

GA Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2020 to Sept 30, 2021]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019	2020-V2-GX-0014	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00619-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$104,998,424.00	\$71,285,938.00	\$53,007,906.00	\$33,108,235.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$96,428,610.00	\$60,225,422.00	\$2,065,868.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	493	200	18	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$5,249,921.00	\$3,564,296.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$3,319,893.00	\$7,496,220.00	\$50,942,038.00	\$33,108,235.00

Subgrantee Organization Type				
The total number of subgrants represents all subgrants funded across all federal awards active during the reporting period. The number is not unique as there are subgrantee organizations that are continuously funded from each federal award.				
Type of Organization	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019	2020-V2-GX-0014	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00619-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	42	12	6	0
Corrections	1	1	0	0
Courts	1	1	0	0
Juvenile Justice	2	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	23	3	3	0
Prosecutor	4	3	1	0
Other	11	4	2	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	442	188	12	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	158	83	6	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	2	1	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	133	76	0	0
Faith-based Organization	2	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	21	7	2	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	32	8	1	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	54	6	1	0
Multiservice agency	12	4	0	0
Other	28	3	2	0

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Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	0	0	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	9	0	0	0
Campus-based victims services	9	0	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	493	200	18	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				
	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019	2020-V2-GX-0014	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00619-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	415	196	16	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	66	1	1	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	13	3	1	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	1	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds				
A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique				
	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019	2020-V2-GX-0014	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00619-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	441	173	16	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	419	149	14	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	358	128	10	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	182	85	6	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	296	111	8	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	490	199	18	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements				
Priority Area	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019	2020-V2-GX-0014	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00619-ASSI
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$25,884,803.00	\$17,536,846.00	\$1,044,140.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	25.00 %	25.00 %	2.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$31,999,311.00	\$25,632,719.00	\$205,967.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	30.00 %	36.00 %	0.00 %	
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$19,363,469.00	\$2,210,520.00	\$114,153.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	18.00 %	3.00 %	0.00 %	
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$19,026,041.00	\$14,834,331.00	\$680,429.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	18.00 %	21.00 %	1.00 %	

Budget and Staffing				
Staffing Information	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019	2020-V2-GX-0014	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00619-ASSI
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	9232	3338	200	
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	4723485	1919056	48965	
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	6138	21153	24	
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	556079	17426	675	

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)	72	7345	8302	9302	582	6382
Adult Sexual Assault	103	1528	1656	1968	11271	4105
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	79	193	154	166	166	169
Arson	27	112	140	146	177	143
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	72	51	37	61	53	50
Burglary	28	1809	1976	2077	2255	2029
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	156	1507	1601	1740	1611	1614
Child Pornography	86	99	119	123	110	112
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	161	3413	3726	4233	4100	3868
Domestic and/or Family Violence	197	12435	13138	14626	16202	14100
DUI/DWI Incidents	24	476	635	726	885	680
Elder Abuse or Neglect	76	251	259	340	206	264
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	33	11	18	20	25	18
Human Trafficking: Labor	41	28	32	20	28	27
Human Trafficking: Sex	100	407	261	246	132	261
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	31	1228	1501	1638	1952	1579
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	43	14	20	21	176	57
Kidnapping (custodial)	36	0	0	0	0	0
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	27	12	16	22	40	22
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	27	664	833	960	1124	895
Robbery	36	1096	1018	1134	1360	1152
Stalking/Harassment	120	995	1149	1234	1446	1206
Survivors of Homicide Victims	50	1106	1181	1344	1635	1316
Teen Dating Victimization	121	30	48	50	22	37
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	21	157	169	201	182	177
Other	15	20350	22796	23979	64454	32894

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	35	35	41	56	291

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Homeless	1457	1164	1388	1614	5440
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	1053	1200	1220	1052	4370
LGBTQ	315	362	412	378	1326
Veterans	66	60	102	82	341
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	831	906	1008	1066	6518
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	1093	1233	1273	1175	4443
Other	1	0	1	4	3020

