



State of Missouri
STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant
Program
FFY 2017-2020 Implementation Plan

Missouri Department of Public Safety

Crime Victim Services Unit

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I. Introduction

A. **The Date on which the plan was approved by the state:** May 12, 2017

B. **The time period covered by the plan:** FY 2017-2020

C. **Overview of the STOP IP**

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 Crime Victim Services Unit (CVSU), a unit within the Department, 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 Department's mission supports the intent of the STOP program, and the Department strives to uphold this mission by utilizing STOP funding in the most efficient and effective manner possible.

The State of Missouri's FY 2017-2020 STOP Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant Program's Implementation Plan, approved by the state committee on May 12, 2017, updates and builds upon the successful programming initiated in preceding years. This Plan presents strategies for providing and improving services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. The plan also provides an overview of issues involving violent crime in Missouri and explains the needs of Missouri's victims and victim service providers.

D. **Plan Organization**

This plan was organized in compliance with the documentation for organization provided by OVW. It will serve as the guiding document for the state committee. A working document, the plan will build on the continual input from our state-wide committee. Committed to meeting at least bi-annually, the planning committee will be integral to the continued success of the plan.

E. Overall Context for STOP Allocation

STOP funds will be allocated in the most effective and efficient manner possible while following the competitive bid process required by Missouri state law as well as the procedures outlined in section IV C.

II. Description of Planning Process

A. Description of Planning Process

A comprehensive planning committee was assembled to assess the needs of the victim service field for the coming years. The STOP Implementation Planning Committee consisted of representatives from various backgrounds including law enforcement, prosecution, courts, domestic violence shelter services, sexual assault program 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 (MCADSV) also served on the committee. This committee served as Missouri's multi-disciplinary planning team.

The Implementation Plan Committee held its first in-person meeting on February 15, 2017 at the Missouri State Highway Patrol Law Enforcement Academy building. At this meeting, an overview of the purpose of the Implementation Plan and of past Implementation Plans was presented. The committee then discussed new directions for the 2017-2020 plan that would include increasing law enforcement participation and utilization of funds, as well as provision for a lethality review program. The purpose of these areas of emphasis is to better equip the State of Missouri to respond to the evolving needs of crime victims. During this in-person meeting, the committee divided into sub-committees, based on purpose area: Law Enforcement, Courts, Prosecution and Victim Services. The sub-committees worked among

themselves to consider and capture how the plan can best serve the needs of victims. The committee subsequently met on March 14, 2017 at the Missouri State Lewis and Clark office building. The sub-committees presented to the larger committee what they had determined were the pressing needs of their practice areas. Each sub-committee's priority needs were examined for inclusion into the statewide implementation plan.

The first draft of the Implementation Plan was distributed via email on March 31, 2017. Committee members then had two weeks to read, review, and provide edits. The sub-committees then made arrangements to discuss and provide feedback within the two week period. The final product was sent out on May 12, 2017, to committee members and consulting individuals.

The Missouri STOP VAWA Implementation Planning Committee contained members from our state's dual domestic violence/sexual assault coalition, law enforcement entities, prosecution entities, court personnel and personnel from the Office of State Courts Administrator, as well as population- and culturally- specific representative organizations and other victim services organizations. There are no tribes in Missouri recognized by state or Federal government.¹

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

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

¹ <http://www.ncsl.org/research/state-tribal-institute/list-of-federal-and-state-recognized-tribes.aspx>

participated on the committee. Committee members represented agencies and departments from metropolitan areas, mid-size towns/cities, and rural communities.

According to the 2015 U.S. Census estimate, Missouri's Native American and Alaskan Native population was .6 percent of the overall population.² Per statistics from MCADSV's 2015 Member Program Services Report, of the 10,232 individuals receiving shelter, less than 1% identified as Native American.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. Planning Committee Documentation

Please see **Appendix B** for the Documentations of Collaboration from participants.

C. Summary of Major Concerns

During the planning process, the committee raised concerns on some topics related to the plan preparation. The major concerns of the committee included:

- More respectful word choice/gender/culturally sensitive language
- Identification of source data/inclusion of sexual violence data in this report
- That DV data is not always clearly attributed, due to the way reports are coded by Law Enforcement
- Inclusion of support for a fatality or lethality review panel
- Inclusion of support for funding used for crime lab work
- Consideration regarding the current use of non-fingerprint based crime tracking data and the possibility of moving to fingerprint based
- Inclusion of language supportive of SARTs
- Inclusion of measurable goals

In order to consider and address these issues, the following occurred:

- The team wrote/edited and considered the document with respectful word choice/culturally sensitive language in mind.

² <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/RHI125215/29>

³ <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>

⁴ <http://www.ncsl.org/research/state-tribal-institute/list-of-federal-and-state-recognized-tribes.aspx>

- Individual chart sources were identified via labeling; specific sexual violence charting was included.
- While the team is not able to affect change on the procedures of law enforcement officials, recent changes in law (specifically Revised Missouri Statute (RSMo) 43.545⁵, RSMo 455.543⁶ and RSMo 455.545⁷) will create changes in the way crime data related to domestic violence is reported, presumably yielding more useable data surrounding domestic violence reporting information. However, it will take time for those reporting changes to matriculate through the system into publicly available data. In future IP documents, this data will be an option for source information.
- Lethality review was addressed within the last goal. The inclusion of a lethality or fatality review panel was discussed and it was determined that the team would prefer to encourage a lethality review panel, in order to effect change in the realm of domestic violence prior to escalation to fatality.
- Language inclusive of lab work funding was included in the current plan.
- FBI data (which is fingerprint-based) was considered for inclusion where appropriate/available, however MSHP data was found to be preferred due to the multitude of ways in which the data is provided.
- SARTs are one possible response to Goal III.
- Goal charts include evaluative segment.

Please see **Appendix C** for the Summary of Issues Raised document.

