

# VA Annual State Performance Report

## Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2019 to Sept 30, 2020]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054	2020-V2-GX-0048
<b>Federal Award Amount</b>	\$47,315,341.00	\$85,366,389.00	\$57,815,818.00	\$42,712,000.00
<b>Total Amount of Subawards</b>	\$47,287,511.00	\$84,993,569.00	\$16,082,613.00	\$0.00
<b>Total Number of Subawards</b>	386	381	30	0
<b>Administrative Funds Amount</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Training Funds Amount</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Balance Remaining</b>	\$27,830.00	\$372,820.00	\$41,733,205.00	\$42,712,000.00

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	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054	2020-V2-GX-0048
<b>Government Agencies Only</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	132	75	0	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	12	8	0	0
Prosecutor	79	43	0	0
Other	13	26	4	0
<b>Nonprofit Organization Only</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	45	68	13	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	1	3	1	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	21	47	1	0
Faith-based Organization	1	2	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	51	64	9	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	2	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	14	18	1	0
Multiservice agency	11	15	0	0
Other	4	9	1	0
<b>Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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
<b>Campus Organizations Only</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Campus-based victims services	0	2	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Number of Subawards</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>

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

Subaward Purpose	
<small>A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique</small>	

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

	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054	2020-V2-GX-0048
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	372	370	30	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	11	3	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	3	9	0	0
D. Start up a new <b>Native American</b> victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing <b>Native American</b> project	0	0	0	0

<b>VOCA and Match Funds</b>				
<small>A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique</small>				
	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054	2020-V2-GX-0048
A. INFORMATION & REFERRAL	335	313	30	0
B. PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	361	347	30	0
C. EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	331	302	28	0
D. SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	288	240	16	0
E. CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	354	340	28	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	373	376	30	0

<b>Priority and Underserved Requirements</b>				
Priority Area	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054	2020-V2-GX-0048
<b>Child Abuse</b>				
Total Amount	\$9,425,468.00	\$19,226,930.00	\$5,288,116.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	20.00 %	23.00 %	9.00 %	
<b>Domestic and Family Violence</b>				
Total Amount	\$14,695,125.00	\$31,272,128.00	\$5,186,054.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	31.00 %	37.00 %	9.00 %	
<b>Sexual Assault</b>				
Total Amount	\$12,631,283.00	\$16,463,694.00	\$2,879,151.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	27.00 %	19.00 %	5.00 %	
<b>Underserved</b>				
Total Amount	\$5,679,881.00	\$8,885,780.00	\$2,594,759.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	12.00 %	10.00 %	4.00 %	

<b>Budget and Staffing</b>				
Staffing Information	2017-VA-GX-0018	2018-V2-GX-0011	2019-V2-GX-0054	2020-V2-GX-0048
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	2143	3017	500	
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	2254275	3297403	492198	
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	9627.3	9501	791	
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	283172	600771	39744	

## AGGREGATED SUBGRANTEE PERFORMANCE MEASURE DATA

<b>Victimization Type</b>						
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	7988	8056	8284	8956	8321
Adult Sexual Assault	388	4338	3948	3429	3912	3906
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	393	1069	1199	1026	1067	1090
Arson	270	73	62	56	73	66
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	349	3313	3368	3421	3488	3397
Burglary	269	727	627	612	757	680
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	459	4787	5163	4015	5286	4812
Child Pornography	351	132	133	111	148	131
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	484	4316	4336	3796	5374	4455
Domestic and/or Family Violence	6	19940	21061	19098	20799	20224
DUI/DWI Incidents	264	186	162	136	193	169
Elder Abuse or Neglect	335	154	173	206	151	171
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	293	35	35	57	59	46
Human Trafficking: Labor	304	235	75	69	82	115

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

Human Trafficking: Sex	389	194	154	185	213	186
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	278	846	1029	748	927	887
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	291	309	233	211	287	260
Kidnapping (custodial)	299	90	42	46	71	62
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	262	29	29	19	16	23
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	263	533	561	462	687	560
Robbery	268	2108	2294	1854	2151	2101
Stalking/Harassment	397	1914	2386	2262	2367	2232
Survivors of Homicide Victims	305	728	820	762	841	787
Teen Dating Victimization	395	544	602	379	363	472
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	250	106	12	6	10	33
Other	122	3315	4997	4140	5137	4397

