

GA Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

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

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2015-VA-GX-0057	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066
Federal Award Amount	\$60,929,987.00	\$69,338,035.00	\$57,881,664.00	\$104,998,424.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$56,107,631.00	\$69,443,746.00	\$50,000.00	\$60,385.00
Total Number of Subawards	466	218	1	1
Administrative Funds Amount	\$3,046,499.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$1,775,857.00	(\$105,711.00)	\$57,831,664.00	\$104,938,039.00

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	2015-VA-GX-0057	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066
Government Agencies Only	31	19	0	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	2	2	0	0
Law Enforcement	21	11	0	0
Prosecutor	5	4	0	0
Other	3	2	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	431	198	1	1
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	170	87	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	1	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	153	59	1	0
Faith-based Organization	2	1	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	14	9	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	26	14	0	0

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

Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	46	18	0	1
Multiservice agency	7	3	0	0
Other	12	7	0	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	0	0	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	4	1	0	0
Campus-based victims services	4	1	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	466	218	1	1

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

Subaward Purpose				
A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique				
	2015-VA-GX-0057	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066

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

A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	386	159	1	1
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	75	92	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	10	5	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	2	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	0	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds

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

	2015-VA-GX-0057	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	403	212	1	1
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	395	199	1	1
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	354	181	1	1
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	152	98	1	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	301	176	1	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	465	218	1	1

Priority and Underserved Requirements

Priority Area	2015-VA-GX-0057	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$6,717,738.00	\$19,387,139.00	\$0.00	\$60,385.00
% of Total Federal Award	11.00 %	28.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$8,763,839.00	\$23,574,423.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	14.00 %	34.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$1,089,347.00	\$9,769,452.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	2.00 %	14.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$607,246.00	\$4,530,967.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	1.00 %	7.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

Budget and Staffing

Staffing Information	2015-VA-GX-0057	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066
----------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

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

Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	9272.71	2623	6	3
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1528933.46	2344802	12480	6240
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	5562.37	4153	18	3
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	466083.17	1622030	1198	111

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)	71	9612	10317	10672	11526	10531
Adult Sexual Assault	1	1601	1720	1817	2010	1787
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	101	148	144	276	248	204
Arson	18	153	181	186	215	183
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	68	41	59	59	50	52
Burglary	24	3749	3937	3718	3778	3795
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	5	1543	1707	1683	1642	1643
Child Pornography	97	61	73	87	74	73
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	1	4002	4419	5038	4855	4578
Domestic and/or Family Violence	57	15507	16309	15803	17461	16270
DUI/DWI Incidents	1	898	905	956	1047	951
Elder Abuse or Neglect	84	314	371	429	428	385
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	39	2	17	24	35	19
Human Trafficking: Labor	34	17	16	23	23	19
Human Trafficking: Sex	4	408	486	450	515	464
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	29	2537	2773	2439	2643	2598

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

Kidnapping (non-custodial)	39	0	2	0	1	0
Kidnapping (custodial)	41	0	0	0	0	0
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	20	6	11	10	12	9
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	20	735	934	1035	1048	938
Robbery	34	1996	2094	1979	2221	2072
Stalking/Harassment	89	1221	1294	1412	1512	1359
Survivors of Homicide Victims	67	1816	2401	2016	1997	2057
Teen Dating Victimization	109	53	55	45	56	52
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	17	133	217	173	163	171
Other	1	25888	27799	27700	28662	27512

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	8	60	21	34	122
Homeless	474	712	710	882	1257
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	647	607	785	743	1158
LGBTQ	138	172	155	173	283
Veterans	32	62	59	72	95
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	1135	1537	1151	1276	3226
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	558	553	607	765	1125
Other	6	8	7	30	3016

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	311004	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	6946	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	146933	47.24 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	1	0.00 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	9842	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	198	0.13 %

