

OR 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-0007	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007
Federal Award Amount	\$23,281,899.00	\$42,009,045.00	\$28,699,463.00	\$21,358,600.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$21,010,429.00	\$39,472,917.00	\$10,202,646.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	348	196	155	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$1,164,094.00	\$2,100,452.00	\$1,434,973.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$1,107,376.00	\$435,676.00	\$17,061,844.00	\$21,358,600.00

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-0007	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007
Government Agencies Only	105	53	49	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	2	1	1	0
Law Enforcement	3	2	1	0
Prosecutor	99	48	46	0
Other	1	2	1	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	240	126	105	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	58	33	28	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	30	15	13	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	95	44	37	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	31	14	14	0

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Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	12	9	7	0
Multiservice agency	10	5	4	0
Other	4	6	2	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	1	8	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	1	1	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	7	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	2	9	1	0
Campus-based victims services	0	8	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	2	1	1	0
Total Number of Subawards	348	196	155	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				
	2017-VA-GX-0007	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	127	142	142	0

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B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	221	38	10	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	10	13	3	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	1	2	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	0	2	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds

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

	2017-VA-GX-0007	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	226	37	151	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	224	38	147	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	219	36	143	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	127	28	93	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	188	36	133	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	231	41	155	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements

Priority Area	2017-VA-GX-0007	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$4,412,045.00	\$8,562,601.00	\$2,287,942.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	19.00 %	20.00 %	8.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$6,166,415.00	\$10,526,279.00	\$2,973,238.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	26.00 %	25.00 %	10.00 %	
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$2,721,199.00	\$5,295,631.00	\$1,652,604.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	12.00 %	13.00 %	6.00 %	
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$7,482,854.00	\$14,978,772.00	\$3,271,207.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	32.00 %	36.00 %	11.00 %	

Budget and Staffing

Staffing Information	2017-VA-GX-0007	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	3538.1	2247	1715	

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Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	77514.2418667	308099	23006
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	2982.81480769	3360	2629
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	525458	598580	375828

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)	126	2580	2611	2270	3223	2671
Adult Sexual Assault	1	2087	2034	1939	1963	2005
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	158	233	259	248	303	260
Arson	72	87	98	101	112	99
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	115	292	406	357	354	352
Burglary	75	958	1142	1059	1029	1047
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	146	4288	4051	3840	3713	3973
Child Pornography	110	116	90	76	130	103
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	172	2300	2363	2000	2171	2208
Domestic and/or Family Violence	9	13361	15413	15271	14512	14639
DUI/DWI Incidents	69	1155	1168	933	1137	1098
Elder Abuse or Neglect	130	189	230	194	174	196
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	90	23	91	286	521	230
Human Trafficking: Labor	117	22	28	19	14	20
Human Trafficking: Sex	4	257	263	273	259	263
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	74	1830	1891	1318	1760	1699
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	79	55	51	65	68	59
Kidnapping (custodial)	81	29	20	13	30	23

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Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	70	0	1	0	0	0
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	72	1030	1043	915	1111	1024
Robbery	69	435	531	363	558	471
Stalking/Harassment	180	1537	1442	1291	1731	1500
Survivors of Homicide Victims	1	554	661	687	798	675
Teen Dating Victimization	169	75	106	87	78	86
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	59	0	2	1	1	1
Other	1	3109	2668	2536	3249	2890

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	112	100	145	97	471
Homeless	1566	1869	1648	1811	6898
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	473	418	502	427	2080
LGBTQ	332	345	232	297	1090
Veterans	138	88	68	119	557
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	1115	1856	1512	1237	5725
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	660	595	640	699	3387
Other	208	70	251	103	1608

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	106194	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	26328	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	73737	69.44 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	14489	13.64 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	7671	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1600	2.17 %
Asian	776	1.05 %
Black or African American	2809	3.81 %

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Hispanic or Latino	6806	9.23 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	523	0.71 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	38973	52.85 %
Some Other Race	836	1.13 %
Multiple Races	1502	2.04 %
Not Reported	17336	23.51 %
Not Tracked	2576	3.49 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	73737	
Gender Identity		
Male	21513	29.18 %
Female	38801	52.62 %
Other	340	0.46 %
Not Reported	11606	15.74 %
Not Tracked	1477	2.00 %
Gender Total	73737	
Age		
Age 0- 12	11554	15.67 %
Age 13- 17	5393	7.31 %
Age 18- 24	6529	8.85 %
Age 25- 59	29652	40.21 %
Age 60 and Older	5670	7.69 %
Not Reported	12655	17.16 %
Not Tracked	2284	3.10 %
Age Total	73737	

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	144	69730	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	78414
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	64626
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	14162

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	33954
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	132	22177	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	1392
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	1823
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	2758
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	29854
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	3280
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	464
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	4996
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	2649
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	5813
			B10. Interpreter services	3470
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	133	42898	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	54098
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	42283
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	1175
			C4. Individual counseling	16147
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	8804
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	4236
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	7841
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	77	5581	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	114884
			D2. Transitional housing	16218

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	3706
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	117	62304	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	124813
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	6497
			E3. Assistance with restitution	30827
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	4665
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	1442
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	6681
			E7. Immigration assistance	2002
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	4244
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	746
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	55180
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	1408			

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	0
No	1
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	0
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	0
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	0
Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?	
Yes	0
No	1
Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.	
CVSSD did not use VOCA funds to develop program or educational materials during this reporting period.	

