

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

2022-2025 Strategic Implementation Plan

A comprehensive statewide plan that outlines funding priorities and strategies for the Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors Violence Against Women grant program, Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant program, Sexual Assault Services Program grant program, federal discretionary grant awards, and state funds to enhance responses to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, child abuse, homicide, and victims of violent crime throughout New Mexico

Adopted: June 16, 2022



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I. Introduction

A. Date of Adoption

The State of New Mexico 2022-2025 Statewide Implementation Plan was adopted June 16, 2022.

B. Time Period Adopted (28 C.F.R. 90.12(a))

The State of New Mexico 2022-2025 Statewide Implementation Plan will be in effect from June 16, 2022, through June 30, 2025. This plan will encompass the Federal Award Years 2022 -2025 of funding which include state and federal fiscal years 2023 through 2027. Recommendations from prior plans will be adopted to ensure continuity of funding as solvency of services for survivors.

C. Introduction

The State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission (CVRC) is the administering agency tasked with the development of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Plan. The implementation plan builds upon the initiatives and successes of previous years and presents effective strategies for increasing the safety of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence victims and for promoting offender accountability. In addition to building upon the past initiatives and successes with Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors (STOP VAWA) funding, CVRC continues to integrate all federal and state funds to support survivors of crime administered by our office. These funding sources include the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance (VOCA Victim Assistance), Sexual Assault Services Programs (SASP) formula grants, discretionary awards from the Department of Justice, as well as state funds for sexual violence infrastructure and services, civil legal services, intimate and sexual violence death review, victims' rights, and other direct victim services funds. It is the strategy of CVRC to use this strategic plan as the guide for all current and future funds administered by this office to support survivors within the state.

This planning process and cycle was impacted heavily by the COVID 19 Health Pandemic. March of 2020 changed the landscape of not only this country, but the entire world. The complete lockdown of the state, including our tribes, nation and pueblos drastically changed the delivery of vital services, impacting our work with survivors of violence. Navigating the pandemic and the delivery of services, as one of our colleagues pointed out during a meeting, was like *driving a bus while building it as you were paving the road in front of you*. However difficult, our providers continued to pivot the delivery of services to ensure access for survivors. Meetings in which we would come together, break bread, and collaborate, learn from each other have now become Zoom, Teams, and other virtual meetings. The greetings are now, *your mic is off, someone is knocking at the door, the dogs are barking, children crying*, along with the daily navigation of professional lives intersecting with our personal lives in ways we cannot and should not ignore. We were working, teaching, caregiving, navigating unprecedented times, all while providing direct services to survivors. Advocates, social workers, therapists, were bringing their work directly into their homes, their safe spaces, and places. The impact of this is being felt, as we see those in our field choosing to leave and hiring and retention being a driving part of our work and conversations. The lessons learned during this pandemic should continue to influence and guide the ways in which we navigate the landscape of services within our communities. We can no longer ignore the great inequities of access to basic utilities such as water, electricity, and internet. We can no longer pretend that folks do not have lives independent of the work that we do. The intersection of our personal and professional lives and the ability to create a healthier balance should inform our priorities and strategies moving forward, otherwise we risk the complete loss of institutional knowledge and solvency as professionals continue to leave the field.

Due to staff reductions, shortages, and turnover, agencies struggled with maintaining adequate staffing to sufficiently resource our providers to deliver services. Many agencies developed unique staffing schedules to limit risk of exposure to the virus, while simultaneously ensuring that staff were available to attend to the needs of survivors who presented for assistance.

One of the guiding principles for this planning process, and the prior planning processes, was to evaluate the needs of survivors within the state, regardless of funding eligibility or availability. This continued through this pandemic planning process, to enhance the methods of evaluating the equity and distribution of funding. This is crucial to developing and evolving a plan that addresses needs and how funds can be leveraged to meet the needs of survivors and use this information to secure resources for areas where funding eligibility does not currently exist. From our initial comprehensive plan, the 2013 – 2016 Statewide Implementation Plan, and the 2017- 2020 Statewide Implementation Plan we have seen increases in state appropriations for funding for sexual violence infrastructure, administered by our offices. In addition, funding for our child advocacy centers, intimate partner violence and battering intervention services, administered by our state administering agency of our Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funding.

We have learned during our strategic planning processes that a statewide plan that addresses several formula grants, state funding that addresses multiple victimizations, as well as continued collaboration with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education) administering agencies decreases duplication of services, increases awareness of services and promotes effective strategies for serving victims of crime throughout the state. This comprehensive plan takes the lessons learned during this pandemic in great consideration. As community providers, we must continue to work at coordination and delivery of services and be prepared to help survivors and their families. For us to be strategically prepared, we must proactively build the bus and the road it travels. Therefore, the time to assess and implement changes must begin now and will continue with the adoption of this plan. The plan provides an overview of the context of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence, child abuse, human trafficking and victims of violent crime and demonstrates the needs of victims, services providers, and stakeholders in the state.

As the administering agency for complex federal and state funds, CVRC understands each funding source maintains specific guidelines that must be adhered to in the issuance, management, and administration of awards. As the agency charged with adhering to the fiduciary and administrative guidelines, all funds are used in accordance with those guidelines.

II. Needs and Context

A. Demographic Information (28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(1))

New Mexico geographically is the fifth (5th) largest state in the country, with a widely dispersed rural population, covering a land area of one hundred twenty-one thousand two hundred ninety-eight (121,298) square miles. There is an average of seventeen persons (17) per square mile, as compared to eighty-seven (87.4) persons per square mile, nationally. The United States Department of Agriculture has identified that seventy percent (70%) of land within the state is designated frontier, with twenty-four percent (24%) of our state's population living in frontier country. Of the thirty-three (33) counties within the state, four (4) counties have population centers of 50,000 or greater, and only fifteen (15) have counties with population centers between 10,000 and 50,000 persons. According to the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 22.5% of the 2,115,877 people reside in a rural region of the state, with a population density of four persons per square mile. The vast frontier land, however beautiful, presents challenges with basic infrastructure in communities, such as access to water, electricity, gas, transportation, and internet. Creating barriers for accessible grocery stores, medical facilities, and establishing social services within communities. Severe rural and frontier isolation is further compounded by the rate of poverty. New Mexico's poverty rate in 2019 was 18.2%, a decline from 2018 when it was 19.5%, however it remains the third highest in the country. The national poverty rate for comparison was 12.3 percent for 2018. The 2019 New Mexico Kids Count Data Book, released by New Mexico Voices for Children, found 26% of the state's children in 2018 remained

at or below the federal poverty line. That places the state back to 49th nationally in child poverty, where it ranked in previous studies.

New Mexico is one of the more culturally diverse states within the United States of America. One of only six majority-minority states, it has the nation's highest percentage of Hispanic and Latino Americans and the second-highest percentage of Native Americans after Alaska. According to the most recent 2021 reports by United States Census Bureau, they estimate New Mexico has 2,115,877 residents. The United States Census Bureau reports that 6.5% of the population is under the age of five, 22.7% of the population is under the age of 18, and 18.0% of the population is over the age of 65. Females comprise 50.4% of the population. The demographic makeup of the state is White non-Hispanic or Latino, 36.8%; Hispanic or Latino, 49.3%, American Indian or Alaskan Native 11.0%, Asian and Pacific Islander 1.8%, and Black or African American 2.6%.

Of the 320,775,014 civilian non-institutionalized population in the United States, 12.7% live with one or more disabilities. In 2015, the rate of violent victimization against persons with disabilities in the United States (29.5 per 1000 persons aged 12 or older) was 2.5 times higher than the rate for persons without disabilities (11.8 per 1000). By far, violent victimizations occurred most often among persons with a cognitive disability (57.9%). According to a “A Comparative Analysis of the Experience of Sexual Victimization Between Persons with a Mental/Cognitive Disability and Persons with No Reported Disability in New Mexico”, Caponera. In New Mexico in 2016 – 2017, adults with a mental/cognitive disability (25.6%) were three times more likely to experience a completed or attempted rape in their lifetime than those without a mental/cognitive disability (9.2%). CVRC, in continued collaboration with our domestic violence, sexual violence, tribal coalition and other statewide stakeholders, works to improve access to services for underserved victims of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, child abuse, human trafficking and survivors of violent crime within the state. New Mexico is working to better identify unserved, underserved, and inadequately served victims. Beginning in March of 2020, CVRC met weekly with direct service providers by victimization: domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse and victims of violent crime. In addition, CVRC met with statewide victim services Coalitions and stakeholders weekly. These regular meetings have guided the development of this plan, as

well as assisting providers during the pandemic. Our previous plan incorporated the statewide needs assessment, identifying underserved populations, along with unserved and inadequately served victims within our state. New Mexico service providers, stakeholders and funders continue to use the data from this needs assessment to inform the work we collectively are doing. New Mexico's domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, the statewide children's alliance and other stakeholders, such as the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Task Force, have conducted numerous needs assessments over the past two years which have informed the work and funding throughout the state.