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

Asian	1176	0.80 %
Black or African American	49091	33.41 %
Hispanic or Latino	5108	3.48 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	165	0.11 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	47919	32.61 %
Some Other Race	806	0.55 %
Multiple Races	1110	0.76 %
Not Reported	41360	28.15 %
Not Tracked	0	0.00 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	146933	
Gender Identity		
Male	40814	27.78 %
Female	75949	51.69 %
Other	71	0.05 %
Not Reported	30099	20.48 %
Not Tracked	0	0.00 %
Gender Total	146933	
Age		
Age 0- 12	15038	10.23 %
Age 13- 17	7845	5.34 %
Age 18- 24	13469	9.17 %
Age 25- 59	58199	39.61 %
Age 60 and Older	7888	5.37 %
Not Reported	44483	30.27 %
Not Tracked	11	0.01 %
Age Total	146933	

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	173	236014	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	222072
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	94087
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	35949

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

			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	44996
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	181	101222	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	1703
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	4371
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	4138
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	268257
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	8079
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	1717
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	46891
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	3733
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	45378
			B10. Interpreter services	11335
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	151	37453	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	33296
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	38806
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	1100
			C4. Individual counseling	31358
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	22294
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	12743
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	8031
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	78	6241	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	69486
			D2. Transitional housing	34834

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	2431
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	171	262059	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	307713
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	61575
			E3. Assistance with restitution	79267
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	4362
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	4331
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	18327
			E7. Immigration assistance	1651
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	11253
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	3027
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	211631
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	27872			

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.	
CJCC did not develop any program or education materials during the reporting period. However, partner agencies continually provide already available materials to VOCA-funded agencies to support outreach activities.	

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

• Understanding the Legal Framework for Trafficking Survivors for Social Service Providers • Legal Remedies for Trafficking Survivors • Quarterly Meetings (Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Providers) – 7 meetings (Trainings on Mobile advocacy, motivational interviewing, succession planning, trauma-informed practices) • Human Trafficking Training for Law Enforcement – Red Flags, Identification, Trauma-Informed Response, etc. 2 trainings • GCFV Annual Family Violence Conference- SART and Campus Sexual Assault Response Workshops/Panels • GCFV Annual Family Violence Conference- SART, SAKI, and Polyvictimization Workshops/Panels • Quarterly Statewide Human Trafficking Task Force Meetings – 4 meetings • Savannah “Traffickjam” Summit- Speaking/Training Event • VOCA Subgrantee Orientation • Tribal Outreach Planning – Internal Committee Meetings (5 meetings) and External Meetings (Tribal Council Meetings and Annual Pow-wow) • Collaborative Project Planning with the Georgia Commission on Family Violence and the Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (3 meetings) • Forensic Medical Provider Meetings – (4 meetings) • Human Trafficking and Gang Symposium • Georgia Victims Assistance Strategic Plan Quarterly Meetings (4 meetings) • Georgia Victims Assistance Strategic Plan Strategy Workgroup Calls/Meetings (40 calls/meetings) • Georgia Victims Assistance Academy Tier A (5 day training and Planning Sessions)

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

CJCC did not change any program policies during the reporting period. However, through the feedback from eight program sessions (two per unit – domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and community programs), CJCC rolled out an updated Victim Services Statistical Reporting Guide with revised definitions and increased use of examples specific to the unit to increase clarity. This effort immediately improved the consistency of reporting and confidence of reporting agencies.

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

Press Releases were released for the following: • Sexual Assault Response Team Guide • Metro Atlanta Cold Case Sexual Assault Task Force Established • State of Georgia Awarded \$110 Million in Grants to Aid Crime Victims • Georgia Victim Assistance Academy • New Partners and Expansion Projects due to new competitive funds awarded • CJCC Receives \$3M Grant from the National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative

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

CJCC completed the first year of its five-year strategic plan to provide a guiding framework for scaling and diversifying the delivery of high-performing victim services throughout the state of Georgia using funding available under the Victims of Crime Act. This work is being facilitated by CJCC staff to ensure productive sessions of cooperation and collaboration between agencies comprised of a cross-sector group of representatives providing services to this shared crime victim population. The focus of workgroup meetings has been to increase participation and diversity of agency representation as well as gain input of members to develop goals and activities that are specific but still flexible, measurable, achievable, relevant, and timely. Monthly workgroup and quarterly steering committee meetings have established a foundation for authentic cooperation and flexible collaborative efforts which has led to increased information and resource sharing for the benefit of victims and survivors. Over the first year, workgroups have made several achievements including: 1) Increased inclusion of members of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing as well as blind communities in discussions on best practices both in services to victims and adequately equipping employees who work with victims. 2) Increased victim serving agencies’ awareness of relevant laws and regulations that benefit crime victims toward building capacity. 3) Identified misinterpretations of the purpose of several agencies, including a state mental health entity, leading to redirected efforts to expand awareness of relevant mental health, housing, financial, and other resources. 4) Identified potential partners to address obstacles crime victims face in accessing services and building a plan to collaborate to strengthen existing models.

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

Two hundred and twenty-five responses were collected for this question. Of these responses, the top three issues reported as service barriers are: 1) transportation, 2) housing, and 3) lack of funding and financial assistance. Year over year, these barriers have persisted. Roughly 19% of responses indicated transportation issues. Often agencies have established the programs needed in the community, but victims are not able to receive this help due to the lack of adequate transport options to and from the agency. This renders these programs ineffective, even though they may be the very services these victims so desperately need. Whereas agencies desire to pick up where the local community may have failed in terms of public transportation, they are often unable to do so due to not having the funding and resources to meet this need. Following close behind at 18% is the lack of access to housing. Unfortunately, this issue is a direct result of underlying capacity issues that many of the agencies in Georgia face. There are just not enough beds to accommodate everyone in need, especially when it comes to emergency housing, affordable long-term housing, as well as supportive housing for clients battling mental health issues. Referrals to other agencies are often made in an attempt to combat this issue, but this has still proven to be an insufficient remedy. Lastly, many agencies cited the lack of funding as a challenge to providing needed services (13%). The issue is not always solely with the amount of

funding received, but it is also the result of the inability to meet the match fund requirements included with these grants. Agencies have reported an inability to find the money to cover their match obligation. Furthermore, clients often request financial assistance that agencies are unable to provide (8%). Again, to compensate for this deficit, agencies often rely on referrals to deliver these resources that they, themselves, cannot give.

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.