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

Beginning in March 2020, following the guidance of Oregon Governor's stay home order, CVSSD moved all training events to a virtual format. In place of the regularly attended Oregon District Attorneys Association (ODAA) Annual Summer Conference, CVSSD held two virtual training, information sharing and networking meetings for VOCA funded Oregon DAVAP Director/Advocates. Participation level was high, attendees represented the majority of the 36 counties in Oregon. New directors had an opportunity to introduce themselves and virtually meet. Training materials and meeting notes were shared with those counties who were unable to attend the live discussions. Grantees expressed appreciation for these opportunities and an interest in participating in future meetings using the virtual format. Presentations and discussion topics for our first virtual meeting included: Oregon Bias Crimes o New/updated laws, reporting requirements, newly established state reporting hotline Populations Impacted by Inequity o Community conversations and institutional bias Funding Overview of COVID funds, allowable costs, changes in service provision Site Visits o What to expect, how to best prepare, resources available Victims Rights Violation of Change in practices Hospital Response during COVID Protecting victims rights during COVID restrictions Victims Rights Guides and LE Pocket Cards updated and translated New counseling benefits available The second virtual meeting took a deep dive into Bias Crimes and Bias Incident Reports in Oregon including: Bias Crimes and Bias Incidents Hotline components Reporting requirements Practitioners Tips Additionally, prior to COVID-19 moving all training to a virtual format, CVSSD had established online Training Modules for two required trainings that had traditionally be offered in person. These were launched in early 2020: Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) and Crime Victim Compensation Program (CVCP). The 2020 New Subrecipient/New Director Orientation was to be held regionally across the state in late spring. Due to COVID-19, the orientation was put on hold. In place of the orientation, CVSSD staff have provided an added level of technical support to organizations with new directors. As a result of limited travel and a pause on large gatherings, CVSSD has initiated moving the orientation to a self-guided online module as we did for ACP and CVCP. Meanwhile, we will offer the orientation via zoom. With each release of two VOCA competitive applications in 2020, CVSSD hosted a Request for Application (RFA) teleconference. Applicants were provided the opportunity to walk through the RFA contents, application forms, and instructions. This is also an opportunity to discuss enhancement and expansion of services and programs.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

Much of CVSSD's policy activity in this reporting period focused on helping programs continue to effectively provide services and meet the needs of victims during the ongoing pandemic. Also during this time, our state was overrun with wildfires and programs struggled to meet the needs of victims, maintain staff, evacuate offices, and meet previously established grant requirements. We worked closely with statewide partners to provide as much flexibility as we could. Because many of these changes were a shift in practice in our usual administration of grant funds, we memorialized these adjustments and posted them on a COVID-dedicated page on our website. Some of this flexibility included: We clarified for programs that grant funds could be used for staff working remotely, necessary equipment and technology costs, cleaning supplies, protective equipment, as well as paid leave associated with COVID-19. We required they reflect these unique circumstances in their personnel policies. We allowed subrecipients of our VOCA Competitive funds to repurpose those competitive funds (for VOCA-allowable expenses) in order to maintain essential services for victims. We allowed this even if this was outside the scope of the competitive grant application. We allowed subrecipients to spend grant funds on allowable expenses outside of previously budgeted categories; they were not required to do a formal budget amendment request to do so. We temporarily suspended the requirement to have progress reports completed in order to receive reimbursement from their financial reports. This allowed programs to access funds more quickly without additional burdens, as there was a desperate need. (This practice has since returned to the original requirement of completed progress reports as a condition of financial reimbursement.) We emphasized the ability of programs to seek match waivers if they found that during the pandemic their volunteer pools diminished, and they were unable to meet their match. We provided guidance on the intersection of Paycheck Protection Program loans and VOCA funds to help programs navigate the overlap. We created an FAQ document for our subrecipients regarding allowable costs in response to COVID-19. In order to carry forward our monitoring responsibilities we shifted to remote site visits and adjusted and adapted our monitoring policies to allow for this unique circumstance. We also completed a fund coordinator handbook that provides a roadmap for fund coordinators as they administer and monitor grants. This will contribute to consistency in practice with current staff as well as new staff.

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

We are not aware of any major earned media coverage during the reporting period.

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

CVSSD's role in coordinated responses to assist victims during this reporting period focused on providing support and technical assistance to subrecipients throughout the state as they coordinated services and activities to serve victims. This became even more critical in the last nine months as programs struggled to serve victims amid a pandemic and wildfires. We collaborated with statewide partners to surround service providers with flexibility and support in providing their services. CVSSD has traveled the state (in-person and virtually) throughout the past year to hold community conversations. These conversations were intentionally held with communities impacted by inequity. Two of the primary goals of these conversations were to: identify how we as a state can build more meaningful access to services for victims of crime who are within communities impacted by inequity; and learn how we can better support coordinated services. This effort also led to a partnership with the Oregon Department of Justice's Hate Crimes Program Coordinator, which resulted in connections to the bias crime services and connections to local community resources. CVSSD's Human Trafficking Program continued to support the development of trafficking response throughout the state. They hired a program coordinator and are in the process of recruiting for an analyst to help with investigations. The team participated in and supported a coordinated statewide response with task forces around the state. They supported the creation and development of two new task forces: Malheur County and Mid-Columbia (includes five counties: Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, and Wheeler). They've offered technical assistance and training to local task forces throughout the state. Additionally, in support of coordinated services, they've started the process for building standardized statewide protocols. They've also implemented a statewide data collection subcommittee that will address standardizing language and data points for consistent data collection around the state.

