

Department of Justice

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governments, units of local government and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs for the purpose of developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women, and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

(b) Grantees and subgrantees shall develop a plan for implementation and shall consult and coordinate with nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs, including sexual assault and domestic violence victim services programs. Section 2002(c)(2). The goal of the planning process is the enhanced coordination and integration of law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation and parole agencies, and victim services in the prevention, identification, and response to cases involving violence against women. States and localities are encouraged to include Indian tribal governments in developing their plans. States and localities should, therefore, consider the needs of Indian tribal governments in developing their law enforcement, prosecution and victims services in cases involving violence against women. Indian tribal governments may also be considered subgrantees of the State. Section 2002(a).

§ 90.12 Eligible purposes.

(a) *In general.* Grants under this Program shall provide personnel, training, technical assistance, evaluation, data collection and equipment for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women.

(b) *Eligible purposes.* Section 2001(b). Grants under this Program may be used for the following purposes:

(1) Training law enforcement officers and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;

(2) Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;

(3) Developing and implementing more effective police and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;

(4) Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;

(5) Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault and domestic violence programs; developing or improving delivery of victim services to racial, cultural, ethnic, and language minorities; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted; and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;

(6) Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing stalking; and

(7) Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.

§ 90.13 Eligibility.

(a) All States are eligible to apply for, and to receive, grants to combat violent crimes against women under this Program. Indian tribal governments, units of local government, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service programs may receive subgrants from the States under this Program.

(b) For the purpose of this subpart B, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands shall be considered as one State and, for these purposes, 67% of the amounts

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allocated shall be allocated to American Samoa, and 33% to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

§ 90.14 Forensic medical examination payment requirement.

(a) For the purpose of this subpart B, a State, Indian tribal government or unit of local government shall not be entitled to funds under this Program unless the State, Indian tribal government, unit of local government, or another governmental entity incurs the full out-of-pocket costs of forensic medical examinations for victims of sexual assault. *Full out-of-pocket costs* means any expense that may be charged to a victim in connection with a forensic medical examination for the purpose of gathering evidence of a sexual assault (e.g., the full cost of the examination, an insurance deductible, or a fee established by the facility conducting the examination). Section 2005(a)(1). For individuals covered by insurance, *full out-of-pocket costs* means any costs that the insurer does not pay.

(b) A State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government shall be deemed to incur the full out-of-pocket costs of forensic medical examinations for victims of sexual assault if that governmental entity or some other:

- (1) Provides such examinations to victims free of charge;
- (2) Arranges for victims to obtain such examinations free of charge; or
- (3) Reimburses victims for the cost of such examinations if:
 - (i) The reimbursement covers the full out-of-pocket costs of such examinations, without any deductible requirement and/or maximum limit on the amount of reimbursement;
 - (ii) The governmental entity permits victims to apply for reimbursement for not less than one year from the date of the examination;
 - (iii) The governmental entity provides reimbursement to the victim not later than ninety days after written notification of the victim's expense; and
 - (iv) The governmental entity provides information at the time of the examination to all victims, including vic-

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tims with limited or no English proficiency, regarding how to obtain reimbursement. Section 2005(b).

(c) Coverage of the cost of additional procedures (e.g., testing for sexually transmitted diseases) may be determined by the State or governmental entity responsible for paying the costs; however, formula grant funds cannot be used to pay for the cost of the forensic medical examination or any additional procedures.

§ 90.15 Filing costs for criminal charges.

(a) A State shall not be entitled to funds under this subpart B unless it:

(1) Certifies that its laws, policies, and practices do not require, in connection with the prosecution of any misdemeanor or felony domestic violence offense, that the victim bear the costs associated with the filing of criminal charges against the domestic violence offender, or the costs associated with the issuance or service of a warrant, protection order, and witness subpoena (arising from the incident that is the subject of the arrest or criminal prosecution); or

(2) Assures that its laws, policies and practices will be in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section by the date on which the next session of the State legislature ends, or by September 13, 1996, whichever is later.

(b) An Indian tribal government or unit of local government shall not be eligible for subgrants from the State unless it complies with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section with respect to its laws, policies and practices.

(c) If a State does not come into compliance within the time allowed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the State will not receive its share of the grant money whether or not individual units of local government are in compliance.

§ 90.16 Availability and allocation of funds.

(a) Section 2002(b) provides for the allocation of the amounts appropriated for this Program as follows: