

VA Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2018 to Sept 30, 2019]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054
Federal Award Amount	\$56,993,066.00	\$47,315,341.00	\$85,366,389.00	\$57,815,818.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$55,104,933.00	\$43,858,047.00	\$46,874,242.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	404	371	161	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$1,888,133.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$0.00	\$3,457,294.00	\$38,492,147.00	\$57,815,818.00

Subgrantee Organization Type				
<small>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.</small>				
Type of Organization	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054
Government Agencies Only	231	226	32	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	125	123	14	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	12	12	1	0
Prosecutor	79	78	2	0
Other	15	13	15	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	172	145	128	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	52	44	42	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	4	1	2	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	26	20	24	0
Faith-based Organization	1	1	1	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	57	48	37	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	4	2	0	0

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Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	11	14	9	0
Multiservice agency	14	11	8	0
Other	3	4	5	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
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	0	1	0
Campus-based victims services	1	0	1	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	404	371	161	0

*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				
	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054

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A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	387	357	153	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	20	11	1	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	10	3	8	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	0	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds

A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique

	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	273	320	123	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	283	346	142	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	260	316	118	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	201	275	83	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	265	340	136	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	303	358	156	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements

Priority Area	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$11,279,377.00	\$8,833,792.00	\$12,664,069.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	20.00 %	19.00 %	15.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$17,192,796.00	\$13,588,401.00	\$17,196,858.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	30.00 %	29.00 %	20.00 %	
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$14,110,958.00	\$11,385,922.00	\$9,673,505.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	25.00 %	24.00 %	11.00 %	
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$8,246,040.00	\$5,419,768.00	\$4,828,050.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	14.00 %	11.00 %	6.00 %	

Budget and Staffing

Staffing Information	2016-VA-GX-0039	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054
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Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	1969.45	2035	1599	
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1597165.09	2083159	1782403	
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	9058.3	4111.3	12115	
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	300073	271054	309953	

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)	1	6969	9052	7946	8216	8045
Adult Sexual Assault	409	4791	5492	4957	3766	4751
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	411	1322	1574	1706	1143	1436
Arson	254	79	58	66	88	72
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	340	2338	4092	2989	2587	3001
Burglary	256	751	838	765	681	758
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	480	5143	5495	5701	4866	5301
Child Pornography	352	251	255	226	133	216
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	511	5062	5533	5625	4942	5290
Domestic and/or Family Violence	8	21611	25009	23400	20578	22649
DUI/DWI Incidents	1	195	273	255	232	238
Elder Abuse or Neglect	347	131	197	181	139	162
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	285	99	20	37	21	44
Human Trafficking: Labor	302	38	41	44	67	47
Human Trafficking: Sex	1	296	272	293	150	252
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	269	729	1160	781	807	869

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Kidnapping (non-custodial)	281	265	259	283	281	272
Kidnapping (custodial)	288	62	97	59	76	73
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	257	24	58	177	48	76
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	250	505	552	480	582	529
Robbery	257	1933	2472	1919	2216	2135
Stalking/Harassment	409	2059	3685	2391	2270	2601
Survivors of Homicide Victims	299	722	1105	852	860	884
Teen Dating Victimization	408	286	561	204	189	310
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	240	72	48	74	11	51
Other	235	4420	6383	6379	4151	5333

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	126	125	108	141	469
Homeless	2505	1946	2247	1178	7783
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	2109	2106	1959	1633	5417
LGBTQ	471	490	499	395	1431
Veterans	216	315	180	167	743
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	2170	2195	1979	1513	7176
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	2127	2163	2016	1713	6009
Other	3151	3665	3700	3472	12213

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	1791708	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	1664887	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	134973	7.53 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	25422	1.42 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	18244	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	254	0.19 %