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

COVID-19 is the primary issue discussed by almost every grantee when describing 2020. With state mandates for safety precautions in place early in the pandemic, programs were forced to quickly transition away from in-person direct advocacy. Keeping in line with the state mandates, programs were creative in establishing protocol for victim response. Advocacy moved to outdoor settings, with advocates providing masks and keeping distance, and to phone and virtual platforms. Most challenging for some programs was the suspension of all in-person hospital response. Programs described this as doable but ultimately not the most effective way to provide this service. The capacity for programs to move to remote services varied across the state; the majority faced the unanticipated expense of purchasing the necessary laptops and cameras and investing in updated software and online platforms that could support confidentiality requirements. Child Advocacy Centers were able to continue in-person exams and interview; however, they were faced with changes to their protocols; more time between client visits to ensure for thorough cleaning and ventilation of the center prior to a visit. This results in fewer appointments available and a potentially longer wait time for children to be seen. Additionally, limits to the number of individuals in the facility means fewer support persons there for the client. One program shared their experience of a grandparent who brought in multiple children, in addition to the client to be served. This brought them over the capacity allowed and she faced the difficult decision between leaving with the other children to minimize their exposure or remaining with the client to provide support. A number of programs have reported decreasing their shelter capacity in order to allow for necessary space to keep residents safe. For example, dual occupancy rooms have become single occupancy and shared spaces are now limited. One program reported moving from a 24-bed shelter down to 10. In order to provide an alternate safe space for clients to reside, programs are utilizing hotels with greater frequency, which are more difficult from a practicality standpoint and a greater expense to the program. With the wildfires experienced in September, affordable housing in some affected counties was destroyed and survivors were displaced. The impact increasing the already existing shortage of affordable housing and hotel vacancy. Another notable impact that is reported as being particularly frustrating for survivors is access to courts. Many courts were closed during the beginning of COVID-19, with hearings and trials rescheduled multiple times. Many survivors' cases have been postponed to at least 2021. Programs also note that the survivors they are serving have been increasingly presenting with additional needs due to COVID. The complexities of survivorship, anxiety, and PTSD on top of living through a global pandemic adds to the increased services survivors are experiencing. Additional impacts linked to COVID-19 that programs are reporting include the inability to provide in-house childcare services, supporting staff who are impacted by COVID-19, and the inability to take on new interns and volunteers. Despite the different challenges programs have faced this reporting period, and continue to face, in adapting services during the continuing pandemic, they celebrate their success in developing new approaches to providing advocacy, with individuals and support groups; approaches that can be used successfully even after the pandemic, especially for those circumstances when barriers such as transportation or childcare are in play.

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.

COVID-19 and the resulting statewide mandates resulted in an increase in the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims during the reporting period. Peace at Home (formerly Battered Persons Advocacy) of Douglas County reports, during the project period, the Task Force on Family Violence developed protocols for responding to survivors during COVID-19 and established referral pathways. Advocates were able to provide cell phones to law enforcement officers to provide survivors to become connected to an advocate and stay connected to receive services including safety planning. The Task Force also focused on developing the website: www.docotaskforceonfamilyviolence.com Additionally, Peace at Home is a founding member of the Douglas County Creating Community Resilience Initiative and has provided survivors with educational resources about COVID-19, the risks and how to mitigate the spread of the illness and Peace at Home staff are represented on the Umpqua Health Alliance (CCO) Equity & Community Engagement Committee has met and began to develop an action plan to address health disparities in Douglas County. Douglas County Network of Care has invited Peace at Home to present about services and how to make referrals, Sexual Assault Response Team has met and developed a response plan during COVID-19. Columbia County Child Abuse Assessment Center (Amani Center) shares that the most significant problem that impacted their coordination of services was the challenges presented by COVID-19. We were unable to meet in-person. Many community partner agencies were closed or operating with limited capacity and many community partners were unable to participate in regular coordinating efforts. The Columbia County MDT coordinator is currently a volunteer who is in a vulnerable health category and was unavailable to coordinate MDT and so the Amani Center Forensic Interviewer stepped in to help with coordination, facilitating online meetings and providing the technology needed to host the online meetings. This has allowed for meetings to continue during this pandemic and has opened new avenues for partnership and hopes for continued remote participation for remote MDT members. The Amani Center Executive director has also continued to support, participate and facilitate meetings with other CAC s as well as teams like the Local Behavioral Health Coordinating Council, Columbia County Trauma Informed Network (CCTIN) and more. The CCTIN was able to shift focus from strategic planning to community Covid-19 response coordinating during this time. There has also been a push within our community to address issues of racism and racial injustice as it relates to trauma, adverse childhood experiences and crime victims. To this end the Amani Center program manager had joined the Racism and Racial Justice workgroup in partnership with DHS Child Welfare and Columbia Pacific Coordinated Care Organization (Health Insurance). Additionally, CVSSD continued to promote the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to enhance and expand victim services across the state. Our continued and growing dialogue with statewide partners includes, though is not limited to: the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV); Attorney General s Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF); Oregon Child Abuse Solutions (formerly Oregon Network of Child Abuse Intervention Centers), Department of Human Services; the Oregon Law Center; and National Crime Victim Law Institute. CVSSD s Advisory Committee continues to include a broad representation of experts across victim service disciplines that help CVSSD implement VOCA funding to best serve victims across the state.

