

STOP Violence Against Women Grant Federal Program Guidelines

General Information

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), enacted by Congress, is set out in Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The Act provides financial assistance to States for developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies and victim services in cases involving violent crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

The goal of STOP (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP VAWA) is to encourage governmental and nongovernmental agencies to restructure and strengthen the Criminal Justice system response to be proactive in dealing with the problem of violence against women; to draw on the experience of all the players in the system; and to develop a comprehensive strategy to deal with this complex problem. STOP VAWA promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improve the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

The Violence Against Women Act was reauthorized in 2000 (Violence Against Women Act of 2000), again in 2005 (Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005) and again in 2013 (Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2013). Each reauthorization modified program requirements and guidelines.

NOTE: Nothing in the VAWA Act shall be construed to prohibit male victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking from receiving benefits and services under the Act; however, the Act does not require the funding of male-only programs with VAWA funds.

Administration of Federal Funds

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women awards funds appropriated by Congress to the Division of Justice and Community Services which has been designated by the Governor as the state agency responsible for the administration of the Violence Against Women Act Program in West Virginia.

Federal Program Purpose Areas

The Violence Against Women Act enumerates the following statutory purposes for which funds may be used:

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women,

including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, including the use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (U) and (T) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a));

2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
3. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims;
4. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying, and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
6. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
7. Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence;
8. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault;

9. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals;
10. Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters;
11. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;
12. Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities-
 - (A) developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;
 - (B) notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
 - (C) referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
 - (D) taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.
13. Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote—
 - (A) the development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;
 - (B) the implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy

promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and

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

Note: Any law enforcement, state, tribal, territorial, or local government agency receiving funding under the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program shall, on an annual basis, receive additional training on the topic of incidents of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel from domestic violence and sexual assault nonprofit organizations and, after a period of two years, provide a report of the adopted protocol to the Department, including a summary of progress in implementing such protocol. As such, states and territories are responsible for ensuring that each sub-grantee receiving funds under this purpose area will receive the required annual training. states are also responsible for ensuring that sub-grantees submit their two-year report to the Department. States and territories must notify and provide OVW with a list of sub-grantee recipients awarded STOP funds under the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program.

14. Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
15. Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.
16. Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims.
17. Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional or detention settings.
18. Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.
19. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses to male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18, United States Code.

Federal Program Priority Areas

The emphasis of the STOP VAWA Program is on the implementation of comprehensive strategies addressing violence against women that are sensitive to the needs and safety of victims and hold offenders accountable for their crimes. Programs should seek to carry out these strategies by forging lasting partnerships between the criminal justice system and victim advocacy organizations and by encouraging communities to look beyond traditional resources and to look to new partners to respond more vigorously to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes, such as faith-based and community organizations.

Examples of innovative approaches include those:

- ❖ Retain core services to victims;
- ❖ Increase support for sexual assault, including services, law enforcement response and prosecution;
- ❖ Increase support for underserved populations, particularly communities of color, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on African-American, tribal and LGBT communities;
- ❖ Increase the use of promising or evidence-building practices, where available;
- ❖ Support core services for victims of sexual and domestic violence, particularly support for rape crisis centers and domestic violence shelters;
- ❖ Provide culturally-specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity;
- ❖ Provide basic and advanced training to tribal law enforcement and tribal courts regarding services for victims in tribal communities;
- ❖ Provide comprehensive training to victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and court personnel on sexual assault, to encourage increased reporting, arrest and successful prosecution of perpetrators;
- ❖ Support Full Faith and Credit training for tribes, states and territories; and Implement evidence-based risk/danger assessments to identify and prioritize victims who are considered to be in relationships with a high risk of lethality

Activities that May Compromise Victim Safety

Ensuring victim safety and a victim centered approach is the guiding principle of the West Virginia STOP VAWA Program. Applicants are strongly discouraged from proposing projects or supporting programs that include any activities that may compromise victim safety such as:

- Offering perpetrators the option of entering pre-trial diversion programs; (Under WV Code §61-11-22 (e) pre-trial diversion is not allowable in Domestic Violence cases)
- Mediation or counseling for couples as a systemic response to domestic violence or sexual assault;
- Requiring victims to report sexual assault, stalking, or domestic violence crimes to law enforcement or forcing victims to participate in criminal proceedings;
- Court mandated batterer intervention programs that do not use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to hold batterers accountable for their behavior;
- Placement of batterers in anger management programs; and
- Procedures that would force victims of domestic violence to testify against their abusers or impose other sanctions on them.
- Requiring victims of sexual violence to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth telling devices as a condition of proceeding with an investigation of such an offense.
- Practice of “Victim Blaming”. All programs should support the victim and allow the victim to make decisions on their own without blame or sanctions.

