

VA Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2017 to Sept 30, 2018]

This aggregated data is self-reported by the grantees and subgrantees in each state/territory.

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2015-VA-GX-0043	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011
Federal Award Amount	\$50,330,687.00	\$56,993,066.00	\$47,315,341.00	\$85,366,389.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$45,817,336.00	\$50,209,453.00	\$35,903,962.00	\$761,060.00
Total Number of Subawards	438	324	259	2
Administrative Funds Amount	\$2,381,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$2,132,301.00	\$6,783,613.00	\$11,411,379.00	\$84,605,329.00

Subgrantee Organization Type				
The total number of subgrants represents all subgrants funded across all federal awards active during the reporting period. The number is not unique as there are subgrantee organizations that are continuously funded from each federal award.				
Type of Organization	2015-VA-GX-0043	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011
Government Agencies Only	225	153	126	1
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	116	86	67	1
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	13	7	6	0
Prosecutor	75	43	39	0
Other	21	17	14	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	212	170	133	1
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	50	54	34	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	3	4	1	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	41	25	19	0
Faith-based Organization	1	1	1	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	86	53	46	1
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	2	4	2	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	12	11	14	0
Multiservice agency	14	14	10	0
Other	3	4	6	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	0	0	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0

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Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	1	1	0	0
Campus-based victims services	1	1	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	438	324	259	2

*This number is not unique across fiscal years as there are subgrantee organizations that are funded from multiple federal awards.

Subaward Purpose A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique				
	2015-VA-GX-0043	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	293	305	249	2
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	114	18	10	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	44	12	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	1	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique				
	2015-VA-GX-0043	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	398	286	210	2
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	398	301	229	2
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	390	273	208	2
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	135	197	171	2
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	397	283	223	2
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	411	321	240	2

Priority and Underserved Requirements				
Priority Area	2015-VA-GX-0043	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$2,693,984.00	\$10,405,037.00	\$7,066,018.00	\$13,311.00
% of Total Federal Award	5.00 %	18.00 %	15.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$2,329,074.00	\$17,253,644.00	\$13,468,272.00	\$374,706.00
% of Total Federal Award	5.00 %	30.00 %	28.00 %	0.00 %
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$2,327,826.00	\$13,507,893.00	\$10,579,875.00	\$307,819.00
% of Total Federal Award	5.00 %	24.00 %	22.00 %	0.00 %
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$2,328,810.00	\$7,476,614.00	\$4,323,718.00	\$65,224.00
% of Total Federal Award	5.00 %	13.00 %	9.00 %	0.00 %

Budget and Staffing				
Staffing Information	2015-VA-GX-0043	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	2000.12	1721.35	1650	25

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Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	76378.38	1073168.99	1495557	37664
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	843.346769	8923.6	3823	5401
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	349768.4	291892	245946	375

AGGREGATED SUBGRANTEE PERFORMANCE MEASURE DATA

Victimization Type						
Victimization Type	Number of Subgrantees Indicating Intent to Serve This Victim Type	Number of Individuals Who Actually Received Services Based on a Presenting Victimization				
		Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Adult Physical Assault (includes Aggravated and Simple Assault)	356	6824	7644	8218	7172	7464
Adult Sexual Assault	388	3979	4740	4107	4574	4350
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	395	1452	1383	1340	1578	1438
Arson	239	42	69	68	69	62
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	323	2459	2706	2715	2461	2585
Burglary	245	797	828	838	671	783
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	453	4675	5134	4823	4871	4875
Child Pornography	323	407	165	250	143	241
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	482	4567	4706	4648	4798	4679
Domestic and/or Family Violence	8	20822	22705	23257	23585	22592
DUI/DWI Incidents	1	198	293	209	215	228
Elder Abuse or Neglect	326	111	137	177	197	155
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	270	24	51	127	64	66
Human Trafficking: Labor	278	37	54	48	31	42
Human Trafficking: Sex	2	203	303	291	298	273
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	249	830	1024	977	757	897
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	268	184	208	263	239	223
Kidnapping (custodial)	268	59	67	64	60	62
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	245	17	56	33	19	31
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	239	495	623	530	433	520
Robbery	241	2399	2541	2394	1903	2309
Stalking/Harassment	386	2100	2137	2579	1959	2193
Survivors of Homicide Victims	278	670	826	847	1146	872
Teen Dating Victimization	379	479	268	232	380	339
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	230	27	35	48	64	43
Other	237	4426	4076	4513	4343	4339

Special Classifications of Individuals					
Special Classifications of Individuals	Number of Individuals Self Reporting a Special Classification				
	Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Deaf/Hard of Hearing	100	107	112	135	341
Homeless	2371	2221	2439	2875	5782
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	1191	1516	2002	1634	3456
LGBTQ	337	422	478	543	959
Veterans	171	189	212	243	522
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	1548	1932	1978	2111	5149
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	1888	1691	2110	1784	3983

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Other	2526	2884	3183	3341	8590
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General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	2298547	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	2179462	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	135688	5.90 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	25492	1.11 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	630243	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	214	0.16 %
Asian	1620	1.19 %
Black or African American	35094	25.86 %
Hispanic or Latino	12661	9.33 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	180	0.13 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	66334	48.89 %
Some Other Race	1485	1.09 %
Multiple Races	2672	1.97 %
Not Reported	4715	3.47 %
Not Tracked	10713	7.90 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	135688	
Gender Identity		
Male	38766	28.57 %
Female	85949	63.34 %
Other	209	0.15 %
Not Reported	1767	1.30 %
Not Tracked	8997	6.63 %
Gender Total	135688	
Age		
Age 0- 12	16720	12.32 %
Age 13- 17	14815	10.92 %
Age 18- 24	15844	11.68 %
Age 25- 59	59662	43.97 %
Age 60 and Older	8674	6.39 %
Not Reported	4608	3.40 %
Not Tracked	15365	11.32 %
Age Total	135688	

Direct Services				
Service Area	# of Subgrantees That Provided Services in This Category	# of Individuals/Contacts Receiving Services	Specific Service	Frequency of Service
A. Information & Referral	255	1245974	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	1218732
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	1294954
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	25299