D. Consultation with Collaboration Partners

Collaborating partners were comprised of representatives from various backgrounds including sexual assault victim service providers, domestic violence victim service providers, population specific organizations, representatives from underserved populations, and culturally specific organizations. Collaborating partners were consulted via phone and e-mail discussions. To ensure diverse representation, collaborating partners were recruited using the same diverse representation considerations outlined in II A.

Please see **Appendices A and B** for documentation of consultation with collaborative partners.

E. Coordination with other State Plans

This Plan was created with the same premise as the Family Violence Prevention and Service goal and the Public Health Service Act. Our committee members from the Missouri Department of

⁵ <http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/stathtml/04300005451.HTML>

⁶ <http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/stathtml/45500005431.html>

⁷ <http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/stathtml/45500005451.html>

Social Services and the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services provided representation in regard to these programs. DPS administers VOCA, and kept that program in consideration as well. After July 1, 2017, VOCA will be administered by the Department of Social Services, and committee members from that organization will provide representation in regard to that program as well.

III. Needs and Context

A. State Demographics

The below chart, Missouri Population Data per US Census, provides the demographic information regarding the population of Missouri including the factors of race, ethnicity, age, disability and limited English proficiency.

Missouri Population Data per US Census ⁸

Figure 1

General Total Population 2015	6,083,672
Rural/Urban Breakdown (population)	Rural: 29.56% Urban/Metropolitan: 70.44%
Age Breakdown	0 -5: 6.2% Under 18: 23% 65 and over: 13.5%
Race Breakdown	Caucasian: 83.5 % African-American: 11.8% Hispanic: 4.1% Asian: 2% American Indian/Alaska Native: .6% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander: .1%
Gender Breakdown	Male: 49.1% Female: 50.9%
Physical Ability (breakdown by age of individuals with disability)⁹	Persons under 18: 4.7% Persons 18-64: 12.6% Persons 65 and over: 37.1%
Income Information (in 2015 dollars)	Median Household Income: \$48,173 Persons in poverty, percent 14.8%
Individuals speaking English less than “Very Well” over the age of 5¹⁰	128,049 of 5,624,171 speakers (2.28%)

⁸ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/RHI125215/29>

⁹ <https://census.missouri.edu/acs/profiles/report.php?period=1&g=04000US29|01000US>

¹⁰ <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2013/demo/2009-2013-lang-tables.html>

B. Methods Used to Determine Underserved Populations

To identify underserved populations in Missouri, research was done, as well as consultations with individuals, organizations and agencies that work with groups identified as underserved in the STOP VAWA definition, with openness to considering additional groups that may be underserved if supported by data found. It was determined that the geography of the state further lends to the detriment of underserved populations.

Missouri has three major urban areas, St. Louis on the east side, Kansas City on the west side, and Springfield in the southern part of the state. While 70% of Missouri's over 6 million residents live in urban areas, 97% of the states nearly 70,000 square miles are classified as rural, per the most recent rural/urban census population data available.¹¹ This mix of urban/rural poses a significant challenge for victim services as the needs of one community often do not fit another. This has been a long-standing source of discussion throughout committee meetings and resource discussions.

There are 114 counties and one independent city in Missouri. Of these 115 entities, 30 counties do not have any type of services for victims within their county border. Programs throughout the state are experiencing increasing demands for services that exceed current program capacity.¹² According to MCADSV, turn away rates for shelter services reached an all-time high in 2014 with 23,000 women, men and child turned away because of a lack of shelter resources.¹³ In 2015 the rate remained high with 22,137 unmet requests.¹⁴ The rural/urban divide compounds issues for otherwise underserved individuals.

¹¹ <https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/ua/urban-rural-2010.html>

¹² Data regarding services in Missouri was compiled via the State of Missouri Department of Public Safety website, as well as information provided in subgrantee reports.

¹³ <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>

¹⁴ 2015 MCADSV Domestic Violence Stats, <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>

In both the rural and urban demographic, need is created by this geographic situation due to a lack of availability or accessibility of services. Rural communities with the greatest need for services are located in the southeastern region of Missouri, also known as the “boot heel,” and the northeastern portion of the state, having turned away victims in need due to lack of shelter availability at rates of 53% and 47%, respectively.¹⁵ In such rural areas, services are not located nearby, and the necessity to travel to partake of services creates a hardship for victims who are often already dealing with limited resources. For example, a victim in Bollinger County, Missouri (a county without shelter services within its borders), in need of shelter services would need to travel either a 39 minute drive to Cape Girardeau (28.7mi¹⁶), or a 46 minute drive to Perryville (36.5miles¹⁷). If the victim were in need of services focused on the LGBTQ community, they would need to travel even farther, either taking the one hour 57 minute (114 mile¹⁸) trip to St. Louis, or the three hour 55 minute (224 mi¹⁹) journey to Springfield to procure services tailored to the LGBTQ community.²⁰

In the more urban segments of the state, the available services cannot accommodate the population density. For example, the City of St. Louis,²¹ Jackson County,²² St. Louis County²³ and St. Charles County²⁴ make up about 39% of Missouri’s population. This volume of Missouri’s population lies in a small metropolitan and surrounding area of the state. The urban

¹⁵ <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>

¹⁶ <https://www.mapquest.com/directions/from/us/mo/bollinger-county-282933204/to/us/mo/cape-girardeau-282036000>

¹⁷ <https://www.mapquest.com/directions/from/us/mo/bollinger-county-282933204/to/us/mo/perryville-282031481>

¹⁸ <https://www.mapquest.com/directions/from/us/mo/bollinger-county-282933204/to/us/mo/st-louis-282092004>

¹⁹ <https://www.mapquest.com/directions/from/us/mo/bollinger-county-282933204/to/us/mo/springfield-282039578>

²⁰ <http://www.lgbtcenters.org/Centers/find-a-center.aspx>

²¹ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/29510>

²² https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

²³ https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

²⁴ <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

areas of Kansas City and St. Louis lack adequate support services for victims of domestic and sexual violence, as demonstrated below.