According to the American Health Ranking, a United Health Foundation Assessment, New Mexico ranks as the second most violent state in the nation, due to the number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per population of 100,000. This places New Mexico second only to Alaska. Furthermore, American Health Rankings reports that New Mexico has a high rate of the population with two or more adverse childhood experiences, a low rate of high school graduation and a high rate of homes without access to the internet. In addition, the FBI *Uniform Crime Report*, which uses the rates for violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft, continues to rank New Mexico as the second or third most violent state in the nation. National reports continue to show that the largest metropolitan city, Albuquerque, continues to experience unprecedented rates of homicides from 2016 to present.

The New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) reported in December of 2021, that 481 New Mexico residents died in 2020 from firearm-related injuries. This compares to 472 individuals who died by firearm injuries in 2019. The age-adjusted rate of firearm-related injury deaths in New Mexico in 2020 was 23.1 per 100,000 residents. This means that in 2020, for every 100,000 people in New Mexico, 23 individuals died by firearm. This rate is 3.4% higher than the age-adjusted firearm-related death rate of 22.3 deaths per 100,000 residents reported in 2019. However, compared to a decade ago, this rate is drastically higher. The 2020 rate is 55% higher than the rate from 2010 (14.9 deaths per 100,000 people). The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) also reported

that New Mexico’s rate of firearm-related deaths across all ages, including children, placed the state fourth in the nation in 2019, the latest year for which a ranking is available.

New Mexico has made progress at addressing driving while intoxicated/under the influence. In 2006, enforcement, education, treatment, and public awareness programs were intensified to concentrate resources in problem areas. These efforts have proven in the past sixteen years to drastically decrease the rates of impaired driving through alcohol, however, we have yet to learn the true impact of impaired driving from the now legal use of cannabis. As a result, driving while intoxicated/under the influence crimes were decreasing. In 2019, New Mexico was the 48th state to enact legislation making impaired driving criminal child endangerment.

Human trafficking is widespread throughout the United States today. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, trafficking of humans is the fastest growing criminal enterprise in the world. Human trafficking victims are forced to work in prostitution or sex entertainment, labor exploitation such as domestic servitude or restaurant work, sweatshop factory work or migrant agricultural work. Finding accurate data regarding the prevalence of human trafficking victims in New Mexico is difficult, however, efforts have been made to increase outreach, education, and services across the state. In our field including sexual violence prevalence, we know that the fossil fuel industry, man camps, and corporations doing business in New Mexico. Working with our Indigenous providers, leaders and stakeholders, the impact on Tribal lands is devastating. The Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Task Force collected real accounts of the impacts on our native relatives. According to the recent data with the National Human Trafficking Hotline, New Mexico has identified 51 trafficking cases in 2020, with 41 of those being sex trafficking cases. The true incidence and nature of trafficking has yet to be identified. Providers throughout the state continue to identify survivors and work to create trauma informed spaces for clients they are working with.

The *New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository* maintains current statewide data regarding the nature and incidence of intimate partner and sexual violence. This unique data

source provides a clear picture of intimate partner and sexual violence crimes committed, services provided, law enforcement reports of these crimes and an analysis of the impact on our state.

The most recent data from the *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XIX: An Analysis of 2020 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, December 2021* reports not only the impact of domestic violence in our communities, but also the impact of COVID on survivors. The lifetime prevalence of Domestic Violence is 37.6% among women and 33.3% among men. Most domestic violence survivors were female (93%), Hispanic (56%), with a median age of 33. Sexual orientation was reported on only one-third (38%) of survivors, of which 95% were self-identified as heterosexual, 3% bisexual, and 2% lesbian. Weapons were used in about 58% of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and 18% of the cases reported by victims served by domestic violence service providers. The large disparity between weapon-related assaults in domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and victims may be explained, in part, by a difference in perception between the two parties regarding what constitutes a weapon. Overall, there was a 12% decrease in the number of domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement agencies in 2020 compared to 2019. Which many attribute to the COVID pandemic. Shelters had to follow COVID safety guidelines, which decreased accessibility for many. In addition, survivors reported that their abusive partners were using fear of COVID and that working from home increased control and violence. There was 13% increase in the number of domestic violence cases for which the district courts issued an order of protection in 2020 compared to 2019, while there was a 39% increase in the total number of protection orders issued. Most protection order hearings in 2020 were conducted online.

In 2020, there were 20,144 domestic violence incidents reported to statewide law enforcement agencies, a 12% decrease from the amount reported in 2019 (22,999). The statewide incidence rate of reported domestic violence in New Mexico in 2020, is 10.2 per population of a 1000, a decrease from 11.6 per 1000 in 2019. The reported rate of victimizations (number of victims) in 2020 was 11.4 per 1000 persons. Nearly three-quarters (71%) of domestic violence victimizations

reported to statewide law enforcement agencies and half (53%) of the cases reported by statewide domestic violence service providers were perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner.

The most recent data from the *Sex Crimes in New Mexico XVIII: An Analysis of 2020 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository*. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (December 2021) stated that the COVID impact on victims of sexual violence resulted in significantly fewer victims reporting to police and/or victims seeking and accessing services in 2020. There were 2,654 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies, a 26% decrease from the 3,601 reported in 2019. During the same calendar year, service providers from rape crisis centers and mental health centers served 1,547 victims of sexual assault (as reported on the standardized Sexual Assault History Form), a 26.5% decrease from the number served in 2019 (2,104). SANE Programs served 1,316 sexual assault victims/patients in 2020, a 9% decrease in the number of patients served in 2019 (1,449).

Caponera reports that, “Overall, there was a 26% decrease in the number of sexual assault survivors served by statewide sexual assault service providers in 2020 compared to 2019, and a 9% decrease of survivors served by statewide SANE units. The referral mechanisms for identifying and assisting child and adolescent (<17) sexual abuse victims was severely impacted from COVID-19 school closures. Child and adolescent cases fell because teachers, counselors and administrative personnel were not seeing and referring at-risk children. The number of child (<13) sexual assault survivors served in 2020 fell 25% compared to 2019. Even more significant, the number of adolescent sexual assault survivors served fell 36% in 2020 compared to 2019.”

In 2020, while 47% of rape victims in law enforcement cases were children and adolescents (<18), over three-quarters (84%) of offenders were adults (>18). To emphasize this point, in 2020, service providers reported that 56% of their clients experienced a sexual victimization prior to the one for which they presented for services. Over half (60%) of the victims that experienced a prior sexual

assault were victims of on-going abuse, 78% of which occurred by age 12. Likewise, 40% were victims of a prior isolated sexual assault, and almost half (51%) of these occurred by age 12.

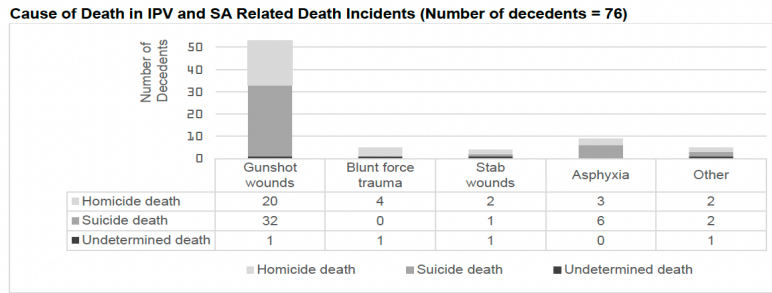
Lockdown controls put in place to curb the transmission of COVID-19 caused families to shelter in place for prolonged periods and mass unemployment. The stressors from these circumstances when coupled with the stressors of financial insecurity, fear of contracting the virus, limited opportunities to engage in healthy stress relief activities, and limited access to healthcare resulted in increased negative outcomes for many. These outcomes include increased rates of alcohol/drug use, increased instances of child and/or intimate partner abuse and increased sexual violence.

The public health message to stay at home to protect ourselves and our communities, although in line with reducing the spread of the pandemic, was not in line with families that experience violence. Our providers struggled and continue to struggle with ways in which to create safety for survivors and families experiencing violence.

The Intimate Partner Death Review Team conducts an annual review of adjudicated intimate partner violence and sexual violence homicides. In 2021, the team reviewed CY2018 homicides, which were 66 incidents of intimate partner violence (IPV) or sexual assault (SA) that resulted in at least one death. In these 66 incidents, 76 people died: 31 died from homicide, 41 were acts of suicide, and four were classified as undetermined manners of death. The Team identified 25 additional IPV incidents resulting in a death for CY2018 that could not be reviewed due to insufficient information, incomplete investigations, or ongoing criminal court proceedings. IPV related death incidents occurred in 21 counties across the state with 31.8% of these incidents occurring in rural areas.

The Team reviewed 22 incidents of homicide, six incidents of murder-suicide, 34 incidents of suicide alone, and four incidents with an undetermined manner of death. Of 76 decedents, fifty-three deaths (69.7%) were the result of gunshot wounds, including 20 homicide deaths (26.3%). Nine deaths were the result of asphyxia, five were the result of blunt force trauma, four were the result of stab wounds, and two were the result of overdose/poisoning. The cause of the remaining three death was unspecified. In four of the six murder-suicide cases, the causes of death for both

the homicide and suicide decedents were gunshot wounds.



For almost all reviewed cases, the death incident occurred either during or immediately following a threatened or actual incident of IPV or SA. In 15 incidents (22.7%), the intimate partner pair was married at the time of the death. Thirty-one incidents (47.0%) involved couples who were currently dating, and seventeen incidents (25.8%) involved former spouses or dating partners. Three incidents involved a sexual assault between a victim and perpetrator with no prior intimate relationship. Fifteen couples (22.7%) shared biological or adopted children. Nineteen intimate partner pairs (28.8%) were in the process of separating at the time of the incident.