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	94	84	89	112	564
Homeless	1359	1327	1338	1396	9138
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	1570	1555	2788	2767	7586
LGBTQ	461	431	354	384	1840
Veterans	185	209	159	165	923
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	1635	1869	1413	1699	8836
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	1768	1613	2885	2805	8278
Other	3501	3662	3145	3372	15633

General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	144636	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	54598	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	114189	78.95 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	19727	13.64 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	15474	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian or Alaska Native	221	0.19 %
Asian	1223	1.07 %
Black or African American	30062	26.33 %
Hispanic or Latino	9448	8.27 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	80	0.07 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	58785	51.48 %
Some Other Race	1425	1.25 %
Multiple Races	1967	1.72 %
Not Reported	4361	3.82 %
Not Tracked	6617	5.79 %
<b>Race/Ethnicity Total</b>	<b>114189</b>	
<b>Gender Identity</b>		
Male	32627	28.57 %
Female	74284	65.05 %
Other	86	0.08 %
Not Reported	1866	1.63 %
Not Tracked	5326	4.66 %
<b>Gender Total</b>	<b>114189</b>	
<b>Age</b>		
Age 0- 12	13850	12.13 %
Age 13- 17	8679	7.60 %
Age 18- 24	14163	12.40 %
Age 25- 59	54793	47.98 %
Age 60 and Older	8859	7.76 %

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

Not Reported	3366	2.95 %
Not Tracked	10479	9.18 %
<b>Age Total</b>	<b>114189</b>	

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	238	159678	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	176366
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	231089
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	29044
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	379462
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	243	81702	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	1841
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	2171
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	16948
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	593264
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	4035
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	3008
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	12558
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	10659
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	14068
			B10. Interpreter services	13595
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	228	104726	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	169712
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	79162
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	3463
			C4. Individual counseling	214276
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	14117
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	19457
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	19462
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	131	14499	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	20104
			D2. Transitional housing	3253
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	25865
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	240	89190	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	133539
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	6184
			E3. Assistance with restitution	28353
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	30961
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	14762
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	4852
			E7. Immigration assistance	1918
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	18484
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	3129
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	131187
			E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	14559

ANNUAL QUESTIONS
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Grantee Annually Reported Questions	
Question/Option	Count
<b>Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0

