



Domestic Violence Program 2010 Annual Report

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of Human Services
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Colorado Department of Human Services

people who help people

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Foreword

The Domestic Violence Program (DVP) of the Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Behavioral Health and Housing, is pleased to present the *Domestic Violence Program 2010 Annual Report*.

The mission of the DVP is to serve as the state governmental authority on domestic violence issues by providing leadership, guidance, and awareness within government agencies as well as ensuring grant funded programs deliver optimal services to victims, ultimately promoting a Colorado free of domestic violence.

Ensuring domestic violence issues were at the forefront of human service delivery was a priority for both the Department and the DVP in 2010. This was accomplished by various activities, such as providing resources and funding to local domestic violence crisis centers, and working collaboratively with many county, non-profit, and other entities throughout the State. CDHS completed an Internal Summit with program area decision makers for the specific purpose of identifying areas of needed services, exploring integrated and collaborative approaches to service delivery, recognizing current work efforts, and identifying future opportunities. Domestic violence issues were included in statewide projects and activities such as the Statewide Strategic Use Fund supported Co-Location Project, the State Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, the Domestic Violence and Child Protection Services Coordinating Council, and Family Violence Option Training.

Throughout this report, you will find stories from DVP - funded domestic violence crisis centers that demonstrate how the crisis centers, the DVP, and our collaborative partners are generating positive outcomes for families dealing with the many consequences of domestic violence.

We hope that this information, along with the statistics supplied, will prove not only useful, but provide further evidence and inspiration that we are moving toward a Colorado in which families and children are free from domestic violence.

Reggie Bicha
Executive Director, CDHS

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Director, DV Program

**Colorado Department of Human Services
Domestic Violence Program
2010 Annual Report**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

<u>Domestic Violence Services</u>	1
<i>Introduction</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Overview</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Domestic Violence Crisis Centers</i>	<i>4</i>
Trends	5
<i>Increase in Elderly Victims</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Increase in On Site Healthcare Services</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Shortage of Affordable Housing</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Increase in Males Seeking Services</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Unintended Consequences of Technology</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Decline in Victims Turned Away</i>	<i>8</i>
<u>State Domestic Violence Program</u>	11
2010 Activities	11
<i>Site Visits</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Collaborations</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Training</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Projects/Initiatives</i>	<i>13</i>
Governance	14
<u>Domestic Violence Resources and Information</u>	14

“I had a righteous father who thought the cardinal sin any man or woman could commit was the abuse of power; raising your hand... a man raising his hand to a woman or child.” Vice President Joe Biden – October, 2010

INTRODUCTION

According to a 2010 cost-benefit analysis of the Domestic Violence Program’s (DVP), Co-Location Project (CLP), conducted by graduate students at the University of Denver Graduate School of Social Work, domestic violence costs society approximately \$9,454 per victim per year in the state of Colorado (Ashton, Hill, Jones, and Miller, 2010, p. 17). This cost of domestic violence was derived from calls to law enforcement, court expenses, domestic violence related homicide investigations, offender treatment services, medical, and reduced work productivity. This study determined that if approximately 7 percent of victims who utilized the services of the CLP managed to permanently escape a domestic violence relationship, the total cost of the program would equal the total savings to society. *(Disclaimer: This study, which focused on the efficacy of the CLP, analyzes only a small component of the overall services and costs for domestic violence victims in Colorado. Only five of the 46 DVP-funded domestic violence crisis centers participated and were evaluated.)*

“Many of the survivors of verbally abusive relationships suffered not only the tremendous pain of verbally abusive rejection but also the frustration of being so confused by it that they were unable to give expression to their creativity, to make their way in the world and to become that which they were most capable of becoming. The survivor’s personal loss is immeasurable. The loss to human society is unthinkable.” Patricia Evans, Author of “Verbal Abuse Survivors Speak Out: On relationship and recovery”

Domestic violence permeates all facets of society. A glaring example of how much domestic violence infiltrates our culture and subconscious is exemplified by the MTV show, “Teen Mom.” In a recent episode, viewers were exposed to domestic violence perpetrated by the woman in the relationship against her much larger boyfriend. Another incidence of domestic violence that resonated for Coloradans as well as received national attention was the arrest of Charlie Sheen for the physical abuse of his wife in Aspen, CO.

Domestic violence does not have a prototype, it does not belong to a certain class, gender, or sexual orientation, nor is there a pain threshold requirement. It wears many faces and comes in many forms. It affects too many families to ignore.