B. Underserved Populations (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(E); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(e)).

Meeting the needs of underserved populations has always been a priority for programs funded through STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP funds. The 2022 - 2025 Implementation Plan continues to emphasize the coordination of services and training to meet the needs of unserved, undeserved, and inadequately served victims within the state. CVRC continues to use the following definition to determine how a program addresses the needs of underserved populations. *“Underserved populations” is defined as “populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General.”*

The implementation planning process helped identify populations within New Mexico that are historically underserved, as well as populations that might not have been previously considered underserved. Severe, rural isolation and access to services continues to be one of largest barriers

to services creating many areas of the state as unserved. Survivors of human trafficking, incarcerated survivors of sexual violence, elder abuse and neglect survivors, and our missing and murdered Indigenous relatives' population continue to be identified as under and unserved. Providers identified rural, Indigenous, and undocumented immigrants, as the top three *underserved* victims within the state. Providers also identified substance abusers, individuals with mental health diagnosis and individuals with disabilities as *inadequately served* within the state. Meetings discussed undocumented immigrants, rural isolation, substance abuse, mental illness, homeless victims, elderly, child abuse and neglect victims, LGBTQIA+ and Native American victims as unserved, underserved and inadequately served within the state. This information will help guide future funding priorities for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula grants, as well as our state funds in accordance with each awards' guidelines.

According to the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department, New Mexico has approximately 228,400 Native American citizens, which represent nearly 10.9% of the state's entire population. There are 23 tribes located in New Mexico – nineteen Pueblos, three Apache tribes (the Fort Sill Apache Tribe, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, and the Mescalero Apache Tribe), and the Navajo Nation, along with a considerable urban Indian population which is also served by the Indian Affairs Department. The nineteen Pueblos are comprised of the Pueblos of Acoma, Cochiti, Isleta, Jemez, Laguna, Nambe, Ohkay Owingeh, Picuris, Pojoaque, Sandia, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, Santa Ana, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo, Taos, Tesuque, Zuni, and Zia. Each of the tribes, pueblos and nations operate under a unique legal and political status as sovereign nations within the United States of America. Each tribe holds sovereignty with its own government, lifeways, traditions, and culture; and each tribe has a unique relationship with the federal and state governments.

New Mexico ranks highest in the nation for Missing and Murdered Indigenous women, girls, men, boys, and trans, two-spirit, and LGBTQ relatives. The Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives Task Force has worked to convene tangible actions to be taken in the state to address this crisis. Continuing to bring light and awareness to the many injustices today within our Indigenous

communities, such as extreme poverty, racism, resource extraction, and lack of infrastructure to provide basic access to necessities like water, electricity, and cellular and broadband services.

In 2018, 198,522 immigrants comprised 9% of the state’s population. New Mexico shares a southern border with Mexico, resulting in a large immigrant population. New Mexico’s immigrant population is about 70% from Mexico, according to the American Immigration Council. New Mexico is a leader in the nation with a high Spanish-speaking population and has the third highest rate of non-English speaking residents in the nation, at 9.3%. Almost one in ten residents was born in another country, while one in nine residents is a native-born U.S. citizen with at least one immigrant parent. Victim services agencies agree that there is difficulty in gathering reliable demographic data regarding undocumented immigrants due to fear and reluctance to engage in the system, however, providers all agree there are more undocumented immigrant victims of crime than are reporting or seeking services.

The 2016 National Transgender Survey reported that of the 213 New Mexicans who responded, those who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (13%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression. In addition, 27% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present as the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

III. Description of Planning Process

A. Description of Planning Process



In 2013, CVRC executed a multi-stage planning process to increase statewide participation, diversify the multidisciplinary membership of the team, and to increase participation from tribal governments, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, agencies serving underserved populations and establish a comprehensive picture of the needs within the state. The objective was to increase participation across all disciplines affected by STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance, SASP formula grants and state funds administered by CVRC. This planning process has evolved over the last three planning cycles continuing to build on prior plans and work to impact systemic change. This planning cycle has been greatly impacted by the COVID pandemic. As discussed in the needs and context, access to services was dramatically impacted. Providers were being asked to do more, with the same level of resources, and more restrictions.

The planning process for this cycle began March 12, 2020, with a meeting with all domestic violence providers across the state, including law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services to discuss the immediate needs of providers and survivors in the complete statewide lockdown. As a result of this meeting, stakeholders and coalitions agreed that weekly meetings to provide support and address the rapidly changing needs of providers and survivors were needed. During these meetings, CVRC was able to leverage over \$1 million in funding to immediately address technology, health, and safety concerns for providers to continue to deliver services within the constraints of the statewide lockdown.

From March of 2020 through April of 2021 the following meetings were held weekly via Zoom: domestic violence providers, sexual violence providers, child abuse providers, violent crime providers, and statewide coalitions. Beginning in April of 2021, these meetings moved to quarterly schedules. However, our meetings with our Coalitions have continued to occur weekly.

The dialogue from these meetings helped in the development of this plan. During these meetings the goal was to gather information across the state regarding victim services, needs within communities and identifying unserved, underserved, and inadequately served victims. Providers discussed the pandemic, the impending VOCA funding cuts and the needs to prioritize funding to sustain core services and how to establish funding specifically dedicated towards programs whose mission is to provide services to underserved populations. The invitation to participate in all of these meetings were sent to listservs around the state, including, and not limited to, the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, the New Mexico Department of Public Safety, the New Mexico Police and Sheriffs Association, 911 Dispatchers Affiliate Board, Administrative Office of the District Attorney's, Administrative Office of the Courts, Statewide Judicial Tribal Consortium, Children, Youth and Families (Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Administrator), Department of Health (Rape Prevention Education Administrator), Intimate Partner Death Review Team, New Mexico's DV/SA Network, service providers who work with underserved populations (undocumented immigrants, Native Americans, children), service providers who work with unserved populations (LGBTQ+, elders, individuals with disabilities) and victim service agencies around the state.

An emphasis was placed on maintaining existing collaborations, while improving and developing new collaborative efforts across all systems that work with victims of crime throughout the state. A reoccurring question was: who is at the table, who is missing from the table and how do we get them to join the table? During Stakeholder Meetings participants were asked: Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? Agencies and/or individuals that were identified were included in the invitation process and will continue to be part of the evolving dialogue.

In September of 2021, two statewide planning meetings were held via zoom. The meetings held in September of 2021 focused on establishing the goals and priorities for the upcoming planning cycle. During these meetings in depth conversations about funding cycles and equity of funding distribution were held. Providers were able to discuss the need for solvency, the impending cuts of certain federal funds and the need to ensure equitable distribution of funds. The invitation to participate in this important discussion was disseminated through numerous listservs, including all Tribal Chiefs of Police, Tribal Governors, Statewide Coalitions, victim services, prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and nontraditional providers of services to underserved populations.

In October of 2021, a series of five regional meetings were held via zoom. The meetings were regional: northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast, and central. Invitations to participate in this important discussion was disseminated through numerous listservs, including all Tribal Chiefs of Police, Tribal Governors, Statewide Coalitions, victim services, prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and non-traditional providers of services to underserved populations.

Due to the COVID pandemic, meeting in person was not feasible over the past two years. As identified, in needs and context, New Mexico was in a complete lockdown in March of 2020. Our most vulnerable populations were at greatest risk. In a powerful conversation with our tribal coalition during one of our weekly meetings, our Indigenous communities were experiencing COVID in ways that many could not comprehend. Asking our communities to isolate, stay home, when many of our tribes, nations and pueblos have little infrastructural access to water, electricity, transportation, and internet, which compounded the severe isolation. Our Indigenous elders were being deeply protected to preserve and protect culture, history, and language. CVRC relied heavily on the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women to assist with direct communication with indigenous leadership, police, courts, and service providers.

CVRC was tasked by the State Legislature to establish a Task Force to review, advise and make recommendations for improving New Mexico’s Family Violence Protection Act. Beginning in June of 2021 a comprehensive Task Force was established to make these recommendations. This Task Force comprised of courts, prosecution, defense, survivor services, law enforcement, coalitions, underserved and various other entities has met to evaluate this act, line by line. These meetings have presented numerous recommendations to address crime, violence, and survivor services throughout the state. A final report will be distributed in the Fall of 2022. Any recommendations that can be addressed through funding administered by CVRC will be adopted as Goals.

CVRC was a member of the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Relatives Task Force. Beginning in May of 2021 the Task Force met in Task Force and Committee Meetings. These meetings clearly identified numerous needs and priorities to improve access and delivery of services within and to our Indigenous communities. The final New Mexico State Response Plan (Appendix E) was adopted by the Task Force in 2022. Any recommendations that can be addressed through funding administered by CVRC will be adopted as Goals.