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

Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	0
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	2031
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	31
<b>Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.</b>	
<p>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. Further, DCJS staff created and disseminated quarterly newsletters that contained information on best practices, innovative and promising practices, grant management resources and reminders, and program accomplishments of subgrantees. Throughout the reporting period, DCJS staff also created and disseminated information sheets containing statistical information, including state and national statistics, and resources. Additionally, DCJS staff created a slideshow that appeared on the agency's Facebook page in recognition of Sexual Assault Awareness Month. This slideshow featured photos of staff from subgrantee agencies who were teal to show support for survivors of sexual assault. Specific materials developed are listed below. Domestic Violence Awareness Month Information Sheet (October 2019); Stalking Awareness Month Information Sheet (January 2020); National Crime Victims Rights Week Information Sheet (April 2018); Sexual Assault Awareness Month Information Sheet (April 2020) 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. 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 subgrantees to engage in a Question and Answer session 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 o <a href="https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services">https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services</a> o <a href="https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services/grants/voca">https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services/grants/voca</a> o <a href="https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services/programs/sexual-domestic-violence-program-professional-standards">https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims-services/programs/sexual-domestic-violence-program-professional-standards</a> These webpages 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.</p>	
<b>Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.</b>	
<p>During the reporting period, DCJS used administrative funds to support at least a portion of the costs associated with 31 training events attended by 2,031 victim-serving professionals. Events are summarized below: Advanced Crisis Response Team training; October 1, 2019; 40 participants Envision: Creating Paths of Resiliency for Underserved Domestic Violence Survivors; October 10-11, 2019; 214 participants Navigating Rocky Relationships; October 22, 210; 21 participants From Doubt to Conviction: Using Expert Testimony in Sexual Assault Cases; November 13, 2019; 55 participants On the Road to Excellence: Grant Management Training for Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP), Victims Services Grant Program (VSGP), Victim Witness Grant Program (VWGP), Virginia Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (VSTOP), and Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Victim Fund (VSDVVF) Grantees – Roanoke; November 13, 2019; 54 participants On the Road to Excellence: Grant Management Training for SASP, VSGP, VWGP, VSTOP, and VSDVVF Grantees – Abingdon; November 14, 2019; 31 participants On the Road to Excellence: Grant Management Training for SASP, VSGP, VWGP, VSTOP, and VSDVVF Grantees – Annandale; November 18, 2019; 35 participants Crisis Response Team Train the Trainer; December 9-12, 2019; 15 participants On the Road to Excellence: Grant Management Training for SASP, VSGP, VWGP, VSTOP, and VSDVVF Grantees –Richmond; January 15, 2020; 84 participants Crisis Response Training for Localities; January 14, 2020; 15 participants On the Road to Excellence: Grant Management Training for SASP, VSGP, VWGP, VSTOP, and VSDVVF Grantees –Hampton; January 16, 2020; 45 participants Beyond Basics: Stalking, Identification and Response; January 23, 2020; 66 participants Crisis Response on Campus; February 18, 2020; 150 participants Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) Customized Training - Middlesex Co.; February 21, 2020; 6 participants Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) Coordinators Webinar; March 30, 2020; 24 participants Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) Customized Training Hopewell Webinar; March 31, 2020; 8 participants Victims Services Roundtable Discussion: Victim Compensation During the COVID-19 Crisis; June 11, 2020; 65 participants Confidentiality and Victim-Serving Teams-Part 1; July 8, 2020; 72 participants Confidentiality and Victim-Serving Teams-Part 2; July 15, 2020; 72 participants Confidentiality and Victim-Serving Teams; July 23, 2020; 72 participants Measuring What Matters: Writing Problem Statements and Identifying the Need; July 27, 2020; 111 participants Measuring What Matters: Program Theory: Developing Logic Models; July 30, 2020; 112 participants Measuring What Matters: Specifying Goals, Objectives, and Activities; August 3, 2020; 100 participants Measuring What Matters: Measuring Outcomes; August 6, 2020; 100 participants Measuring What Matters: Data Collection and Analysis; August 10, 2020; 100 participants Measuring What Matters: Using Data for Sustainability; August 13, 2020; 100 participants DCJS Victims Services Roundtable Discussion: Helping Survivors 'Thrive' in Times of COVID-19; August 18, 2020; 100 participants DCJS Victims Services Roundtable Discuss: Loss, Healing, and Resilience : Surviving and Thriving in the Midst of a Pandemic; September 9, 2020; 32 participants The Seven Steps to Thriving After Abuse: Empowering Victims to Take the Journey Beyond Surviving; September 15, 2020; 75 participants Strengthening the Response: Community Collaborations at the Intersections; September 29-30, 2020; 57 participants</p>	
<b>Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.</b>	
<p>In order to respond to subgrantee needs during the coronavirus pandemic, DCJS implemented several key policy changes. The OVC update enabling states to approve subgrantee match waiver requests enabled DCJS to draft and implement an Emergency Match Waiver Request Policy for subgrantees. In accordance with this policy, 20 subgrantees requested and were granted either full or partial match waivers. Many subgrantees reported pandemic-related challenges with meeting match, due to reduced volunteer time and donations. Being able to accept and approve match waiver requests significantly reduced apprehension and the burden of match at the subgrantee level. Changes were also made to the DCJS budget amendment policy in order to be responsive to subgrantee's needs and challenges in the coronavirus pandemic. Previously, subgrantees were only allowed two budget amendments per grant period. This limitation was removed this year. The process and justification needed for budget amendments remain the same but the removal of the quantitative limitation allows programs to be responsive to the varied and changing needs of programs during COVID-19. Subgrantees have had to establish several new policies to manage the challenges of the pandemic. These included development of Continuity of Operations Plans, establishing telework and reopening plans, creating policies for child visits and navigating legal and human resource management requirements related to COVID. Stay-at-home orders issued by the Governor in March 2020 necessitated teleworking and contact-free encounters with clients. Many programs have implemented telehealth models or pivoted their provision in order to meet client needs and ensure safety for clients and staff. DCJS has stressed that flexibility and open communication are key to navigating unprecedented challenges and related policy changes.</p>	