“If the numbers we see in domestic violence were applied to terrorism or gang violence, the entire country would be up in arms, and it would be the lead story on the news every night.” Former Rep. Mark Green, Wisconsin

We are fortunate in Colorado to have communities that recognize the importance of this issue, a State government that values safe families and communities and enhances public safety through the provision of funding, and impassioned and creative people leading the charge to create a Colorado free of domestic violence. This report will highlight the work of domestic violence crisis centers funded through the DVP as well as the work done by DVP in the past year.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES

In 2010, the Domestic Violence Program (DVP) administered funds to 46 domestic violence crisis centers. Those 46 domestic violence crisis centers responded to 57,434 crisis phones calls throughout Colorado and served a total of 28,132 clients. Domestic violence crisis centers provide crisis intervention, advocacy, prevention, support and skill building to assist victims in re-stabilizing their lives, as well as community education. They represent rural and urban programs, shelter and non-shelter programs, and general and specialized services, which provide direct services to victims from underserved populations as well as traditionally underserved areas. Most domestic violence crisis centers have bilingual staff or translators available.

To understand the scope of the need for services and the critical supports that domestic violence crisis centers provide, on September 15, 2010, the National Network to End Domestic Violence conducted a National Census (24 hour survey) of Domestic Violence Services. Nationally, the 1,746 domestic violence crisis centers that participated in the census assisted 70,648 victims and their children in one day. In Colorado, 44 domestic violence crisis centers participated and served 1,198 victims and their children in that one day.

OVERVIEW

All DVP-funded domestic violence (DV) crisis centers provide confidential services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week via crisis lines. The services listed below are representative of the wide array of services provided by domestic violence crisis centers funded by DVP.

General Services - Domestic violence crisis centers offer advocacy to victims in crisis as well as those in need of long-term support. These services include safety planning, support groups, counseling, case management, transportation, information and referrals, and other programming as described below.

Residential Services - Many domestic violence crisis centers have residential shelters where victims and their children can stay while receiving supportive advocacy. Shelter stays are usually around 45 days, but can be as long as 90 days, depending on need and availability. Several domestic violence crisis centers offer transitional housing where victims and their dependants can stay for up to two years. Domestic violence crisis centers without a shelter or transitional housing are able to provide alternative short-term safe housing in many instances.

Children - Residential shelters offer children's programming such as group support, safety planning, healthy communication, skill building, and recreation for children living in the shelter. Some domestic violence crisis centers also offer parenting skills classes. Childcare is usually available for victims who are attending DV support groups.

Advocacy - Court-based advocacy such as accompaniment to hearings for civil orders of protection are widely available. Other legal services such as support with immigration

“The healthy man does not torture others. Generally it is the tortured who turn into torturers.”

Carl Jung

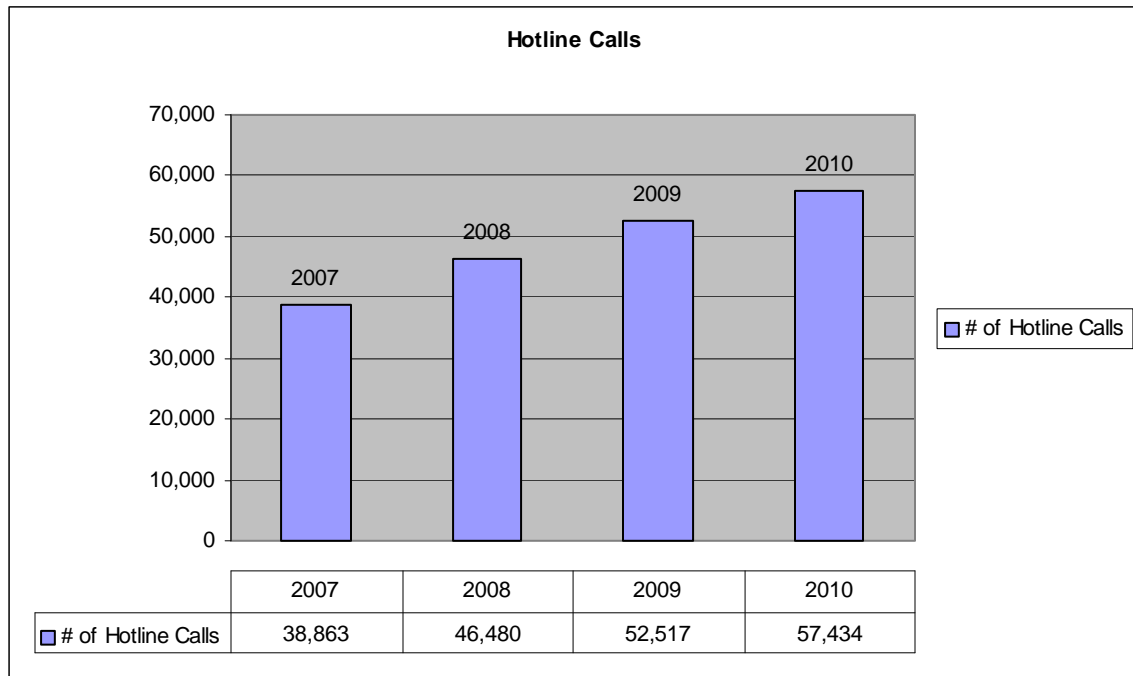
issues, divorce, or child custody may be a direct service or provided by referral. General advocacy is available to help victims’ access resources and services such as victim compensation, affordable housing, food stamps, welfare, legal services, and other community supports.