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Asian	1795	1.33 %
Black or African American	34876	25.84 %
Hispanic or Latino	13170	9.76 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	238	0.18 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	65673	48.66 %
Some Other Race	1387	1.03 %
Multiple Races	2379	1.76 %
Not Reported	6787	5.03 %
Not Tracked	8414	6.23 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	134973	
Gender Identity		
Male	38503	28.53 %
Female	85365	63.25 %
Other	106	0.08 %
Not Reported	3999	2.96 %
Not Tracked	7000	5.19 %
Gender Total	134973	
Age		
Age 0- 12	17035	12.62 %
Age 13- 17	17077	12.65 %
Age 18- 24	15618	11.57 %
Age 25- 59	55213	40.91 %
Age 60 and Older	8880	6.58 %
Not Reported	6458	4.78 %
Not Tracked	14694	10.89 %
Age Total	134975	

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	292	1784249	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	1730075
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	1873959
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	37774

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	1952675
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	302	89517	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	4742
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	3960
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	15607
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	553100
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	4217
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	3362
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	16010
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	12623
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	22201
			B10. Interpreter services	14616
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	273	123145	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	175287
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	74326
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	11555
			C4. Individual counseling	201455
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	23568
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	23071
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	14055
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	162	15519	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	19200
			D2. Transitional housing	4755

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	17550
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	299	101201	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	148175
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	8401
			E3. Assistance with restitution	31828
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	36202
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	17096
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	3897
			E7. Immigration assistance	2766
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	23279
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	4887
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	143592
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	25733			

ANNUAL QUESTIONS

Grantee Annually Reported Questions

Question/Option	Count
Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	1161
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	1161
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	16
Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
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. Additional materials developed are described below. Victims Services Quarterly Newsletter- The Victims Services Quarterly newsletter is disseminated electronically each quarter to Victims Services sub-grantees and state agency partners. The multi-page document provides information on DCJS updates, notices of Victims Services trainings and events, sub-grantee service highlights, insight on best practices and DCJS staffing updates. Crimes Victims Rights Week Infosheet- This document provided community members with state and national data on the prevalence of crime. The document also provided a multitude of national and state resources for victims of crime. The document was disseminated during DCJS Crime Victims Rights Week outreach efforts which were attended by the Office of the Governor, Office of the Attorney General, Virginia Victim Fund, DCJS sub-grantees and the general public. On the Road to Excellence Desk Tool- The Desktool was developed to serve as a supplemental resource for Victims Services sub-grantees following their participation in the Victims Services On the Road to Excellence, one-day training focusing on grant fundamentals for sub-grantees. The resource includes reporting templates, grant cycle guides, grant guideline tables, federal laws and regulations notices, documentation examples, monitoring policies, allowable vs. unallowable costs resources, and financial reporting resources. Domestic Violence Awareness Month Infosheet- This was created to provide data on the prevalence of domestic violence during National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. The Infosheet included statistics highlighting the prevalence of domestic violence in Virginia. It also provided information on promoting victims safety through developing a safety plan, including a document check list, escape route planning, and financial planning. In addition, the document provided the community with contact information for state resources for victims of crime. Quarterly Conversations- This Victims Services webinar is conducted quarterly by the Victims Services Manager to provide sub-grantees with information on DCJS events, Victims Services solicitation notices, staffing changes, monitoring practices, and federal compliance updates. The forum also allows the opportunity for sub-grantees to engage in a Q&A with Victims Services staff. Areas of inquiry typically include reporting due dates, budget modification procedures, interpretation of the VOCA Rule, and insight on upcoming DCJS trainings and events. Victims Services Webpages: <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services> <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services/grants/victim-witness-grant-program-vwgp> <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services/grants/voca> <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services/programs/sexual-domestic-violence-program-professional-standards> The links are developed and managed by DCJS Victims Services Staff. The various links provide public information on DCJS Victims Services practices, events, grant programs, and DCJS contacts. There are also a wealth of resources available for sub-grantees to access including, reporting forms, grant guidelines, policy resource guides, recorded DCJS webinars, PowerPoint presentations, FAQ documents, and federal guidelines, including the VOCA Rule. The public may also access Professional Standards Meeting Minutes, sexual and domestic violence accreditation documents and resources, as well as easily submit questions for assistance to DCJS staff.

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

During the reporting period DCJS used administrative funds to support portions of the costs of 16 training events attended by 1,161 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 below. Human Trafficking for Victim/Witness Professionals: 10/26/18-10/26/18, 28 participants SART Summit: 11/07/18-11/08/18, 51 participants Human Trafficking for Victim/Witness Professionals: 11/07/18-11/07/18, 21 participants Victims of Crime Act School-Based Victim Services Grant - Webinar: 02/21/19-02/21/19, 40 participants Trauma-Informed Leadership - Roanoke: 05/07/19-05/07/19, 30 participants Trauma-Informed Leadership - Richmond: 05/08/19-05/08/19, 52 participants Trauma-Informed Leadership - Hampton: 05/10/19-05/10/19, 32 participants SART Interactive Training: 05/22/19-05/23/19, 58 participants 3rd Annual Intersections of Violence Conference: 07/15/19-07/18/19, 295 participants Victims Services Grant Program - New Grant Recipient Orientation: 07/24/19-07/24/19, 35 participants Victims Services Grant Program - Refresher Webinar for Current VOCA Recipients: 07/25/19-07/25/19, 65 participants When Healing Hurts: Making Systemic Change to Address Vicarious Trauma - Newport News: 08/22/19-08/22/19, 74 participants Performance Management Tools Training Webinar: 09/19/19-09/19/19, 76 participants When Healing Hurts: Making Systemic Change to Address Vicarious Trauma - Roanoke: 09/26/19-09/26/19, 69 participants Envision: Creating Paths of Resiliency for Underserved Domestic Violence Survivors: 10/10/19-10/11/19, 214 participants Navigating Rocky Relationships: 10/22/19-10/22/19, 21 participants

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

During the reporting period DCJS continued efforts to streamline and improve grant administration. Stakeholders and practitioners in the field have expressed administrative challenges with receiving multiple DCJS funded grants, many of which are supported by VOCA. In an effort to respond to this identified burden, DCJS combined multiple VOCA funded grant programs into one grant narrative and one reporting timeline for sub-grantees. The newly created Victim Services Grant Program included a competitive portion and non-competitive support for core domestic and sexual violence services. New grant guidelines and new budget templates were developed to correspond with this new grant program. In 2018, staff developed and pilot tested a new risk assessment tool to assess risk level and to determine the monitoring plan for the year. Based on feedback from this pilot, the risk assessment tool was reworked and finalized in 2019. This enabled grant monitors to use the finalized tool with all new

grantees in State Fiscal Year 2020, beginning July 1, 2019. Also in 2019, a new DCJS Grant Monitoring Policy was developed and approved. This policy has provided consistency and clarity to DCJS grant monitoring activities, including the monitoring of VOCA-funded programs. The Monitoring Policy was also used to aid grant monitors in developing a Monitoring Plan to ensure that all funded agencies receive on-site visits on a timeline consistent with risk level and as described in the Monitoring Plan. The Grants Management Unit has developed and implemented a policy for sub-grantees to apply for and access monthly expense reimbursement rather than quarterly reimbursement. This policy was developed in response to requests from the field and is designed to provide sub-grantees with flexibility in meeting their budgetary needs while ensuring consistency and compliance with federal regulations and financial management best practices.

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

VOCA supported projects received positive media attention in the reporting period. For example, the Fall edition of the Virginia Capital Connection Quarterly Magazine featured two articles highlighting VOCA-funded activities. The first was a collaborative effort between DCJS and a VOCA grantee, the Virginia Victim Assistance Network, that gives an overview of sexual violence and the resources available to victims in Virginia. The second article featured a newly funded VOCA project, spearheaded by the Virginia Hospital and Healthcare Association, implementing a hospital-based violence intervention project in seven hospital systems across the Commonwealth. These articles can be found respectively on pages 22 and 25 of the Fall 2019 Virginia Capital Connection and can be accessed online here: http://www.vccqm.org/qm_fall_2019 Another example of media attention received by VOCA funded projects is the coverage of human trafficking efforts conducted by The Samaritan House in Virginia Beach. The Samaritan House devotes considerable resources to addressing human trafficking and participates in the Hampton Roads Human Trafficking Task Force. They have made significant efforts in improving public awareness regarding human trafficking and coordinating to provide services to survivors. On December 10, 2018, the Virginia Beach Human Rights Commission (VBHRC) hosted a public forum called Human Trafficking: Hidden in Plain Sight. The forum's focus was to explain the impact of human trafficking on Hampton Roads and how the community can advocate and work to end it. This was covered in local news. In addition, the Task Force was mentioned on January 11, 2019 for National Human Trafficking Awareness Day: <https://wtkr.com/2019/01/11/january-11th-is-national-human-trafficking-awareness-day/>. A subsequent February 12, 2019 article linked below, truly demonstrates the hard work, dedication, and collaboration of Samaritan House and the Hampton Roads Human Trafficking Task Force: <https://www.wavy.com/news/2-years-in-hampton-roads-human-trafficking-task-force-isnt-slowing-down/>.