General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	285934	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	6730	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	204276	71.44 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	0	0.00 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	8014	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	204	0.10 %
Asian	1008	0.49 %
Black or African American	39443	19.30 %
Hispanic or Latino	4702	2.30 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	58	0.03 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	36839	18.03 %
Some Other Race	737	0.36 %
Multiple Races	1365	0.67 %
Not Reported	89489	43.80 %
Not Tracked	30484	14.92 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	204329	
Gender Identity		
Male	29877	14.62 %
Female	64237	31.44 %
Other	164	0.08 %
Not Reported	79533	38.92 %
Not Tracked	30517	14.94 %
Gender Total	204328	
Age		
Age 0- 12	11825	5.79 %
Age 13- 17	6848	3.35 %
Age 18- 24	10757	5.26 %

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Age 25- 59	48740	23.85 %
Age 60 and Older	6248	3.06 %
Not Reported	89425	43.77 %
Not Tracked	30485	14.92 %
Age Total	204328	

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	170	197306	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	169339
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	96971
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	38557
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	43383
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	191	84038	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	20921
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	5325
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	6092
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	353380
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	8743
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	3028
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	58091
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	5909
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	31390
			B10. Interpreter services	35413
C. Emotional Support or Safety	158	35861	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	111356
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	59949
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	515

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Services			C4. Individual counseling	28967
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	25911
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	13524
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	7325
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	89	4282	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	72609
			D2. Transitional housing	52202
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	5625
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	180	242403	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	214786
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	45215
			E3. Assistance with restitution	53108
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	6481
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	11253
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	19172
			E7. Immigration assistance	1429
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	6420
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	799
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	180800
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	44612			