Teens - Teen DV education services are available in many domestic violence crisis centers. Many domestic violence crisis centers collaborate with local schools to promote healthy relationships and recognize the signs of an abusive relationship.

Community Education – Domestic violence center staff frequently speak to community groups about DV. Audiences include churches, hospitals, social services, businesses, law enforcement, civic groups, fatherhood programs and others interested in learning more about the dynamics and prevention of domestic violence.

As an example of services provided to victims, crisis (hot) lines serve as a first point of contact for many victims. This free and confidential emergency service is available to victims 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year by domestic violence crisis centers. Domestic violence crisis centers are able to provide advocacy, information, referrals, and support to victims of DV and their families. In 2010, DVP-funded domestic violence crisis centers answered 57,434 emergency crisis intervention phone calls. As Graph 1 illustrates, crisis calls have been on a steady incline for the past four years. This graph demonstrates the increasing reliance on this service by victims of domestic violence.

Graph 1: Hotline Calls



*DVP discovered an error in the number provided for 2009 in the 2009 Annual Report. The correct number for 2009 is listed above.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRISIS CENTERS

DVP funds support domestic violence crisis centers throughout the State as listed below. The services provided by these centers are vital to the health of communities throughout Colorado. The necessity of these programs is demonstrated by the number of hotline (crisis calls) and victims served, also noted below.

<i>Program</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Total Hotline Calls</i>	<i>Total Victims Served</i>
A Woman's Place	Greeley	4437	436
Advocate Safehouse Project	Glenwood Springs	199	420
Advocates Crisis Support Services	Craig	1173	616
Advocates Building Peaceful Communities	Steamboat	267	261
Advocates Against Domestic Assault	Trinidad	430	526
Advocates for Victims of Assault	Frisco	157	244
Advocates of Lake County	Leadville	67	275
Advocates for a Violence-Free Community	Hot Sulphur Springs	45	113
Alliance Against Domestic Abuse	Salida	140	233
Alternative Horizons	Durango	289	1012
Alternatives to Family Violence	Commerce City	5323	2373
Alternatives to Violence	Loveland	328	707
*AMEND	Denver	267	380
Archuleta County Victim Assistance	Pagosa Springs	12	286
Arkansas Valley Resource Center	La Junta	4123	1829
Asian Pacific Development Center	Denver	85	163
Bright Future Foundation	Avon	381	454
**Catholic Charities	Denver		
Clear Creek County Advocates	Georgetown	458	220
Colorado Anti-Violence Program	Denver	210	171
Crossroads Safehouse	Ft. Collins	1508	1949
Denver Center for Crime Victims	Denver	702	301
DOVE	Denver	193	166
Estes Valley Victim Advocates	Estes Park	61	128
Family Crisis Services	Canon City	957	687
Family Tree	Wheat Ridge	1499	1706
Gateway	Aurora	6281	931
Help for Abused Partners	Sterling	156	429
Jubilee House	Gunnison	14	60
Latimer House	Grand Junction	1847	349
Mountain Peace Shelter	Bailey	267	69
Project PAVE	Denver	19	229
Renew	Cortez	339	552
RESPONSE	Aspen	401	286
Safe Shelter of St. Vrain Valley	Longmont	337	502
Safehouse Denver	Denver	5861	721
SPAN	Boulder	7218	2085
San Miguel Resource Center	Telluride	103	168
Servicios de la Raza	Denver	513	102
SHARE	Ft. Morgan	118	305
TESSA	Colorado Springs	4172	1995
Tri-County Resources	Montrose	76	423
Tu Casa	Alamosa	80	353
Volunteers of America SW Safehouse	Durango	505	251
Women's Crisis & Family Outreach	Castle Rock	4711	1403
YWCA	Pueblo	1094	1263

**Denotes three quarters reported rather than four.*

***Denotes insufficient results reported.*

TRENDS

Numerous trends were identified by DVP-funded domestic violence crisis centers in 2010. These trends paint a broader picture of the issues facing Coloradans and the domestic violence crisis centers that serve them. Quotations provided below are verbatim responses from crisis centers.

I. INCREASE IN ELDERLY VICTIMS

One of those trends identified was an increase in the number of elderly victims who required shelter services or nonresidential services.

From Safehouse Progressive Alliance for Nonviolence (SPAN) located in Boulder:

“SPAN is involved in numerous efforts to improve services to victims of domestic violence in the community. These include: the Boulder County Elder Justice Partnership, to train law enforcement and advocacy groups to more effectively identify and respond to victims later in life...”