B. Documentation from Planning Committee (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(B); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(7))

The types of organizations/entities that participated across all the categories outlined in the Violence Against Women Act, in addition to providers who serve victims of other crimes throughout New Mexico. An effort to increase participation in the planning process was a crucial component for the 2022- 2025 Implementation Plan. Several members of the state sexual assault, domestic violence and tribal coalitions, state and tribal law enforcement, state and tribal courts and prosecution agencies, culturally specific agencies (tribal, undocumented immigrant, AAPI), population specific agencies (elder abuse, LGBTQ+, child) victim services agencies (domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, survivors of homicide, DWI, child abuse and neglect, human trafficking), civil legal programs, 911 dispatchers, medical professionals and social work students all participated in the numerous meetings and formats of meetings held.

The Stakeholder Meeting participants included: staff from the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Programs, staff from the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, law enforcement officers, law enforcement based victim advocates, prosecutors, prosecution based victim advocates, court personnel, tribal based advocacy organizations, victim services who provide culturally specific services (tribal, undocumented immigrant, AAPI), population based victim services (elder, LGBTQ+, teen, child abuse, neglect, homicide, DWI), victim services agencies who provide services to victims of crime, 911 dispatchers, and collaborative administering programs for Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and Rape Prevention Act funds. Documentation of participation, including comments, concerns and recommendations have been retained. The invitation to participate in the Stakeholder Meetings was widely distributed throughout the state across all systems, and documentation of these efforts has been retained.

The invitation to participate in the implementation plan process, provide comments, review and adoption period was widely distributed across the state. Documentation of targeted invitations to: the state sexual assault, domestic violence and tribal coalitions, state and tribal law enforcement, prosecution and courts, tribal governments (in states with state or federally recognized tribes), representatives from underserved populations, including culturally specific populations, victim service providers, population specific organizations and others, such as 911 dispatchers, collaborative FVPSA and Rape Prevention Act funders have been retained to demonstrate meaningful involvement and collaboration in the development the following categories and found in Appendix L:

1. **State Sexual Assault Coalition**
2. **State Domestic Violence Coalition**
3. **State Tribal Coalition**
4. **Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition (NA)**
5. **Law enforcement entity or State law enforcement organization**
6. **Prosecution entity or State prosecution organization**
7. **A court or the State Administrative Office of the Courts**
8. **Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions**
9. **Population specific organizations representing the most significant underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the State**

10. Other if relevant (including survivors, probation, parole, etc.)

Documentation Elements (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(B); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(c)(2)(ii)):

The documentation elements include the following mandatory components per the C.F.R. These can be accessed upon request and found in Appendix I.

1. Which category the participant represents of the entities listed in 34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(2), such as law enforcement, State coalition, population specific organization,
2. Whether they were informed about meeting(s);
3. Whether they attended meeting(s);
4. Whether they were given drafts of the implementation plan to review;
5. Whether they submitted comments on the draft;
6. Whether they received a copy of the final plan and the summary of major concerns; and
7. Any significant concerns with the final plan.

C. A Description of Consultation with other Collaboration Partners

The unique nature of the 2022 – 2025 Implementation Plan is that CVRC is consistently expanding its collaborative partners. CVRC, in addition to administering federal and state funds to support survivor services, is the victim compensation agency for New Mexico. This allows for and requires increased collaboration across numerous systems, from the criminal justice system, survivors’ services, social services, medical services, educational services, and the list continues to expand. CVRC works closely with all thirteen judicial district attorney’s offices and their victim advocates. Our office hosts a monthly training for victim compensation applications, emergency assistance funding and other emergency finds within our agency. This allows for CVRC to learn from our providers regarding needs for survivors and programs around the state. CVRC continues to expand its work with our Department of Corrections and Probation and Parole. Due to the nature of Victim Compensation, this increases access to this systemic partner for the agency as whole, which in turn increases collaboration between this system and our community-based survivor services. In addition, we continue to expand statewide efforts of collaboration across all survivor services.

1. Sexual Assault Victim Service Providers (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(2)(H); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(1))

New Mexico works closely with the New Mexico Sexual Assault Coalition. Providers of nonprofit, culturally specific, and tribal organizations fit within three categories: Existing Full Service Sexual Assault Service Agencies (SANE/SASP), Existing Non-Sexual Assault Specific Agencies (SANE/SASP) and New Sexual Assault Services (SANE/SASP) agencies. Any provider that meets or might in the future meet these three elements are invited to participate in the weekly, quarterly and planning specific meetings.

2. Domestic Violence Victim Service Providers (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(2)(H); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(1))

New Mexico works closely with the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Providers of nonprofit, culturally specific, and tribal organizations that provide shelter and crisis stabilization services to intimate partner survivors were invited to participate. Any provider that meets or might in the future meet these three elements are invited to participate in the weekly, quarterly and planning specific meetings.

3. Population Specific Organizations, Representatives From Underserved Populations, And Culturally Specific Organizations. (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(2)(G); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(2))

a) How Consultation with Underserved Occurred

New Mexico is proud that numerous culturally specific programs and underserved community programs began with small pilot grants from CVRC, as well as technical assistance in the development of fiscal and programmatic sponsors. Enlace Comunitario began as a small culturally specific domestic violence agency over 20 years ago working with our Spanish speaking communities. Enlace has been able to provide that same technical assistance and support to Casa Fortaleza, a culturally specific sexual violence agency, working with our Spanish speaking communities, as well as New Mexico Asian Family Center. Other agencies such as New Mexico Immigrant Law Center have also blossomed in the same manner. These agencies are all invited to participate in the weekly, quarterly and planning specific meetings.

In addition, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs operates an Underserved Working Group, comprised by and with culturally specific and underserved communities. This group continues to inform and establish the lens in which we look at the landscape of services within New Mexico.

b) How Demographics and Barriers were Considered

New Mexico is incredibly diverse, with large populations of immigrants, primarily from Mexico, and the second largest population in the country with Indigenous relatives. The barriers during this planning period were directly related to COVID. Many of our underserved and culturally specific populations continued to be in various forms of lockdown for two years. This presented challenges in providing meaningful access to stakeholder and planning meetings. Existing underserved and culturally specific programs were invited to participate in all weekly, quarterly and planning specific meetings. Their experience and expertise in working with these populations was incorporated wherever possible.

In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act guidance issued by the Office on Violence Against Women, at least 10% of the victim services allocation for the STOP VAWA award will be dedicated to culturally specific community-based organizations. Culturally specific community-based organizations must meet the guidelines established within the Violence Against Women Act, which define culturally specific organizations as a *nonprofit, nongovernmental organization or tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community that: focuses primarily on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; has established a specialized culturally specific program that addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; has a primary focus on underserved populations (and includes representatives of these populations) and addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or obtains expertise, or shows demonstrated capacity to work effectively, on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through collaboration; and: is primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups; and is providing services tailored to the unique needs of that population.* CVRC will confirm strict adherence to these guidelines to confirm at least 10% of the victim services

allocation provides culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population.

Some of the programs that are culturally specific or are from our underserved communities include:

- Catholic Charities provides services to undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking assistance and advocacy under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.
- DNA, in San Juan County, serves the Navajo Nation, provides victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking with legal assistance to obtain Orders of Protection and related emergency orders in state and tribal courts.
- Enlace Comunitario is a nonprofit organization that has produced a dynamic continuum of culturally specific services offered exclusively to Spanish-speaking immigrant victims of domestic violence and their children since 1995. All staff are bilingual (Spanish/English) and come with a background in or significant experience with the Latino community.
- La Casa, Inc. is a domestic violence program in Las Cruces, New Mexico, which borders the Republic of Mexico, and provides a dynamic continuum of culturally specific services to Spanish-speaking immigrant victims of domestic violence. The project provides services to undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking assistance and advocacy under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.
- The New Mexico Immigrant Law Center provides services to undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking assistance and advocacy under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.
- Transgender Resource Center provides services to our trans communities who are survivors of violence. In addition to direct services, counseling, and access to emergency assistance the agency also provides technical assistance to providers throughout New Mexico to improve access to services for trans survivors.

D. Tribal Coordination and Consultation (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(3) and (c)(2)(iii))

1. Description of Tribal Consultation

The invitation to participate in this important discussion was disseminated through numerous listservs, including all Tribal Chiefs of Police, Tribal Governors. In addition, the members of the MMIW Task Force were invited. CVRC participated over the past two years with the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women in their Tribal Leaders Summit, the Members meetings and various other Indigenous meetings.

2. Tribes and Tribal Officials Consulted

CVRC consistently meets with the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives Task Force as well as sending invitations to Indigenous Presidents, Elders, Chiefs of Police, and leadership in New Mexico. Meetings were held with the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women and its members to address the needs of our Indigenous communities. In addition to ongoing meetings, a meeting was held in October of 2021 to specifically address the 2022 – 2025 Implementation Plan. In addition, tribal service providers participated in the weekly, monthly, and quarterly meetings held.

3. Tribal Comments

Tribal providers included comments to specifically address the infrastructure and development of services within tribal communities. Geographic isolation, need for increased access to immediate law enforcement response and the development of survivor services within certain tribal communities. In our field including sexual violence prevalence, we know that the fossil fuel industry, man camps, and corporations doing business in New Mexico. Working with our Indigenous providers, leaders and stakeholders, the impact on Tribal lands is devastating. The Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Task Force collected real accounts of the impacts on our native relatives.

E. Summary of Concerns (28 C.F.R. 90.12(c)(2)(i))

All concerns were addressed in the development of this plan. Comments and concerns were captured during meetings and in the document of collaboration, which can be found in Appendix L.