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	1290851
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	264	656852	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	1592
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	1461
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	9755
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	194582
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	7263
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	1133
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	6134
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	6743
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	9173
			B10. Interpreter services	5674
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	244	674578	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	66222
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	32266
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	1310
			C4. Individual counseling	78322
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	10187
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	10140
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	4770
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	135	619916	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	6952
			D2. Transitional housing	2929
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	6431
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	257	645308	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	72325
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	4579
			E3. Assistance with restitution	1477718
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	15381
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	7181
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	600285
			E7. Immigration assistance	802
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	11317
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	1466
E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	674491			

ANNUAL QUESTIONS

Subgrantee Annually Reported Outcomes

Question/Option	Count	Percent
Number of requests for services that were unmet because of organizational capacity issues.	0	
Number of requests for services that were unmet because of organizational capacity issues.	3392	
Does your organization formally survey clients for feedback on services received?		
Yes	0	
Yes	209	
No	0	
No	85	
Number of surveys distributed (includes, but not limited to, those distributed by hand, mail or electronic methods)	0	
Number of surveys distributed (includes, but not limited to, those distributed by hand, mail or electronic methods)	12448	
Number of surveys completed.	0	
Number of surveys completed.	6202	

Grantee Annually Reported Questions

Question/Option	Count
Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?	
Yes	0
Yes	1
No	0
No	0
Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?	
Yes	0
Yes	1
No	0
No	0
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	0
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	1081
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	0
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	1081
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	0
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	11
Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?	
Yes	0
Yes	1
No	0
No	0
Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.	
Each training event summarized in question 7 involved the development of appropriate training materials and resources including web announcements and registration materials, training aids such as PowerPoint presentations and other materials.	
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Each training event summarized in question 7 involved the development of appropriate training materials and resources including web announcements and registration materials, training aids such as PowerPoint presentations, and other materials. DCJS staff partially supported with VOCA administrative funds created and disseminated information sheets for Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October 2017), Stalking Awareness Month (January 2018), National Crime Victims' Rights Week (April 2018), and Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April 2018). The information sheets contained definitions and/or history, statistics in Virginia, national statistics, and contact information for community partners for additional resources and information. In addition, DCJS staff partially supported with VOCA administrative funds began creating and publishing a quarterly newsletter to enhance DCJS Victims Services communication with grant recipients, partner agencies, allied professionals, and other constituents. The newsletter includes 'Ask a Grant Monitor,' best practices on different topics relevant to grant recipients, upcoming trainings, and more. The first newsletter was published in August 2018 and can be found here: https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/publications/victims/victims-services-news-august-2018-volume-1-issue-1.pdf	
Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.	

During the reporting period DCJS also used administrative funds to support portions of the cost of 20 training events attended by 938 victim advocates and allied professionals. Trainings included basic and advanced victim assistance academies, VOCA grant application training sessions, and specialized training related to crisis response teams and services for victims of human trafficking. Events are summarized in the table below. Training Date From Date To Number of Participants Human Trafficking Discussion Panel (at VCCJA Annual Conference) November 4, 2016 November 4, 2016 65 The Impact of Sexual Assault (at Charlottesville / Albemarle Regional SART Meeting) November 17, 2016 November 17, 2016 40 DCJS Resources and Updates (at VACLEA Winter Conference) January 5, 2017 January 5, 2017 50 Enhancing Your Sexual Assault Response Team February 13, 2017 February 13, 2017 10 Enhancing Your Sexual Assault Response Team February 14, 2017 February 14, 2017 25 Intersections of Violence: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Child Abuse April 12, 2017 April 14, 2017 435 Abingdon V/W Roundtable May 18, 2017 May 18, 2017 20 Rocky Mount V/W Roundtable June 5, 2017 June 5, 2017 19 DCJS Resources and Updates (at VACLEA Winter Conference) June 7, 2017 June 7, 2017 45 Harrisonburg V/W Roundtable June 13, 2017 June 17, 2017 22 LAP Training - Prince George June 15, 2017 June 15, 2017 30 New Kent V/W Roundtable June 15, 2017 June 15, 2017 30 LAP Training - Augusta June 19, 2017 June 19, 2017 20 College & University Police and Investigators Conference (CUPIC) Workshop - Enhancing the Campus & Community Response to Adult Sexual Assault: A Team Approach August 2, 2017 August 2, 2017 20 College & University Police and Investigators Conference (CUPIC) Workshop - Enhancing the Campus & Community Response to Adult Sexual Assault: A Team Approach August 3, 2017 August 3, 2017 8 Enhancing Your Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) August 21, 2017 August 21, 2017 14 Enhancing Your Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) August 22, 2017 August 22, 2017 20 Enhancing Your Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) August 23, 2017 August 23, 2017 15 Enhancing Your Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) August 24, 2017 August 24, 2017 16 Virginia Crisis Response Team Training August 23, 2017 August 25, 2017 34 Total Participants 938

Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.

During the reporting period DCJS also used administrative funds to support portions of the costs of 11 training events attended by 1,081 victim advocates and allied professionals. Trainings included VOCA grant application training sessions, and specialized training related to sexual assault response teams and the lethality assessment protocol. Events are summarized in the table below. Training Date From Date To Number of Participants Lethality Assessment Protocol November 2, 2017 November 3, 2017 45 Exploring the Implications of Virginia's SART Code Mandate-Webinar March 1, 2018 March 1, 2018 80 Creating Strong and Sustainable Sexual Assault Response Teams- Fredericksburg March 14, 2018 March 14, 2018 50 Victim Witness Grant Renewal Training March 29, 2018 March 29, 2018 63 2nd Annual Intersections of Violence: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Conference June 11, 2018 June 13, 2018 344 Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Grant Program Training Teleconference June 15, 2018 June 15, 2018 98 Males and Violence: Engaging Men and Boys as Survivors, Advocates, and Change Agents Conference September 10, 2018 September 11, 2018 250 Ensuring Financial Responsibility CASA September 20, 2018 September 20, 2018 20 PMT Webinar conducted for VSDVVF/VOCA September 25, 2018 September 25, 2018 40 Cold Case Training: Investigation, Prosecution and Victim Notification in Cold Case Sexual Assaults in Partnership with the Attorney General's Office September 25, 2018 September 26, 2018 46 Wytheville Trauma Informed Services: From Capacity to Practice September 27, 2018 September 27, 2018 45 Total Participants 1,081

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

During the reporting period DCJS has accomplished a number of objectives pursued to streamline and improve grant administration. For example, last year domestic violence and sexual assault grant application guidelines and processes were consolidated into one grant program at DCJS. Applicant agencies serving both populations can now submit one streamlined application rather than having to complete two separate applications. Additionally, this year budgeting forms were developed to streamline and improve the quality of budget data. Specifically, Excel budget forms were developed to allow grantees to document domestic violence and sexual assault related budget items on a single worksheet. Additionally, budget narrative templates and budget development guidance documents were developed to improve the quality of data received and streamline the process for subgrantees. VDSS developed risk assessments to assess risk level and determine the desk/on-site monitoring schedule for the fiscal year. In coordination with the Division of Family Services (DFS) Subrecipient Monitoring Coordinator, each VDSS program must complete annual risk assessments utilizing the standardized DFS risk assessment instrument. DCJS is developing similar tools.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

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Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.