ANNUAL QUESTIONS

Grantee Annually Reported Questions	
Question/Option	Count
Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?	
Yes	0
No	1
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.
N/A
Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.
N/A
Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.
There are no program policies changes to report for this period.
Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.
There are no earned media coverage events/episodes to report for this period.
Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.
There are no coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims to report for this period.
Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.
<p>There are still reverberating challenges stemming from the coronavirus pandemic affecting victims and service providers, echoing many of the pre-existing issues that agencies have been dealing with: maintaining contact with victims has continued to remain challenging, especially in cases where in-person contact is the most ideal way of referring and supporting these victims. "We have faced challenges with communication with domestic/family violence victims during this COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. Often times victims are not in a position or place that is safe for them to communicate with their victim advocate, thus, making it difficult to provide services and appropriate referrals during this unprecedented time. We continue to be faced with the challenge of securing shelter space for victims of domestic abuse. We currently have only two shelters in DeKalb County. Securing stable resources for financial assistance has been a challenge as well, more so now than ever." "During this past year the Ocmulgee Judicial Circuit Victim Assistance Program s biggest obstacle has been maintaining "existing" services to victims due to Covid-19. Trying to maintain adequate, meaningful contact with victims has proven difficult because of the pandemic. We have supplied all of our advocates with mobile phones but this does not replace in-person contact. Victims of domestic and sexual violence are among the most isolated and vulnerable. In -person contact has always been a priority in our program. We are working diligently to continue uninterrupted services for all victims in our community." In addition, staffing issues have become more prevalent as well with agencies needing more people to deal with increased case numbers while at the same time having a deficit in the number of people available to work; there are fewer volunteers willing and available to work, and for those who are there is a lack of adequate training. "We have continued to deal with the difficulties that the pandemic has brought. We have been faced with office turnover, some difficulty in obtaining volunteers and difficulty finding people to fill potential part time positions. While the pandemic did cause a decrease in arrests early on, we are now dealing with increasing caseloads combined with an increase in courtroom time to ease the stress of the backlogs. We continue to face challenges with uncooperative victims in current cases and seeing additional cases from decades prior where victim contact is necessary due to motions or releases of those offenders." And as always, there is not enough funding to adequately provide all agencies with the resources they need to provide the services; each victim has concerns and needs tailored to their specific case, and so with limited resources agencies can only do so much to help them. Common threads in this regard are lack of safe housing for victims and transportation to/from services, as well as financial assistance for things such as medical bills, things associated with the cost of living, or childcare costs. "Housing has been a consistent need in this community with limited resources and options available. While we do not offer housing through our organization, we do assist in provided referrals and information to agencies that may be able to help. Our local domestic violence shelters have been at capacity more frequently and there are very limited options related to housing assistance in this area. Transportation is also a challenge for clients outside of the Carroll county area. There are fewer transportation resources and options for clients in more rural counties within our service area." "Finding affordable housing; affordable childcare and transportation. Transportation is a huge issue barrier for our clients due to most of them not having their own transportation. We do not have a transportation system which makes it difficult for our clients to get to work once they do secure employment." "At client check ins and feedback sessions over the summer we spoke with a small group of survivors. Each of these survivors said that they needed more than anything access to unrestricted dollars to make decisions each month on how to spend these funds. Survivors noted using unrestricted funds for everyday things such as topping off their gas tank, pay parking meters, paying for sports uniforms and field trips for kids to larger expenses such as paying down credit card debt and past evictions. The creation of a pool of funds that is totally unrestrictive would not meet CJCC VOCA guidelines. But it something we are exploring as a private fund approach."</p>
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.
<p>The CJCC collected responses from 268 subgrantees to this question. Continuing the trend from the previous year, agencies were successful in adapting their outreach efforts to compensate for the impact of COVID-19; more agencies were able to have some in-person meetings and events, but a large majority were still restricted to the virtual medium when disseminating information. "We keep a very active presence on social media, newspapers, radio, and local news channels spreading awareness and keeping the community informed of our events and fundraisers. We coordinate with our many public service organizations by attending community meetings, conducting presentations, and volunteering our time at events." Interestingly, none of the agencies had indicated participation in associations or professional organizations at the national level; this could be due to cancellation/lack of events from the effects of COVID impacting the ability of agencies to travel nationally and meet in-person. On the other hand, at the local level, they were able to maintain these outreach programs and events as well as awareness campaigns for the community and public. However, with few exceptions, the majority of these efforts were with other agencies with which subgrantees were already working/associated, and not necessarily reaching out to a new audience. That said, agencies were still involved in some sort of formal community response effort and were able to maintain and grow their relationships with other agencies and their community despite setbacks from COVID in the previous year. Work with law enforcement has continued, and trainings were provided to them to better understand the needs and issues of victims and how to provide services more effectively to them. Internal staff trainings have continued as well, although there were difficulties due to COVID-19 shifting them into the virtual space. The following quotes are examples from different agencies in how they handled training in-house staff and coordinating training with other agencies to provide better services to victims: "Staff continued to provide trainings this past year but on a new platform. Trainings were held virtually to educate on the services within our</p>

organization, how to access services, how to talk to children and what steps to take place when a crime has occurred involving a child."

"Currently, the agency is providing in-depth trainings to law enforcement and emergency responders within the service areas in order to ensure victims are able to feel that they can access emergency services as needed. These trainings have helped to build relationships between the agency and the community in a mutually beneficial manner."