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

DCJS continues to participate in the statewide team initiative for the Virginia Lethality Assessment Program (LAP). The statewide team consists of the Office of the Attorney General, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, and DCJS. The 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 44 law enforcement agencies (LEA) and 25 domestic violence agencies (DVA) actively participating in the program. During this reporting period, three new LAP programs received training from the statewide team. Additionally, there is an annual LAP Coordinator's Meeting that brings the statewide team and the program coordinators together for a full day meeting. It includes training for the programs, an opportunity to hear about successes, and a discussion time regarding any challenges. DCJS collects data from LAP programs on a bi-annual basis and produces a biannual and annual report showing the progress of the program in the state. An example of an excellent LAP program is the City of Richmond Police Department, which has maintained the Lethality Assessment Program since 2015 and has 710 officers trained on how to initiate the LAP protocol. The program has helped build connections and improve relationships between numerous agencies. They developed a coordinating committee that meets regularly to discuss LAP related issues. The LAP coordinating committee consists of a Detective and Sergeant from the City of Richmond Police Department, the Victim Witness Program, the City of Richmond's Commonwealth's Attorney's Office, and the local DV/SV agency. In addition, the LAP Coordinator/Detective implemented a strangulation sheet for officers to use when responding to a strangulation incident. There is also coordination with the Victim Witness program and the Virginia Victims Fund in order to assist with the victim's medical expenses. In the coming year, the LAP Coordinator plans to provide more detailed refresher trainings for the officers at their roll call meetings. RPD has 32 daily roll call meetings covering the city. Additionally, the LAP Coordinator has partnered with Project Empower, a hospital-based program designed to assist victims of IPV. The Virginia Crisis Response Team responded to the City of Virginia Beach in the aftermath of the mass casualty event that occurred on May 31, 2019. DCJS staff provided immediate crisis response, service coordination, facilitated Group Crisis Intervention and provided individual support to victims and their families. Further, DCJS staff is partnering with OVC consultants to draft and submit an Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program (AEAP) grant application. These funds will enable DCJS to support the City of Virginia Beach as it continues to heal and recover. The Peninsula Elder Abuse Forensic Center (PEAFC) represents a regional collaboration with Riverside Health System and the cities of Newport News, Hampton, Poquoson, Williamsburg and the counties of York, James City, Gloucester, and Isle of Wight. The community partners included in the Memorandum of Understanding are law enforcement, adult protective services, physicians, neuropsychologists, victim services, community services board, domestic violence and sexual assault providers, forensic nurses, EMS/fire department, Area Agency on Aging, civil attorney, FBI & US Attorney, forensic accountant and financial institutions. Group members assemble monthly at Riverside Regional Medical Center

to problem solve the most complex cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, self-neglect and financial exploitation. The PEAFV has been best described as an enhanced multidisciplinary team that not only reviews some of the most challenging cases but also assumes group responsibility for the execution of the actions steps. The center continues to maintain an interest in each case until the situation has been resolved. The PEAFV leads to victim safety as responses are more timely, duplication of efforts are limited, interventions are well coordinated and relationships between team members are enhanced. The model promotes expedited involvement of experts and legal interventions.