Confidentiality and Victim Safety

Programs must ensure the safety of victims and their families by protecting the confidentiality and privacy of persons receiving services. Programs may not disclose any personally identifying information (name, address, other contact information, social security number, date of birth, racial/ethnic/religions identity, or any other combined information that would serve to identify an individual) without the informed, written, reasonably time-limited consent of the person (or guardian in the case of a minor or disabled). Consent release cannot be given to an abuser of the person.

In the event that release of information is compelled by statutory or court mandate, programs must make reasonable attempts to provide notice to victims affected by the disclosure of information and take steps necessary to protect the privacy and safety of the persons affected by the release of the information.

Eligible Applicants

1. **Victim Services:** Non-profit, non-governmental organizations who is a 501(3) (C) a non-profit agency; with a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking are eligible to apply for the portion designated for nonprofit, nongovernmental victim serves.
2. The STOP VAWA requires that each state must distribute their grant funds each year in the following manner: At least 30 percent to victim services programs (*of which 10 percent must be distributed to linguistically and culturally specific community-based organizations*), 25 percent must be allocated to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 5 percent to state or local courts, with the remaining 15 percent allocated as discretionary. This is a statutory requirement. These allocations may not be redistributed or transferred to another funding allocation area (with the exception of the discretionary funds, which can be used to supplement other allocation areas.
3. Community-based organizations (as defined by VAWA) that offer full linguistic access and culturally specific services and resources, including outreach, collaboration, and support mechanisms primarily directed toward underserved communities such as those communities with racial and ethnic considerations, and who have a documented history of effective work with those communities are eligible to apply for the portion designated for culturally specific organizations. Additionally, to be eligible for this funding category you must meet the following criteria:
 - An organization's primary mission is to address the needs of a racial or ethnic population or the organization has developed a special expertise regarding a particular racial and ethnic population. As well, the organization must do more than merely provide services to an underserved population; rather, it must provide culturally competent services designated to meet the specific needs of the target population.
 - At a minimum, an organization must have documented expertise or demonstrated capacity to work effectively on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking issues and to work with victims of those crimes **OR** acquires that expertise through collaboration with another entity.
4. Governmental victim services programs attached to a law enforcement agency or a prosecutor's office may apply for the portions of funds designated for law enforcement or prosecution.
5. Governmental victim services programs that are not connected to a law enforcement agency or a prosecutor's office and are not considered nonprofit

organizations may apply for funding through the portion designated as discretionary. With the exception of a victim services program attached to a probation office, which would be eligible to apply for the portion of funds designated for state or local courts or those designated as discretionary.

6. Programs shall promote within the community or region served coordinated public and private efforts to aid crime victims. Because various kinds of services needed by victims of crime are usually provided by a variety of agencies, it is important that these services be coordinated to ensure continuity of support to the victim and to avoid duplicating services.
7. Programs shall assist victims in seeking available crime victim compensation benefits through the West Virginia Court of Claims. Programs will identify and notify potential recipients of the compensation program and assist them with the compensation claim forms.
8. Programs must be able to identify and describe the underserved population(s) within their locality and how the population(s) will benefit from the STOP VAWA related services. These underserved populations must be different than just domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence victims. For example, an underserved population could be LGBTQQ, or People of Color victims of all the above referenced crimes.
9. Programs must be able to describe how they plan to address the needs, including access to programs, services and information, of populations of individuals whose primary language is not English.
10. Programs must be able to describe in detail a plan of sustainability of the program in the event that STOP VAWA funds were to be relinquished. The plan should illustrate the willingness and capacity to continue the program after STOP VAWA funds are no longer available. Programs do not discuss the fact that without STOP VAWA funds the program would not exist.
11. State Agencies/Organizations are also eligible for STOP VAWA funds as long as the proposal meets at least one of the Federal and State Program Purpose Areas. Statewide initiatives do not require a Team application; however, an advisory committee made up of at least a non-profit, non-governmental victim services, prosecution and law enforcement is strongly recommended.

Additionally, State law enforcement, prosecution, and court applicants are required to consult with State and/or local victim service programs during the course of developing their applications in order to ensure that proposed 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. This is a requirement of the grant application.

Funds to Faith-based Organizations

Faith-based organizations will be considered for funding on the same basis as any other eligible entity and, if funded will be treated on an equal basis with all other sub-grantee agencies in the administration of awards. No eligible applicant will be discriminated for or against on the basis of its religious affiliation.