Two hundred and fifty-seven responses were collected to explain how agencies have promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims. A few of the most commonly reported methods include: 1. Formally coordinated community response efforts – These coordinated efforts include regularly scheduled task force and multidisciplinary team (MDT) meetings with various types of agencies in a concerted attempt to provide more robust services to crime victims. During these meetings, agencies are able to determine the best course of action. This eliminates service duplication and the ineffective use of time and resources. 2. Local partnerships and referrals – Local partnerships provide a strong framework for referral networks in the community. By building relationships with other providers, agencies are able to give referrals to both victim services and non-victim services agencies, alike. This, in turn, allows victims to receive needed help in an efficient, timely, and comprehensive manner. 3. General community awareness campaigns, events, and outreach – Community awareness plays a crucial role in the success of serving victims of crime. This is especially in a.) rural communities, where the physical presence of an agency may be few and far between, b.) in communities where there may be stigmas associated with reporting abuse and/or seeking help, and c.) in communities where a fear of retaliation for reporting crimes haunts victims. Georgia victim services agencies are well aware of the importance of outreach and many reported community reach as an absolute priority for their organizations. From participation in Crime Victims’ Rights Week events to distributing pamphlets to local schools and churches, taking advantage of all awareness and outreach activities is something many reported as a key way to promote the coordination of public and private efforts within the community. 4. Cross-training between agencies – Cross-training not only bridges the gap between agencies, allowing them to provide comprehensive services, but it also fosters an improvement in the quality of those services. This training often brings an awareness of sound care practices for specific victim populations to agencies that may not have learned of these practices otherwise. The benefits of these efforts were reported by a number of agencies. More specific examples of coordinated efforts are provided below. “The Center utilizes a Multidisciplinary Team of community professionals to generate effective service delivery to and treatment outcomes for the primary and secondary victims of alleged child and family maltreatment and other victims of crime, including: a forensic interviewer from the Center; the Child and Family Advocate from the Center; Child Protective Services; law enforcement; Office of the District Attorney, including victim advocacy; public health practitioners and medical professionals; private mental health practitioners; Board of Education; Family Connection; Department of Juvenile Justice; and domestic violence advocates and service providers. Referrals for services are received from the following public and private service providers: The Division of Family and Children Services; law enforcement agencies, including the Office of the District Attorney; local and state-level judiciaries; school counselors in practice with the Board of Education; a local Doctor; and local attorneys in private practice.” “We work very closely with all law enforcement agencies in our community. Patrol officers carry our cards to pass out to victims when they are on a call. All law enforcement agencies provide us with a copy of their domestic violence reports, so we can contact victims after they have had law enforcement contact to tell them of the services available to them. All agencies are provided our cards to hand out to walk -in victims looking for assistance. WE have passed our cards out to the greeter at the Douglas County Courthouse, District Attorney's Office, Solicitor General's office, Superior Court Clerk's office, and doctors' offices throughout the county. We attend community fairs and are members of the Chamber.” “We work closely and communicate with community-based resources such as Domestic Outreach Office, Family Resource Center, etc. that has the ability to provide resources beyond our capability such as financial, legal, etc. This has helped a lot of times in allowing the victim to go to one resource facility to access multiple programs instead of having to travel to many different offices. Our office attends monthly interagency meetings, Also monthly MDT meetings and DV Task Force meetings. As well as Victims Rights week programs and National Day of Remembrance.”

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

CJCC is leading the implementation phase of its Five-Year Strategic Plan which has provided a monthly forum for agency personnel from various program types to share information and resources. Through quarterly meetings, which have had an educational focus, a Victim Legal Assistance Network (VLAN) partner explained the non-legal element of the VLAN Project, opened its Navigator training up to other agencies to increase awareness and effectiveness of case managers, and offered the services of its Navigators to all victim serving agencies as an added layer of support. Another such educational presentation was performed by a Deaf advocate to debunk myths regarding the Deaf and Hard of Hearing population, share best practices, and educate professionals of all levels about appropriate outreach leading to more productive conversations amongst agencies, support for a planned Deaf Advocacy Project through a state coalition, and buy-in from agencies to improve their approach to service delivery in the Deaf and Hard of Hearing community. CJCC also delivered trainings to domestic violence and sexual assault victims service providers on the topics of using technology safely, motivational interviewing, mobile advocacy, and trauma-informed response/voluntary services. CJCC recently released the Georgia SART Guide in partnership with the Sexual

Assault Reponse Team (SART) State Expert Committee. The collaborative project outlines a multidisciplinary victim-centered approach for responding to victims of sexual assault throughout the state. Created as a part of the Georgia SART Project, the goal of the Guide is to assist law enforcement officers, prosecutors, court personnel, and victim service providers with a statewide, unified, consistent response to cases of sexual assault. CJCC has also launched the Sexual Violence Resource Guide, a website to help communities understand the benefits of the SART response, outline the principles guiding SARTS, and connect SART members with local resources, and information to connect with other SART members within their judicial circuit.

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

Two hundred and fifty-three (253) responses were collected for this question. Of these, a few notable case studies were identified to illustrate how VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims in each of the four priorities. The names of victims have been changed for confidentiality.