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

Many agencies are taking steps to improve delivery of services to victims of crime. Ensuring that staff get sufficient training is one means as well as provide training to the community such as law enforcement, public health agencies, mental health providers, transportation, housing, etc. Another means to improve services is to update brochures and other materials for clients to adjust to new laws. Some organizations have on-line surveys that they email to clients, and other organizations call clients over the phone to provide the link in case clients do not have email addresses. Some organizations engage in needs assessments to see what are needs for training in the community. One agency describes their community outreach attempts: "The CC CAC has been committed to community outreach, awareness, and prevention. We have recently applied for an Innovation grant through our local Community Foundation to create prevention programs that focus on psychoeducation for families and ACES mitigation. We are also working to establish forensic medical exam capabilities in our area. We have the data to support this need and a local health care facility is very interested in helping make this happen for our center. We meet with our stakeholders frequently to receive their feedback and as participants in community think tanks. All clients and caregivers complete surveys about their experience at our center." Below is another agency describing their attempts at outreach to the community on how to better provide for clients in need: "Outreach Services Program Advocate conducted training for Clayton County Task Force on ways to meet the needs of domestic violence victims who are seeking assistance during the pandemic. In partnership with the Clayton County Board of Education, Faith Based organizations and community partners to disseminate information regarding goods and written literature on domestic violence. To also with childcare, finding community resources on safe spaces for children who were not enrolled in the traditional school setting. Trainings were conducted for several church leaders on how to identify families in need of PPE supplies, Gas Cards, Public transportation Breeze Cards, and supplies for mothers and infants (i.e. formula, clothing, wipes and diapers). The success of the community Outreach component was monitored and assessed by the advocate, task force members, faith based leaders, school social workers. The results of the number of residents served and their successes were submitted in writing via emails to shelter advocates. Printed information packages were made available to community partners. Curbside pickups were available. We are at the stage of the pandemic, where personal responsibility is key. As we continue to support domestic violence victims through various entities and organizations throughout Clayton County, the task force was also trained on how to make contact through written communications and telephone conversations to offer emotional support to domestic violence victims during a crisis." Some agencies are requesting evaluation and feedback from partners to help improve their training as well as engaging in surveys with victims of crime themselves. Such partners include Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS), prosecuting attorney offices, healthcare agencies, law enforcement, courts, foster care agencies, immigration agencies, etc. Such training includes what services organizations provide, who qualifies for such services, how to identify and provide for victims needs such as transportation, etc. Other outreach programs include those at churches, libraries, and other community organizations to raise awareness about domestic violence and other issues, including resources such as childcare services. Social media is another avenue to provide community awareness. Some agencies participate in community health fairs and career fairs or attend colleges and other academic institutions for outreach. In addition to community outreach on domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking awareness are other outreach campaigns. Community support groups are provided in issues such as teen dating violence, human trafficking, consent, etc. As many victims are not eligible for Crime Victims Compensation, they still need mental health services, which some organizations provide via therapy programs. In addition to training for the community, many agencies have internal staff trainings as well as obtaining VOCA-funded 24-hour crisis response certification training. Many staff also attend conferences for trainings as well as webinars conducted by agencies such as prosecuting attorney s offices.