VOCA supported projects receive positive media attention. For example, the Inova Fairfax Hospital Ewing Forensic Assessment and Consultation Team (FACT) is supported, in part, by VOCA and was featured in a June 2017 news article which can be found here: http://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/inova-expands-forensic-team-services-for-sexual-assault-victims/article_94fd802-4d41-11e7-83f2-6781dbcaa6ff.html Additionally, Mountain Empire Older Citizens received media attention for the new VOCA counseling program for adults sexually abused as children. There are no other programs in the area specifically created for adult survivors of child sexual abuse; therefore, the uniqueness drew local attention through a story printed in the local newspaper about services offered by the program.

Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.

VOCA supported projects received positive media attention. For example, the Males and Violence: Engaging Men and Boys as Survivors, Advocates, and Change Agents Conference received local and national attention through social media posts (e.g. LinkedIn, Facebook) by several conference speakers that linked their connections to the registration page (<https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/content/males-and-violence-engaging-men-and-boys-survivors-advocates-and-change-agents>). Through those posts, we gained additional national vendors, conference attendees, and interest from nationally recognized speakers. Richmond County Victim Witness Program is a DCJS VOCA sub-grantee that has made significant efforts in community outreach and has received impressive recognition from United States Congressman Robert Wittman. Richmond County Victim Witness along with neighboring Victim Witness programs including Westmoreland County, Lancaster County, and Northumberland County received a proclamation on April 6, 2018 in recognition of National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) and their efforts and dedication to serving crime victims in the Northern Neck area of Virginia. Many organizations, including Richmond County Social Services, the Haven Domestic and Sexual Violence Agency, the Richmond County Commonwealth's Attorney, Warsaw Town Police Department, Virginia State Police, and Richmond County Sheriff's Office, attended the ceremony to show support for the Northern Neck Victim Witness Programs. In addition, the NCVRW ceremony was featured in an article in the local newspaper.

Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.

DCJS participates in a statewide team initiative for the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) in Virginia. The statewide team consists of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, and DCJS. The Virginia Lethality Assessment Program utilizes the Maryland model and is an innovative strategy aimed at reducing homicides and serious injuries in intimate partner incidents. The Virginia LAP presently has 41 law enforcement agencies (LEA) and 21 domestic violence agencies (DVA) actively participating in the program. In order to implement LAP, a law enforcement agency and a domestic violence agency form a partnership in their locality, complete an application, and submit it to the statewide team. Once the application process is complete, the statewide team conducts a conference call to discuss the required train-the-trainer session, agency implementation, and data collection and statistical reporting. The LAP training brings together the LEA and DVA for a two-day train-the-trainer session. Law enforcement officers receive 10 hours of Partial In-Service Credit hours for participating in the training, and DCJS facilitates the required paperwork. From October 1, 2017-September 30, 2018, the statewide team trained 5 localities including Pulaski County, Prince William County, Bedford, Essex, and Sussex. Additionally, DCJS leads the data collection initiative in order to measure the effectiveness of LAP in the state of Virginia. DCJS collects data on a bi-annual basis (January and July) and creates both a bi-annual and annual LAP report. DCJS has created a link on our website to assist localities with collecting the required data, <https://www.dcsj.virginia.gov/sites/dcsj.virginia.gov/files/publications/victims/2017-lethality-assessment-programs-lap-data-analysis.pdf>. The goal of the Virginia Lethality Assessment Program is to improve coordination between LEAs and DVAs, reduce intimate partner violence, increase officer safety, and connect victims of intimate partner violence to valuable resources in the community. In addition, the Virginia Crisis Response Team was requested to be available in August 2018, the one year anniversary of the Unite the Right Rally in Charlottesville. A large turnout of protesters were expected and the crisis response team was on standby in the event of another critical incident. Thankfully, a response was unnecessary and no violence occurred.

Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.

~~In accordance with mandates within the Code of Virginia, DCJS has established a consistent and systematic process for DCJS staff and Virginia Crisis Response Team (VCRT) members to respond to requests for assistance from public schools, state institutions of higher education, the Board of Health, regional emergency medical services councils, the Virginia Department of Emergency Management or local emergency management officials in the event of an emergency as defined in their emergency response plan when there are victims as defined in § 19.2-11.01. For example, DCJS should be contacted when a mass casualty criminal victimization occurs that potentially overwhelms local victim assistance resources. The VCRT is a team composed of volunteers trained to provide trauma mitigation and education in the aftermath of a critical incident. The team members are called upon to provide assistance to those affected in both large and smaller-scale incidents. Some services the team can provide are companionship at a Family Assistance Center, Group Crisis Interventions (GCIs), victim advocacy, one-on-one crisis intervention, and assistance filling for compensation for crime related expenses through the Criminal Inquires Compensation Fund. On August 16, 2017, DCJS activated a crisis response team to assist the Charlottesville Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) after the deadly protests that occurred on August 12th. Four local victim-witness directors that are trained crisis responders were identified and assisted DCJS in providing support and assistance to the Charlottesville VWAP. This assistance included contacting victims to provide crisis intervention, assist them in completing victim compensation forms, and providing information and referrals. One of the crisis responders will remain with the program through Friday to help assist, as needed. On September 9th, a crisis team was sent to Charlottesville to conduct a Group Crisis Intervention (GCI) session with victims at the crash site and their family members at the request of the Charlottesville Victim-Witness program. DCJS Crisis Response Coordinator, Julia Fuller-Wilson and three Responders met the VWAP Director at the Carver Recreation Center at 11:00am. All Responders received a GCI refresher about the roles and protocol of conducting a GCI. At 12:15pm, GCIS were conducted with ten participants. After the session, the local VWAP provided information about community resources and funds that have been collected to provide practical assistance to the victims. VW staff and participants expressed their gratitude for the GCI and several stated that the GCI had helped them and related that additional support may be requested in the future. Additional examples of subrecipients developing collaborative partnerships include the expanded use of child abuse multi-disciplinary teams. These projects involve collaboration between Victim-Witness programs, community services boards, schools, courts, counselors, the local departments of social services, medical providers, law enforcement, mental health providers, and other community agencies to coordinate and participate in multi-disciplinary team meetings (MDTs) ensuring that the needs of the families, children, and communities are met. A variety of cases are staffed during the MDTs to include sexual abuse cases, severe physical abuse cases, and cases that are open to the court systems and/or law enforcement. The overall goal of the MDTs is to build and maintain rapport within the community to ensure a continuum of services for victims of crime and their families. MDTs offer the opportunity for subrecipients to assist in ensuring a continuum of services and help victims of crime increase the likelihood of positive outcomes. In addition, community partners have the opportunity to share their experiences, barriers, and successes during the MDT meetings.~~

Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.

~~The availability of additional VOCA funding is assisting victims in receiving assistance through funded projects during the reporting period. For example, in state fiscal year 2017-18 applicants seeking VOCA funds to support services for victims of domestic and sexual violence were free to design services to meet community defined needs, within projected maximum award levels. In FY 2017, more than 57,000 individuals received services from 58 grant-funded SADV projects. For FY 2018, DCJS awarded more than \$21 million to support one statewide program and 57 local domestic violence and sexual assault programs. These grant-funded projects provide a variety of core direct services to victims of domestic and sexual violence. These core services include: crisis intervention; follow-up peer counseling; emergency assistance (e.g., shelter, financial assistance); assistance with crime victim compensation claims; information and referrals to other needed services; personal advocacy (e.g., accompaniment to hospital emergency rooms and court); and criminal justice support and advocacy. Many programs also offer services such as support groups and therapy. Services are provided at no cost to victims, and most programs offer additional specific services for underserved and minority communities. Overall, VOCA funds and matching funds are supporting an additional 245 new positions in projects across the Commonwealth. While victim assistance services are increasing significantly, data also indicate that some needs are only partially met. For example, even with the increased funding, subrecipients reported issues including the following: • Waiting lists for services • Clients' lack of transportation to services • Staff turnover • The need for prolonged services to ensure clients on waiting lists are served • More long term mental health and psychiatric services are needed • More case management services needed • Need for more civil attorneys; civil legal aid • Housing-related needs (emergency, transitional, rapid re-housing)~~

Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.

The availability of continued additional VOCA funding is assisting victims in receiving assistance through funded projects during the reporting period. For example, in state fiscal year 2018-19, applicants seeking VOCA funds to support services for victims of domestic and sexual violence were free to design services to meet community defined needs, within projected maximum award levels. For FY 2018, DCJS awarded more than \$21 million to support 57 domestic violence and sexual assault programs. These grant-funded projects provide a variety of core direct services to victims of domestic and sexual violence. These core services include: crisis intervention, follow-up peer counseling, emergency assistance (e.g., shelter, financial assistance), assistance with crime victim compensation claims, information and referrals to other needed services, personal advocacy (e.g., accompaniment to hospital emergency rooms and court), and criminal justice support and advocacy. Many programs also offer services such as support groups and therapy. Services are provided at no cost to victims, and most programs offer additional specific services for underserved and minority communities. Overall, VOCA funds and matching funds are supporting an additional 245 new positions in projects across the Commonwealth. While victim assistance services are increasing significantly, data also indicate that some needs are only partially met. For example, even with the increased funding, subrecipients reported issues including the following: • The need for long-term services • More long term mental health and psychiatric services are needed • Additional case management services needed • Need for additional civil attorneys; civil legal aid • Housing-related needs (emergency, transitional, rapid re-housing) • Waiting lists for services • Clients' lack of transportation to services • Staff turnover

Please describe ways that your agency promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims during the reporting period.

DCJS partnered with the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council (CASC), Family and Children's Trust (FACT), Virginia Victim Assistance Network (VVAN), and the Virginia Victims Fund (VVF) to host the Intersections of Violence: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Child Abuse Conference. It was held in June 2018 in Portsmouth, Virginia. The conference featured national and international speakers and 36 workshops throughout the 3-day event. Some of the topics included: The Role of the Victim Advocate: A Judicial Perspective; Barriers and Best Practices for Responding to Immigrant Victims; Threat Assessment for Sexual and Domestic Violence Cases; Standing at the Crossroads: The Intersection of Sexual Violence and Advocacy for Victims with Disabilities; Trauma, Addiction, and Victimization - The Unspoken Cycles; Stand Alone SANE Programs and SART Protocols; Victim Services and Police Partnerships: Making Collaborations that Benefit Victims Most; and Crisis Intervention: Practical Application and Trauma Informed Care for Direct Service Providers, among many others. There were over 350 attendees and the conference was overwhelmingly rated as excellent or above average via evaluations. As a local example, the Hampton Victim Witness Program created a Rapid Engagement of Support in the Event of Trauma (R.E.S.E.T.) Team. It was the brainchild of their Director, Karla Reaves. The Hampton R.E.S.E.T. Team is comprised of citizen volunteers and staff from the Victim Services Unit, Hampton Police Department, and the Office of Youth and Young Adult Opportunities. Victim Services directly assembles R.E.S.E.T. materials, trains volunteers and serves as a contact point prior to activations. Between its inception in October 2017 and September 2018, the team responded to 13 serious incidents within the city. R.E.S.E.T. is not a fact-finding effort; rather, it's mission is to let community members know the city cares. To accomplish this the team targets communities in the wake of a traumatic event such as a homicide, usually responding within 24 to 48 hours after an incident. R.E.S.E.T. provides direct community engagement and distributes materials containing information about resources available in the community.

Please describe ways that your agency promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims during the reporting period.