Child Abuse: • A young male child was subjected to inappropriate sexual play by a young male cousin. The Child and Family Advocate provided direct supportive services, including in-person crisis intervention, emotional support, and guidance; follow-up contacts; and criminal justice support and advocacy. The Child and Family Advocate provided on-going outreach and support for this child's mother as they, too, endured not only the dynamics begotten a family experiencing primary and secondary victimization as a result of child maltreatment but also passive harassment from the perpetrator's friends and family. The Child and Family Advocate facilitated follow-up with the law enforcement agent assigned to investigate the alleged incident as well as facilitating contact between the law enforcement agent and the Office of the District Attorney. The Child and Family Advocate has maintained follow-up contact with this child's mother, and on several occasions, she has verbally expressed her gratitude for the Child and Family Advocate's support and assistance.

Domestic Assault: • A 37-year old immigrant from Honduras placed a call to the Shelter for help to escape a violent home where her husband continually physically, mentally and verbally abused her and her four (4) children ranging in age from six (6) years old to a teenage 16-year old. This lady and her children arrived at the Shelter with very few clothes and did not know what to expect from living in a Shelter or what she could do to help herself and her children not live the lifestyle they had been in for many years. The mother stated she gained enough courage to come to the Shelter because she was fearful for the lives of her children. Staff worked with her to be able to find employment, file for assistance through Tapestry for herself and her oldest child. She secured a TPO to keep the abuser away from her and her family. The Shelter provided her with clothing, food, a place to live and many referrals for services she needed for her family. Her husband was on the Carroll County Law Enforcement's 10 Most Wanted List. After a four month stay in the shelter, with her safety somewhat secure, our agency transferred her to our Transitional House Program. This mother was a warrior for her children and for herself. She decided they would have a better life and they would not live in the torment and destruction their lives had been for several years. Her determination and conviction allowed her to find the ability to believe again in herself and begin to find a way to make a new, different life for herself and her children. One of our organization's wonderful donors donated an almost new car in good condition and we in turn donated the car to she and her family. This made a huge difference in solving their transportation issues. This lady and her four children are living proof that with support, resources and people joining forces together to help a family will turn the darkness in their lives into light and happiness. This family stays in touch with our Staff and is doing absolutely wonderful.

Sexual Assault: • One example of the impact of VOCA funds for direct-victim services is represented with the multiple coordinated services provided for each case. Mosaic Georgia provides comprehensive services and a coordinated response for each victim. Services include: personal/family advocacy, FME's, child FI's, 24-hour crisis intervention, counseling referrals, civil legal assistance, and interpreters. This was demonstrated in a case involving a 15y/o minor who was assaulted in rural Georgia. The victim and her mother attended a local hospital which then informed them that they do not provide forensic medical exams (FME's). The hospital referred the victim and her mother to Mosaic GA, two hours away. Local law enforcement was notified and transported the 15y/o and her mother to the center to receive a forensic interview and forensic medical exam. Due to a collaborated effort between law enforcement, the local hospital and Mosaic GA, the victim received complete services.

Underserved: • We represented 79-year-old Mrs. C in a nursing home discharge case. In order to qualify Ms. C for Medicaid benefits, Ms. C's Power of Attorney agent wrote several checks to her husband out of Ms. C's bank account. The agent refused to return the money. We were able to help client communicate with a police officer to make a report, as well as get Adult Protective Services involved. The nursing home dismissed the discharge when we were able to successfully file a Medicaid undue hardship waiver on Ms. C's behalf.

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

One-hundred and sixty-one responses were collected describing efforts taken to serve victims of federal crimes during the grant year. Efforts include: providing direct services, maintaining federal MOUs and/or relationships with federal agencies, providing resources and referrals to federal clients, and trainings/conferences for federal agencies. Specific examples of these efforts are noted below. "We have served some victims of trafficking that involved federal crimes. Services were coordinated through SART team, GBI, and FBI for services. Victims were housed in shelter or referred to crisis center services through Wellspring Living." "FBI: Mosaic Georgia provides sexual assault forensic-medical examinations and evidence collection for victims of federal sexual assault crimes and works closely with both FBI Investigators and FBI Victim Services. In cases of crimes against children, Mosaic Georgia also provides child/ adolescent forensic-interviews for child victims of federal crimes working closely with the FBI.. Additionally, Mosaic Georgia provides statewide Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Examiner (aka/ SANE-SAFE)