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

Child Abuse: Agencies have been able to leverage the VOCA funds for a variety of uses when addressing the abuse and trauma inflicted upon children in the past year; the funds provided additional staffing capabilities to handle more child abuse cases and serve them across communities. They also provided housing to relocate them into safe living conditions as equipment and goods to alleviate the child victims trauma and stress in their transitions into new housing and schooling. "VOCA has been used to house 28 children during this year. While the children are here, they receive individual counseling related to their abuse, neglect, and trauma in their lives. Two of our youth have been able to move into an independent living program and five of our youth reunified with non-offending family members. Open Door Home has seen a decrease in the number of hospitalizations due to suicidal threats ideations and a decrease in the number of placement disruptions." Domestic Assault: The VOCA funds have provided funding and resources for agencies to aid in relocating victims of domestic abuse to safer housing conditions or providing resources/services to help them get back on their feet after leaving the abusive situation; these can range from financial support for improved economic stability or legal support through the courts system or with law enforcement. "Tanya was new to Atlanta and wasn't sure where to turn. Her husband had been moving them around the country, and she was far from friends and family. Her husband had recently strangled her in front of their child and held his hand over her mouth to muffle her screams. He grabbed the child out of her arms while she tried to escape, leaving bruises on the baby s body. She had been quietly suffering his emotional, verbal, and physical abuse for years, and she knew something needed to change. She called the Safe Families Office, and an advocate helped her safety plan and file her Temporary Protective Order. During the TPO process and thereafter, Tanya was working with our social workers to stabilize her life. Our social workers were able to provide her with financial assistance to help her cover her rent, utilities, and car note. Thanks to these funds, Tanya and her son were able to stabilize their housing and transportation." Sexual Assault: For sexual assault cases, agencies noted that these additional funds have allowed them to provide additional services on a variety of fronts for these survivor victims; 24/7 access hotlines and advocates/staff members available to work these cases due to the extra VOCA funds give guidance to these victims to find the services they need, tailored to their specific case and access to things like therapy, medical services and legal assistance. "Madison, a 9-year-old female, was being sexually abused by her grandfather. For two years, Madison carried the heavy secret. One day, Madison confided in her cousin about the sexual abuse who then told Madison's parents. Devastated, the parents called the police. The assigned detective contacted the Center to schedule a forensic interview for Madison. The next day, Madison received a forensic interview, followed by a forensic medical exam. She was accompanied by her ACCC Advocate who explained the process and allowed her to ask questions. The Advocate also spent time supporting Madison s parents, providing guidance as she explained the legal process and began making referrals to get the family on the path to healing. During the trial, Madison testified, and her forensic interview was played for the jury. The forensic interviewer provided expert testimony to help the jury understand the complicated dynamics of child sexual abuse. The ACCC Advocate accompanied Madison and her family throughout the trial, ensuring they felt supported. Madison's grandfather was convicted of all charges. sentenced to serve 25 years in prison. The various staff members who supported

Madison and her family throughout this process were fully or partially funded by VOCA funds." Underserved: VOCA funds give extra financial adding for agencies to address concerns apart from domestic/familial violence, child abuse, and sexual assault; other issues such as having multi-lingual staff to overcome language barriers between victims and service providers, or those with disabilities or specific medical needs have also been solved through the addition of these funds. "VOCA is used to fund a position that notifies victims and calls them into court. This funded position also sends out dispositions and surveys to victims on all cases that have been completed. The staff member in this position is also fluent in Spanish and ASL, and has been essential for us to provide services to many Spanish speaking victims and several hearing impaired victims."

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

Approximately 70% of the victim service providers stated in their responses that they offer services to federal crime victims; many of these providers indicate that they are open to referrals and will provide services to federal victims when they are alerted/aware of these cases, but often are not contacted for these cases. This can either be due to their prioritization for lower-level cases such as misdemeanors or cases at the local level, or due to their lack of strong connections/relationships with federal agencies or organizations: "While we have some experience serving federal crime victims, we have not engaged in cross trainings with federal agencies in an effort to increase referrals. As we continue to develop partnerships and build community capacity, we will consider approaches for reaching federal crime victims." Those that do coordinate and work with other agencies that handle cases where there are federal victims demonstrated several ways they provide services. Some find interesting workarounds to tackle these cases, getting around jurisdiction conflicts and other categorical issues: "While the US Attorney s Office in our district has its own Victim Assistance Program, the DeKalb DA s Office is engaged in a firearms project, wherein domestic violence cases which are unable to be prosecuted by our office, but do carry a federal crime, are worked by our office and then forwarded for federal prosecution. This workaround has an ultimate aim of justice and safety for the victim, in potentially very volatile, repeat cases that could have fallen through the cracks." "Services to federal crime victims are delivered on a case-by- case basis. The DA's office only; has jurisdiction over crimes occurring in Cobb County, not federal crimes. However, in cases where both local and federal charges are issued, we not only work with the victim, but also try to coordinate services and information exchange with the federal agency. Additionally, if a federal case is pending, this office works with that federal agency to; make sure the victim knows who to contact for case information and updates. Finally, this office has a relationship with the Victim Services Specialists for both the FBI and USA's and we frequently share case and/or referral information."