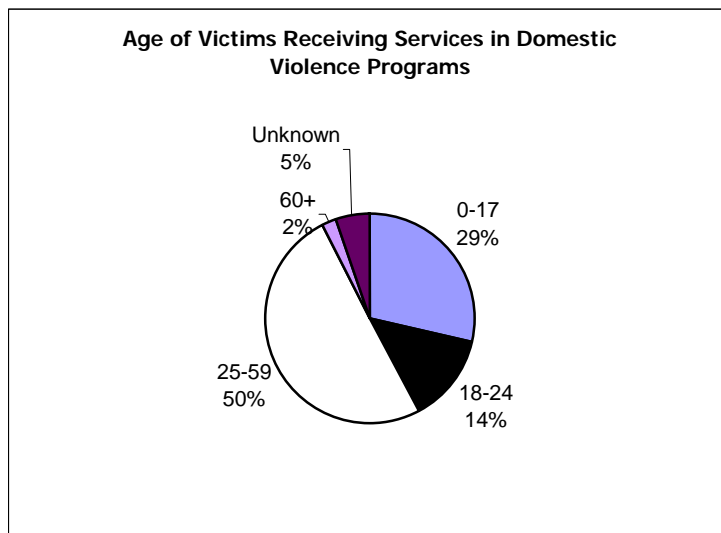
From TESSA located in Colorado Springs:

At a recent training, “the TESSA liaison was able to speak with the woman about elder abuse issues and the similarities between intimate partner violence and elder abuse perpetrated by adult family members and caretakers.”

From Women’s Crisis and Family Outreach located in Castle Rock:

“Over the last couple of years, we have seen our requests for shelter significantly increasing for victims over the age of 70” “We have made needed adjustments to our programming to fit the needs of someone who has been abused by a grown child and are now better equipped to help them with goal-setting in their situation and stage of life.”

Graph 2: Victim Age



Victims of abuse can be any age, which is reflected in Graph 2. Graph 2 also supports the identified trend reflecting an increase in the number of elderly victims. In 2009, there were 446 victims over the age of 60. In 2010, there were 617 victims in this category. This represents an increase of 28% over 2009.

II. INCREASE IN ON SITE HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Another trend has been the identification of a gap in service pertaining to healthcare, which has resulted in the inclusion of onsite healthcare services for many domestic violence crisis centers. This added service has significantly increased the accessibility to care for many DV victims.

From Volunteers of America Southwest Safehouse located in Durango:

“The need for collateral services for domestic violence victims such as substance abuse and mental health services is high in rural southwest Colorado.”

From Family Tree located in Wheatridge:

A client “was able to utilize other services offered by Women In Crisis such as Safe Clinic, our on-site health clinic, to update her children’s immunizations and to get check-ups for herself and all of the children.”

From Tri-County Resource Center located in Montrose:

“Tri-County has been instrumental in coordinating and implementing Sexual Assault Response Teams and getting registered nurses trained as medical forensic nurse examiners in Montrose, Delta, Ouray, and San Miguel counties. This means victims of sexual assault can now be cared for in their own communities and not have to travel extensively in order to obtain a medical forensic exam. This process has been five years in the making and we are very excited to have viable SAFE programs at two hospitals and one clinic in our Judicial District.”

III. SHORTAGE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

An additional trend or gap that has been identified is the shortage of affordable housing throughout communities in Colorado. This has been a direct result of the economic downturn and affects many throughout the State. Anecdotal information from DVP-funded domestic violence crisis centers indicates that a lack of affordable housing compounded by the unavailability of jobs in many communities has the unfortunate consequence of dissuading victims from leaving their homes and abusers.

From San Miguel Resource Center located in Telluride:

“During this recent time period, our regional housing authority has needed to freeze their Section 8 housing program and is not currently accepting applications for housing assistance.”... “There is a much more acute need for transitional housing services in our community, and rural communities in general.”

From Mountain Peace Shelter located in Bailey:

“The availability of affordable housing continues to be a missing piece in our community, to help those who come to our shelter move on in a timely way and begin their new life, free from violence. MPS would like to have a full transitional housing program to meet this important need.”

From Archuleta County Victim Assistance Program located in Pagosa Springs:

“ACVAP has begun coordinated efforts to initiate a Transitional Housing Program, partnering with a local women’s substance recovery home. The program will include intensive case management, advocacy, and support services, with the goal of self-sufficiency and independence within 18-24 months.”

IV. INCREASE IN MALES SEEKING SERVICES

An encouraging trend identified has been the increase in the number of males seeking services and the unique means by which domestic violence crisis centers serve this population. It is well documented that women are predominantly the victims of DV, but men are not immune from domestic violence. The fact that men are seeking services is encouraging in that historically men have been suspected of not reporting their own victimization. The challenge for domestic violence crisis centers is creating a safe space for women and children while providing services for male victims. That being said, domestic violence crisis centers creatively demonstrate how it can be done.