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 continues to be essential to victims receiving assistance in Virginia. Further, it is essential that applicants seeking VOCA funds to support service delivery for victims of crime have the flexibility to design services to meet community-defined needs. DCJS grant solicitations are designed to give programs this flexibility within projected maximum award levels. Grant-funded projects provide a variety of direct services to victims of crime, including: 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. Although VOCA funding is used to support essential service provision, programs continue to report challenges and barriers that can prevent victims from receiving assistance. Housing, transportation, and mental health issues continue to present challenges in providing effective services to victims. Housing and transportation are especially challenging for rural communities. Advocates report that it is common for victims with no other shelter or housing options to return to unsafe living conditions with their abusers. They also report difficulty assisting victims with psychiatric needs, substance abuse issues, and those with complex trauma. In addition, long term services can be difficult to access in the best of circumstances, and grant funded programs report that this is a major unmet need among clients. Programs further report a additional need for civil attorneys and civil legal aid for crime victims. The increase in VOCA funding has provided additional staff support in grant funded programs. However, despite these increases, programs continue to report that staff turnover is a problem, particularly in rural areas and with clinical/counseling positions. In rural areas, this is compounded by challenges with language access. Programs report a need for specifically for services and Trauma Focused Treatment therapists that are able to serve Spanish speaking families. Specifically, both CASA and Child Abuse Treatment programs report challenges with the recruitment of bilingual employees and volunteers.

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.

Several events occurring in the reporting period were the result of DCJS- coordinated public and private efforts. DCJS partnered with the Commonwealth's Attorneys Services Council, Virginia Victim Assistance Network, and the Virginia Victims Fund to host the 3rd Annual Intersections of Violence: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Child Abuse Conference. This three-day conference brought together law enforcement, prosecutors, victim advocates, child advocates, and other allied professionals to highlight promising practices and emerging issues to effectively respond to domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse in our communities. The day-long post-conference training focused on the intersections of trauma, addiction, and mental health. In an effort to better promote the delivery of appropriate services for these victims, partnered with public and private stakeholders to develop and implement, Envision: Creating Paths of Resiliency for Underserved Domestic Violence Survivors. The conference offered allied professionals the opportunity to experience presenters from across the country who provided innovative models and best practices in providing resiliency-based, culturally-responsive service delivery for survivors who are traditionally unserved and underserved. This conference explored innovative service delivery models and best practices to create safe, culturally-responsive spaces for all survivors. Areas of discussion included domestic violence in Latin@ Families, domestic Violence within the Muslim community, intersections of domestic violence, disability, and trauma, as well as help-seeking behaviors of male survivors of intimate partner violence. Attendees included community victim advocates, victim/witness professionals, law enforcement, prosecutors, social workers, family service workers, mental health professionals, and other allied professionals. Another example of the coordination of public and private efforts is an event that was hosted by Portsmouth Victims Witness for the public in recognition of the 2019 Victims Rights Week. The program offered a Basic Self-Defense Class. The event required coordinating with the Portsmouth Commonwealth's Attorney, Victim Witness Director, the Portsmouth Sheriff's Department, the local domestic violence/sexual assault agency, the Up Center, the P.A.R.C Center, and the Deputy City Manager. There were 40 participants ranging from the age of 19-80. Participants came from Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, and Portsmouth. To quote the event organizer, It was liberating to experience the energy as well as the unity amongst the participants both women and men! The overall goal of this Basic Self-Defense Class was to enhance the awareness of surroundings, provide people with the ability to protect themselves, increase self-confidence and improve social skills. They are still receiving phone calls requesting more classes, including a phone call from an individual who is blind. The program hopes to see this event grow in the future.

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 continues to support improvements in the delivery of victim services throughout the Commonwealth. Specifically, the Criminal Justice Services Board (DCJS's governing body) awarded over \$58 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. In total, 1,774,105 crime victims were served by VOCA-supported projects with 2,059,336 instances of direct service delivery contacts and over 2,800 paid staff positions supported by VOCA funding. 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.

Victim/Witness Programs In Virginia, Victim Witness programs are statutorily mandated and ensure that victims of crime are heard at all stages of the criminal justice process. There are currently 110 local Victim/Witness Programs and three statewide projects focused on the delivery of services required under Virginia's Crime Victims Bill of Rights. At least one full-time position is supported in each Victim Witness Program, with many localities supporting multiple positions. In Virginia, 294 full-time equivalent positions are supported with VOCA funds in Victim/Witness Programs and more than \$14 million in grant funds are devoted to assisting victims through local, regional, and statewide Victim/Witness Program grants.

Victims Services Grant Programs The Victims Services Grant Program (VSGP) is a new grant program that was established by DCJS in 2019 as a funding source for various direct service victim assistance programs across the Commonwealth. Stakeholders and practitioners in the field have expressed administrative challenges with receiving multiple DCJS-funded grants, many of which were supported by VOCA. In an effort to respond to this identified burden, VSGP combined the VOCA New Initiatives and Sexual and Domestic Violence Grant Program into one grant narrative and one reporting timeline for sub-grantees. In an effort to support the continuity of services, VSGP funding was divided into categories that were non-competitive and supportive of core services and competitive, giving applicants the flexibility to develop programming best suited to the needs of victims in individual communities. The victim assistance programs that receive VSGP funding provide a variety of direct services to victims of crime including crisis intervention, emergency assistance, assistance with crime victim compensation claims, information and referrals to other needed services, personal advocacy, and criminal justice support and advocacy. In 2019, the new programs included the following: two new Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs; two new legal aid clinics; two new domestic violence county-based programs; a new domestic violence shelter; a program specific to victims of Latino background; and a mental health assistance program.

Approximately \$34.1 million was awarded through the VSGP program, including over \$24 million supporting core services in 57 Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Response programs. VOCA funding was also used to support two pilot projects under the VSGP umbrella. The first of these provides funding and support to the Virginia Hospital Research & Education Foundation in the creation and implementation of the Virginia Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program Collaborative. The goal of this two-year project is to improve public safety and health outcomes for victims of violence in Virginia's high-crime areas by implementing Hospital-based Violence Intervention Programs in 7 Virginia hospitals. Approximately \$2.4 million was allocated to this program. The second pilot project was developed in response to recommendations of the State Work Group on Student Safety to enhance school safety in Virginia. This grant program is intended to increase access to trauma-informed intervention for victims within schools, expand access to mental health services for victims in schools, and support behavioral interventionist positions serving victims of crime at school. Warren County and Charlottesville City school systems were awarded \$340,000 to support this project. 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 \$5.75 million to support child abuse treatment projects in youth serving agencies and Child Advocacy Centers through a grant to the Virginia Department of Social Services.

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

Case studies for each priority have been submitted as supplementary materials.

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

The Hampton Roads Human Trafficking Task Force is an example of multiple agencies working together to assist federal crime victims. While some human trafficking cases can be prosecuted locally, the assistance of federal agencies and Homeland Security is vital to serving human trafficking victims. An example of this is the continued work of The Samaritan House to coordinate with Virginia State Police, the U.S. Attorney General, the Commonwealth's Attorney General, six local police departments to address human trafficking. The Samaritan House devotes considerable resources to addressing human trafficking and participates in the Hampton Roads Human Trafficking Task Force. They have made significant efforts in improving public awareness regarding human trafficking and coordinating to provide services to survivors of this devastating crime. In addition, youth serving agencies partner with federal agents to ensure that federal investigations are conducted in a trauma-informed and child-centered manner. For example, the Child Advocacy Center at the Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters in Norfolk, VA continues to partner with the FBI, who uses their child-friendly facility to conduct interviews with oversight and consultation from their forensic interview team. Homeland Security also brings children and youth from their cases to the CAC for forensic

interviews performed by staff and follow-up services.