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

Unsurprisingly, there are still issues stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic that are continuing to affect service providers and agencies in their support of crime victims. Operational changes of virtual service provision and the closure/limitation of physical office spaces have greatly diminished the effectiveness and quality of services provided as evidenced below: "The COVID-19 pandemic has been an emerging issue for some time now. It has changed the way everyone operates, from meeting in smaller groups to conducting meetings over Zoom or conference call. Most counselors and therapists in our area are conducting business virtually, and we are seeing many of them who are not able to take on any extra clients right now, which leads us to have to refer victims to another place potentially in a different county." "The ripple effects of COVID are becoming more and more evident in our day to day life in rural Georgia and it is effecting victims at a large rate. Community resources either have shut down completely or they are working at a limited capacity, making it harder for victims to utilize the resource. For example, during the height of COVID our pregnancy center went from being open 5-6 days a week to only being open 2-3 days a week and only 4 hours each day." From the 268 responses gathered from the CJCC s sub-grantees, the highlighted issues stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic were budget/financial issues, transportation needs, and the lack of housing much like the previous year. The following quote from one of the polled agencies summarizes the issues that many are facing: "COVID 19 has presented the greatest challenge to our victims this year Our area is already limited in resources with no public transportation, very limited affordable housing, job loss, limited childcare options, etc. We are actively participating with other organizations and local government to work towards addressing the housing needs in our community." The reduced funding/cut budgets for agencies greatly hinders their abilities to provide services, coupled with the reduction of volunteers willing to help organizations due to COVID-19 concerns. As for the victims, there are many financial instability outcomes due to the coronavirus pandemic, from unemployment and job instability to rising prices in food and rent. This cuts into their funds for other needs, such as childcare or (public) transportation needs. With victims often relying on public transportation or services to provide transportation to them, this is another impact that the pandemic has had a negative effect on. Certain services need to be provided in-person, but with public transportation being limited or being outright stopped due to COVID-19, victims are inadvertently denied the services they need. This lack of transportation can also be crippling to those that rely on public transportation for employment, causing further financial burden on them. Although the movement of some services to the virtual space has come about through the pandemic, these victims often lack the access to technology to attend these virtual meetings/sessions due to the financial burdens mentioned earlier. The biggest challenge is the lack of housing for victims; with eviction moratoriums being lifted, many are losing their homes and being forced onto the streets. Rent increases are exacerbating evictions or cutting into their funds for other needs as mentioned before. In addition, many service providers are unable to provide housing because of the coronavirus pandemic to these victims, and are also concerned about those victims who may be living with their abusers and have no recourse for leaving those situations. Several agencies have mentioned increases in familial violence and domestic violence as a result of COVID-19, due to increased stressors, more time being spent at home, etc.

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

The Victims Assistance Division lost 8 positions from March 2020 to September 2021 while effectively doubling, and in some cases tripling, workloads due to the need to administer additional federal awards received to address declining VOCA funds. One staff member retired, but other staff members left for higher paying opportunities, some at the federal level.

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

Not applicable. We did not publicize additional funding opportunities in FY21 all awards were continuation awards.

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

Not applicable. Due to the decline in the fund source, funding was utilized to sustain current VOCA subrecipients.

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

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

CJCC has been successful in applying for, and acquiring, supplemental funds to sustain continuation awards to help bridge the gap in services and fulfill needs discovered during the reporting period. CJCC is continuously looking for additional innovative opportunities to support agencies especially through the work of the agency's Strategic Plan. In addition, CJCC is continuing to work closely with subgrantees and non-funded agencies to increase awareness of funding availability, improve efficiency through cross-sector/agency alignment, promoting best practices for interagency referrals, and incorporating strategic planning with one of multiple goals being capacity building.

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

On a quarterly basis, subgrantees submit Victim Services Statistical Reports which are shared as needed with the governors' office, local city and state agencies, and subgrantees themselves to provide a comparative look at victim service provision for the state. The Outcome Performance Measurement tool is compiled on an annual basis to allow subgrantees an opportunity to evaluate their effectiveness.