2015 Service Shortages

Figure 2

	<u>Beds Available</u>	<u>Domestic Violence Incidents in the City</u>	<u>% of Individuals Seeking Shelter Turned Away Due to Shelter Capacity</u>
St. Louis Area	130 ²⁵	2,412 ²⁶	76% ²⁷
Kansas City Area	237 ²⁸	5,495 ²⁹	73% ³⁰

While the state of Missouri does not have a statewide tool in place to track individuals underserved as it pertains to violent crime, these underserved populations exist in communities throughout the state, and past STOP VAWA applications guide us to the areas where services are most lacking. These requests tend to concentrate in areas in which the geography causes a high victim to offering ratio.

Within the LGBTQ community, intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and hate crimes have been rising for several years,³¹ though instances are still underrepresented as the victim’s “sexual orientation or gender identity is not accurately portrayed and honored in media or police reports.”³² These crimes are committed most heavily against transgender women of color.³³ As noted below, the LGBTQ community faces not only significant violence, but a lack of services.

LGBTQ Community Needs and Services Data

Figure 3

	<u>Individuals</u>
Population of Missouri	160,009 individuals or 3.4% of the state population ³⁴
Anti-transgender violence resulting in death	24% ³⁵

²⁵ 2015 MCADSV Domestic Violence Stats, <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>

²⁶ http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/ibi_apps/WFServlet

²⁷ <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>

²⁸ 2015 MCADSV Domestic Violence Stats, <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>

²⁹ http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/ibi_apps/WFServlet

³⁰ <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>

³¹ http://avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_hvreport_2015_final.pdf

³² http://avp.org/storage/documents/2015_ncavp_lgbtqipvreport.pdf

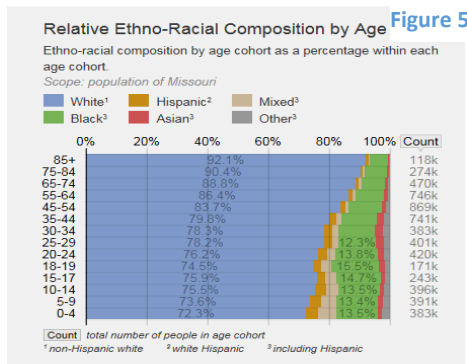
³³ http://avp.org/storage/documents/2015_ncavp_lgbtqipvreport.pdf

³⁴ http://www.lgbtmap.org/equality_maps/profile_state/MO

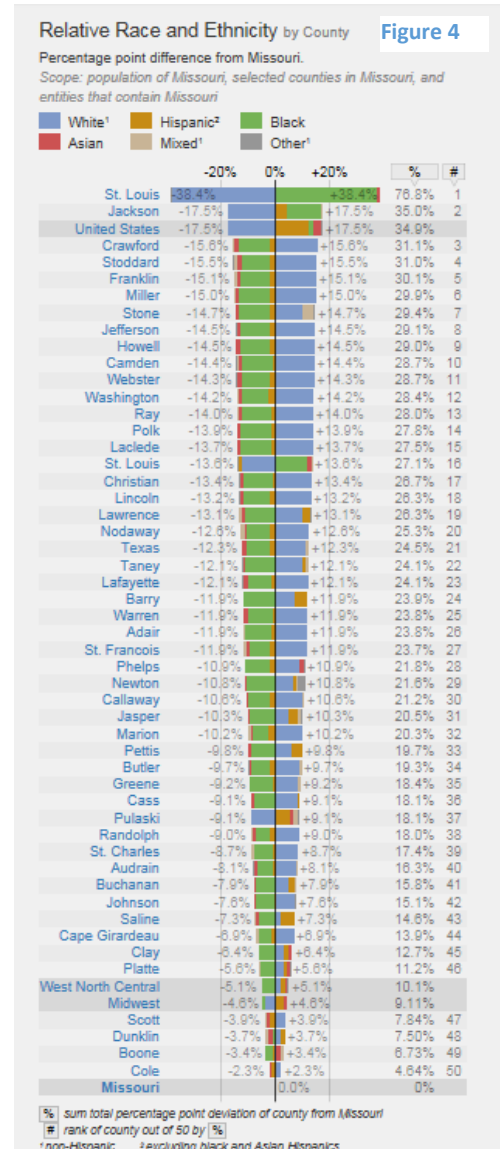
occurring in the Midwest	
LGBTQ/HIV affected survivors turned away from shelter (national)	44% ³⁶

Of the races and ethnicities represented in Missouri, Figure 4, Relative Ethno-Racial

Composition by Age,³⁷ shows us that there are growing numbers of ethnically diverse young people who will be



in need of wider ranges of services as they age. A county-by-county measure shows that the



highest concentration of African-American individuals in Missouri lies in the St. Louis region, as seen in Figure 5, Relative Race and Ethnicity by County. While an evaluation performed by the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center of the Missouri Department of Economic Development reveals there are 20 Missouri counties with an higher than state average percentage of residents with limited English proficiency, and one county (Sullivan) exceeding the national

percentage.³⁸ Additional concentrations of limited English proficiency populations are found “in counties along the Interstate corridors and the large metropolitan areas.”³⁹ Furthermore, six

³⁵ http://assets.hrc.org/files/assets/resources/A-Matter-of-Life-and-Death-2016.pdf?_ga=1.128179081.465587739.1492182304

³⁶ http://avp.org/storage/documents/2015_ncavp_lgbtqipvreport.pdf

³⁷ <http://statisticalatlas.com/state/Missouri/Race-and-Ethnicity>

Missouri Counties (Daviess, McDonald, Pettis, Pulaski, Scotland and Sullivan) have over ten percent of their population who speak a language other than English in the home.⁴⁰ These counties lie in rural areas away from organizations that provide culturally diverse services.