<b>Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.</b>	
<p>DCJS subgrantees have received recognition for their work, including earned media coverage in the reporting period. Specifically, the newly established Norfolk Family Justice Center has received earned media coverage. For examples, please see the links below highlighting the innovative work of this program: November 14, 2019 – Norfolk Family Justice Center Wavy - <a href="https://www.wavy.com/news/first-family-justice-center-in-the-state-opens-in-norfolk/">https://www.wavy.com/news/first-family-justice-center-in-the-state-opens-in-norfolk/</a> November 14, 2019 – Norfolk Family Justice Center 13 News Now - <a href="https://www.13newsnow.com/article/news/local/mycity/norfolk/virginias-first-family-justice-center-to-serve-domestic-violence-victims-opens-in-norfolk/291-24135962-d512-4315-a1e0-f529080bc93">https://www.13newsnow.com/article/news/local/mycity/norfolk/virginias-first-family-justice-center-to-serve-domestic-violence-victims-opens-in-norfolk/291-24135962-d512-4315-a1e0-f529080bc93</a> Norfolk CASA was also recognized as a 2019 Innovator in Supporting and Serving LGBTQ Youth and Families by the Human Rights Campaign (HRC). This program was one of only three CASA programs in the country to be recognized by HRC for their work in regards to equity and fairness for all children. Norfolk CASA's All Children/All Families credentials with the Human Rights Campaign (HRC) were spotlighted in a National CASA feature story. Several Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) also received earned media coverage. The following CACs had media coverage on local network news affiliates due to COVID-19 (primarily regarding an increase in child abuse cases due to isolation of victims and victims not in proximity with mandated reporters): Foothills CAC, SafeSpot Center CAC, Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters CAC, and Loudoun CAC. In addition to COVID-19 related coverage, local media highlighted new staff members and the expanded services of CACs and general information related to domestic violence. Children's Trust Foundation of the Roanoke Valley CAC was highlighted in local media and provided information on services to victims of child abuse and keeping kids safe.</p>	
<b>Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.</b>	
<p>Several subgrantees provided coordinated responses to victims of crime in the reporting period. The Newport News Victim Services Unit has worked with community partners to provide a coordinated response to victims of elder abuse. This subgrantee participates in the Peninsula Elder Abuse Forensic Committee (PEAFC) as well as an Elder Multi-Disciplinary Team. The PEAFC has been meeting monthly via Zoom to address complex elder abuse/exploitation cases and to develop plans of action using an evidence-based decision making model. The team members have been particularly vigilant during the pandemic in working to identify individuals who are most vulnerable and in need of services. In addition, the Newport News Victim Services Unit has a position dedicated to this traditionally underserved population. This position works with stakeholders and service providers in the community to ensure that victims of elder abuse receive a coordinated response. In addition to tracking all senior care cases, the Elder Victim Advocate ensures that elder victims are aware of defendant's custody status and receive notification as soon as an arrest occurs. Elder victims receive notice of all scheduled court dates and dispositions. Elder victims are provided with other services, including intercession with creditors, relocation/housing assistance, medical care, mental health services, and assistance with emergency medical and food costs. Seniors are accompanied to and from court, and receive door-to-door services when transportation is needed, or when they are alone or afraid. Seniors receive assistance whether or not a defendant has been arrested. Seniors are assisted from pre-trial to post-trial, and all police reports that involve senior related crimes are tracked. Community partnerships are essential to these coordinated care linkages. CASA programs routinely coordinate with local juvenile and domestic relations courts, local attorneys (guardians ad litem, parents attorneys and Department of Social Services attorneys), local Departments of Social Services agencies, schools, medical professionals, mental health professionals, and other service providers in providing quality advocacy for child victims of abuse and neglect. Many CASA programs are included in Best Practices Court teams and participate on Trauma Informed Care Network and Multi-Disciplinary Teams. Richmond CASA has also partnered with the Richmond Department of Social Services to move forward on an initiative to better serve older youth. Since Richmond CASA has maintained a large waiting list for several years, they have not been able to begin serving youth ages 18-21 who opt into the Fostering Futures program. In addition, the Richmond Juvenile &amp; Domestic Relations (J&amp;DR) Court has had a practice where once a Fostering Futures agreement is signed, judges have historically removed these cases from their dockets in this court. Richmond CASA has made volunteer recruitment and retention a top priority in recent years. They were able to improve their attrition rate for volunteers from the previous two years and were able to decrease the number of volunteers lost throughout the year by half. In addition, the volunteers were provided more options to meet the in-service requirements thus helping with retention. This has had a significant impact on their waiting list. The reduction of the waiting list and resulting increased capacity enabled the Richmond CASA Program Coordinator to meet with the Foster Care and Adoption Program Manager at Richmond Department of Social Services and discussed the possibility of a joint proposal for the judges at Richmond J&amp;DR Court. They met with the judges in March 2020 and laid out some statistics and their proposal that the Court maintain jurisdiction of these cases, thus allowing CASA to remain involved. The idea was well received, and they are finalizing a formal proposal to send to the judges with an anticipated start date of this grant year. Subgrantees throughout Virginia continue to participate in Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs). Many CACs facilitate MDTs in their communities. MDTs have continued to meet virtually during the pandemic. Representatives included law enforcement, Victim Witness programs, local Department of Social Services, medical, and mental health providers. Sites report that case managers continued to receive and coordinate referrals, staff cases with emergent needs, and compile waitlists for future cases that could wait for in-person contact. Forensic interviewers continue to provide in-person interviewing services (for emergent cases primarily) in accordance with safety precautions mandated by the pandemic.</p>	
<b>Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.</b>	