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

In 2020 CVSSD: 1. offered a two-year continuation for the VOCA Funding Initiatives (FI) grants for our CASA, Campus, Community Health Care partnerships, and Human Trafficking Task Force programs. 2. approved two additional VOCA FI Human Trafficking Task Force grants for newly developed task forces. The awards to begin October 2020. CVSSD now administers a total of 277 VOCA awards to 147 VOCA-funded subrecipients. As mentioned in the previous response regarding major issues in the state either assisting or preventing victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period, COVID-19, rising response to racial injustices on a national and local level, and the widespread wildfires propelled organizations to not only develop new methods for delivering services, but also expand the services they re offering with more intention. Community Works, Inc, a DVSA organization in southern Oregon, shares steps they ve taken to strengthen their outreach and response. While COVID-19 and the visibility to the extreme racial injustices happening in America have created deep trauma and wounds, they have also afforded the opportunity for change. They have increased the number of virtual trainings that are free and support reflection around biases, equity, and oppression. We have implemented a plan within our agency that began this reporting period to support staff in these training efforts and examining our agency as a whole and how we work to provide meaningful services to victims from marginalized communities, increase our staff understanding of these issues in an ongoing and productive way so they can better support victims, and examine our agency from top to bottom and inside out to determine what is successful and where can grow so we can be a leader in our community for anti-oppressive work. First of all, every staff person in our agency was provided a list of opportunities that were consolidated from all staff input. They included books, movies, webinars, and articles for staff to absorb and reflect. Each staff person was required to take on at least one of these opportunities. Then, we held small group discussions facilitated by a staff person from OCADSV to begin to dive deeper into our own histories. Simultaneously, we worked out details with a consultant who will begin work with our agency starting in Winter of 2021 to support us in our goals aforementioned and pave the way for our organization to be anti-racist. And, we worked with Peace at Home to better understand their Equity Team so that we can also begin that team in 2021. Overall, we have used the pain and hurt to let the light in and refuse to go back to normal after these crises. We also updated many policies and practices at our Shelter to better serve victims. We created pet policies for people to shelter their pets. We updated all of our intake and ongoing Shelter paperwork to be more trauma-informed, gender inclusive, and more in line with current data. Moving advocacy from in-person to virtual response. programs moved quickly to institute systems that protected confidentiality meeting HIPAA and VAWA

standards. Impact Northwest, a DV program in Portland, report this adaptation to telehealth services and providing services remotely as their most notable activity this reporting period. This meant incorporating multiple changes, such as: moving from paper to electronic files, investing in a HIPAA compliance secure form building system for client feedback surveys, ROIs, and assessments, investing in a secure email sender, and investing in a secure teleconference system to hold secure telehealth video sessions with families. All of which provided a greater level of security and confidentiality. Additionally, Impact Northwest staff attended a number of trainings in order to help them adapt to telehealth. Notable activities unrelated to COVID-19 response include expansion of program space for several Child Advocacy Centers. They report with the additional space they are now able to serve multiple families at once while still allowing for full privacy. A number of centers report onboarding additional mental health therapists on staff, reducing the wait time for children to receive individual therapy.

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

Submitted anecdotes clearly demonstrate that agencies are able to provide increased direct services as a result of VOCA funds. Sexual Assault Services: The Columbia Gorge Children s Advocacy Center noted that as a direct result of VOCA funds, they have been able to establish and furnish an exam room specifically for SANE exams for adult SA victims and retro fit it to provide COVID-19 safety precautions. This allowed for victim comfort, safety and Trauma Informed care without being directed to the local emergency room. Call to Safety used their VOCA funds to establish a system-based advocate position to engage victims within the CJS and in higher education. This position provides PREA response within state correctional institutions and supports Title IX projects at the Metro Portland higher education systems. This increased capacity has also allowed the advocate to develop and facilitate a LGBTQIA support group. Domestic Violence Services: A VOCA funded advocate with the Clackamas County District Attorney s Victim Assistance Program worked with a victim of an domestic violence case that involved multiple strangulations. While criminal charges were filed, the abuser continued to violate the no contact order and the FAPA Protective Order. The advocate assisted the victim in then petitioning for a stalking order. The advocate assisted this victim in connecting with LEA for additional reporting and she supported her through interviews with the prosecutor. This case was staffed with the High Risk Response Team at A Safe Place Family Justice Center where the victim was connected with a community based advocate. The VOCA funded advocate then supported the victim during her Victim Impact Statement as the courts sentenced the abuser to prison. Siuslaw Outreach Services, located on the southern coastline of Oregon, recently supported a mother and her six children as they were escaping an abusive situation. Their vehicle broke down on the side of the highway and a state police trooper transported them to SOS. With VOCA funds, SOS was able to place the family in their safe house, repair the vehicle, secure medical and counseling services, established long term safety planning, provide ongoing advocacy and within 2 months permanent housing was secured. Child Abuse Intervention Services: The Clackamas County Children s Center supported a teenage female who had been sexually abused for several years by her father. She became concerned that her abuser would soon begin to abuse her younger sister, so she began to collect evidence to support her pending disclosure. While at the Children s Center, the VOCA funded Family Support Specialist sat with both mom and daughter as years of abuse was disclosed. The FSS offered a calm and compassionate presence for mom as she waited and for the victim as she received her forensic/medical exam. The abuser was arrested, and the family was offered community-based and prosecution-based advocacy referrals, as well as resources for safety and basic needs. Children s Center staff work diligently with children of abuse; however, they are also committed to ensuring that a non-offending family unit is cared for to promote healing from secondary trauma. Underserved Services: The Marion County District Attorney s Office Victim Assistance Program utilized VOCA funding to outreach to the county Latinx community, which is one of the largest underserved population in the county. The program now staffs 5 Bilingual/Bicultural advocates to work closely with partner agencies and provide community outreach for services. The VOCA funded goal of this project is to expand identified accommodations for the underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities by making services culturally responsive and easy to access for all.

