grant-making Strategy

1. STOP Grant Cycle Timeline

- **June** – Develop Notice of Funding Opportunity; distribute notification for Pre-Bid seminar and availability of funds.
- **August** – Assess the evaluation criteria form to be utilized in relation to STOP VAWA and DPS Financial & Administrative Guidelines. Notice of Funding Opportunity posted on the DPS – OVC website. Pre-Bid seminar is held to present information on the grant process and requirements. Release funding opportunity.
- **September** – Proposals due from applicants. Select review panel participants to evaluate applications. Assign applications to reviewers. Schedule grant review meeting for the Panel.
- **November** – Meet with the Review Panel to determine funding recommendations for applications.
- **November/December** – Notify all applicants of funding decisions.
- **December** – Process Award Documents.
- **January** – Grants begin.
- **February** – Compliance Seminar providing programmatic and financial compliance information required for all sub-recipients.
- **Monthly** – Claims for reimbursement submitted to our office and paid.
- **January of each year** – STOP VAWA Annual Reports due, closeout process if applicable.

2. DPS utilizes an agency-wide, online WebGrants grants management system to announce all funding opportunities administered by OVC. The system has approximately 4000 individuals registered and over 2000 agencies.

The STOP VAWA Notice of Funding Opportunity, as well as notice of any pre-application presentations, are posted on the DPS/OVC website and social media accounts. Live

pre-bid webinars are conducted by OVC staff; presentations are recorded and posted on the website for access on-demand. The Pre-Bid Seminar is open to all potential applicants. This seminar focuses on the funding availability, eligible services/programs/purpose areas, and an explanation on how to apply for funds.

This same information is distributed to other statewide agencies, service providers, and regional stakeholders with the request to forward as appropriate. Notification of Pre-Bid seminars and availability of funds to potential applicants will ensure that eligible entities are aware of funding opportunities.

3. Prosecution, Law Enforcement and Court based applicants are required to consult with state and/or local victim service programs during the course of developing their grant applications in order to ensure that the proposed services, activities, and equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

During the application process, Prosecution, Law Enforcement and Court based applicants must explain how they consulted with victim service agencies to develop their proposal, as well as certify compliance with this requirement:

I certify that the agency has complied with the requirements of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 during the course of developing this application for grant funds by consulting with victim service programs to ensure that the proposed services and activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

In evaluating the applications, the review panel is asked to consider several factors,

including demonstrated consultation with area victim service providers in developing grant applications. Affected applicants are made aware of this requirement in the Notice of Funding Opportunity solicitation and pre-bid presentation.

4. Methods of Solicitation/Review of Proposals and Selection of Subgrant Projects

A review panel of various individuals from DPS (i.e. Program Manager, Program Specialists, and Program Representatives) and individuals from outside the department who do not have a personal financial interest in this program (i.e. representatives from victim services, criminal justice fields, Missouri State Department representatives, etc.) will convene to review and evaluate all the proposals received by the application deadline. Some of the members of the STOP Implementation Plan Committee may serve on the review panel.

The review panel changes for each grant process. This enables the Department of Public Safety to assure that more than one set of viewpoints on the issues surrounding the grant program is expressed and utilized in the evaluation process. The Department of Public Safety staff provides a source of continuity in the review process.

Designated panel members review the applications and meet to discuss them. Each member is asked to provide comments on the applications. The review panel comes to a determination of the recommended funding level for each applicant.

In evaluating each application, the review panel is asked to consider the following factors:

- Underserved populations;
- Geographic diversity;
- Demonstration of need;
- Score of application;
- Past Performance;

- Adequate correlation between the cost of the project and the objective(s) to be achieved;
- Probability of project to meet identified goal(s);
- Demonstrated consultation with area victim service providers in developing grant application;
- Demonstration that VAWA grant monies will not be used to supplant state and local funds;
- Degree of cooperation between local officials, community groups, and citizens to fulfill goals for the overall success of the project;
- Demonstration that the applicant agency has identified support and contributions for this project from sources other than the VAWA funds;
- Demonstration that the applicant agency has met and will continue to comply with all applicable state and federal laws and guidelines;
- Experience and expertise of the agency in the field of victim services;
- Overall quality of the application.

The DPS staff and grant review committee members will also be able to objectively measure the applicant's geographical location, crime rate, poverty rate, and educational level using the following data sets: annual evaluation reports from STOP sub-grantees, the U.S. Census information for Missouri, and Uniform Crime Reporting data of MSHP. Use of this data will ensure that funds are distributed equitably, geographically, based on population, need, underserved populations, etc., based upon the application pool received. In addition the funds will be distributed in accordance with the required allocations among categories and purposes outlined in the Implementation Plan Tool.

With the final approval of the Director of the Department of Public Safety, applicants are notified of the decisions made. All applicants are given comments about the strengths and weaknesses of their application in order to help them in their future

grant writing endeavors. Those applicants that received an award are also instructed of any revisions that may need to be made to the grant application. Applicants who do not receive funding are given the rationale behind the recommendation for not awarding funding to their projects.

The Department of Public Safety provides specialized technical assistance to current and prospective sub-grantees continuously throughout the year. This is done via mail, e-mail, webinar, phone contact, and in person. The Department of Public Safety's contact information is readily available on the public website and included on the documents and emails that are sent to all sub-grantees, as well as other individuals that serve victims of crime that may not necessarily receive funding from DPS.

The State of Missouri does not currently use pass-through administration for STOP VAWA subgrants, however is leaving the possibility open if, in the competitive process, it is proven to be the most feasible option.

5. STOP subgrant projects are funded on a two year cycle following the calendar year.

For example 01/01/2020-12/31/2021; 01/01/2022-12/31/2023).

6. Missouri evaluates all proposals based on content and merit; however, population/geographic area to be served are factors that are strongly considered prior to making recommendations. For example, a very small rural agency may not have access to a professional grant writer, therefore their proposal may lack certain content, yet still merits consideration based on geographic location and lack of services available. Every effort is made to assist rural agencies in accessing funding opportunities and technical assistance.
7. In making funding recommendations, OVC relies on the expertise of the statewide Coalition, as well as other stakeholders within the Crimes Victims Services network.

Consideration is given to the saturation of services in relation to the geographic size and existing resources.

8. Equitable distribution of funding based on geographic basis is determined by the pool of applications submitted. While careful consideration is given to meet this mandate, there are situations that hinder that process. We are dependent on the number of applications received from each area of the State, as well as the amount of funding requested.
9. As awards are made following the state's competitive process, it is not currently known which projects will be funded at this time.
 - a. Missouri does not plan to use the "Crystal Judson" purpose area.

VI. Conclusion

Once again, the STOP VAWA Grant Program Implementation Plan Committee and the Missouri Department of Public Safety found many aspects of our previous plan are still needed and should continue. Since Missouri OVC utilizes a competitive bid process for all of our funding opportunities, we are dependent on the types of service organizations that apply, the quality of the proposals we receive, and the needs each will address.