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

The coronavirus pandemic has been the single largest issue impacting access to victims services during the reporting period. Victim advocates and service providers have worked tirelessly to support victims and continue to provide services in these challenging circumstances. Subgrantees have had to quickly redevelop service models in order to both meet client needs and maintain client/staff safety. Many programs have pivoted to telehealth models or virtual services. In some cases, these new models of service provision have been very successful at meeting clients needs. However, barriers exist for some client populations. Internet connectivity and technology access are challenges that many victims face, especially in some rural parts of the state. In addition, some client populations, such as older and/or vulnerable adults, are unfamiliar or uncomfortable with technology and these service models. In some instances, services have not been able to be adapted, leading to gaps in services for victims. Due to state shutdowns and hospital protocols, some sexual assault programs have been unable to perform hospital accompaniment programs. Many of these programs do offer virtual accompaniment services but victims are often reluctant to utilize a phone-based or video-based advocate during a sexual assault forensic examination. In addition, courts were closed for a time in Virginia, making it difficult for victims to access protective orders. Once courts re-opened, many victims were frustrated by delays and schedule changes. Subgrantees also report new or different types of client needs. There have been an increase in requests for computers or smart phones, so that clients have the ability to access services. There have also been increased needs for emergency food and shelter. At the same time, many shelters have had to close or significantly limit client access. This has led to more and more programs utilizing alternative forms of shelter, like hotels. There continues to be a lack of mental health and substance abuse services. This has been even more of a problem during COVID-19. With the Coronavirus pandemic, there has been a significant reduction in child abuse and neglect cases coming to the attention of child welfare agencies. Additionally, these cases are not coming to the attention of the courts. CASA programs experienced a 7% reduction of case appointments in FY20. Despite the pandemic crisis, CASA programs demonstrated flexibility in maintaining focus on advocacy efforts on behalf of abused and neglected children. CASA volunteers provided advocacy services virtually and via drive by visits. In addition, CASA programs provided CASA volunteers with masks, hand sanitizer and other PPE necessary to allow for eyes on kids to occur at this critical time. As an example, Richmond CASA has experienced significant changes in practice. With a Spring training class set to begin in April, just weeks after the economy was shut down, they spent a great deal of time converting their training curriculum, assignments, case study, and quizzes to an online format. They were able to begin their first virtual class in May and swore in 13 new volunteers via Zoom with the Chief Judge. They received good feedback from the class about the online format and resources provided. They were also unable to have volunteers making in-person visits in March, April, May, or June. Instead, volunteers continued to meet with their CASA kids via video platforms such as Zoom, FaceTime, WhatsApp, Google Duo, and others. In some cases where this was not an option, their volunteers got creative by dropping off activity sets and masks for their kids and families and waving to the children from the street. Once it was safe to do so, some volunteers decided to shift to physically-distanced visits outside and with masks. While challenging to not be able to be physically with the kids they serve, they were able to continue to ensure the children's safety during a time of significant stress and trauma for families. In addition to the coronavirus pandemic, the sustainability and future levels of VOCA funding are major issues for victim service providers in Virginia. 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.