~~In addition to promoting coordination of public and private efforts to help crime victims through staff work on the Advisory Committee on Sexual and Domestic Violence, DCJS also supports the work of the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Program Professional Standards Committee. This multidisciplinary committee is charged with establishing voluntary accreditation standards and procedures by which local sexual and domestic violence programs can be systematically measured and evaluated with a peer-reviewed process. The multidisciplinary membership of the committee and the peer review process are designed, in part, to promote and ensure appropriate coordination of public and private efforts to serve victims within communities. Additionally, all VOCA-funded subgrantees are required to, as a condition of funding, establish collaborative partnerships with, as appropriate, community services boards, schools, courts, counselors, local departments of social services, medical providers, law enforcement, mental health providers, prosecutors, and other allied professionals. For example, Child Advocacy Centers receiving VOCA funds utilize a model that requires a multidisciplinary response to child abuse through the public/private coordination of services from the time of the report through investigation, court proceedings and treatment. These formal agreements between two or more parties establish official partnerships. A description of the partnering agency, background information on the partnership, the specifics of the agreement, services to be provided, and a confirmation of each party's commitment to the partnership are included in the memorandum. For example: a. Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley, Inc. has MOUs with five local departments of social services including Radford City, Montgomery County, Giles County, Floyd County, and Pulaski County for the purposes of reducing child abuse and neglect in their communities. b. Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA) has 29 cooperative agreements including Albemarle County Department of Social Services, Commonwealth Attorney and the Victim Witness Program. c. Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters CAC has MOUs with the U.S. Army/Air Force, City of Chesapeake, U.S. Coast Guard, City of Hampton, U.S. Navy, and the Cities of Newport News, Norfolk and Virginia Beach. d. Child Advocacy Centers receiving VOCA funds utilize a model that requires a multi-disciplinary response to child abuse through the public/private coordination of services from the time of the report through investigation, court proceedings and treatment. The area MDTs work collaboratively to ensure that victims' cases are managed well and victims receive the appropriate services. The CACs sponsor trainings and team building activities on a regular basis to ensure a coordinated working relationship. The City of Alexandria CAC provides opportunities for the MDT members to get together informally for stress reducing exercises. They also host a yearly MDT Appreciation Luncheon. Foothills CAC organized and hosted a 90-minute workshop entitled "Multidisciplinary Team Medical Best Practices for Child Abuse Cases" in May 2017 which encouraged MDT members to make medical evaluation referrals and was attended by 31 professionals from Charlottesville, Albemarle and surrounding localities. The workshop was a collaboration between Foothills and the UVA Health System Forensic Department. Greater Richmond SCAN launched a year-long Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics (NMT) Training based on a developmentally informed approach to working with at-risk children. The training was developed for therapists and MDT mental health partners.~~

Please describe any notable activities at the grantee level during the reporting period that improved delivery of victim services.

The increase in Virginia's VOCA assistance award has supported improvements in delivery of victim services through expansion of existing projects and establishment of new initiatives addressing unserved or underserved populations. Specifically, the Criminal Justice Services Board (DCJS's governing body) awarded over \$34 million to maintain and expand core victim services through VOCA-funded projects including victim/witness programs, domestic violence shelters, sexual assault crisis centers, and child abuse programs. VOCA funding was also utilized to expand 30 Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund projects in FY18. Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) in Virginia have increased collaborative efforts with VOCA funded sexual assault crisis centers and victim witness assistance programs advocates. The core membership of a SART includes law enforcement, medical providers, and community-based victim advocates. Additional essential members include prosecutors, systems-based victim advocates, and other allied professionals. The fundamental goal of a SART is to develop, expect, and obtain a consistent and trauma-informed response to a victim of sexual assault, regardless of the time of day or who is responding. In other words, a victim who reports a sexual assault to a victim advocate at noon, and a victim who reports a sexual assault to a hospital emergency department at midnight, should have similar experiences, assistance, and support. A SART strives to create a comprehensive response to a victim of sexual assault everywhere a victim might report the assault. In Virginia, sexual assault teams are mandated in the Code of Virginia. Many localities exceed the minimum requirement of one SART meeting a year, and victims of sexual assault are benefiting from specialized partnerships aimed toward improving responses. Victim/Witness Programs: The number of grant funded Victim/Witness Programs increased from 112 to 113. An existing program also expanded to an underserved area of the state. The addition of a program and the expansion led to more than \$18 million devoted to assisting victims through local, regional, and statewide Victim/Witness Program grants. The number of full-time equivalent positions supported with VOCA funds in Victim/Witness Programs increased from 96 in FY16 to 292 in FY17-18. It is anticipated that the expansions will increase the staffing level to 300 for FY2019. Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Response Programs: The number of Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Response programs that are VOCA funded remains at 57 projects. The total amount awarded to these projects during the reporting period was \$21,570,423. Funds support approximately 380 full-time equivalent positions in these programs. Child Abuse Projects: VOCA funds continue to be allocated to support Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs, totaling \$1.5 million. VOCA also provides approximately \$3.3 million to support child abuse treatment projects and Child Advocacy Centers through a grant to the Virginia Department of Social Services. New Initiatives Projects: VOCA funds continue to serve and support New Initiatives (NI) through a competitive grant program. The Criminal Justice Services Board approved award expansions for 9 months to allow current programs more time to demonstrate effectiveness, and improve their chances of receiving continuation funding after 6/30/19. This aids Virginia for several reasons: • Extended current grant awards until Virginia's larger federal fiscal year 2018 VOCA award is available will enable DCJS to support expansion of high performing current projects and initiate new high quality projects meeting community needs. • Delayed issuance of VOCA NI Grant Guidelines until early 2019 will improve our grant solicitation and need identification processes by providing time to gather stakeholder input, and will allow applicants more time to design quality projects. • Additional time to evaluate and design the grant application process may enable us to address stakeholder interest in further streamlining the process, resulting in reduced administrative burden for applicants. Examples of the types of projects/services implemented include development or enhancement of services and resources for: • Victims with disabilities • Non-English speaking victims • Victims of trafficking • Immigrant victims • Victims within LGBTQ communities • Emergency legal services for victims • Forensic interviewing/nursing programs The number of crime victims served by VOCA supported projects increased from 61,000 in FY17 to more than 134,072 in FY18. Multiple direct service delivery contacts increased from 384,657 in FY17 to 3,842,628 in FY18. Applicants served 134,072 victims in state fiscal year 2018, and the number of victims served annually is expected to continue to increase as these expanded projects become more established and fully operational.