From Women’s Crisis & Family Outreach Center located in Castle Rock:

“The Women’s Crisis & Family Outreach Center is one of two shelters of which we are aware in the state willing to house male victims on-site. During this past quarter, we had this opportunity and many successes were achieved. Not only was the victim provided the same resources, programming opportunities, and staff attention, the other clients also provided compassion and support in a caring and meaningful way to him.”

From Alternatives to Violence in Loveland:

“In an effort to better serve men, Alternatives to Violence recently started a weekly men’s support group. Over the past few months, the group has grown by 300%. Alternatives to Violence are also providing long-term transitional housing for a man for the first time in our history of providing transitional housing.

V. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF TECHNOLOGY

New technologies pose new challenges for domestic violence crisis centers and victims. The prevalence of predatory behaviors via the Internet was another trend identified by the domestic violence crisis centers. For instance, online dating creates circumstances that are not always healthy, and in fact may allow predators to more readily access victims.

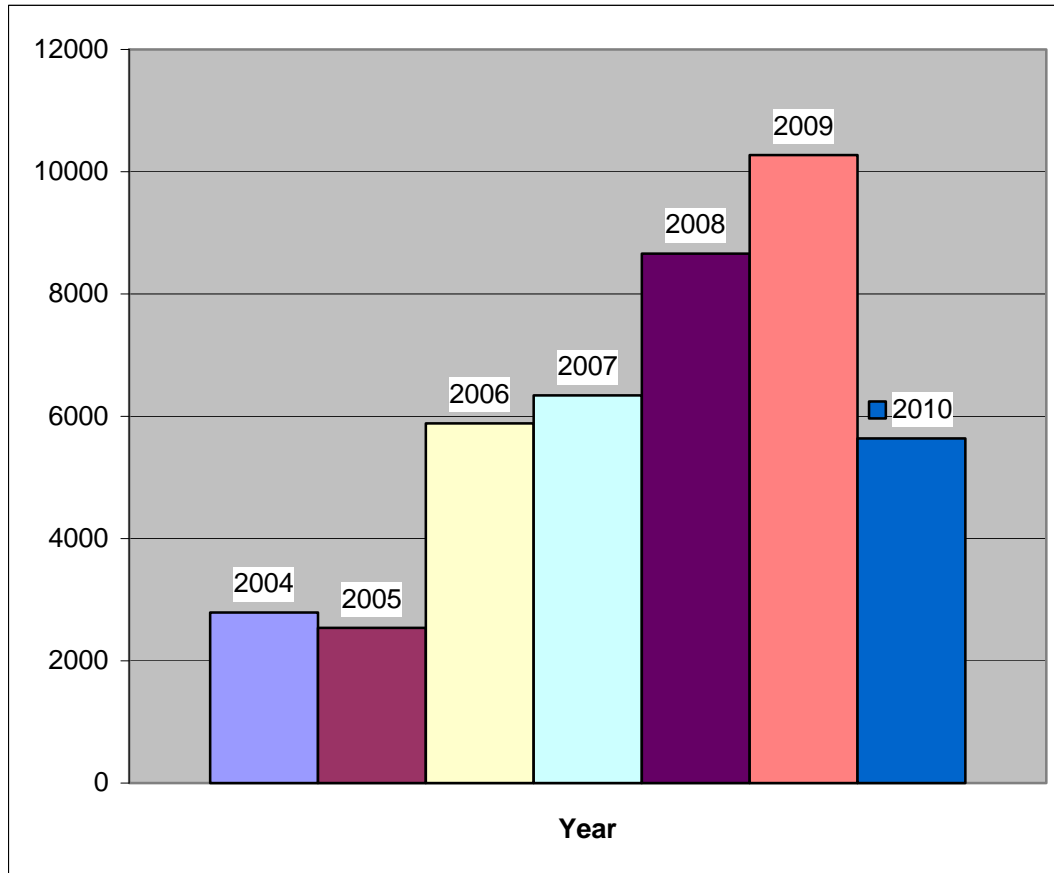
From Bright Future Foundation located in Avon:

“Cammy Gomez is a 13-year old Mexican American female. Cammy was referred to Bright Future Foundation for support and advocacy services following a sexual assault in May of 2009 by an older male she met on the Internet.”

From Estes Valley Victim Advocates located in Estes Park:

“We have recently identified a newly emerging trend that we think is interesting. We have had three clients this past summer tell us they met their offenders on-line and moved across the country to move in with them. It was only after they left their family, friends, support systems, that they realized that they moved in with an abuser.”