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

CVSSD continued to focus on strengthening collaborative partnerships between tribes and statewide technical assistance agencies, our grant-funded programs, and community partners. In 2020, a CVSSD Fund Coordinator and Advisory Board Member met with Tribal Council and staff for two federally recognized tribes in Oregon (Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde) as an update to the Listening Tour that was completed in 2013. They conducted meetings with the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Klamath Tribes in 2019 with a plan to visit with the remaining five tribes in early 2021. They focused on the community collaboration framework, reflecting different approaches on building and sustaining local community partnerships. As part of the previously mentioned Community Conversations, a dedicated session was held for our American Indian/Alaska Native communities, though indigenous voices were welcome and present during other sessions. These virtual community forums were promoted by direct communication to tribal victim advocacy programs as well as notice to culturally specific non-profits and social media affinity groups that represent our American Indian/Alaska Native community members. Additional activities are as follows: In place of the cancelled annual Grants Management and Tribal Nations meeting, Heather Moss, Attorney Advisor, from the USDOJ, OJP, Office for Civil Rights, provided an online training session in March 2020. Since March 2020, 8 of 9 tribes participated in CVSSD s grant monitoring process which included a virtual desk review of victim service program administrative and financial policies and

procedures along with a virtual monitoring visit. CVSSD views these as opportunities to better understand needs unique to tribal programs and strengthen our connection. CVSSD staff attended the Annual Tribal-State Government to Government Summit in December 2019. CVSSD awards non-competitive grant funds to Oregon tribes in two separate funding streams: Eight of nine Tribes received an extension award that began on October 2020 following the close of their non-competitive award. The funds support a broad range of services for victims such as child abuse, elder abuse, sex trafficking, domestic and sexual violence, and general victim services. A 2-year non-competitive grant will renew in FY 2021 for each tribe. Two of the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon have a member representing tribal interests on the CVSSD advisory committee with an invitation to the remaining tribes to participate in CVSSD Advisory and IP Subcommittee meetings. The inclusion of tribal representatives assures that the voices and concerns of tribal victims are represented during planning, allocation and application review. Tribal board representation continues to provide expertise in CVSSD's funding processes and to improve collaboration with state partners and stakeholders as well as domestic violence and sexual assault service providers. VOCA funded programs through the state include key tribal representatives on their boards, include tribal program staff in local trainings and partner meetings, provide culturally specific training by tribal partners to non-tribal program staff, and continue efforts to increase their understanding of tribal needs by having ongoing and direct conversation with Tribal Nations. Subrecipients report working on cases involving Tribal victims and engaging in collaboration with Tribal police and tribal victim service programs.

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

Like a large number of organizations across Oregon, Janus Youth Programs, Inc. shares that the lack of affordable and safe housing continues to be a notable trend affecting crime victim services. The majority of calls we receive are for rental assistance to maintain housing or find new housing. Some of these calls result in Insights (Young Parent Services) being able to provide assistance while others result in offering contact information for community partner organizations providing rental assistance, shelter stays, or other forms of assistance. Experiencing similar increase in calls for housing, The Harbor, Inc., a DVSA organization, tells us Because of the lack of affordable housing in the county, it takes us longer to help people move into more permanent housing, and so we do spend a lot of time working with clients on what their housing options are, on top of the other services that we would normally provide. When someone does find housing, even though we are often able to help with some of the move-in costs, it is sometimes questionable if they will be able to continue to cover the rent on-going. And often the housing options that are available are not often ideal and we end up housing people in trailers or not very nice apartment complexes. Organizations are reporting greater difficulty in securing housing since the onset of COVID-19 and have seen an uptick in the number of requests for assistance in retaining current housing. With the closure of schools beginning in late March, Child Advocacy Centers (CAC) report an immediate reduction in the number of referrals they received. Juliette's House shares what we're hearing across the state: Covid-19 has had a significant impact on our service area. We saw referrals drop nearly 70 during the quarantine yet continued to see the most urgent cases at Juliette's House. Even so, as referrals have begun to grow again to typical levels, we have seen a substantial increase in severity of abuse. Like most of our 20 CACs in Oregon, we are preparing as we can for a wave of disclosures once children are back, live in school classes. As previously reported, our service area has continued to see an increase in drug-related offenses, leading to an increase in the number of children referred to use for assessments due to concerns of serious parental neglect. It is difficult to quantify what the ultimate impact of parental drug activity will be on children, the increased accessibility and use of drugs in this area is impacting the most undeserved population, which puts their children at higher risk of victimization and/or neglect. Additionally, crimes involving the sharing and distribution of digital images of children have increased, as well as the prosecution of child pornography cases. We have seen an increase in assessments for children under age 5, mostly for sexual abuse but also for physical abuse and serious neglect. We are of particular concern for children witnessing domestic violence. We don't see enough of these cases, due to the fact that the impact of trauma must be evident. Yet, in reality this kind of trauma is often not evident and won't express for some time. All the more reason to provide assessment and intervention early to prophylactically address the trauma. With ongoing civil unrest in Portland, Victim Rights Law Center (VRLC), along with multiple subrecipient organizations across the state, report that the unrest has negatively impacted some crime victims. With their efforts diverted elsewhere, Portland-area law enforcement agencies appear to be investigating fewer sexual assault cases, and fewer detectives are assigned to sex crime cases even when they are forwarded for investigation. As a result, many cases are stalled and investigations are taking longer than usual. Communication with law enforcement is also more difficult. Survivor interactions with law enforcement officers that used to be in person now are primarily occurring over the phone, which makes it difficult for victims to build rapport and confidence in the detectives investigating their cases. Other organizations report a dramatic trend in lack of police response in a timely manner for cases of domestic and sexual violence; delays ranging from 12 hours to several days. Other emerging issues this reporting period include: inability to provide the required match in full, decrease in fundraising revenue, seeing fewer clients while those they do see are presenting with a higher level of lethality and need, lack of accountability of offenders due to COVID-19 restrictions, release of perpetrators, an ever increasing need for mental health services, and an increase in the need for training in training for systemic racism, bias incidents, and hate crime response.