Missouri's senior population, defined as those age 65 and older, is expected to increase dramatically over the next several years, from less than 15% of the state population in 2000 to over 20% by 2030.⁴¹ As of 2015, the Missouri counties with population of over 50,000 seniors are St Louis County (158,575), Jackson County (89,421) and St. Charles County (59,372).

Greene County (in the southern area of the state) is anticipated to join these ranks by 2020.⁴² Per *Abuse, Neglect and Financial Exploitation of Missouri's Elderly and Adults with Disabilities*, spouses and relatives are significant contributors to abuse and neglect of the elderly; however the listed "Adult Protective Services Intervention Services" do not list any domestic or sexual violence shelters for seniors.⁴³ The senior population has additional complications to accessing services beyond geographical location, due to health status and mobility issues.

Disabled individuals, as well, face further complications with the procurement of services. The percentage of alleged abuse and neglect victims "between 18 and 59 with a disability has steadily increased in the last four years, to more than 30 percent."⁴⁴ Of the statewide resources available to the disabled in the state of Missouri on the Disability Portal sponsored by the governor's Council on Disability, there are no shelters or safety-related services listed specific to the

³⁸ Percent of Limited English Proficiency Population by County figure
https://www.missourieconomy.org/pdfs/population_data_many_mo_languages.pdf

³⁹ Percent of Limited English Proficiency Population by County figure
https://www.missourieconomy.org/pdfs/population_data_many_mo_languages.pdf

⁴⁰ Percent of Non-English Speaking Population by County figure
https://www.missourieconomy.org/pdfs/population_data_many_mo_languages.pdf

⁴¹ <http://www.missouriseniorreport.org/>

⁴² <http://www.missouriseniorreport.org/maps.php>

⁴³ Charts "Relationship of Alleged Perpetrator" and "Relationship of Alleged Perpetrator When Living with Reported Victim" <http://health.mo.gov/safety/abuse/pdf/FY11CryingEyeAR.pdf>

⁴⁴ <http://health.mo.gov/safety/abuse/pdf/FY11CryingEyeAR.pdf>

disabled population,⁴⁵ and per the list of available resources provided by the state's dual coalition, not all offerings are wheelchair accessible, or offer TTY services.⁴⁶ In addition to accessibility issues, the disabled community also faces a gap in knowledge of how best to serve their individual needs.

C. State Criminal Justice Data

The State of Missouri does not have a central repository to collect data on victims of crime. The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP), through criminal case history reporting and the Statistical Analysis Center, collects information on criminal offenses reported by local law enforcement including limited information on domestic violence incidents and homicides. The MSHP does not, at this time, collect information on the victims of crime in all cases. However, victimization data is collected for domestic violence homicides and homicide victims. Missouri continues to move towards a more centralized process to better assess the full rate of crime in the state. Recent changes in law (specifically RSMo 43.545,⁴⁷ RSMo 455.543⁴⁸ and RSMo 455.545⁴⁹) will create changes in the way crime data related to domestic violence is reported, presumably yielding more useable data surrounding domestic violence reporting information. However, it will take time for those reporting changes to matriculate through the system into publicly available data. In future IP documents, it is hoped that this data will be an option for source information.

The below chart, Domestic Violence 2011-2015, from the MSHP's 2015 Crime in Missouri publication,⁵⁰ demonstrates that the rate of domestic violence reports increased after a marked

⁴⁵ http://disability.mo.gov/resource_search

⁴⁶ <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/Public/MemberProgramPublicListing.aspx?RegionID=1>

⁴⁷ <http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/stathtml/04300005451.HTML>

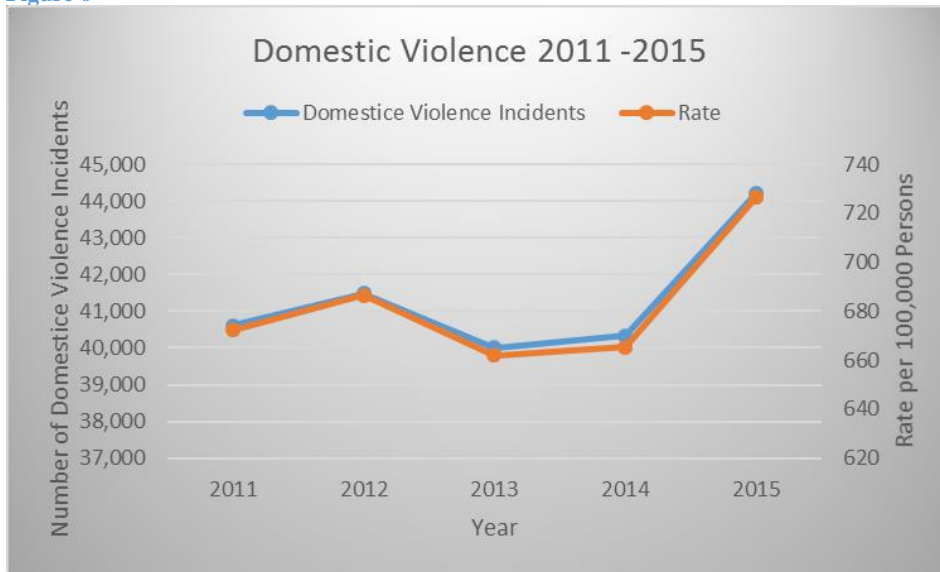
⁴⁸ <http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/stathtml/45500005431.html>

⁴⁹ <http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/stathtml/45500005451.html>

⁵⁰ <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/PDF/ExecutiveSummary2015.pdf>

decrease from 2012 to 2013. The data for 2014 indicated that domestic violence reports were increasing, with a more drastic increase in 2015. Statistics collected by MCADSV concur, indicating that in 2014 Missouri served 34,841 victims of domestic violence,⁵¹ and 35,922 in 2015.⁵²

Figure 6



Domestic violence incidents totaled 44,212 in 2015, equivalent to a rate of 726.7 incidents per 100,000 persons. This rate increased approximately 9.2% compared to 2014. The below graphic notes the variety of relationship types in which domestic violence incidents occur.