Graph 3: Victims Turned Away from Shelter



VI. DECLINE IN VICTIMS TURNED AWAY

Graph 3 reflects a marked decline in the number of victims turned away from shelter as a result of shelters being at capacity in 2010. Interestingly, this was not the experience of all domestic violence crisis centers with shelters. Most of the shelters in the metro area and larger cities turned away an exceptionally high numbers of victims. However, there were numerous crisis centers in rural communities that reported fewer individuals seeking shelter this past year. Anecdotal information from these rural domestic violence crisis centers identified several reasons why this may be the case. As mentioned, the lack of affordable housing is dissuading individuals from seeking short-term services, because there are no viable solutions for the long-term, such as available housing or jobs in many communities. This may be the most glaring example of the effect the down turned economy has had on victims of domestic violence. Another possibility may be the increased awareness of the consequences of DV arrests, including fears of child protective services involvement.

This decrease then represents the varied nature of individual crisis centers. Rural programs seemingly were most impacted by the economy, which resulted in a dramatic decrease in the number of individuals turned away from shelter. Urban programs identified increases in the number of victims turned away from shelter. This difference reiterates the complex nature of DV and reinforces the need for creative and individualized approaches to DV that emphasizes the needs of each community.

“In rural areas of America, there is a growing increase in poverty, homelessness and hunger. You cannot separate these factors from domestic violence – a mother with three kids and no financial security is going to stiffen her lip and take the abuse, because not only does she have nowhere else to go, she has three children depending on her survival.” Sen. Blanche Lincoln, Arkansas

OUTCOMES

DVP-funded domestic violence crisis centers tracked two specific outcome measurements to evaluate the impact their services had on the lives of victims (Table 1) in 2010. These outcome measurements are driven by requirements from FVPSA. Domestic violence crisis centers randomly sample victims and ask them to evaluate their experiences with shelter, advocacy, support groups, and/or counseling. Victims are asked to identify if the service they received increased their strategies for enhancing their safety and/or increased their knowledge of available community resources. The 2010 results are as follows:

<i>Table 1: Outcome Measurements</i>				
	Shelter <i>N=1,503</i>	Advocacy <i>N=2,818</i>	Support Groups <i>N=1,289</i>	Counseling <i>N=1,283</i>
Victims Increased their Strategies for Enhancing their Safety	94%	93%	85%	95%
Victims Increased their Knowledge of Available Community Resources	92%	95%	86%	94%

FUNDING SOURCES

DVP funding is a compilation of five diverse funding sources. The funding is pooled and distributed through a competitive grant application process to Colorado’s domestic violence crisis centers. Historically, DVP distributes approximately \$3.0 million to domestic violence crisis centers annually.

Colorado Domestic Abuse Fund - Beginning in 1983, Colorado taxpayers elected to make donations through their state income tax return refunds to the Colorado Domestic Abuse Fund. Amounts collected annually range from \$150,000 to \$400,000. Each year, DVP distributes these funds to support domestic violence crisis centers.

Family Violence Prevention and Services Act - Beginning in 1984, the Federal Congress approved the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA). This created a grant for states to assist in establishing, maintaining, and expanding domestic violence crisis centers and projects to prevent family violence and to provide immediate

shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependants. These funds go directly to crisis centers and provide training and education for workers across Colorado. The DVP distributes approximately \$1.4 million annually to domestic violence crisis centers.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - Beginning in 2004, additional funding for crisis centers was secured through Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, which was a result of the loss of State general fund dollars due to budget shortfalls. The DVP distributes \$650,000 annually in TANF funds to domestic violence crisis centers.

Heirloom Marriage Certificates - Beginning in 2008, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) began issuing heirloom marriage certificates. A portion of the \$50 fee for each heirloom certificate issued is collected by the DVP. The DVP collects approximately \$200 annually from heirloom certificate fees for distribution to domestic violence crisis centers.

Marriage License and Divorce Fees - Beginning in 2009, a portion of the fees collected from marriage licenses and divorce filings were directed to the DVP for the distribution to domestic violence crisis centers. It is estimated that the funding available from this fund will be approximately \$850,000 annually.

STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM

The Domestic Violence Program (DVP), located within the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS), is the sole government entity in the State of Colorado dedicated entirely to funding and sustaining domestic violence crisis centers. DVP strives to ensure that services to victims of DV and their children are readily available throughout Colorado's diverse communities and is continually seeking ways to improve services and educate the general populace about domestic violence.

2010 ACTIVITIES

SITE VISITS

In 2010, DVP conducted site visits to 16 of the DVP-funded domestic violence crisis centers (listed below) throughout Colorado to ensure that centers are in compliance with state and federal laws as well as maintain a working relationship with the crisis centers. Site visits provide an opportunity for mutual learning, open discourse, identification of gaps and needs for a particular community, provision of technical assistance, and to showcase successes and unique program components.

- Alternatives to Violence, Loveland
- DOVE Advocacy Services for Abused Deaf Women and Children, Denver
- Colorado Anti-Violence Program, Denver
- Asian-Pacific Development Center, Denver
- Advocates Against Domestic Assault, Trinidad
- Arkansas Valley Resource Center, La Junta
- SHARE, Ft. Morgan
- Advocates of Lake County, Leadville
- Archuleta County Victim Assistance Program, Pagosa Springs
- Crossroads Safehouse, Fort Collins
- Jubilee House, Gunnison
- Mountain Peace Shelter, Bailey
- Project PAVE, Denver
- Renew, Cortez
- San Miguel Resource Center, Telluride
- Servicios de la Raza, Denver

“It’s not enough for women to speak out on the issue – for the message to be strong and consistent, women’s voices must be backed up by men’s.”