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

Much of what Oregon's VOCA victim service programs experienced with staff retention is similar to previous years. There are programs on both sides, some with retention issues and some without. Smaller programs, especially non-profit programs, struggle with lower wage issues and have discussed losing trained staff who apply for and accept more lucrative positions in larger programs and government agencies. Many can only fund partial FTE advocates, complicating matters for staff and their organizations. Conversely, a number of larger non-profit programs, and system-based programs large and small, explain that staff retention isn't such a problem because the pay is adequate or the work manageable. Despite these differing experiences, CVSSD's VOCA subrecipients generally have expressed that staff retention hasn't been the same problem this year as in years past. For example, the Domestic Violence Resource Center reports, Due to our agency's successful onboarding, during this time we've shown less turnover with staff. We follow a trauma-informed approach towards staff, especially now during COVID. Our retention issues have significantly improved. Both Baker County Victim Assistance, a small system-based program on Oregon's east border, and Clackamas County Victim Assistance, a large one in the metro area, report that they have not had any staffing retention issues because funding has been stable to keep workloads manageable. However, the concern about reductions in VOCA funding at the Federal level can't be understated and these programs and many others are worried about instability in the near future. Advocates and direct service staff across the field feel significant pressure and struggle with compassion fatigue and vicarious trauma. Impact NW in Portland explained, We did not have any staff turnover during this reporting period. However, we did notice that staff morale was often lower than usual. We attribute this to adjusting to working from home, providing virtual telehealth (instead of working directly with survivors), and also at the same time personally dealing with what's going on in the larger world COVID-19 and racial injustices as two examples. Grant County Victim Assistance furthered, staff members experience high burnout levels and feel increased stress if they take any time from work as their workload just increases. This, combined with the real stress and distress caused by COVID-19, has created instability and the need for flexibility in shift-staffing and telework. In addition, a number of Oregon programs have been significantly impacted by wildfires that tore through many parts of the state in mid-Autumn. Community Works, Inc. in southern Oregon's Jackson County, explained: We have experienced an increase in turnover this year. This has been in large part due to COVID and fires. Some staff chose to leave the workforce altogether to care for others during the pandemic. Some staff chose to relocate to be with family in other states after the fires burned their homes here. We have been operating with fewer staff and for a longer time than we have in the recent past. In order to mitigate some of the impacts and attempt to retain staff, we have implemented the following: schedule accommodations or working remotely for working parents who are also work with their children doing virtual schooling; granting leaves of absence to caretake for others, to find housing after losing one's home, or to work through someone's mental health needs due to the impact of these issues. Programs do indicate that even when staff retention isn't the issue, COVID has made recruitment and hiring processes more difficult.

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

VOCA subrecipients took active and proactive steps to promote funded victims services. Such certainly was easier, in the more traditional sense of process, during the first half of the year before the realities of COVID overtook tradition. In the early part of the year, Oregon's system-based Victim Assistance Programs used many opportunities to promote victims rights and VOCA-funded advocacy services. In one such example, the advocates from the Benton County District Attorney's Victim Assistance Program participated in a Crime and Justice event at Oregon State University. The event consisted of panel discussions by several professionals in the fields of law enforcement and crime victim support. Participants explained their programs, their services, and duties of their staffs. This event, attended by students and faculty alike, gave the Victim Assistance Program an opportunity to publicize its victim services to the OSU community as well as to community partners and fellow panelists. Similarly, the Douglas County Victim Assistance Program in Roseburg reported that one of their advocates presented at the Citizen's Academy, which is hosted by the Roseburg Police Department. They spoke about victim rights and what the Victims Assistance Program does. They also attended task forces and multidisciplinary meetings and used those opportunities to promote victim services and how to better assist survivors. Nonprofit subrecipients have been similarly active. The Disability Awareness Resource Team, which is the Portland section of the Handicap Awareness and Support League (DART/HASL) has used a variety of methods to publicize victim services to survivors. Program advocates have worked closely with on-site intake coordinators from several organizations to inform them of DART services. Most of our referrals come from the Gateway Center (a Family Justice Center in Portland). We are at capacity. Our location has allowed us to become more visible to the DVSA and disability communities and our services have spread through word-of-mouth and our partnerships. DART/HASL advocates have passed out flyers and spoken to potential program participants at many locations. We use our website and other social media along with local disability newsletters to publicize services. We would still like to do all of the above, but because of the pandemic we are doing as much as we can remotely. COVID-19 and the need for social distancing has created challenges and new ways for organizations to promote services and awareness in their communities. As the non-profit DVSA organization Peace at Home explained, Community presentation and tabling events were non-existent as we are in the midst of a pandemic and all public events have been canceled or moved to virtual spaces. To begin anew to put on presentations and events, the agency purchased virtual software that will allow advocates to have presentations with providers and to participate in virtual events in the community. The agency is looking to increase its capacity to use social media more frequently. Despite COVID, programs have managed to use training events as opportunities to promote VOCA-funded services. Tides of Change writes. Throughout the last