Please describe any notable activities at the grantee level during the reporting period that improved delivery of victim services.

The increase in Virginia's VOCA assistance award has supported improvements in delivery of victim services through expansion of existing projects and establishment of new initiatives addressing unserved or underserved populations. Specifically, the Criminal Justice Services Board awarded over \$34 million to maintain and expand core victim services through VOCA-funded projects including victim/witness programs, domestic violence shelters, sexual assault crisis centers, and child abuse programs. Victim/Witness Programs The number of grant-funded Victim/Witness Programs is increasing from 109 to 112 in FY17. Total award FY17: more than \$17 million. The number of full-time equivalent positions supported with VOCA funds in Victim/Witness Programs is increasing from 96 in FY16 to 292 in FY17-18. The number of crime victims served by VOCA-supported projects increased from 20,488 victims in FY15 to more than 61,000 in FY17. Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Response Programs The number of Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Response programs increased from 35 to 58. Total award FY17 more than \$21 million. The number of full-time equivalent positions supported in these projects is increasing from 122 in FY16 to 367 in FY17. Direct service delivery is increased from 26,580 victims in FY15 to more than 56,000 in FY17. Child Abuse Projects VOCA funds are also allocated to the expand CASA program services. Total allocation \$1.5 million. VOCA also provides \$3.3 million to support child abuse treatment projects and Child Advocacy Centers through a grant to the Department of Social Services. New Initiatives Consistent with Listening Session input, VOCA funds were also reserved to support New Initiatives through a competitive grant program. On September 15, 2016 the Criminal Justice Services Board approved award of more than \$12.4 million to support 59 VOCA New Initiative projects statewide. Examples of the types of projects/services proposed include development or enhancement of services and resources for: • Victims with disabilities • Non-English speaking victims • Victims of trafficking • Immigrant victims • Victims within LGBTQ communities • Emergency legal services for victims • Forensic interviewing/nursing programs Applicants served 15,385 victims in state fiscal year 2017 and the number of victims served annually is expected to continue to increase as these new projects become established and fully operational.

Please discuss each priority (i.e., child abuse, domestic assault, sexual assault, and underserved) in which VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims during the reporting period

Domestic Violence Client is a 25-year-old female victim of domestic violence. She was connected to our program by her case worker from social services. She began receiving case management services and was brought into our shelter program when things escalated with her abuser. Because strangulation was involved, we transported her to the hospital for a forensic examination. Our court advocate transported her to court, provided support during hearings as well as an explanation of what transpired. During the course of her shelter stay, there were multiple occasions where the client was inconsolable due to the stress of her situation. Staff provided crisis intervention and emotional support as well as communicated her mental health needs to the clinical therapist staff. Staff provided also provided safety planning, transportation to appointments in the community, access to the food pantry, financial education, and rapid rehousing services. Client struggled with substance abuse issues which lead her to having an extensive criminal record. Staff located a local substance abuse treatment program and provided support to ensure that the client completed the program successfully. While staying at the shelter, she was able to find two jobs, save money, and locate an affordable apartment with a landlord who would work with her criminal background. She is now living on her own and working on getting her daughter back in her custody. Under-Served A female inmate of the Albemarle Charlottesville Regional Jail became a client of SARA's Outreach Advocate due to an assault she suffered while riding with an independent facility contracted driver. She was referred to SARA for service after she shared with jail staff that the driver exposed himself to her and attempted to make sexual advances while transporting her during work release. She was devastated by what happened to her, especially considering that she has suffered sexual trauma and domestic violence in her past. The Outreach Advocate began sessions with the client in early April. He met with her weekly to support her through this difficult time and to advocate on her behalf during the process while the police department investigated the incident. Despite the daily reminders of the event every time she travels to work, she has continued to progress into a top employee. She has strived to learn more and more about her job and desires to become part of the management team upon her release in February. Within the last few weeks, she has become aware that the police department will pursue charges against the perpetrator and the Commonwealth will seek to prosecute the perpetrator in the upcoming months. The client feels a sense of relief, and also feels like she is important and successfully exercised her rights despite being incarcerated. Child abuse A fifteen-year-old female was referred to the Safe Harbor Child Advocacy Center (CAC) for a forensic interview in February of 2017. She disclosed that her sister's husband (brother-in-law) exposed himself and touched her inappropriately on her breast. The youth told her sister what happened the next day; however, her sister asked her to keep it a secret for fear that her husband would be sent to jail and her son would grow up without his father. The youth did not tell anyone for several months; however, the parents observed that she would not visit the sister's home and became agitated when she heard the brother-in-law's name. The youth eventually disclosed to her guidance counselor at school in January 2017 after the youth cried hysterically and became verbally aggressive towards a male classmate who unintentionally touched her chest while passing in the hallway. During the initial assessment with the therapist, the youth presented with posttraumatic stress symptoms of avoidance (did not want to think about, talk about, or hear anything about her brother-in-law), re-experiencing the event (persistent thoughts about the abuse, re-playing images in her mind), and loss of concentration with marked decrease in her grades. In addition, she was irritable and impatient with her mother, resulting in increased arguments with family members. Since her father had a beard like the brother-in-law, the youth no longer accepted appropriate hugs from her father. She was hyper-vigilant and easily startled. The youth participated in weekly trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy sessions for five months, addressing issues related to shame, guilt, and the symptoms noted above. The youth and her family also engaged in several family sessions to address some of these issues as well. The youth has made significant gains in therapy since the beginning of treatment. As a result, sessions were reduced to once a month to provide on-going support as the legal proceedings continued. The therapist wanted to monitor the youth's reaction to the legal proceedings to ensure she did not require additional support. The youth

Please discuss each priority (i.e., child abuse, domestic assault, sexual assault, and underserved) in which VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims during the reporting period

Please see additional attachment titled "Priority Case Studies FFY18"

Please briefly describe efforts taken to serve Victims of Federal crime during the reporting period.