## **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.**

This reporting period presented unique challenges for programs and the delivery of services. In order to effectively meet the needs of victims of crime, subgrantees worked to promote the coordination of public and private efforts within their communities. Many subgrantees who are non-profit organizations have strong relationships with local law enforcement and Commonwealths Attorney Offices. Programs also partner with private services providers, such as private mental health counselors, to ensure that service provision occurs. Each program works with their community partners and stakeholders to coordinate services and resources on behalf of victims of crime. These partnerships have become even more essential during the coronavirus pandemic. The work of Avalon, a domestic and sexual violence program, in Williamsburg, Virginia is an example of the successful coordination between public and private efforts in the interest of services for victims of crime. Avalon owns and operates a 20-bed communal shelter and six 2-bedroom apartments that are used as transitional housing units. Their senior staff met in February to discuss how to handle the delivery of services throughout the region and throughout the pandemic. Even then, they were seeing an increase in calls, but the shelter was already at capacity. In March, four shelter advocates would resign as a result of COVID-19. Staff began by moving all of the women with children into apartment units as available to allow them to self-isolate. However, the need exceeded the demand. A local hotel owner offered as many rooms as needed, at a greatly reduced rate of \$35/night. They were then able to move all single adults out and close the communal shelter. Staff put out a request to the community through social media asking for contributions of items needed that were in short supply: paper products, food and masks. The community responded in a very big way and very soon they had a garage full of essential items. Avalon also purchased VAWA-compliant software to be able to implement remote counseling, legal advocacy and case management. Shelter staff continued to meet in person with those sheltered at the hotel. They were granted Cares Act funding to cover expenses related to the hotels, cleaning and personal protective equipment. Many clients had school-aged children with them living in the apartments and so the local hotel provided access to the internet to complete remote schooling and Avalon provided volunteers for any who wanted remote tutoring. Staff met continuously with community partners in multiple meetings a month, in order to coordinate services for everyone in need.

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

Virginia's VOCA Assistance award continues to support improvements in the delivery of victim services throughout the Commonwealth. Specifically, in the current reporting period, 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, 144,636 crime victims were served by VOCA-supported projects with 3,157,356 instances of direct service delivery contacts and over 3,400 paid staff positions supported by VOCA funding. It should be noted that in the current reporting period, a subgrantee who provided a large number of victim notification/information and referral services declined their VOCA funded award. As a result, there is a significant drop in the numbers of individuals served, from FFY2019. However, the substantive services funded by VOCA have not declined and in fact increased by over 30%. Below are summaries of VOCA grant funded programs and activities. 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 multiples positions. 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. VOCA funds continue to be allocated to support Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs, totaling \$1.5 million. The goal of CASA advocacy is to make certain every child has a safe, permanent home. 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**

Please see attached case studies for each priority area.