year, ToC has utilized several methods to publicize our services and have trained other professionals to serve victims. We provided training to medical and mental health professionals at partner agencies Tillamook County Health Centers, Tillamook Family Counseling Center, and the Rinehard Clinic. We have trained medical professionals on addressing the intersections of IPV and Health, working with survivors with chronic substance abuse, reproductive health coercion, human trafficking and trauma-informed mandatory reporting. We participated in several events/presentations including to the United Methodist Women's Club, PUD Health Fair, and hosted a community gathering for DVAM 2019 that had the largest turnout to our event ever. We now have a new website and are actively using our three social media platforms to engage survivors and our community. As part of our healthcare partnership with Tillamook County Health Center, all new staff receive an overview of our partnership, services, referral pathways, and training on the connection between chronic health conditions and domestic and sexual violence. This is now a routine process as part of on-boarding for the clinic. VOCA subrecipients are active in their communities during National Crime Victims Rights Week, Child Abuse Prevention Month, Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and more. In addition to promoting services to the community in person when possible and virtually too, VOCA subrecipients proclaim on their publication materials that their services are federally funded and free of charge.

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

As mentioned previously, in order to assess meaningful access to victim services for underserved, marginalized, and oppressed communities, CVSSD conducted a Community Conversations Tour. In late 2019 through spring of 2020 CVSSD traveled throughout Oregon hosting town hall style meetings to engage in open dialog with the underserved, marginalized, and oppressed communities and those organizations currently supporting them in order to address gaps in services and barriers in place. This outreach helped to establish new relationships with culturally specific organizations across the state, primarily in the Portland metro area, and provided guidance in the development of a VOCA Competitive solicitation: 2021-2023 VOCA Culturally Specific and Culturally Responsive Program Grant, released in July 2020. Through this solicitation, we awarded twelve competitive grants; five of which are awarded to current CVSSD VOCA recipients who will add a culturally responsive program to their current services while the remaining seven grants are awarded to new culturally specific organizations serving a variety of cultures and abilities throughout the state. All grants awarded will have a start date of January 2021. During this reporting period CVSSD continued to promote the use of VOCA funds to enhance and expand services directed to new/underserved populations. The following are a few anecdotes of subrecipients recent work in enhancing/expanding their services to reach new/underserved population: Womenspace, Inc. shares Womenspace staff were well aware of the increased risk to underserved populations with the advent of COVID. Many survivors who are geographically isolated, don't speak English, identify with an ethnic minority or identify as LGBTQIA are at a disadvantage during normal times to access services. Womenspace reached out to the organizations serving specific populations to see how we could collaborate to reach survivors in need. Through working with Transponder (their mission is to address the needs of the transgender/gender diverse community), NAACP, Rural Outreach Project, and faith-based groups reaching out to LatinX communities, Womenspace was able to subcontract funds to improve outreach to specific populations. The outreach to case managers in these specific organizations informed them of the availability of new resources through Womenspace and how survivors could access support, specifically with housing. Sexual Assault Support Services (SASS) reports that they strive to provide inclusive, accessible, survivor centered and trauma informed services. To that end, we recognize the institutional inequities experienced by many marginalized and/or underserved individuals, including survivors of sexual violence, and actively work to ensure access. For example, survivors in rural communities not only [experience] feelings of isolation but also experience geographic isolation which inhibits their ability to access services in the Eugene/Springfield metro area. Pre-pandemic, to mitigate barriers in accessing services on-site, we established office hours and presence in the surrounding rural areas. SASS partnered with Junction City Local Aid, a social service agency that has a food pantry and provides utility bill prescription drug assistance to folks with lower income and held office hours bi-monthly at their location. Additionally, SASS increased our presence in rural communities by participating in local events such as the Fernridge Annual Barbecue, Junction City Tulip Festival and the Veneta Farmer's Market. These efforts resulted in more rural survivors seeking and receiving the support they deserve to heal from their trauma. Clackamas Womens Services (CWS) reports on their outreach to the Latinx community, Our Promotoras Program, a community outreach model which aims to increase the accessibility of domestic and sexual violence services to the Latinx community, continued to host peer-support meetings, conducted outreach within the Latinx community through tabling events, radio interviews and charlas (informational forums). During this year, the program facilitated a rural cohort in Molalla, an urban cohort in Oregon City and has a vision for an additional rural cohort. This program continues to be integral to CWS service model and increases the reach of support CWS programs have within the Latina community in Clackamas County. Seeing an increasing need for youth services, CWS worked diligently to create deeper services access during the reporting period. Knowing that youth survivors were unlikely to walk into the Family Justice Center, we knew the Youth Advocacy program needed to be fully mobile. Moving to a mobile model for services has significantly increased the number of youth reached.