1. Identity Theft: A victim of identity theft contacted our office due to having problems obtaining a copy of the detailed police report and wanted to know if we could assist him with obtaining it. The advocate spoke with the victim and discovered that he was also a victim of credit card and bank fraud. The advocate explained the criminal justice process, victims' rights, and gave multiple referrals to the following agencies: local victim witness office, Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center. The advocate also explained the Identity Theft Passport and mailed the victim the identity theft guide and Identity Theft Passport application. The advocate contacted the police department on behalf of the victim and the police emailed the report to the victim. The victim was extremely thankful for the assistance. 2. Sexually Violent Predator/Appellate Case: The Appellate Case Advocate has worked closely with victims and witnesses in preparing for the trial in this case, and with notification regarding an appeal the offender is presently pursuing. In early 2018, the advocate reached out to the mother of the victim (who was a minor at the time of the sexual assault) and was provided contact information for him. The mother was informed that the offender was pursuing an appeal on a probation revocation regarding the conviction of a sexual assault on her son and also that the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) was pursuing a sexually violent predator civil commitment on the accused. Time was spent detailing both the appellate and civil commitment processes. Over the spring of 2018, the civil commitment process progressed and the case was set and then later continued until August. In June, on behalf of the Assistant Attorney General handling the sexually violent predator civil commitment process, the advocate remained in contact with the victim, his mother, numerous witnesses and a victim of a new offense about testifying in the upcoming civil commitment trial. She explained their role in the trial and assisted with making travel arrangements that included airline tickets, ground transportation, and a plan for per diem reimbursement. The advocate worked with the witnesses/victims and shared their concerns with the Assistant Attorney General on the case to help them prepare for testifying. Crisis intervention was provided to the main victim as he started to process having to address victimization he experienced 13 years ago. During this time, the offender filed a new appeal regarding his new sentence following his probation revocation. Victims were notified of this event. In August, less than one week before trial, the case was continued. The advocate had to call of all witnesses/victims and worked with them and the OAG finance department to cancel the airline tickets. In the following weeks, she worked with the victim's family, and the father who purchased an airline ticket to attend the trial as support for his son, in obtaining a refund from the airline. The advocate was also instrumental in assisting the OAG finance department with obtaining refunds from the airlines for the state. 3. Human Trafficking: Samaritan House: Samaritan House in Virginia Beach, Virginia received a VOCA New Initiative grant aimed at coordinated efforts to assist human trafficking victims. Samaritan House's Anti-Human Trafficking Department works closely with the Department of Homeland Security, Federal

Bureau of Investigation and seven local law enforcement agencies to ensure proper identification and care for victims of human trafficking. Furthermore, with the establishment of the Coordinated Crisis Response hotline, access to a wide range of services in the Hampton Roads region has never been easier. The Coordinated Crisis Response team has made client screening and assessment of victims of human trafficking significantly less traumatizing. It is a more streamlined method of contacting a service provider in the area of which a victim is located. Samaritan House's Anti-Human Trafficking team has been able to provide high quality services to victims of human trafficking across Hampton Roads. The team has worked to complete a program evaluation to ensure programming is not only evidence-based but most importantly, survivor led. All teams at the Samaritan House, to include the Housing Department, Intake Department and Development Department, have been working closely to evaluate the effectiveness of initial intakes, services provided, case management models, outreach and education. With this team based approach, Samaritan House has been able to apply lessons learned across the board to create an environment where victims of violence have the opportunity to heal, grow, and break the cycle of violence for future generations.

Please briefly describe efforts taken to serve Victims of Federal crime during the reporting period.

~~Some programs are more likely to serve federal crime victims than others, given their location (e.g., a program located in a community with a military installation and presence). When programs do indicate that services were provided to federal crime victims, they also indicate that they coordinated with the federal victim-witness advocates to ensure that the victims received needed services. Programs also report that human trafficking cases often involve federal agencies and prosecution under federal law. Specifically, programs report serving victims of sex trafficking, labor trafficking, and child pornography, where federal prosecution is possible. For example The VOCA therapist at the Rappahannock Area Community Services Board briefly worked with one client and his family who were the victims of a federal offense (child pornography). The forensic interview was coordinated by Homeland Security and conducted at Safe Harbor CAC. The VOCA therapist offered the client and his family support at the CAC and continued with clinical services at the CSB after the forensic interview. Virginia's New Initiative Victim Assistance Grant Program also seeks to fund projects addressing unserved and under-served populations, including victims of federal crime, and especially focusing on victims of human trafficking.~~

Please identify any emerging issues or notable trends affecting crime victim services in your state during the reporting period.

~~Child abuse projects report that the most notable trends over the past year have been an increase in serving child abuse victims under the age of 10, lack of transportation for clients, and considerable waiting lists for services at times. One subrecipient reported a lack of case management services to assist with financial issues and transportation. Child sex trafficking continues to be an emerging issue. CACs report an increase in sexually reactive children and child-on-child sexualized behavior. Lack of housing and access to affordable health care, particularly mental health care, continue to be a trend across the state. Even the most nominal of fees for outpatient care are still prohibitive for some who need these services. Subgrantees continue to serve a wider range of ethnicities. Consequently, obtaining access to language services and communicating on an acceptable level with clients can be challenging as is helping these clients find suitable/affordable housing, jobs with livable wages, and the courage to navigate the court system.~~

Please identify any emerging issues or notable trends affecting crime victim services in your state during the reporting period.

Please see additional attachment titled "Emerging Issues/Notable Trends FFY18"

Please briefly outline any staffing retention issues that your victim assistance program has and why these issues may occur during the reporting period.

Subgrantees have historically reported that not having funding adequate to provide reasonable and equitable salaries and benefits for employees has contributed to staff retention and recruitment issues. The increased level of VOCA funding available has afforded applicant agencies with opportunities to increase compensation and benefit levels in order to address recruitment and retention issues. And many programs have, in fact, used increased VOCA awards for this purpose. However, some programs continue to report staff turnover. Additionally, VOCA is not the only source of funding supporting many projects and challenges remain in delivering equitable pay to all agency staff across all funding sources. Additionally, several programs have struggled to identify sufficient matching funds and have sought full or partial match waivers. A few projects have declined awarded funding due to insufficient match and it is unknown how many potential applicants declined to pursue funding due to match requirements.

Please explain your state process to publicize its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime during the reporting period.