## **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.**

As stated in a previous question, the coronavirus pandemic has had a significant impact on service delivery during the reporting period. Subgrantees have reported several emerging issues or notable trends impacting service delivery as a result of the pandemic. Many domestic violence programs have noted that there have been decreases in reports of violence and challenges with reaching clients. However, this has corresponded with an increase in the severity of cases, in particular an increase in serious strangulation cases has been noted. Similarly, child welfare programs have indicated that the COVID crisis has been a serious concern for child abuse victims. Child abuse reports significantly have declined and there are fewer outlets for children to report abuse or access services. There have also been concerning trends in challenges of service provision during a pandemic. Subgrantee report that health concerns and the state shutdown have result in many victims unwilling or unable to leave their homes to access services. In addition, many partners that subgrantee work with have been shut down or have had limited scheduling. One subgrantee, Safehome Systems, reports that the pandemic has made it difficult to provide normal services. In particular, legal services have been impacted due to the court systems being closed to all but essential individuals. Outreach services have also been impacted as staff have not been able to attend normal events due to closures. Hospitals have also seen an impact and both hospital based advocates and community partners have noted the issue of having limited access to hospitals. In response to these issues, different trends in service delivery have emerged. Many programs have been able to pivot their services using remote or virtual models. The use of technology has been very impactful in the ability of programs to provide ongoing service provision. There have also been trends related to multi-site housing, such as hotels. Shelters have been operating with limited capacity and in some instances have closed operations entirely due to safety concerns. This has led to programs being creative with other ways to house victims. Many programs have leveraged community partnerships or grant funding in order to find safe ways to provide shelter. Another major trend is the increased need that victims have for basic and emergency expenses. Due to the state's lockdown, subgrantees report that victims have had increased rates of unemployment. This has resulted in the need for assistance with unemployment applications and basic ongoing needs like groceries and housing. Further, school closures have resulted in child care concerns for many victims. Programs serving Spanish-speaking individuals have noticed an increase in clients requesting domestic violence and/or sexual assault services who have fled their relationship and native country due to this violence and immigrated to the United States very recently. Because these clients are completely unfamiliar with the area and language, local resources, and general information case management can be very intense for these clients. One client is currently pregnant and recently had a medical emergency. When this happened, the client contacted our advocate as this was the only resource she knew and trusted. This client did not know to call 911. The advocate was able to provide translation to ensure this client received immediate and appropriate medical care. Beyond case management for the victimization, program advocates are also teaching these new clients everything needed to adapt their life in the United States.

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

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

The coronavirus pandemic has also resulted in organizational challenges for subgrantees, including staffing retention issues. Some programs have reported scheduling challenges or losing staff as a result of illness and/or childcare issues resulting from school closures. In addition, 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. However, some programs continue to report staff turnover. This is exacerbated by sustainability concerns. 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. Programs also report challenges with recruiting and retaining non-English speaking staff, especially for licensed clinical positions.

## **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. Information is also shared through victims services Quarterly Conversations webinars and the regularly published Victims Services Newsletter. 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.**

DCJS is continuously working to ensure that funding is directed to new and underserved populations. Stakeholder input and research revealed that many crime victims in Virginia may not receive services and support that adequately meet their needs after victimization. The two-year New Initiative grant program was created as a response to these identified needs. 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, the Victims Services Grant Program (VSGP). 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 underserved/underserved populations were defined as any victim population that lacks adequate access to victim services in a service area. The initial round of VSGP result in two-year awards to victims services agencies across Virginia, with Year Two anticipated to end on June 30, 2020. In the current reporting period, staff have developed the solicitation for the next VSGP 2-year grant cycle. Funding services for underserved populations was a focus of this solicitation, with a portion of the available funds set aside specifically for these projects. In addition, the scoring was structured with the intention of prioritizing non-traditional community-based service providers. Applications are due in January of 2021 and the resultant review process will continue to prioritize the needs of underserved populations. An overall agency-wide effort to become an anti-racist organization and increase equity in funding structures has informed this work. Also informing these efforts is the participation of Victims Services in the Underserved Populations Learning Collaborative (UPLC) Partnership Group. The UPLC, which is a 24-month collaborative designed to build/enhance services to underserved, underserved, and inadequately served victim populations within Virginia's communities. In a related effort, staff also participate on the Virginia Underserved Populations Advisory Committee (VUPAC). The VUPAC is a statewide group comprised of state agency and local organization representatives. The purpose of VUPAC is to envision victim services that are culturally specific, culturally appropriate, trauma informed, and accessible to all. Grant funds are used to provide free specialized immigration legal assistance, as well as wraparound case management to immigrant victims of crime. Subgrantees like Tahirih, based in Northern Virginia, fill a unique gap in providing services to this underserved population who face institutional barriers to accessing safety and justice. Immigrant survivors are at increased risk because of COVID-19 and many are facing loss of employment. Often, those who have been able to maintain employment are considered essential employees, are at greater risk of contracting the virus, and lack the necessary protective gear. Tahirih works with victims who have tested positive for COVID-19 to access resources that help them to maintain physical isolation or assist them in navigating the health care system to ensure they accessed critical medical services. Many victims have also faced homelessness, re-victimization, and food insecurity due to the economic instability and lack of access to traditional safety net programs. Tahirih staff work carefully with clients to ensure that phone calls, interviews, and other necessary communications happen when clients are in a safe and secure location, however safe communication can be a barrier. Immigration courts and the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) offices closed to the public for a time, adding to the delays in wait times for cases to be heard before an immigration judge. Additionally, the USCIS announced a furlough of 14,000 employees. This will further delay immigration adjudications, as an already extreme backlog of cases has grown exponentially. This impacts all of the services that agencies like Tahirih provide. As cases continue to increase in length and complexity, immigrant survivors experience years of delays in accessing work permits, health care, housing subsidies, food stamps, or other public benefits that could create opportunities for freedom from violence. Furthermore, recent ICE raids have continued, compounding immigrant survivors fears during a global pandemic. These barriers and challenges are interwoven, putting immigrant survivors in an impossible situation. Subgrantees like Tahirih work tirelessly to provide services to victims of crime from underserved populations in spite of these challenges.

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

DCJS continues to work to respond to gaps created by the COVID-19 pandemic. DCJS staff has been teleworking since March, 2020. Further, due to the Governor's executive Stay at Home order, travel for grant monitoring site visits was not a possibility. The agency was able to quickly implement an Enhanced Desk Review virtual monitoring process to ensure that programs still receive monitoring for both fiscal and programmatic compliance. The Enhanced Desk Review process involves a comprehensive review of fiscal and programmatic compliance by requesting the sub-recipient complete a template and return expenditure documentation, as well as relevant programmatic compliance and organizational documents. In addition, programmatic compliance is evaluated through staff interviews conducted virtually. This allows the monitor performing the Enhanced Desk Review to receive an overview/update on how services are being provided and if adaptations have been made due to the pandemic. In addition to the Enhanced Desk, grant monitors and program coordinators continue to perform regular monitoring activities and remain in contact via with subgrantees. Victims Services leadership instituted regular meetings with the Virginia Department of Social Services and the state coalition, the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. The meetings are intended to ensure that lines of communication remain open, which is especially important in the pandemic. Further, these meetings are used to identify gaps and needs experienced by programs across funding streams and allow state funders to develop cohesive responses to identified needs. The Hospital Based Violence Intervention Program (HVIP), spearheaded by the Virginia Healthcare and Hospital Association Foundation, has been able to meet the gap in needs of high risk victims of violence. Hospital staff report seeing victims of violent crime with more severe injuries reporting to emergency departments. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, these patients often have limited service options in their communities. HVIP sites are able to provide essential intervention and follow-up to these individuals, who in many cases might not receive services otherwise. As noted earlier, programs have had to pivot their programming in order to meet the gaps in service and related challenges created by the coronavirus pandemic. Virginia's subgrantees have risen to this challenge and continue to meet services gaps while prioritizing client and staff safety. Some programs utilized Gruevo, a VAWA compliant, confidential online video conferencing service which is extremely user friendly both for staff and clients. This has required more in-depth communication with clients to let them know the risks associated with Telehealth and to ensure that the clients were able to utilize at home counseling in a safe and supportive manner. This software, and others like it have allowed subgrantees to continue to provide the same level of service to our clients as we did while working in our offices. As a result of the pandemic, the Virginia Supreme Court declared a Judicial Emergency. The court buildings and the Victim Witness Offices were closed to the general public except for emergency and bond hearings. Programs has been able to put in place new processes which allow them to remain available to victims, maintain data entry and virtual meetings with program staff and partner agencies. As the pandemic has continued many programs report that programmatic adaptations that they've made have become routine. As the newness of the pandemic wore off, victims began feeling safer about leaving their abusive situations, which resulted in a sharp increase in shelter requests. This increase, combined with shelter closures limited access, stretched many shelter programs beyond the capacity of what they could provide while still adhering to health and safety protocols. In order to address this gap, programs utilized grant funds and community partnerships to provide ongoing alternative temporary housing at local hotels. While not VOCA-funded, it should be noted that the emergency Cares Act funds made available to programs played another important role in meeting the gaps in services and needs as a result of the pandemic.

## **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 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. DCJS also reports information periodically to the Department of Planning and Budget, the Council on Virginia's Future, and the Governor.