F. FVPSA and RPE Collaboration (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(3); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(b)(6) and (g)(6)).

The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission administers the Victims of Crime Act Compensation and Victim Assistance grants. All subgrantees of CVRC, regardless of their funding source, are required by contract to educate and assist victims with the compensation application. The VOCA Victim Assistance award is directly integrated in this implementation plan.

The Children, Youth and Families Protective Services Domestic Violence Unit, administers the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act for the state of New Mexico. Their grant program managers closely collaborate with CVRC and sit on the implementation team, reviews grant proposals and provide input regarding funding priorities. CVRC also reviews the annual strategic plan issued by the Children, Youth and Families Department. The Children, Youth and Families Domestic Violence Unit administers awards to domestic violence providers, New Mexico Legal Aid, The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women.

The New Mexico Department of Health administers the Rape Prevention Education Administrator funds. Their grant program manager collaborates with CVRC and sits on the implementation team, reviews grant proposals and provides input regarding funding priorities.

Collaboration between CVRC, the Children, Youth and Families Department and Department of Health programs are critical to ensure no duplication of services. Information about the location, funding and services provided by Office on Violence Against Women Discretionary Grants is also critical to ensure that the geographic areas with the least number of available services receive adequate funding.

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

A. This documentation may be in the form of letters from current grantees or State- or Territory-wide organizations representing prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and victim services able to comment on the current and proposed use of grant funds. The documentation must describe: Please see Appendix K.

1. the need for the grant funds;
2. the intended use of the grant funds;
3. the expected result of the grant funds; and
4. the demographic characteristics of the population to be served including age, disability, race, ethnicity, and language background. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(C))

V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period (28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(3))

A. Goals and Objectives

1. Concise description of Goals and Objectives (28 C.F.R. 90.12(a))

As the administering agency for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula awards, CVRC works hard at generating goals and priorities that support existing core services, develop new services that address newly recognized needs within the state, promote sustainability of programs and foster the development of new and innovative projects. The following overarching goals and priorities for the 2022 – 2025 Implementation Plan were established through a comprehensive, inclusive process in which input from stakeholders across all systems that serve victims in the state had an equal voice in establishing. The 2022 – 2025 Implementation Plan overarching goals are:

- *Support wages for survivor services that are commiserate with the education, experience, and expertise necessary for the delivery of services.*
- *Support efforts for staff retention and professional development.*
- *Support infrastructure of services in communities that currently have little to no access.*
- *Leverage state and federal funds to address administrative cost burdens on agencies.*

- *Improve data collection efforts across all victimizations to measure outcomes.*
- *Increase services for LGBTQ+ survivors.*
- *Improving, supporting, and building the capacities of our tribes and Pueblos to sustain healthy communities.*
- *Address barriers to accessing services, such as:*
 - *Lack of providers including therapists, counselors, and lawyers*
 - *Geographic size and rurality inhibits hiring and access*
 - *Lack of transportation*
 - *Social stigma, especially in particular cultures*
 - *Administrative burden and funding constraints*
 - *Conflicting jurisdictional policies or regulations*
 - *Silos between agencies and tribal, federal, state, and local entities*
 - *Lack of sufficient mental and behavioral health services to refer to*
- *Retain core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Develop and maintain Specialized Victim Coordinator positions within Coalitions and Alliances to improve the provision of core services, best practices, trauma informed responses and organizational capacity, thus creating consistent services throughout the state.*
- *Increase support and services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on, tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect, and LGBTQ+ communities.*
- *Provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity.*
- *Enhance or establish services for victims of crime identified around the state as underserved.*

- *Provide basic and advanced training to systems that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Provide basic and advanced training to tribal victim services, 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 domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking to encourage increased reporting, arrest, and successful prosecution of perpetrators.*
- *Implement evidence-based risk/danger assessments to identify and prioritize victims who are in relationships with a high risk of lethality.*

2. Description of how STOP funding will be used to meet Goals and Objectives (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(1); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(a))

The following priorities and goals have been adopted as part of the 2022 - 2025 Implementation Plan:

Victim Services

- To continue to support core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.
- To support increased salaries for victim advocates, counselors and victim service providers who are working with victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.
- To increase support and services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.
- To increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect and LGBTQ+ communities.
- To provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

- To develop or enhance or establish services for victims of crime identified around the state as underserved.
- To develop, continue and/or strengthen the civil legal assistance provided to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault stalking and/or dating violence through civil legal assistance in cases that bear directly and substantially on criminal justice matters or that are inextricably entwined with criminal justice matters.
- To develop and support programs that work with victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence that have been identified as high risk for lethality.
- To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide specialized advocacy for victims with disabilities.
- To support counseling and therapeutic services for individuals with substance abuse who identify as victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.
- To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide increased access to services for victims with limited English proficiency, including support for an interpreter bank within the state.
- To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide increased access to services for sexual violence victims of human trafficking.
- To improve access to transitional housing for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.
- To establish programs that offer access to shelter for victims of sexual violence.
- To establish programs that offer or improve access to shelter for victims of human trafficking.
- To provide basic and advanced training to systems that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

- To support efforts for advanced training regarding sexual violence: processing evidence, PREA/prison rape, the purpose/value of suspect/offender exams, the overlap of IPV-SA-Stalking-Animal abuse, or investigating challenging cases i.e., cold cases, delayed reporting, non-compliant victims, sexual assault cases involving marginalized populations such as sex workers, runaways, drug addicts, homeless, or the elderly with dementia.
- To support efforts for advanced training regarding domestic violence: confidentiality laws, teen dating violence, orders of protection, and marginalized populations such as sex workers, runaways, homeless, or elderly.
- To improve access to mental health services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.
- To establish, continue and/or strengthen programs that provide civil legal services to undocumented victims eligible for legal remedies as identified under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.
- To enhance or maintain existing Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs or existing rape crisis center programs.
- To support for coordinated efforts to address domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence in communities that provides a forum for interagency communication and collaboration, and work to develop and implement policies and procedures that improve interagency coordination leading to more uniform responses to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes.
- To enhance and promote consistency of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) statewide response to sexual assault victims through training initiatives, the genital skills lab and through the coordination of the statewide SANE Task Force.
- To support the Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator.
- To support the Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations, such as incarcerated victims of sexual violence.
- To support the Statewide SANE Coordinator.

- To support the Statewide SANE Coordinator’s efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.
- To support Statewide PREA Victim Services Coordinator.
- To support the Statewide PREA Victim Services Coordinator’s efforts at improving or enhancing services to incarcerated populations.
- To support Statewide Underserved Populations Victim Services Coordinator.
- To support the Statewide Underserved Populations Victim Services Coordinator’s efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.
- To support Statewide Tribal Services Victim Services Coordinator.
- To support the Statewide Tribal Services Victim Services Coordinator’s efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.
- To support Statewide Domestic Violence Victim Services Coordinator.
- To support the Statewide Domestic Violence Victim Services Coordinator’s efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.
- To continue the coordination of urban, rural, and tribal rape crisis centers through the provision of technical assistance, compliance monitoring, training, and infrastructure development assistance.
- To strengthen Sexual Assault Forensic Exams in Indian Country through advocate training and the development of sexual assault multidisciplinary teams.
- To support programs or services that addresses the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).
- To support training for staff that provide services to incarcerated victims of sexual violence.
- To support prevention efforts within domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and dating violence.

Law Enforcement

- To support local, state, and tribal law enforcement-based victim advocates who assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.

- To support advocates who work for or with local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies, including advocates who respond on scene to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.
- To support local, state, and tribal law enforcement liaison positions to enhance the quality of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and/or stalking investigations and reports for the purpose of reducing lethality and dual arrest and to improve enforcement of protection orders.
- To support training for local, state, and tribal dispatchers to better assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.
- To support training for local, state, and tribal law enforcement related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.
- To support training for local, state, and tribal law enforcement regarding orders of protection, full faith and credit and the laws regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence on a local, state, and federal level.
- To support local, state, and tribal specialized violence against women law enforcement officers, victim liaisons and advocates. Units developed and dedicated solely to aiding victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence; including training and resources necessary to implement specialized units.
- To support specialized violence against women law enforcement officers and/or units within college and/or university police, including training and resources necessary to implement specialized units.
- To support technologies for local, state, and tribal law enforcement to better serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.
- To provide technology and training scholarships to local, state, and tribal law enforcement officers for the purpose of enhancing domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking investigations, and to provide the most current state of the art technology options along with best practices on how to effectively utilize these tools.

- To assist rural and tribal law enforcement with training regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking investigations to enable them to train other law enforcement professionals in their respective regions of the state.
- To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies.
- To improve coordinated community response teams within local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies to address domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence in communities that provides a forum for interagency communication and collaboration and works to develop and implement policies and procedures that improve interagency coordination and leads to more uniform responses to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes.
- To support projects that develops and implement best practices regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence within local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

Prosecution

- To support state and tribal prosecution-based victim advocates who assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.
- To support state and tribal law enforcement Violence Against Women prosecution units to expedite the handling of and increase the successful conviction rate of adult sexual assault, domestic violence and/or stalking cases and provide training for law enforcement officers on evidence collection and investigation of cases.
- To support efforts to increase collaboration between local victim services agencies and state and tribal prosecution agencies to expedite the handling of, and increase the successful conviction rate of adult sexual assault, domestic violence and/or stalking cases
- To support projects that develops and implement best practices regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence within state and tribal prosecution agencies.