2015 Domestic Violence Incidents, by Relationship Type⁵³

Figure 7

<u>Total Domestic Incidents</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Former Spouse</u>	<u>Child in Common</u>	<u>Blood Related</u>	<u>Related by Marriage</u>	<u>Residing Together</u>	<u>Reside in Past</u>	<u>Social Intimate Relationship</u>
44,212	7,829	837	5,037	8,549	1,162	9,131	1,402	10,265

2015 Domestic Violence Homicide⁵⁴

Included are all data sets that are collected by the MSHP in order to give a comprehensive picture of the impact domestic violence homicides can have on entire communities. This chart

⁵¹ <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>
⁵² <http://coalitionmanager.mocadsv.org/Pages/CoalitionPublications.aspx>
⁵³ <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/CrimeInMissouri.html#>
⁵⁴ <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/CrimeInMissouri.html#>

shows domestic violence homicides based on victim to offender relationship.

Figure 8

<u>Victim Type</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Acquaintance	0	0%
Boyfriend	3	5.77%
Brother	3	5.77%
Common-Law Husband	0	.00%
Common-Law Wife	0	.00%
Daughter	1	1.92%
Employee	0	.00%
Employer	0	.00%
Ex-Husband	0	.00%
Ex-Wife	0	.00%
Father	2	3.85%
Friend	1	1.92%
Girlfriend	10	19.23%
Homosexual Relationship	0	.00%
Husband	1	1.92%
In-Law	2	3.85%
Mother	5	9.62%
Neighbor	0	.00%
Other Family Member	8	15.38%
Relationship Unknown	0	.00%
Sister	0	.00%
Son	1	1.92%
Stepdaughter	1	1.92%
Stepfather	1	1.92%
Stepmother	0	.00%
Stepson	0	.00%
Victim Otherwise Known to Offender	2	3.85%
Victim was Stranger	0	.00%
Wife	11	21.15%
TOTAL:	52	100%

Sexual violence, as represented in figures 5 and 6, is perpetuated by, and toward, all ages and types of individuals. Yet, statewide, less than half of these cases are solved.

2015 Rape Offense and Clearance Rates⁵⁵

Figure 9

<u>Total Offenses</u>	<u>Total Cleared</u>	<u>% of Offense</u>	<u>% of Offenses Cleared Involving only</u>
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⁵⁵ <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/CrimeInMissouri.html#>

		Cleared	Juvenile Offenders
2,552	1,060	41.54%	20.47%

2015 Rape Arrests by Sex and Age Group⁵⁶

Figure 10

Sex/Age	Arrests	% of Total
Male- Adults	467	74.48%
Male- Juveniles	134	21.37%
Female- Adults	17	2.71%
Female- Juveniles	9	1.44%
Total	627	100%

FY 2016 Rape Charges Filed and Disposed^{57*}

Figure 11

	Charges Filed	Charges Disposed
Missouri Associate Circuit Courts	530	494
Missouri Circuit Courts	504	420
Total	1034	914

* Old and new charge codes used to compile data, as there was a switch in codes in the middle of the requested data period.

2016 Total Orders of Protection and Incidents Regarding Orders of Protection, Per Mules Data⁵⁸

Figure 12

Total Orders of Protection Entered into MULES in 2016	Incidents Reported *
42,440	92

*an “incident,” as defined by the MULES programmers, is most likely a violation of the order

2015 Aggravated Assault Arrests by Sex and Age Group⁵⁹

Figure 13

Group	Arrests	% of Total
Male – Adults	5, 575	71.58%
Male – Juveniles	469	6.02%
Female – Adults	1, 583	20.33%
Female – Juveniles	161	2.07%
TOTAL:	7, 788	100%

As previously noted, gender identity and relativity to domestic violence are not always captured when a crime is reported.

⁵⁶ <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/CrimeInMissouri.html#>

⁵⁷ Numbers provided by direct contact to OSCA

⁵⁸ Numbers provided by direct contact to the MULES programming team.

⁵⁹ <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/CrimeInMissouri.html#>

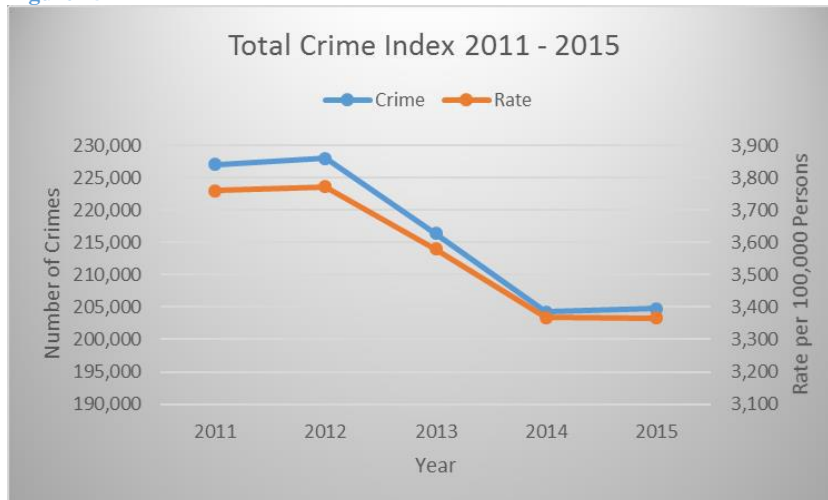
2015 Murder Victims by Sex and Age Group⁶⁰

Figure 14

Sex/Age Group	Victims	% of Total
Male – Adults	370	74.45%
Male- Juveniles	19	3.82%
Male – Unknown	1	.20%
Female – Adults	92	18.51%
Female – Juvenile	15	3.02%
Female – Unknown	0	0%
Unknown – Adults	0	0%
Unknown – Juveniles	0	0%
TOTAL:	497	100%

Total Crime Index⁶¹

Figure 15



The above graphic depicts the number of total crimes reported during the time period of 2011 – 2015. Per the MSHP, violent index offenses totaled 30,212 in 2015, with a rate of 496.6 per 100,000 persons. This rate increased 12.2% compared to 2014.⁶² These crimes affect a wide variety of ages, and within that range all genders and identities, including race, ethnicity, sexuality and disability. Following a two year decrease in total crime, incidents are beginning to increase again. It is hoped that Implementation Plan funds will be able to pre-emptively reduce the increase in crime in Missouri before it returns to previous levels.