DCJS posts all grant opportunities on a dedicated agency webpage, and sends information to partner agencies, membership organizations, and others who have signed up to receive agency notices. Current grant recipients also receive notices of applicable funding announcements. DCJS also conducts in-person, webinar, and teleconference trainings related to grant application development. DCJS also works with appropriate professional membership organizations to ensure that interested professional groups and the public are informed of the availability of victim assistance funding. For example, DCJS and the Virginia Department of Social Services work with statewide organizations including the Virginia Victim Assistance Network, the Child Advocacy Centers of Virginia (CACVA), and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance to promote programs and victim assistance funding opportunities.

Please explain your state process to publicize its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime during the reporting period.

~~DCJS posts all grant opportunities on a dedicated agency webpage. All internet users can also sign up to receive agency notices, whenever funding opportunities are posted. Current grant recipients also receive notices of applicable funding announcements. DCJS also conducts in-person, on-line, and teleconference trainings related to grant application development. DCJS also works with appropriate professional membership organizations to ensure that interested professional groups and the public are informed of the availability of victim assistance funding. For example, DCJS and the Virginia Department of Social Services work with statewide organizations including the Virginia Network for Victim Assistance, the Child Advocacy Centers of Virginia (CACVA), and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance to promote programs and victim assistance funding opportunities.~~

Please explain how your state is able to direct funding to new/underserved populations during the reporting period.

One of the ways in which Virginia is directing funding to new/underserved populations is through the expansions of the New Initiative Victim Assistance Grant Program, Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund, and the Victim/Witness Grant Program. Stakeholder input and research revealed that many crime victims in Virginia may not receive services and support that adequately meet their needs after victimization. Meeting victims' needs is far more difficult when their access to services is complicated by factors such as race, ethnicity, geographic isolation, language barriers, cultural differences, disability, lack of knowledge of the criminal justice system and their rights, and/or lack of appropriate social support. There is no single way to meet the needs of all underserved populations because of the uniqueness of each group. However, programs can improve their response to these crime victims by looking carefully at specific populations, better understanding needs, and designing appropriate programs and services. The primary purpose of the New Initiative grant program is to increase access to culturally appropriate direct victim services for unserved/underserved victims of crime. This can be accomplished by creating new programs or enhancing existing programs to commit staff time to specifically address the needs of the identified unserved/underserved victim population, hiring staff that reflects that population, training all staff on the cultural norms of the population, and increasing outreach efforts. Populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services can include underserved racial and ethnic populations; populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity; and populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alien status, or age). For the purposes of the New Initiative grant program, unserved/underserved populations were defined as any victim population that lacks adequate access to victim services in a service area. These projects seek to serve victims who identify as: • Culturally/Ethnically Specific Community • Seniors • Geographically Isolated • Immigrants • LGBTQ Community(ies) • Teens/Youth • Individuals with disabilities Expanded funding to 30 Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund projects assist in protecting and providing necessary services to victims of and children affected by sexual violence, domestic violence, stalking, and family abuse. VOCA funding also allowed expanded services to an underserved region of Virginia through the Victim/Witness Grant Program. During this reporting period, VOCA funds also continued to expand services provided through Child Advocacy Centers (CACs). This funding is enabling local CAC programs to expand their services to new localities, as well as underserved populations such as child trafficking and non-English speaking abuse victims. VOCA funds have been used to support the implementation of Virginia's Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Programs. CASA programs recruit, screen and train citizen volunteers to become advocates for child abuse

and neglect victims. CASA volunteers are appointed to cases by juvenile court judges. VOCA funds are used to support direct service activities primarily through funding volunteer coordinators. Volunteer coordinators directly supervise CASA volunteers who ensure child victims best interests are met during the court process. The goal of CASA advocacy is to make certain every child has a safe, permanent home.

Please explain how your state is able to direct funding to new/underserved populations during the reporting period.

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Please explain how your program is able to respond to gaps in services during the reporting period.

~~All VOCA funded projects are expected to assess and appropriately respond to local gaps in service through the delivery of services consistent with VOCA requirements. For example, Child Advocacy Center programs utilize a multidisciplinary team (MDT) approach to child abuse and neglect. Because these MDTs have written protocols and meet regularly, service gaps can be more quickly identified and possible solutions can be mutually developed. Other grant programs including the Sexual and Domestic Violence Grant Program and the Victim/Witness Grant Program span the entire Commonwealth, including underserved rural areas etc. The New initiative Grant Program also was specifically designed to respond to gaps in service. For example, each applicant agency was required to: a. Identify the specific problem(s), target populations, and geographic areas that the proposed project will address. b. Describe existing services and identify gaps and/or barriers in services. Include current statistics and relevant facts to substantiate the need for and selection of the proposed project. Demonstrate that the proposed solution or project is evidence-based and trauma-informed. c. Identify the demand and need for proposed crime victim services for the population specified and demonstrate how the proposed services will solve the problem as stated in section a). A total of 59 New Initiative Projects were funded during this reporting period. These projects reported serving 15,385 victims during the state fiscal year.~~

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Please list and explain any outcome measure(s) that are reported to the governor, legislature, or other state entity during the reporting period.

~~All Virginia state government agencies develop and implement strategic plans for their agency and for relevant programs and service areas. Agencies also identify performance measures to track their performance on achieving their strategic plan objectives. As part of a commitment to transparency in government details on these plans and measures are posted to the web so that citizens can learn what objectives each state agency has set and see how agencies are measuring progress against those objectives. Results are reported to the Department of Planning and Budget, the Council on Virginia's Future and the Governor. DCJS measures related to victim assistance programs include assessment of program monitoring activities and assessment of grant administration cost effectiveness.~~

Please list and explain any outcome measure(s) that are reported to the governor, legislature, or other state entity during the reporting period.

All Virginia state government agencies develop and implement strategic plans for their agency and for relevant programs and service areas. Agencies also identify performance measures to track their performance on achieving their strategic plan objectives. DCJS measures include: • Percentage of criminal justice practitioners and professionals that rated the value of the agency delivered training and education as satisfactory or above. • Number of participants trained. • Percentage of sub-grant recipients that received a site visit per year. • Number of desk reviews conducted per year. DCJS also drafts a report on Victim/Witness Assistance Programs, to include their services and funding. This report is provided annually to the Virginia General Assembly. DCJS also reports information periodically to the Department of Planning and Budget, the Council on Virginia's Future, and the Governor.