- To support training for prosecutors and prosecution-based victim advocates related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.
- To support trainings that address orders of protection, full faith and credit and the laws regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence on a local, state, and federal level.
- To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within state and tribal prosecution agencies.

Court

- To support a Violence Against Women Point of Contact within the Administrative Office of the Courts to improve coordination and communication among key stakeholders in specific regions of the state; to identify best practices and develop standard protocols, policies and procedures with the assistance of an advisory committee; to serve as statewide point of contact for issues regarding the courts' standards and practices for handling domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases; to coordinate training and provide technical assistance; to address concerns regarding interpretation and translation access within the courts; to attend Tribal/State Judicial Consortium meetings; to visit tribal courts; and to coordinate efforts with the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women.
- To support efforts to increase training for the judiciary, including clerks, regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.
- To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within state and tribal courts.

Addressing Underserved

- To support efforts to meaningfully provide services to victims of crime within the LGBTQ+ populations.
- To support efforts to assist programs to develop capacity to provide meaningful services to victims of crime within the LGBTQ+ populations, including agency assessments.

- To support efforts to evaluate and revise agency policies, procedures, forms, and practices to provide trauma informed services to victims of crime within the LGBTQ+ populations.
- To support efforts that meaningfully address victims of crime who are experiencing homelessness identified as victims of crime in the state.
- To support efforts that meaningfully address individuals with mental illness who are victims of crime in the state.
- To support efforts that meaningfully address individuals with disabilities who are victims of crime in the state.
- To support efforts that meaningfully address underserved populations identified as victims of crime in the state.
- To support efforts to improve law enforcement response and ability to adequately investigate cases of elder abuse and neglect, including financial exploitation.
- To support efforts to improve services to children, including children who witness domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, child victims of sexual abuse and child exploitation.
- To support efforts to meaningfully provide services that assist undocumented immigrant and Spanish-speaking victims of violence, including services under the Violence Against Women Act.
- To support efforts to meaningfully provide services to victims with disabilities.
- To support efforts to increase community coordinated responses that address the needs of underserved victims of crime.

Cross Cutting

- To support efforts to collect data regarding the nature and incidence of violence within the state across all systems, victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.
- To support efforts that improves access to resources and sharing of information to improve services to victims of crime.
- To support community coordinated response and multidisciplinary teams to improve services to victims of crime, including support for co-located services to improve accessibility to victims of crime.

- To support cultural competency training across all systems, victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.
- To support training regarding ethics across all systems victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.
- To support training regarding best practices for working with victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking across all systems, victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.

3. A description of how the funds will be distributed across the law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and discretionary allocation categories. (See 34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(4)).

STOP VAWA Allocations

In accordance with federal guidelines at least 25% of the funds granted will be allocated for prosecution purposes, at least 25% percent will be allocated for law enforcement purposes, at least 30% will be allocated for victim services purposes, and at least 5% will be allocated for the judiciary. Approximately 15% will be allocated under the discretionary category. No more than 10% will be used for eligible administrative expenses.

The 30% dedicated for victims services will meet the Violence Against Women Act definition as “services provided to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including telephonic or web-based hotlines, legal advocacy, economic advocacy, emergency and transitional shelter, accompaniment and advocacy through medical, civil or criminal justice, immigration, and social support systems, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, information, and referrals, culturally specific services, population specific services, and other related supportive services.” Of the 30% allocated for victim services purposes at least 10% will be allocated towards culturally specific community-based organizations.

SASP Allocation

In accordance with federal guidelines only rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental, or tribal organizations and activities that provide direct intervention and

related assistance will be awarded funds. Intervention and related assistance may include: 24-hour hotline services, providing crisis intervention services and referral, accompaniment and advocacy through medical, criminal justice, and social support systems, including medical facilities, police, and court proceedings, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, and comprehensive service coordination and supervision to assist sexual assault victims and non-offending family or household members, information and referral to assist the sexual assault victim and nonoffending family or household members, community-based, culturally specific services and support mechanisms, including outreach activities for underserved communities and the development and distribution of materials on issues related to the services. No more than 5% will be used for eligible administrative expenses.

VOCA Victim Assistance Allocations

In accordance with federal guidelines at a minimum 10% will be allocated towards child abuse (sexual and physical abuse) projects, 10% towards adult sexual assault projects, 10% towards domestic violence projects and 10% designated towards previously underserved victim populations. The definition used under previously underserved includes victims of federal crimes, survivors of homicide victims, victims of assault, robbery, gang violence, hate and bias crimes, bank robbery, economic exploitation and fraud or elder abuse; victims of vehicular homicide, intoxicated drivers (DUI/DWI) or careless driving resulting in death; non-or-limited English-speaking victims; and victims who are at-risk adults. No more than 5% will be used for eligible administrative expenses.

State Allocations

Current funding administered by our office to support survivor services are State Sexual Violence Infrastructure and Services funding, civil legal services for domestic violence, sexual violence and child abuse guardianship, law enforcement victim assistants, human trafficking, victims' rights, and

child abuse and domestic violence funds. CVRC will administer these funds in accordance with the legislative intent of the funding.

B. Statutory Priority Areas or Special Considerations

1. Sexual Assault Set Aside (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(5)).

New Mexico has adult and pediatric full services Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Units, Rape Crisis Centers (RCC) who meet or are working to meet the Core Services Standards to be a full service RCCs and 32-community mental health agencies, which are contracted to provide access to hotline and hospital advocacy services for women, men, and children victims of sexual violence in areas where it is hard to reach a rape crisis center. The SANE Units and RCCs work hard at providing services throughout the entire state, often providing services remotely in satellite offices to meet the varying geographic barriers to services in the state. Historically the STOP VAWA Implementation Plan has worked towards equitable distribution of STOP VAWA funds between domestic violence and sexual violence service providers.

Agencies that are listed as SANE Units or Rape Crisis Centers work closely with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs to be listed as a provider who provides services to victims of sexual violence. CVRC closely collaborates with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs in the grant making process to determine which programs and projects meet those core standards to provide meaningful services to victims of sexual violence. During the application process any agency that lists providing services to victims of sexual violence must be one of the above agencies, or an agency that has demonstrated a dedication towards providing meaningful services and has received training from the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs. The SASP award supports RCCs programs in the state. Additionally, VOCA Victims Assistance funds are awarded to adult sexual violence programs in the state and to programs that work with victims of child sexual abuse. It is important to note that for sexual assault only awards, the project must meet the standards established by the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs.



To ensure the state meaningfully addresses sexual violence, at least 20% of the STOP VAWA funds will continue to be allocated towards sexual violence across at least two categories. Priorities that have been identified under the 2022- 2025 Implementation Plan included sustaining core services, capacity building for existing services, development of sustainable programs in areas underserved, improved access to services for populations identified as underserved, increase basic and advanced training to service providers, law enforcement and activities that address PREA. The state will continue to collaborate with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs to ensure that only programs and projects that meet established core standards are counted towards the 20% allocation.

2. Reducing Homicides (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(G); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(f)).

The New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team (IPVDR Team), previously the New Mexico Female Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team, was established in 1997 through the assistance of a STOP VAWA subgrant. At that time, the Team reviewed female intimate partner homicides throughout the state between the years of 1993 through 1996 and produced its first report, *Getting Away with Murder*. Since 1997 the IPVDR Team has consistently met to review adjudicated cases and produce an annual report with recommendations that address reducing the incidence of domestic violence related homicides in New Mexico.

In 2007, the New Mexico Legislature under NMSA §31-22-4.1 enabled the Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team. CVRC is the administering agency for New Mexico's Intimate Partner Death Review Team. The enabling legislation solidified the membership structure of the multidisciplinary group of professionals, further outlined the expansion of additional types of death related to intimate partner violence, such as bystanders, law enforcement, perpetrator suicides and included the review of sexual violence related homicides. The IPVDR Team meets monthly to review the facts and circumstances surrounding each New Mexico death related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault. Additionally, the legislation established goals for the IPVDR Team. The domestic violence homicide review team shall:

- (1) Review trends and patterns of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides in New Mexico.

- (2) Evaluate the responses of government and nongovernment service delivery systems and offer recommendations for improvement of the responses.
- (3) Identify and characterize high-risk groups for the purpose of recommending developments in public policy.
- (4) Collect statistical data in a consistent and uniform manner on the occurrence of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides; and
- (5) Improve collaboration between tribal, state, and local agencies and organizations to develop initiatives to prevent domestic violence. NMSA §31-22-4.1

The IPVDR Team produces an annual report for each calendar year, the most recent report is the *New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team 2021 Annual Report: Findings and Recommendations from CY2018 Intimate Partner Deaths*. The annual report presents the IPVDR Teams' finding and recommendations into system areas and identifies those that are the most pressing and relevant. These recommendations reflect risk factors and system gaps identified during case reviews.