⁶⁰ <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/CrimeInMissouri.html#>

⁶¹ <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/PDF/ExecutiveSummary2015.pdf>

⁶² <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/PDF/ExecutiveSummary2015.pdf>

IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches

A. Identified Goals

(1) Concise description of current state goals and objectives.

Related STOP Purpose Areas – Purpose Area 1. Purpose Area 2. Purpose Area 5.	
Related STOP Priority Area – Priority Area 7.	
Goal I	<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.</i>
Related Needs/Context	Figure 3, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 9, Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 13
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ensuring training and technical assistance are available to law enforcement, courts, prosecutors’ offices and other agencies specific to the issues of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and other violent crimes; • Laboratory capabilities and proper evidence collection techniques, to include workshops, seminars, conferences and lectures- preferably to include POST certification; • 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. ❖ Implementing and/or expanding special investigative units, investigative support (to include the forensic testing of evidence), sexual assault response teams, or prosecutorial units that specifically address violent crimes. ❖ Implementing and/or continuing 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

	<p>represent themselves in filing for an order of protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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. ❖ Batterer intervention programs are expected to be in compliance with the standards outlined by the MCADSV Batterer Intervention Standards manual and possess certification of the Missouri Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole.

Related STOP Purpose Areas – Purpose Area 11. Purpose Area 19.	
Related STOP Priority Area – Priority Area 1. Priority Area 3. Priority Area 5.	
Goal II	<i>The STOP Violence Against Women Grant funds will be utilized to develop, enhance, or strengthen victim services available to victims of domestic/dating and sexual violence and stalking.</i>
Related Needs/Context	Figure 3, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 10, Figure 11
Objectives	<p>Related directly to needs, advance goals, describe specific and measureable results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support provision of and access to direct services to individuals victimized by domestic and sexual violence and stalking through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Successful applications are expected to provide measurements of increased or improved use/service/outcomes regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. ❖ 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.
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Related STOP Purpose Area – Purpose Area 15.	
Related STOP Priority Area – Priority Area 10.	
Goal III	<i>The STOP Violence Against Women Grant funds will be utilized to develop and implement collaborative community-based programs to address local violent crimes.</i>
Related Needs/Context	Figure 1, Figure 2, Accessibility data pages 13-14
Objectives	❖ To enhance and coordinate community efforts to address violence through community councils, task forces, community coordinated response teams, etc.
Evaluation	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

(2) Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence-related Homicides

The state of Missouri is facing over 44,000 incidents of domestic violence,⁶³ over 42,000 orders of protection⁶⁴ and 52 documented domestic violence related homicides⁶⁵ in a year. Missouri’s mix of urban/rural, as previously discussed in III B, poses a significant challenge for victim services as the needs of one community often do not fit another. To help level the availability of services and funds, consideration will be given to applicants serving underserved individuals and

⁶³ Figure 3, <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/PDF/ExecutiveSummary2015.pdf>

⁶⁴ Figure 7, Numbers provided by direct contact to the MULES programming team.

⁶⁵ Figure 4, <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/CIM/CrimeInMissouri.html#>

areas where current incidents and risks are high and/or service opportunities are low.

Related STOP Purpose Area – Purpose Area 14.	
Related STOP Priority Area – Priority Area 3. Priority Area 5. Priority Area 9.	
Goal IV	<i>The STOP Violence Against Women Grant funds will be utilized to reduce the recurrence of incidents of domestic violence and domestic violence-related homicides within the state through prevention, information sharing, accountability, systems improvement and lethality review implementation.</i>
Related Needs/Context	Figure 7, Figure 8
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To reduce domestic violence and related homicides utilizing one or more of the below methodologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 creation of a team(s) to select cases for review in order to assess how best to identify and prioritize highest-risk victims to reduce recurrence of lethality.
Evaluation	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>

B. Priority Areas

(1) Priorities Regarding Use of STOP Funds

Missouri's FY2017-2020 STOP Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant Program Implementation Plan continues and builds upon the preceding plans to work towards the reduction of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. Missouri awards funds through a competitive bid process, so the Department of Public Safety is limited to the pool of applications submitted in any given Request for Proposal process. In segment IV A 1 and 2, Missouri's goals are noted and connected to the purpose and priority areas to which they most closely align.

a/b. Use of the "Crystal Judson" purpose area

At this time, Missouri does not plan to use the "Crystal Judson" purpose area.

(2) Types of Programs and Projects that will be supported with STOP dollars

Missouri will award STOP funds through a competitive bid process to support organizations to implement/expand programming supportive and considerate of the purpose and priority areas of the STOP VAWA program and aligned with the goals of the Missouri Implementation Plan. Missouri is committed to not only serving as many people as possible with STOP funds, but also to ensuring that services are available to all people in the state, therefore funds are distributed as equitably as possible throughout the state based on both population and geography.

(3) Distribution of Funds Across Allocation Categories

Funds are distributed equitably, geographically, based on population, need, underserved populations, etc. In addition, at least 25% of the funds will be distributed to each of the discipline categories of Law Enforcement and Prosecutors, 30% to Victim Services – 10% of which will be allocated to culturally specific community-based organizations – and 5% to the

Courts. The remaining 15% (discretionary funding) will be used to support programs such as training and technical assistance programming, batterers' intervention programming, as well as programs meeting the criteria provided and judged to be most necessary through the competitive process.