Faith-based organizations receiving Department of Justice (DOJ) funds retain their independence and do not lose or have to modify their religious identity. **However, DOJ funds may not be used to fund any inherently religious activity, such as prayer or worship. Inherently religious activity is permissible, although it cannot occur during an activity funded with DOJ grant funds; rather, such religious activity must be separate in time or place from the DOJ-funded program.** Further, participation in such activity by individuals receiving services must be voluntary.

Matching Requirements

Portions of funded projects must receive financial support from sources other than STOP VAWA funding (or any other Federal funding source). This is known as the matching contribution that is the statutory ratio that must be applied to the grantee as its portion of a grant. The purpose of matching funds is to augment the amount of resources available to the project from grant funds and to foster the dedication of state, local and community resources to the purposes of the project. Note: Each agency requesting funds must meet their own match.

The matching requirements are as follows:

- a. Private Non-Profit Agencies: A contribution of non-Federal dollars is **not** required for these agencies under the victim service category.

If private non-profit agencies apply for discretionary funds (or any category other than victim services) the match requirement is not waived. The standard 27% match requirement is still mandatory.

- b. Government Agencies (this includes Law enforcement and Prosecution):
27% Cash or In-Kind Match

Government agencies, as a part of the team, must provide a minimum of 27% match from other non-federal sources for their portion of the application. This match may be cash or in-kind. Matching funds are required on a project-by-project basis.

Cash Match Represents the grantee's cash outlay; money contributed to the grantee by other public agencies and institutions and private organizations and individuals. Funds received from other federal grants cannot be considered as grantee's cash match contribution.

Examples: Cash donations, United Way funds, money from fundraising activities, state grants, private foundations, etc.

In-Kind Match Represents the value of non-cash resources (services, personnel, space, equipment, or other non-cash items) which belong to the sub-grantee and are committed to the VAWA-funded project; which may consist of the value of goods and services specifically identifiable to the grant program; and charges or value of real property.

Examples: Volunteer time used in aiding victims of crime; donations of food, clothing, supplies, or furniture; donation of office space used for counseling victims, etc.

Please note that if volunteer hours (which are one of the best non-cash resources) are used as match, a dollar value (a wage rate) may be assigned for the volunteer's time depending upon the type of service provided to the victim. For instance, a volunteer who transports victims may be assigned a value of \$7.25 per hour (or current minimum wage) for providing this service. If a doctor or lawyer provides some volunteer professional services, such as counseling or legal advice, their services may be assigned a value of as much as \$75.00 per hour or \$100.00 per hour depending upon their individual rates for providing professional services.

All sub-grantees must maintain records which clearly show the source and amount of matching contributions (cash or in-kind) committed to the project.

Eligible Services and Activities

Violence Against Women funds shall be used only to provide services to victims of violent domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence crimes. "Services to victims of crime" means those activities that directly benefit individual crime victims, including the required coordination of such activities, i.e., coordination of volunteers and/or coordination of public and private efforts to aid crime victims. Activities unrelated or only tangentially related to the provision of direct services to victims are not eligible for support.

Services to victims of violent crimes against women include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Direct-Service Staff -- A portion of a team VAWA grant is allocated for covering salaries or portions of salaries for staff members who are providing direct services to women, such as therapists, counselors, and victim advocates. Administrative salaries such as for an executive director, fiscal officer, or clerical staff, cannot be VAWA-funded.

2. Crisis Intervention Services that meet urgent emotional and physical needs of crime victims. Crisis intervention may include support, guidance and counseling provided by counselors or mental health professionals in the immediate aftermath of a crime, crisis or trauma. It may also include the operation of a 24-hour hotline that provides counseling or referral for crime victims.
3. Counseling and Therapy which assist victims in dealing with their victimization beyond the services provided in the immediate aftermath of a crime, crisis or trauma. Therapy refers to specialized psychological or psychiatric treatment for individuals, couples, and family members. Counseling refers to mental health services which involve providing support and guidance to victims. Immediate family members are also eligible to receive service if the crime victim will benefit from such services. Immediate family members: a) the parent and/or legal guardian of a victim under 18; b) siblings of a crime victim; c) the spouse of the victim; and d) the children of crime victims. There is a cap of \$10,000 per application for contractual services, such as counseling and therapy sessions.
4. Support Services may include reassurance and empathetic listening and guidance for resolving practical problems created by the victimization experience; providing employment counseling; acting on the crime victim's behalf via other social services and criminal justice agencies; and referral to other sources of assistance as needed.
5. Emergency Services -- Provide accompaniment/transportation to hospital and police station; provide temporary shelter for crime victims who cannot safely remain in their current lodgings; or provide crime victims with petty for meeting immediate needs related to transportation, food, medicine, shelter, and other necessities. This is to be used for **emergency situations** only and should not last more than one week.
6. Group Treatment refers to supportive group activities, as well as psychotherapeutic group treatment. This may include peer support, social support, and drop-in groups.
7. Court-Related Services refers to services which assist women in participating in criminal justice proceedings including advising victims of their legal rights, providing information regarding police investigation and explaining prosecution and court procedures; assisting victims with the preparation of victim impact statements; maintaining an on-call service and information system to apprise victims of appearances at court proceedings; advising victims of post adjudication notices of parole board and probation hearings and notice of offender release, etc.; assisting in filing temporary restraining orders, injunctions, and other protective orders,