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

VOCA subrecipients across the state report that the onset of COVID-19 magnified already existing gaps in services; the pandemic has served as the catalyst for action to bridge these gaps. Call to Safety, an organization in Portland serving as Portland's primary domestic and sexual violence crisis line for survivors, shares their response to meeting the need for expanding their crisis line capacity. COVID-19 quickly interrupted our service delivery model and created obstacles for our small non-profit. At the face of COVID-19 Call to Safety had no paid IT support, one agency laptop, a fire wall which needed replacing, no remote access, and limited access to telecommunications to support our 24/7 crisis line which was facing increased call volume and need. With the support of CVSSD, and individual donors we had the capacity to pivot and create 13 remote call stations including laptops and desktops with VPN access to securely do their work in support of survivors. Staff continue to provide support to callers on the 24/7 Crisis Line, generally covering high-volume daytime shifts. During COVID-19 we have seen many jumps in call volumes and also Crisis Line Specialists have identified that calls are more complicated with increased isolation, limited resource navigation, and many intersecting needs. We have prioritized tangible resources such as motel vouchers, transportation, and emergency financial assistance during the pandemic breaking all previous records for the organization with the facilitation of over \$70,000 of CVSSD emergency financial assistance supporting survivor's safety, economic, and housing stability. One of the gaps to services created by COVID-19 is the lack of technology survivors now need to receive advocacy services as organizations moved to a virtual format. Clackamas Women's Services shares, A challenge in moving to virtual services meant some participants did not have access to the technology needed to engage. In these cases, we work with participants to get them access to tablets, computers, internet and phones. For participants who were new to the online platform that we are using, staff created space to support their learning to ensure they know how to utilize the platform and can be successful. The Confidential Text/Chat Line has supported filling a gap for survivors with differing hearing abilities. We received feedback from a survivor who stated it was the first time they had been able to access support in this way and it felt supportive for them. For some programs, virtual services seem to create greater access to program participants. Access to legal services has continued to be a challenge to many organizations. Victim Rights Law Center (VRLC) based in Portland and providing statewide services shares, Our robust pro bono program – which continues to grow -- played a pivotal role in allowing us to respond to gaps in services during this reporting period. We were able to expand both the quantity and quality of free civil legal services available to sexual assault survivors despite being understaffed due to a combination of vacancies and reduced hours for personnel taking COVID-related leave. One pro bono attorney obtained special immigrant juvenile status for an eighteen-year-old survivor, despite a trend of such immigration applications being denied. Another attorney obtained a \$19,000 severance payment for a survivor in an employment matter. Several attorneys accepted contested restraining order cases despite uncertain hearing dates and shifting procedural rules due to the pandemic. VRLC reports survivors were extremely grateful for the representation provided. One pro bono client wrote, [My pro bono attorney] exuded confidence and a level of experience I quickly came to appreciate... I have the utmost respect for professionals who embody the knowledge, experience, and kindness to assist community members in need of a helping hand. Pro bono attorneys also expressed appreciation for our program. One participant, who has extensive courtroom experience and helps train other attorneys in addition to handling cases himself, wrote: Mentoring volunteer attorneys for VRLC and taking cases directly has enriched my retirement. The volunteer program offers the opportunity to provide much-needed service to under-served sexual assault survivors. I, for one, am grateful to be part of it. Additionally, subrecipients report that they continue to rely heavily on multiple partner agencies for their expertise in their respective disciplines. As Marion County District Attorney's Victims Assistance Program shares, We recognize that our program may not be able to meet all the needs a victim might have, so it is critical that we stay allied with our community partners who offer the services our program can't. It is through collaboration with other agencies that we improve our ability to provide victims with wrap around services.

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

Common Outcome Report from VOCA Grantees: In addition to the VOCA PMT statistics, subrecipients are required to collect and report data on short-term outcomes. Since 2002, all CVSSD subrecipients have been required to collect outcome feedback from at least 10% of appropriate clients. The outcome measure results from October 2019 – September 2020 are included here. For this period, CVSSD's grantees distributed 27,181 surveys and 8544 were returned for a 31% return rate overall. Grantees report a decline in the number of surveys distributed and the number of surveys returned as a result of COVID-19. All sub-recipient programs are required to include this outcome measure on the survey: The services provided by this program helped me make informed choices about my situation. Of those who responded to this measure, 93% agreed or strongly agreed, 3% disagreed or strongly disagreed, 4% had no opinion. Agencies and programs serving survivors of domestic and sexual violence (including non-profit domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations) collect feedback on two additional outcome measures. Of those who responded to the outcome measure, After working with this DV/SA agency, I have some new ideas about how to stay safe, 95% agreed or strongly agreed, 1% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 4% had no opinion. The same number of survivors responded to the outcome measure, After working with this agency, I know more about resources that may be available, including how to access them, of which 94% agreed or strongly agreed, 2% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 4% had no opinion. Programs serving victims of crime through the criminal justice system (i.e. District Attorney Offices, law enforcement, and other social service providers) collect feedback on two additional outcome measures. Of those who responded to the outcome measure, As a result of the information I received from this program, I better understand my rights as a victim of crime. 87% agreed or strongly agreed, 6% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 7% had no opinion. The same number of victims

responded to the outcome measure, The information given to me by this agency helped me better understand the criminal justice system process as it relates to my case , of which 86% agreed or strongly agreed, 7% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 8% had no opinion. Agencies and programs serving child abuse victims (including Child Advocacy Centers and Court Appointed Special Advocates) collect feedback on two additional outcome measures. Of the those who responded to the outcome measure, The staff from this agency treated my family with sensitivity and respect , 93% agreed or strongly agreed, 1% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 6% had no opinion. The same number of victims responded to the outcome measure, The staff of this agency was supportive in helping me to access treatment services for my child and family, of which 91% agreed or strongly agreed, 2% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 7% had no opinion.