(4) Documentation from Programs/Agencies

Please see letters from required agencies in **Appendix D**.

(5) Sexual Assault Set-Aside

Missouri is currently meeting the set-aside for sexual assault in two or more allocations areas, and will seek to fund programs for law enforcement, prosecutors, victim services, and court personnel to respond to instances of sexual assault, thus continuing to comply with the set-aside. Agencies may also apply for STOP funding for training and technical assistance projects and/or to send staff and volunteers to training. This enhances victim services agencies' abilities to meet the needs of sexual assault victims and provide victims with more effective tools and resources.

To ensure the funds are allocated for two or more purpose areas Missouri will:

- Ensure that project solicitations will be drafted to pull in sub-grantees working with sexual assault;
- Support projects that emphasize sexual assault training to ensure all disciplines are receiving sufficient training;
- Include specific discussion regarding sexual assault programming and crime lab involvement in the grant review process.

(6) Most Recent Subgrant Listing

Please see the most recent subgrant listing in **Appendix E**.

C. Grant-making Strategy

(1) Addressing the Needs of Victims and Offender Accountability

The rights of victims of crime are outlined in Missouri Revised Statute (RSMo) 595.⁶⁶ Rights involving access to information and participation in the justice process are automatically afforded to victims of dangerous felonies, and, more recently, of domestic violence as well.

Victims of other crimes are provided the same rights, however must request them in writing. The State of Missouri addresses sentencing of crimes in RSMo 558.011.1 by class of crime, as noted below.⁶⁷ Assaults against an individual classified as a “Special Victim” are added as enhancers to a sentence. Using this statute, all offenders found guilty of crimes are held accountable.

Class of Crime	Sentence
Class A felony	not less than ten years and not to exceed thirty years, or life imprisonment
Class B felony	not less than five years and not to exceed fifteen years
Class C felony	not less than three years and not to exceed ten years
Class D felony	a term of years not to exceed seven years, or a fine
Class E felony	not to exceed four years, or a fine
Class A misdemeanor	not to exceed one year
Class B misdemeanor	not to exceed six months
Class C misdemeanor	not to exceed fifteen days

(2) Prioritization of Areas of Varying Geographic Size

By state law, DPS, Office of the Director, must follow a competitive bid process to award grant funding. In evaluating each application, the review panel is asked to consider factors such as geography and need, as outlined in section IV C (5).

(3) Determination of Subgrant Amounts Based on Population and Geographic Area

Pursuant to RSMO 34.040.1, DPS, Office of the Director, must follow a competitive bid process to award grant funding. In evaluating each application, the review panel is asked to consider factors such as this, as outlined in section IV C (5).

⁶⁶ <http://www.moga.mo.gov/index.html>

⁶⁷ <http://www.moga.mo.gov/mostatutes/stathtml/55800000111.html>

(4) Equitable Distribution on Geographic Basis

By state law, DPS, Office of the Director, must follow a competitive bid process to award grant funding. In evaluating each application, the review panel is asked to consider factors such as this, as outlined in section IV C (5).

(5) 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 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);

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- 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.

(6) STOP Grant Cycle Timeline

- **May** - Develop the Grant Announcement and the Application Packet.
- **June** – Notification of Pre-Bid seminar and availability of funds to potential applicants.
- **July** – The Application is posted on DPS – CVSU website. DPS staff responds to technical questions and other inquiries from potential applicants.
- **August** - Prepare and present information on the grant process at a Pre-bid Seminar
- **September** – Grant applications due from applicants.
- **September** - Document receipt of completed grant applications and enter application information into database.
- **September** - Develop the Evaluation Criteria Form to be utilized in reviewing the applications.
- **September** - Set up a Review Panel to review the applications.
- **September** - Set up the meeting for the Review Panel.
- **November** - Meet with the Review Panel to make funding recommendations on the applications.
- **November** - Notify all applicants of the funding decisions. *(This includes developing the acceptance or denial letter, compiling a review sheet that includes the strengths and issues/concerns of the application and outlining the requirements necessary for a revised final application.)*
- **November/December** - Process the Award Documents. *(This includes reviewing the revised applications for accuracy and completeness, mailing two sets of the award documents to the award recipient for signatures, receiving the signed documents from the applicant and submitting the documents to the director for final signature and returning one set of the award documents to the recipient agency.)*
- **January** – Grants begin.
- **January** – Compliance Seminar providing programmatic and financial compliance information held for all Sub-grantees.
- **Monthly** – Claims reported to our office and paid.
- **December** – Grants end.

(7) Subgrant Project Funding

For the 2017 contract year, awards will be made for a two-year time period and follow the calendar year (Jan 2018 – Dec 2019).

(8) Subgrantee Consultation with Victim Service Providers

In the evaluations of the applications, the review panel is asked to consider several factors outlined in IV C 5, including demonstrated consultation with area victim service providers in developing grant applications. Applicants will be made aware of this in the Notice of Funding Opportunity Packet provided by DPS.

(9) Eligible Entity Awareness of Funding Opportunities

Notification of Pre-Bid seminars and availability of funds to potential applicants will ensure that eligible entities are aware of funding opportunities.

The Pre-Bid Seminars are open to all potential applicants. This seminars focuses on funding available, eligible services/programs/purpose areas and an explanation is provided on how to apply for funds. Current sub-grantees as well as victim service providers that do not receive STOP funding are notified via email. Additionally, the general population is notified of the solicitation of funding by newspaper announcements in seven newspapers which cover the state that are published prior to the Pre-bid seminars. Digitally, the information will also be disseminated on the State's CVSU Website, and the Facebook pages of both the CVSU as well as DPS.

(10) Project Funding

As awards are made following the state's competitive process, it is not currently known which projects will be funded at this time.

D. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

(1) Recognizing and Addressing the Needs of Underserved Populations

The information that is provided through sub-grantees' annual performance reports, demographic and population information, as well as other factors, determines how Missouri plans to address the needs of underserved victims. STOP funds are distributed throughout Missouri serving both the underserved and urban populations. Missouri will seek to fund agencies that serve underserved populations including but not limited to, culturally specific populations, victims who are underserved because of sexual orientation or gender identity, and victims with limited English proficiency. The Missouri Department of Public Safety has developed two publications (Missouri DPS Program Standards and Guidelines and Missouri DPS Code of Ethics) that provide sub-grantees with recommended and required guidelines that aim to improve services to victims. Both documents specifically mention addressing underserved victims and ways in which to promote best practices of doing so. Specifically, the goal of the Program Accessibility section in the Missouri DPS Program Standards and Guidelines is to ensure that providers effectively serve underserved victims. This section alludes to programs having sufficient training, supervision, materials, and outreach efforts that provide competent service delivery based on characteristics of the victims (i.e. services for males and female victims as well as for children, the elderly, ethnic minorities, LGBTQ persons, people with disabilities, and others with special needs such as non-English speaking victims, homeless victims, etc.). The Code of Professional Ethics also states that service providers should not discriminate against any victim or deny services to any victim based on the victim's race, ethnicity, color, national origin, language, sex, gender, age, sexual orientation, social class, ability, economic status, immigration status, education, marital status, religion, substance abuse, health status or HIV status.

(2) Meeting the Culturally Specific Set-Aside

In addition to the underserved outlined in IV D I, Missouri will also place priority on programs that serve Latin populations as this population has nearly doubled in Missouri, from 2.1% in 2000⁶⁸ to 4.1% in 2015.⁶⁹ During the competitive process, additional weight will be given to programs with multi-lingual processes. Current sub-grantees as well as victim service providers that do not receive STOP funding are notified via email. Additionally, the general population is notified of the solicitation of funding by newspaper announcements in seven newspapers which cover the state that are published prior to the Pre-bid seminars. Digitally, the information will be disseminated on the State's CVSU Website, and the Facebook pages of both the CVSU as well as DPS.

(3) Equitable Distribution for Culturally Specific Services

Pursuant to RSMO 34.040.1, DPS, Office of the Director, must follow a competitive bid process to award grant funding. In evaluating each application, the review panel is asked to consider factors such as this, as outlined in section IV C (5).

(4) Meeting the Culturally Specific 10%

As awards are made following the state's competitive process, it is not currently known which projects will be funded at this time.

E. Subgrantee Management, Monitoring, and Assessment

The Department of Public Safety follows the below Site Monitoring Process for all subgrantees:

Site Monitoring

All contracts will be subject to monitoring by the Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of the Director, to insure that appropriate fiscal and program records are being maintained.

Although all agencies are to be monitored as deemed necessary by the Program Manager, it is

⁶⁸ <https://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-3.pdf>

⁶⁹ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/RHI725215/29,00>

the goal of the Crime Victim Services Unit to monitor each continuing project at least once every two years, and to monitor new projects (first time grant recipients) within 6-8 months of the contract start date.

Monitoring Procedure:

- The subgrantee is contacted by WebGrants correspondence or phone to establish a mutually agreed upon time to conduct the site visit. A letter is sent to the agency via WebGrants confirming the date and time of the visit. The agency must complete the Site Monitoring status report within WebGrants and submit it. A Department of Public Safety (DPS) representative will review the form prior to the site visit.
- A review programmatic information is conducted, including civil rights compliance, agency policy and operational procedures, program statistical information, project related forms (intake forms, mock client files, etc.), and contractual agreements. We meet with grant administrators, grant staff, and a board member (if applicable).
 - A review of financial information is conducted each month. A Claim for Reimbursement is submitted (supporting documentation is submitted with each Claim as an attachment). Information reviewed includes: payroll records, timesheets, payroll tax and other fringe benefit documentation, volunteer time logs, mileage logs, travel receipts/invoices, receipts for all project related supplies and operational expenses, receipts for equipment, and invoicing for any project related contractual services. Any on-going issues or items of note are discussed during the monitoring site visit.
- A tour of the facility is requested, if applicable.
- An exit interview is conducted with the agency's staff to obtain additional information; discuss any issues discovered during the review; and to give the subgrantee an opportunity to discuss any issues with DPS staff. In addition, a review of the specific services funded through DPS is included in the exit interview.
- A follow-up letter/report is emailed to the agency (within 90 days barring the need to obtain additional information) outlining the findings, if any, and instructing the agency on what is necessary to resolve the findings. Information pertaining to the monitoring visit is entered into WebGrants and tracked to insure that any findings noted are appropriately resolved.
- On occasion, the Department of Public Safety will opt to conduct a "desk audit" of some contracts. Generally, these are very small contracts (for example, only supplies or training was included in the budget). In these cases, the agency is required to submit all supporting documentation to DPS. The follow-up process is the same as if a site-visit had been conducted.

V. Conclusion

The commitment and dedication of Missouri's STOP Violence Against Women Act Grant Program Implementation Committee and DPS has resulted in a plan that encourages new

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programming, while providing ongoing funding for current services to reduce the incidence of violence in Missouri. The committee found that many aspects of the previous plan are still needed and should be continued. Distributing STOP funding is a difficult task as the needs of victims and service providers continue to outpace the availability of funding; however Missouri's priority is to use the funding in the most effective manner.

It is recognized that the services provided through the Violence Against Women Act Formula Program did not exist prior to STOP, and that services would suffer should STOP funding no longer be available. The Committee and the Department of Public Safety wishes to express their appreciation for STOP funding. It has been significant in enhancing victim services, investigation, and prosecution in instances of violence against Missourians. It is the intent of this plan to continue the work, and further improve the criminal justice systems and victim services providers' abilities to effectively work with victims of violence in Missouri.