elder abuse petitions and child abuse petitions; accompanying a crime victim to court; providing child care services for crime victims while they participate in essential court proceedings; providing transportation to and from court; and providing emotional support to victims during a trial. This does not include the employment of private attorneys.

8. Community education activities that describe direct services available to women and how to obtain a program's assistance (such as pamphlets, brochures, and posters) are eligible to be funded out of VAWA funds. Brochures or pamphlets outlining general information, such as about rape or domestic violence, may be funded out of VAWA funds if the agency's name, phone number, and a description of services are also printed on the brochure or pamphlet.

The brochures, pamphlets, and posters must contain a statement reflecting that the printing costs of these brochures, etc., were covered by a U.S. Department of Justice Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant awarded by the Division of Justice and Community Services.

9. Rent -- A sub-grantee may charge or prorate a reasonable cost of rent for a VAWA-funded project. The sub-grantee shall certify in writing that the requested rental charge is consistent with the prevailing rate in the local area.
10. Training -- A sub-grantee may include as a small portion of a grant the reasonable cost of staff development for those persons (salaried and volunteer staff) who provide direct services to women. Please note all approval for any training must be approved by the Division of Justice and Community Services prior to attending any training by submitting to DJCS a written request for training approval.

VAWA funds may be used for workshop/conference registration fees, mileage, meals, and lodging expenses for In-State Training and Out-of-State Training in accordance with State Travel Regulation. VAWA funds may not be used for continuing education credits. This means that a staff member can attend a training (if approved by DJCS) at which CEU credits are offered. However, VAWA funds would not cover the costs of the CEU credits but would cover the registration costs and related travel, meals, and lodging expenses.

VAWA funds can also be used to host in-state violence against women related training events. All training events, agendas and speakers must be pre-approved by DJCS 90 days prior to the scheduled training. Speaker fees may not exceed the \$450/day federal rate.

11. Travel -- A sub-grantee may include as a small portion of their grant necessary and reasonable travel expenses relating only to providing direct services to victims, such as transporting victims. Direct service staff and volunteers would be reimbursed in accordance with State Travel Regulations,

Travel expenses associated with administrative costs, such as making bank deposits, delivering and picking up mail, and attending meeting or general speaking engagements would not be allowable expenses under the VAWA grant.

12. Audit costs -- All grant recipients are required to have agency-wide audits and VAWA funds may be used to reimburse grantees for a portion of the audit expense (no more than 2 percent of the grant award). Required audits are to be performed on an organization-wide basis as opposed to a grant-by-grant basis, and must be performed annually pursuant to the OMB circular A-128, Audits of State and Local Governments, and OMB circular A-133, Audits of Institutions of Higher Education and Other Nonprofit Institutions.
13. Printing and Postage -- VAWA funds may be used to cover reasonable costs for printing and distributing brochures, pamphlets, posters, and similar announcements describing a program's victim services and how to obtain a program's assistance, and similar public notification efforts intended to recruit volunteers.
14. Advertising -- VAWA funds may be utilized to advertise a program's victim services, such as newspaper ads. It is also allowable to use VAWA funds to cover costs for advertising staff position openings, such as for VAWA staff. It would not be allowable to allocate an entire VAWA grant for advertising victim services.
15. Counseling/Educational Materials -- VAWA funds may be utilized to purchase materials necessary in counseling victims, such as books, tests, psychological testing materials, materials used to train volunteer staff, etc.
16. Crisis Hotlines, Telephone, and Pager costs which are necessary and reasonable in providing crisis intervention services, such as emergency counseling or referral for crime victims, may be allowable from VAWA funds. For instance, if a VAWA project used one of an agency's four telephone lines for sexual abuse services, it would be reasonable to charge a VAWA grant \$50 a month out of a \$200 a month telephone bill.
17. Office Supplies -- Reasonable supply costs in operating the VAWA program, such as files for setting up case records, Xerox paper for copying brochures or general information relating to direct services to

victims, letterhead, envelopes, and postage for mailing direct service information to victims are allowable. A portion of general office equipment that is necessary and essential to the delivery of direct service may also be allowable. The total office supplies/equipment for a program could not be charged to the grant.