The implementation planning members recognize the usefulness of the annual report produced by the IPVDR Team. The 2022 - 2025 Implementation Plan has adopted the recommendations from the 2021 Annual Report and all future reports as goals and objectives for statewide priorities. Some of the overarching goals might not fit within the eligible purposes of the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance, SASP formula awards, or state funds; however, the 2022 -2025 Implementation Plan address the totality of recommendations and supports programs that would address these areas. A full list of recommendations can be found in the 2021 report (Appendix D). All recommendations are adopted as priorities for our state.

3. Addressing Prevention

Stakeholders identified prevention funding and activities as a priority within the state, across all victimizations. As a result, this plan supports prevention projects in accordance with the eligible funding guidelines of the STOP VAWA awards. Unless changes occur, prevention projects cannot be supported with VOCA VA or SASP fund at this time. However, if our agency receives additional state or eligible federal funds, projects can and will be supported.

Spectrum prevention encompasses primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention as well as a range of activities across the spectrum of prevention to provide a framework for truly comprehensive prevention of violence that is responsive to and inclusive of diverse communities and their unique needs. Primary prevention is work undertaken to prevent violence before it occurs. Secondary prevention consists of services provided immediately after violence has occurred to prevent additional short-term effects, and tertiary prevention is efforts to mitigate the longer-term effects of violence. The spectrum of prevention consists of activities undertaken at the individual, community, service provider, coalition, organizational, and policy levels to prevent violence.

Defining prevention as including all these facets enables community services to implement prevention that meets the specific needs and readiness level of their own communities. Using this framework, activities include teaching healthy sexuality and relationships to prevent violence, providing advocacy for survivors immediately following experiences of violence, and follow-up with counseling services for survivors. Combining primary, secondary and tertiary prevention activities with activities across the prevention spectrum including those such as, teaching individual skills and knowledge, providing community education, enhancing service provider skills, building coalitions between organizations, and effecting both organizational level and public policy level change provides a broad scope of work from which to draw for community members and service providers as they seek to design and implement a range of prevention activities based on their unique community needs, attributes, protective factors, and risk factors.

C. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

1. Recognize and Meaningfully Respond to the Needs of Underserved Populations (34 U.S.C. 10446(e)(2)(D) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(4))

Priority consideration will be given for applications that specifically improve services to underserved populations that experience barriers to the access to services as a result of race, ethnicity, language, physical, emotional or mental disabilities, sexual orientation, age and/or geography.

It is a requirement that to qualify as a provider meets the culturally specific or underserved set asides, or priority consideration, the agency must have within its mission a dedication to serving survivors with linguistically and culturally specific services. Agencies that choose to hire staff that meet these elements do not qualify for this dedication of funding.

2. Description of how the State plans to meet the needs of the identified 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. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(E); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(e))

Priority consideration will be given for applications that specifically improve services to underserved populations that experience barriers to the access to services because of race, ethnicity, language, physical, emotional or mental disabilities, sexual orientation, age and/or geography.

Applicants whose geographic area includes tribal populations must include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of tribes or tribal populations in their service area. Applicants that do not have tribes or tribal lands within their service area must demonstrate good faith efforts to reach out to Indigenous communities residing in their service area.

Applicants whose geographic area includes other underserved populations must identify those populations and include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of those populations.

All applicants must provide an accessibility plan to ensure services are accessible to survivors with disabilities.

All applicants that provide direct services to victims must provide detailed responses to the following questions, at a minimum, to ensure that meaningful access to services is being provided to victims with Limited English Proficiency:

- What is your organization’s process for identifying LEP persons who need language assistance?

- Provide the percentage of LEP persons within your organization’s eligible service population. What is the frequency with which LEP individuals come into contact with the program?
- What resources are available to LEP persons by your organization? What language assistance resources are available?
- How will staff be trained to serve LEP individuals?
- What is the status of LEP policy development within your organization?
- How do you provide information about your services to LEP persons?

3. A description of how the State will ensure that monies set aside to fund culturally specific services and activities for underserved populations are distributed equitably among those populations. (34 U.S.C. 10446(e)(2)(D) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(4))

In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act, at least 10% of the victim services allocation for the STOP VAWA award will be dedicated to culturally specific community-based organizations. In addition, other federal and state funds are dedicated to culturally specific and underserved populations. CVRC will confirm strict adherence to these guidelines to confirm at least 10% of the victim services allocation is dedicated to providing culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population.

4. Specifics on how the State plans to meet the set-aside for culturally specific community-based organizations, including a description of how the State will reach out to community-based organizations that provide linguistically and culturally specific services. This could include specific information as to which subgrantees met the required 10% set aside within the victim services allocation for culturally specific organizations during the prior funding cycle. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(E); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(2))

Priority consideration will be given for applications that specifically improve services to underserved populations that experience barriers to the access to services as a result of race, ethnicity, language, physical, emotional or mental disabilities, sexual orientation, age and/or geography.

It is a requirement that to qualify as a provider meets the culturally specific or underserved set asides, or priority consideration, the agency must have within its mission a dedication to serving survivors with linguistically and culturally specific services. Agencies that choose to hire staff that meet these elements do not qualify for this dedication of funding.

D. Grant-making Strategy

1. Timeline for the STOP grant cycle. (See 28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(8))

CVRC adheres to both the state fiscal year, July 1st through June 30th and the federal fiscal year, October 1st through September 30th. The STOP VAWA, SASP and all state funds adhere to the state fiscal year. The VOCA Victim Assistance funds operate under the federal fiscal year. The request for proposals for the state fiscal year are issued within the first part of the calendar year, and the federal fiscal year awards are issued within the second quarter of the calendar year.

2. Description of how the State will ensure that eligible entities are aware of funding opportunities, including projects serving underserved populations. (28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(5) and (g)(4))

Solicitation announcements are included on the CVRC website as well as sent out to list serves such as: the Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Network, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Coalition to STOP Violence Against Native Women, the Administrative Office of the District Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, the Department of Public Safety and the New Mexico Sheriffs and Police Association. In addition, agencies can register with CVRC's website to become part of its listserv to learn of funding opportunities. Projects serving underserved communities are targeted to share information and solicitation announcements with their community partners to increase awareness of funding opportunities.

3. Description of how the State will ensure that any subgrantees will consult with victim service providers during developing their grant applications to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(D))

To increase collaboration across systems, improve the systemic response to victims of crime and guarantee that proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims, all programs seeking STOP VAWA are required to submit with their proposal a certification of consultation form. In addition, to improve meaningful collaboration, all programs with STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance, SASP programs and state funds, are required to consult and provide information of this consultation in the development of their continuation and competitive applications. The form addresses the most recent guidance issued by the Office on Violence Against Women and guarantees all governmental agencies must provide the dates and content of the planning meetings. The content must demonstrate meaningful consultation with state, local or tribal victim services programs during the development their application. Applicants who do not demonstrate meaningful collaboration are not eligible to STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance, SASP fund or state funds.

4. Description of how the State will identify and select applicants for subgrant funding, including whether a competitive process will be used. If different selection methods will be used for each allocation category, describe the method. (28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(8))

The State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission annually issues a request for proposal for competitive or continuation funding for the STOP VAWA, SASP, VOCA formula grants, discretionary awards and all state funds. The request for proposal is developed specific to federal and state funding regulations of each formula grant. Strict adherence is given to the eligible purposes, projects, and guidance of each of these awards. The request for proposal process includes continuation and competitive funding applications. The request for proposal establishes a clear sequence of events for the issuance of the solicitation, due date of the applications, proposal review process, preliminary awards process, appeals process, and final award. The process includes a proposal review team comprised of at least three professionals in the relevant field review and assess applicants' eligibility for funding. The proposal review committee uses a guided scoring system, which is outlined in the request for proposal, to score the applications. The applicants are scored based on the mandatory elements of the proposal, which includes at a minimum: a comprehensive narrative, primary project components, budget, and standard

assurances. The proposal review committee takes into consideration geography, equity and the landscape of funding within the state.

Proposal review committee members review the proposals independently and then meet to discuss the merits of the proposal prior to assigning each of their final scores. Applicants are selected based off the average of their total scores.

As the administering agency, CVRC assesses a potential subgrantee’s history of grant compliance with their awards. If applicable, a potential subgrantee’s previous award(s) are reviewed for programmatic and financial compliance. Subgrantees are assessed on the timeliness and accuracy of their programmatic and financial reporting within the guidelines established by CVRC. This identifies potential risks for future funding and assists the Grant Administrator with establishing additional monitoring with subgrantees with a less than favorable assessment. This assessment can result in an agency not receiving a subgrant award due to repeated history of poor compliance, probationary/conditional awards with established performance measures, increased programmatic and financial reporting requirements, or other measures necessary to ensure proper grant management. The additional requirements become part of the individual agency’s subgrant award and contract. CVRC follows their grants’ monitoring policies and procedures for subgrantees.

5. Whether STOP subgrant projects will be funded on a multiple or single-year basis. (See 28 C.F.R. 90.12(g)(8))

STOP VAWA Formula Grant

All projects that were successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding unless the project was a non-recurring project (such as a conference, training, technology, or equipment, etc.). After two successful grant years of funding the project could apply for a third year of continuation funding with a 10% reduction in the request for funds (using the initial budget). After three years of funding, the project could apply for a fourth year of continuation funding with an additional 10% reduction in the request for funds for a total of a 20% reduction (using the initial budget). Projects are required to submit continuation-funding



applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects would be eligible to apply for a fifth year of funding as a new project in competition with all other new applicants.

Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant

All projects that were successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding for up to four consecutive years. Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. The Sexual Assault Services Program funding has been issued to the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs as part of a competitive request for proposal. The coalition also adheres to a four-year continuation funding with its sub grantees. Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects would be eligible to apply for a fifth year of funding as a new project in competition with all other new applicants.

Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Formula Grant

Due to the funding instability of the VOCA Victim Assistance Funding, providers have meet over the past several years to discuss the future of the VOCA Victim Assistance Funds. Historically, to support continuity, sustainability and maintain core services within victim services programs around the state, projects that are successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding annually. However, due to the instability of the VOCA funds, as well as many programs who have not had access to VOCA funds for survivor services, beginning in Federal Fiscal Year 2023 all funds will be open for competitive solicitation. These funds will be guaranteed for two fiscal years at their awarded funding level, additional funding levels for the two additional years will be determined on federal appropriations. Every four years the funding will be solicited in an open solicitation.

State Funding Solicitations

All projects that were successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding for up to four consecutive years, pending state funding appropriations. Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects would be eligible to apply for a fifth year of funding as a new project in competition with all other new applicants.

6. Description of how the State will determine the amount of subgrants based on the population and geographic area to be served. (34 U.S.C. 10446(e)(2)(B) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(2))

New Mexico recipients of Office on Violence Against Women discretionary grants, Office for Victims of Crime awards, the Family Violence Protection Services Act, Rape Prevention Act, state and local funding sources will be reviewed as part of the decision-making process. Also, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, Department of Health, United Way and CVRC Grant Programs will provide information about available services in all the regions of the state to help determine areas that are in most critical need of services, without duplicating efforts. Applicants whose geographic area includes tribal populations must include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of tribal populations in their service area.

In addition to considering a region's total population and respective demographics, the region's population density will also be considered regarding the socio-cultural, economic and geographic barriers that create unique challenges for victims.

7. Description of how the State will give priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need based on the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs. (34 U.S.C. 10446(e)(2)(A) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(1))

Consideration is also based on the efficacy of a proposed project plan. All applicants must submit a plan that realistically presents the goals, measurable objectives, implementing activities and timeline, and impact evaluation activities for the project.

Proposal review committees will be composed of statewide experts on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, human trafficking, child abuse and neglect, homicide and other violent crime victimizations. Proposal reviewers represent diverse knowledge, expertise and have experience with underserved communities within New Mexico.

A comprehensive grant-writing workshop will be offered approximately three weeks after the funding announcement. A post award-training workshop on effective grant management will be provided prior to the beginning of the new grant cycle.

8. Description of how the State will equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis including nonurban and rural areas of various geographic sizes. (34 U.S.C. 10446 (e)(2)(C) and (i)(2)(F); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(d)(3))

Priority consideration for project funding is based on geographic diversity and existing service availability in the respective regions of the state. Demographics are a critical consideration when making funding decisions. Proposal reviewers look for evidence-based proposals that discuss the demographics of the underserved populations that the project will serve. Proposals are required to discuss existing services in their region that are addressing the needs of these populations and to discuss collaborative efforts that will address the problems. Proposal reviewers look for evidence that collaborative agencies have been involved in the planning process and assess the ways in which proposed projects plan to provide linguistically, culturally, and accessible services for the populations served. Proposal reviewers may look for a plan for staff training on providing culturally appropriate services, as applicants are invited to include training of their staff by members of the underserved populations in their respective regions of the state. Proposal reviewers also look at the progress a program has made towards developing a plan or protocol to meet the needs of people with limited English proficiency

9. Information on projects that the State plans to fund, if known. (28 C.F.R. § 90.12(g)(5))

The following projects are currently funded through STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance, SASP, and state awards. Each of these programs meets the mandatory eligibility requirements of each award.

Victim Services Programs

- Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.
- Residential and nonresidential advocacy services for victims of domestic violence.
- Residential and non-residential advocacy services for victims of domestic violence targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, AAPI and elderly.
- Transitional housing and housing services victims of domestic violence.
- Access to shelter and emergency shelter services to victims of sexual violence.
- Case Management services for victims of domestic violence.
- Case Management services for victims of domestic violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, AAPI and elderly.
- Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence.
- Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence and sexual violence who identify as substance users.
- Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, and elderly.
- Civil legal advocacy and civil legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.
- Civil legal advocacy and civil legal assistance to undocumented immigrant for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.
- Advocacy services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence, including support of rape crisis center programs.

- Advocacy services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, elderly and LGBTQ+ populations, including support of rape crisis center programs.
- Counseling and therapy for adult, teen, and child victims of sexual violence.
- Civil legal services for victims of domestic violence and sexual violence.
- Support for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs for services for adult, teen, and child victims of sexual violence.
- Support for a Statewide SANE Coordinator who provides a statewide SANE training for nurses to ensure quality and standardized acute medical and forensic response to sexual assault patients, coordinate and sponsor SANE Task Force meetings and provide targeted outreach to victims in Native American communities
- Support for a Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator.
- Support for a Statewide PREA Victim Services Coordinator.
- Support for a Statewide Tribal Victim Services Coordinator.
- Support for a Statewide Domestic Violence Victim Services Coordinator.
- Support for a Statewide Underserved Populations Victim Services Coordinator.
- Support for Court Appointed Special Advocate Programs who advocate on behalf of children who are abused or neglected.
- Support for programs that provide forensic interviews for victims of child sexual abuse, children who witness violence and individuals with developmental disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse/assault.
- Programs that provide advocacy and therapy to survivors of homicide.
- Programs that provide advocacy and support to victims of DWI.
- Programs that provide advocacy and support to victims of human trafficking.
- Access to interpretation and translation services for victims with limited English proficiency and deaf and hard of hearing victims.

Law Enforcement Programs

- Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.
- Law Enforcement based victim advocates who provide support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence or victims of crime by law enforcement.
- Law Enforcement based and housed victim liaisons housed who work closely with victims and investigators to ensure that lethality factors guide the investigation process, that victims are referred to community services and that victims with limited English proficiency are provided with appropriate services to ensure equal access and equal treatment.
- Designated law enforcement officers who will work to improve the quality of domestic violence and sexual assault investigations, will assist with service and enforcement of protection orders.

Prosecution

- Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.
- Prosecution based victim advocates who provide advocacy and support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, talking, dating violence or violent crime as they go through the criminal justice system.
- Dedicated prosecutors who work on domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence cases to increase and enhance the prosecution of domestic violence offenders, and to train law enforcement officers on improved investigation.

Court

- Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.
- Communication within courts and between courts and key stakeholders, as well as the Court's legal resource for court-related domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking issues.

Cross Cutting

- Support for projects that address the priorities identified in this current plan.

- Data collection on the incidence and nature of sexual violence in New Mexico across all systems: victim service, courts, prosecution, and law enforcement.

a) Crystal Judson. (34 U.S.C. § 10441(b)(13))

Currently, New Mexico does not have any projects that are funded under the STOP VAWA *Crystal Judson* purpose area. The implementation planning process addressed the needs and severity of intimate partner/domestic violence perpetrated by law enforcement. If a STOP VAWA project were to be funded as a *Crystal Judson* Domestic Violence Protocol Program, the following special conditions would be attached to their award. On an annual basis, the funded and match staff shall receive additional training on the topic of incidents of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel from the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Program and local nonprofit, nongovernmental victims' services agencies in the community they serve. The project shall report the status of their progress on a quarterly basis. After a period of two years, the project shall provide a report of the adopted protocol to CVRC, including a summary of progress in implementing such protocol. CVRC will ensure that each subgrantee receiving funds under this purpose area will receive the required annual training, submit the report and policies developed by the project to the Office on Violence Against Women and will notify the Office on Violence Against Women of any program funded under this purpose.

VI. Conclusion

The 2022 - 2025 Implementation Plan is a comprehensive statewide plan that outlines funding priorities and strategies for the Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors Violence Against Women grant program, Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant program, the Sexual Assault Services Program grant program, discretionary federal funds and state funds to enhance responses to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, child abuse and neglect, homicide, human trafficking and victims of violent crime throughout New Mexico.

The ongoing commitment and dedication of the implementation planning process has resulted in a 2022- 2025 Implementation Plan that embraces innovation while simultaneously providing

ongoing funding for critical services to reduce the incidence of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, child abuse and neglect, homicide, human trafficking, and victims of violent crime throughout New Mexico

Over the years, the projects supported through New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission have introduced new concepts, developed best practices, trained numerous prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates and members of the judiciary and have provided much needed information to the state. In addition, collaborative efforts have brought together diverse groups that have resulted in sustaining and productive partnerships.

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A. New Mexico Domestic Violence Services Needs Assessment June 2021

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B. Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence In New Mexico XIX

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E. Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives Report 2022

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F. A Comparative Analysis of the Experience of Sexual Victimization Between Persons with a Mental/Cognitive Disability and Persons with No Reported Disability in New Mexico

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G. New Mexico Equity Profile

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I. New Mexico Children’s Alliance Children’s Advocacy Center Assessment July 2020

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J. Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women Impact Report

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K. Letters of Support

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L. Documentation of Collaboration