

STOP Violence Against Women Act

On September 13, 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, containing the Violence Against Women Act (Public Law 103-322). This Law reflects a firm commitment to change the criminal justice system's response to violent that occurs when any woman is threatened or assaulted by someone with whom she has or has had an intimate relationship, which whom she was previously acquainted, or who is a stranger. Included in the act are programs authorizing federal financial assistance to states to develop and strengthen affective law enforcement and prosecution strategies and victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women including domestic violence and sexual assault (Federal Register, April 18, 1995).

Important 2014 STOP RFP Information:

1. **Must Read** - [IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR ALL STOP APPLICANTS](#)
2. **All applicants, with the exception of nonprofit victim service providers, are required to consult with their state or local victim service provider during the course of developing their grant applications** in order to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims. The applicant will have to describe the consultation and which victim service provider they worked with and the person at those agencies.
3. **The emphasis of STOP program funds will be to address the needs of the underserved.**
4. **20% Sexual Assault set -aside:** 20% of funds will go to programs that significantly target Sexual Assault. These funds are released through a separate RFP, however; applications not funded could be funded with the remaining competitive STOP funds. Sexual Assault funds will go to programs or projects in two or more federal allocation categories (victim services, courts, law enforcement, and prosecution) that meaningfully address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship. Examples of programs are SANE's, SART's, or trainings.
5. Non-profit victim service providers will have to prove that the Internal Revenue Service recognizes the organization as being tax exempt under **501(c)(3)** of the Internal Revenue Code. **(To be exempt from the match requirement**, the applicant must be an organization that is recognized by the IRS under section 501(c)(3) of title 26 unless it is a tribal governmental organization or a governmental rape crisis center).
6. With the exception of courts, **allocation categories** (Law enforcement, Prosecution and Victim Services) **are based on the purpose for which the funds will be used**, not the type of agency applying for the funds.

For more information, see:

- [Idaho STOP Implementation Plan: 2014-2016](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\) About STOP Formula Grants](#)
- [Match Requirements for STOP Formula Grants](#)
- [GMS instructions and Sample Application](#)
- [Nondiscrimination Grant Condition in the VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2013](#)

STOP Resources

STOP Subgrantee Annual Performance Report (SAPR)

- [SAPR Instructions](#)

2013 Subgrantees

2013 Awards

Idaho Grant Review Council

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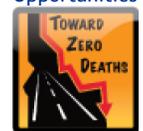
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