18. Law Enforcement Officers -- The cost of salary, benefits and/or overtime of a police officer who is dedicated to a domestic violence unit or sexual assault investigative unit. **There is a cap of \$25/hour (or \$26,000) on VAWA funds to be awarded for the salary of dedicated law enforcement officers under the grant program** (this does not necessarily include fringe benefits).
19. Prosecutors -- The cost of salary and benefits for an assistant prosecutor who would be dedicated to the prosecution of domestic violence and/or sexual assault cases. Prosecution support services, such as overseeing or participating in statewide or multijurisdictional domestic violence task forces, conducting training for local prosecutors or enforcing victim compensation and domestic violence related restraining orders shall be considered "direct responsibility" for purposes of this program. **There is a cap of \$25/hour (or \$26,000) on VAWA funds to be awarded for the salary of dedicated prosecutors under the grant program** (this does not necessarily include fringe benefits).
20. Evaluation -- Project that would evaluate the effectiveness of funded teams.
21. Data collection -- The development and improvement of data collection and communications systems linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for purposes of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions.

NOTE: Nothing in the VAWA Act shall be construed to prohibit male victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking from receiving benefits and services under the Act; however, the Act does not require the funding of male-only programs with VAWA funds.

Ineligible Services or Activities

The following categorical guide can be used as an aid in determining unallowable costs:

1. Projects that are unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the provision of direct services to victims are not eligible for VAWA funding. Agencies or organizations whose function is administrative or legislative oversight, or groups defined as coalitions where direct service is not a part of the

organization's function, are also not eligible to receive VAWA funding, except for the role of overseeing statewide direct services and/or statewide training and/or information sharing initiatives that directly relate to and benefit Violence Against Women response and services.

2. Because VAWA funding is limited to providing direct services to crime victims, VAWA funding cannot be used for administrative salaries, such as for executive directors, fiscal staff, or clerical staff.
3. Medicaid-reimbursable clients cannot also be provided services by VAWA-funded direct service staff because this is considered double billing. An agency can be billing Medicaid for victim services but they must ensure that their VAWA-funded staff are providing direct services to only those victims who are not eligible for Medicaid reimbursement.
4. Payment of costs for a forensic medical examination of a crime victim. The West Virginia Forensic Medical Examination Fund through the WV Prosecuting Attorneys Institute was established in 1996 and should be used for these costs. See Chapter 10 for details.
5. Lobbying, Legislative and Administrative Advocacy -- Lobbying for particular victim legislation or administrative reform is an ineligible activity.
6. Fundraising is an unallowable expense.
7. The purchase of liability insurance policies.
8. The repair of buildings and improvements to shelter.
9. Witness Management or Notification Programs -- Victim/Witness programs which provide both victim services and witness notification services can receive VAWA funding support only for that portion of the program that provides direct services to crime victims.
10. The payment of fees for professional services rendered by lawyers and doctors are not eligible for VAWA funding. Victims treated for crime-related injuries are encouraged to seek reimbursement for medical services from the Crime Victims Compensation Program. This provision, however, does not prohibit direct service programs from hiring staff, salaried medical/health professionals to provide services on site to clients. This differs significantly from a case by case fee-for-service type of arrangement.
11. The purchase of real estate.
12. The purchase or rental of cars, van, or other vehicles.

14. Contingencies.
15. Contributions or monetary donations.
16. Entertainment.
17. Fines and penalties.
18. Interest and other financial costs.
19. Prior obligations.
20. Under-recovery of costs under grant agreements.
21. Legislative expenses.
22. Indirect Costs.
23. Legal or defense services for perpetrators of violence against women may not be supported with grant funds.
24. Law Enforcement overtime hours to provide security at Monitored Visitation and Exchange Centers.
25. Non-Licensed Residential Services. Residential services (services provided in a shelter) through a non-licensed domestic violence program are not eligible for VAWA funding.
26. Activities that compromise victim safety
27. Dedicated VAWA funds for perpetrator intervention/prevention programs (with the exception of funding law enforcement officer overtime to facilitate classes or including the facilitation of such classes in the job description of a VAWA dedicated law enforcement officer).
28. Political Activity.

Other Requirements:

All sub-grantees are required to have Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS Number) you may obtain this by calling 1-866-705-5711 or by applying online at <http://www.dnb.com/us/>. All sub-grantee are required to be registered and updated yearly with the System for Award Management (SAM) at www.sam.gov.

Please note States can be more restrictive in requirements than the Federal Requirements.