Rep. John Conyers, Jr., Michigan

Federal FVPSA Site Visit

The FVPSA Administrator from Washington, DC, came to Denver for several days to learn about the work being done in Colorado. The FVPSA Administrator had an opportunity to meet with a large number of DVP-funded domestic violence crisis centers at a training facilitated by DVP. In addition, FVPSA conducted two program visits with SPAN (Safehouse Progressive Alliance Against Non-Violence) located in Boulder and SHARE located in Fort Morgan. The purpose of these visits were to provide FVPSA with an overview of the program types in Colorado: urban and rural, and to highlight the complexity of providing services within Colorado’s unique and differing communities.

FVPSA awarded DVP an outstanding evaluation for the work being done by DVP and domestic violence crisis centers throughout Colorado.

COLLABORATIONS

State Domestic Violence Coordinating Council

The State Domestic Violence Coordinating Council (DVCC) is a joint initiative of the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Human Services with a clear goal of working collaboratively to identify and coordinate existing state DV related programs and services. Critical components of the program include: offender and victim issues, identification of gaps, sharing ideas, and improvement of communication between departments. Most importantly, the DVCC will help facilitate the integration of domestic violence issues, best practices, and education within State government. The additional benefit is to create a method of disseminating information across state agencies and departments that is consistent, current, and avoids duplication of services.

Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence

DVP works closely with the Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence (CCADV), the statewide membership organization for domestic violence crisis centers. DVP and CCADV information share and collaborate to ensure that domestic violence crisis centers are efficiently and effectively provided with essential, current, and timely information. The CCADV serves on the DVP Advisory Committee and Funding Recommendation Committee. The DVP meets quarterly with the CCADV Advocacy and Resource Team (ART), provides funding and assistance in planning of the CCADV annual conference, participates in the CCADV Legislative Committee, and Executive Management from each organization meets monthly to ensure open communication to address the challenges confronted by domestic violence crisis centers.

The Domestic Violence and Child Protection Services Coordinating Council

The Coordinating Council is a collaboration of stakeholders in the areas of DV and child protection with the purpose of supporting agency coordination to enhance the safety of and services to families where DV and child protection overlap. The Coordinating Council is comprised of state and county staff, system and non-governmental advocates, and other stakeholders. Additionally staff of the DVP, and Child Protection Services is represented. The Coordinating Council has focused on tasks and relationship building to address the overlapping issue of DV and child protection services in Colorado.

“Child abuse casts a shadow the length of a lifetime.” Herbert Ward

Address Confidentiality Program

The CDHS and Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) convened a committee to plan for the Secretary of State (SOS), Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) implementation and to discuss its impact on programs and service delivery within both departments. The committee is comprised of staff from the departments representing various program areas as well as county representatives. The committee submitted a recommendations report in March 2009 and an implementation report in January 2011. Though the departments have developed program area policies to ensure implementation, the committee has now been charged with developing State Rules and a toolkit to assist county and state staff when providing service delivery to ACP participants.

TRAINING

Family Violence Option Training

A key function of the DVP is to provide training on DV issues to state and county staff. For more than five years the DVP has been delivering the mandatory one-day Family Violence Option (FVO) training to Colorado Works staff throughout Colorado. This training presents basic information about DV and the FVO, as well as practical ways to help survivors and their families increase their safety and self-sufficiency. To leverage community resources, domestic violence crisis center staff are also invited to attend, thus, enabling staff from the two entities to not only meet and learn about each other's roles, responsibilities, and services, but also to develop relationships that will lead to enhanced service delivery. During 2010, the DVP provided 10 trainings in nine counties to more than 200 county and community stakeholders.

PROJECTS / INITIATIVES

TANF/DV Co-Location Project

The Colorado General Assembly created funding through the Statewide Strategic Use Fund (SSUF) to support strategic initiatives addressing systemic issues that mitigate poverty and its impact on Colorado families and communities. In June 2009 SSUF awarded DVP funding to conduct the Enhanced Domestic Violence Advocacy and Prevention Project (EDVAPP). Through EDVAPP, the DVP sub-contracted with domestic violence crisis centers to implement a Co-Location Project (CLP) initiating sustainable systemic change to enhance safety and services for survivors of DV through collaborative partnerships between local domestic violence crisis centers and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)/Colorado Works programs in county departments of human/social services.