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

Funded agencies continue to report seeing the ramifications of violence on younger clients. School counselors are seeing an increase in victims who are not living with biological parents. These students are demonstrating depression, hopelessness, and low self-esteem. This has translated into low school performance and self-harming behaviors. There continues to be a steady number of cases involving children who have witnessed significant domestic violence. This has resulted in one CAC taking extra security measures when indicated by law enforcement that there is a high risk for service providers. Programs also report a substantial increase in the number of requests for emergency shelter. Many requests come from homeless individuals who may have a history of domestic and sexual violence. Access to long-term affordable housing and wrap-around services is a challenge. High rents, low-wage jobs and limited rental housing negatively affects domestic violence victims in rural areas. Section 8 vouchers, Rapid Re-Housing assistance and SNAP benefits are often necessary in helping victims maintain housing. Since these are federally funded benefits, there are concerns about sustainability and the impact of the federal budgetary process. Also some localities report that their local sheriff's department's mandated reporting with ICE is viewed as a deterrent to victims from local immigrant community to seek help or report crimes. Similarly, immigrant survivors who were served through our VOCA-funded project continue to experience uncertainty and fear due to the current immigration climate. Continued media reports of increased raids and deportations across the country, but also efforts to curtail access to public benefits, exacerbate these fears. Some programs are finding that many crime survivors are hesitant about signing up their children for services, even when their children are U.S. citizens. For example, the Korean Community Service Center reports misinformation and apprehension surrounding the impact of receiving public benefits on immigration status. This has made many clients reluctant to access basic services for which they are eligible, like the Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) program, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Tech-facilitated abuse has become increasingly prominent and dangerous. Programs are reporting seeing an increase in stalking behaviors with perpetrators using technology to track victims. Some programs have experienced an increase in the number of request for services involving clients who have been strangled. Many of these programs have also implemented Lethality Assessment Protocols and trying to determine if there is an increase in strangulations, or if the training provided to law enforcement has resulted in better questioning of victims when utilizing the LAP. Another significant area affecting crime victim services is the ongoing issue of substance abuse among victims of crime within the southwest region of the state. Subrecipients have noted that many victims of crime are not only accessing victims services, but also warrant treatment for various addictions. Substance abuse has been identified as a method by which some victims cope with their victimization or past traumas. Many shelters do not permit these individuals to become residents due to their substance use and there are limited trained professionals to adequately provide sufficient and affordable services to these individuals on an ongoing basis. Often times it is reported that the substance abuse results in denial of services or returning to a violent situation. Programs also report an increase in the severity of abuse seen in victims. Despite training efforts in all areas of mental health and substance abuse, the need for trained, qualified treatment professionals to continues to grow. Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs are reporting the following trends: There are not enough volunteers to serve the child victims of abuse and neglect referred to the CASA programs Not enough foster homes or therapeutic placements when children are removed due to abuse and neglect There are not enough Spanish speaking volunteers Increase in complexity of cases and demand on volunteer role Lack of transportation (for families and children)

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

Sub-grantees 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. This is exacerbated in rural areas. Programs also report challenges with recruiting and retaining non-English speaking staff, especially for licensed clinical positions. Sustainability is also a concern for many programs who have hired new staff with increased VOCA funding. It remains challenging for programs to diversify their programming in such a way that enable them to support current staffing levels should significant VOCA allocation decreases occur.

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

Some of the ways in which Virginia is directing funding to new/underserved populations are the New Initiative Victim Assistance Grant Program, the Victims Services Grant Program, the 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. DCJS developed the New Initiative grant program as a response to these identified needs. The goal of the program was to increase access to culturally appropriate direct victim services for unserved/underserved victims of crime. This was a two-year competitive grant program, with a 9-month extension ending June 30, 2019. In 2019, in response to requests from the field for streamlined administrative processes, DCJS combined the VOCA New Initiatives and Sexual and Domestic Violence Grant Program into one grant narrative and one reporting timeline for sub-grantees. In an effort to support the continuity of services, VSGP funding was divided into categories that were non-competitive and supportive of core services and competitive, giving applicants the flexibility to develop programming best suited to the needs of victims in individual communities. In VSGP, applicants were able to propose projects that served 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 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 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. Further programs are given the flexibility to design victim services programming that is tailored to the needs and gaps in the community in which it is being delivered. 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 Victim Services Grant Program and the Victim/Witness Grant Program span the entire Commonwealth, including underserved rural areas. The application for the Victims Services Grant program was specifically designed to allow applicants 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).

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

Office for Victims of Crime - Performance Measurement Tool (PMT)

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 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 collects data from LAP programs on a bi-annual basis and produces a biannual and annual report showing the progress of the program in the state. A report summarizing all VOCA-funded projects is in the process of being drafted, with anticipated release in the 2020. DCJS also reports information periodically to the Department of Planning and Budget, the Council on Virginia's Future, and the Governor.