The first SSUF grant (2009-2010) enabled the DVP to sub-contract with six domestic violence crisis center for a 10-¾ month-long pilot project. Due to the success the six CLP sub-grantees during the first year, SSUF awarded the DVP another grant to continue five local CLP pilot projects for 2010-2011 (Table 2). DVP will work with project partners to develop DV policies, best practices guidebook, and screening tools, as well as provide cross training to Colorado Works / TANF and DV workers.

Table 2: CLP-Funded Programs, June 2010-2011	
GRANTEE	COUNTIES SERVED
<i>Crossroads Safehouse</i>	<i>Larimer</i>
<i>Safehouse Progressive Alliance / Nonviolence</i>	<i>Boulder</i>
<i>Tri-County Resource Center (Hilltop)</i>	<i>Delta, Montrose, San Miguel, Ouray</i>
<i>Women's Crisis and Family Outreach Center</i>	<i>Douglas, Elbert</i>
<i>YWCA - Pueblo</i>	<i>Pueblo</i>

CDHS Internal Summit

The Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) held the first Internal Summit on Domestic Violence on September 29, 2010. The purpose of the Summit was to provide an opportunity for CDHS program area decision makers to convene and discuss issues related to domestic violence. It was also an opportunity for CDHS to identify areas of needed services, explore integrated and collaborative approaches to service delivery, recognize current work efforts, and identify future opportunities to strengthen our approach to addressing domestic violence. The Summit resulted in the convening of a small committee of program area representatives to develop a common definition regarding CDHS' position on the issue of DV in service delivery and to continue to develop strategies and plans to further integrate issues of domestic violence.

DVP GOVERNANCE

The DVP operates under the guidance of two committees: *the Advisory Committee and the Funding Recommendation Committee*. All members of the committees are persons knowledgeable in the field of domestic violence and are approved by the CDHS Executive Director or designee.

The *DVP Advisory Committee*, which meets monthly, provides insight, direction, and monitoring to the DVP. Membership in 2010 included:

- Mary Clair, CDHS Child Support Enforcement
- Roseann Kutzleb, Alternative Horizons
- Kenya Lyons, Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice
- Tyler Osterhaus, Weld County Department of Human Services
- Alisa Marlatt, CDHS Child Welfare
- Mary Dwyer, CDHS Aging and Adult Protective Services
- Denise Washington, Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Betty Wytias, Colorado Attorney General's Office
- Nancy Lewis, Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance
- Adam Evans, Project PAVE

The *DVP Funding Recommendation Committee* is responsible for reviewing all applications for funding and making recommendations to CDHS for distribution of funds. Membership in 2010 included:

- Margaret Abrams, Denver District Attorney's Office
- Kelli Bennett, CDHS Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Program
- Shannon Breitzman, Dept Public Health and Environment, Injury, Suicide, and Violence Prevention Unit
- Mary Clair, CDHS Child Support Enforcement
- Nancy Feldman, Dept of Public Safety, Office of Victim Programs
- Levetta Love, El Paso County Department of Human Services
- Mary McGhee, Dept of Human Services, Division of Boards and Commissions
- Jean McAllister, Dept of Human Services, Colorado Commission for Individuals Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired, Division of Boards and Commissions
- Nancy Olson, Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Judy Page, Colorado's Attorney General's Office
- Ana Soler, Front Range Earth Force
- Nancy Lewis, Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance
- Rob Gallup, Dept. of Public Safety, DCJ, Office of Victim Programs
- Michelle Adams, Victim Services Network, Denver District Attorney's Office
- Denise Kay, Employment Practices Solutions, Inc.
- Linda Stopp, Doctoral Candidate, School of Public Affairs
- Deborah Ward-White, Family Agency Collaboration
- Ronnie Weiss, The Conflict Center

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

CONTACT

Domestic Violence Program (DVP)

Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Behavioral Health and Housing

1575 Sherman Street, 3rd Flr Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3150

Internet

DVP

www.colorado.gov/cdhs/dvp

DV Assistance Search

www.colorado.gov/apps/cdhs/dva

Domestic Abuse Fund

www.domesticabusefund.org/

STATEWIDE RESOURCES:

Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence

(303) 831-9632
1 (888) 778-7091
www.ccadv.org

Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance

(303) 861-1160
1 (800) 261-2682
www.coloradocrimevictims.org

Division of Criminal Justice

(303) 239-4442
1 (800) 201-1325
<http://dcj.state.co.us>

Domestic Violence Offender Management Board

303-239-4442
www.dcj.state.co.us/odvsom/Domestic_Violence/

Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault

303-861-7033
<http://ccasa.org/>

NATIONAL RESOURCES:

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1 (800) 799-7233 / 1 (800) 787-3224 (TTY)
www.ndvh.org

National Teen Dating Abuse Hotline

1 (866) 331-9474 / 1 (866) 331-8453 TTY
www.loveisrespect.org

Family Violence Prevention Fund

www.endabuse.org

National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence

www.dvalianza.org

National Network to End Domestic Violence

www.nnedv.org

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

www.ncadv.org