training for military healthcare providers that serve military victims and families in response to sexual assault and child sexual abuse.” “Our program provides services for alleged victims who are military dependents. In these referrals, the allegations have occurred on the military installation or the allegations are against a military member., We provide forensic interviews, assessments, counseling services, victim advocacy, MDT coordination and other services such as support groups, and referrals for these alleged victims and non-offending caregivers., In addition, we have a MOU via the National Children's Alliance with the FBI and we coordinate with the local field agency of the FBI. The FBI uses our CAC to conduct forensic interviews when needed. This typically involves the FBI's victim advocate being present and providing initial services to the victim at our center. These services are typically provided in CSEC/DMST related cases.”

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

Two hundred and seven responses were collected on emerging issues across the state. Issues include the following: - Increasing violent and sexual assault crimes, namely sex trafficking. - Continuing issues with transportation, legal, and language barriers. - Growing number of victims dealing with mental health issues. - Lack of training, especially among law enforcement officials. Many agencies reported an increasing need for training on taking a victim-centered approach to victim services. - Increasing drug use, specifically an increase in opioid and heroin use by parents, resulting in a higher number of child victims entering the system. - Continuing fears within the immigrant community, preventing this population from seeking needed services. - Increase in property crimes and cybercrimes, often leading to identity theft and financial crimes. As a result of these issues, caseloads continue to grow at a rapid pace as the demand for services rise. Agencies have stated an inability to keep up with this pace, which in turn highlights a key trend agencies continue to report: an overall lack of funding, resources, and programs to adequately meet the needs of the growing victim population.

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

Although CJCC has had some transition in the structure of the office, staff retention has not been an issue during the reporting period. CJCC also prioritized funding for victim service providers that applied for funds to give staff salary increases. CJCC performed a wage analysis among all victim service providers to determine averages for positions and areas. CJCC utilized the resource in assisting reviews to prioritize and make data driven decisions.

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

CJCC staff coordinates across departments to launch a marketing campaign to expand the number of new agencies to apply for VOCA funds. CJCC utilized new partnerships with United Way to access new audiences and utilized social media outlets to publicize funding opportunities. Staff continued to reach out to current contacts via email and phone as well as attend a variety of community events and trainings to share CJCC's desire to identify potential new applicants. Current subgrantees are asked to share the information regarding the request for applications, and the Victim Services Project Coordinator personally makes phone calls and followed up with emails to inform potential partners about the purpose of VOCA, how the application process works, and what can be expected as a VOCA subgrantee. This process is increasingly yielding multiple new applicant agencies. In addition, CJCC is increasing efforts to engage with non-funded agencies regularly via the agency's five-year strategic plan, including grassroot victim service agencies, also ensuring greater awareness of funding opportunities.

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

CJCC used the competitive application process to inform existing and potential subgrantees about funding availability. Special emphasis continues to be placed on new/underserved populations and innovative projects. Through CJCC's five-year strategic plan, there is a workgroup specifically tasked to address needs regarding underserved/un-served populations/communities. Efforts will expand as partnerships increase with entities including the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities, the Georgia Center of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, various culturally specific organizations throughout the state, and victims/survivors who identify with an underserved/un-served population/community. Through monthly work sessions, CJCC has already begun alongside partners to develop pilot programs for the purpose of replicating successful programs and practices across the state. These conversations have spurred educational opportunities where subgrantees are experiencing an increased awareness of needs in their communities and appropriate strategies to address them. In response, CJCC is working more closely with subgrantees to adequately fund related requests and clarify misunderstandings about what constitutes an allowable expense. CJCC is engaging in conversations to explore what stakeholders consider underserved populations and communities as well as foster communications that increase awareness of previously unserved populations and communities. CJCC staff has made direct contact with two of the state recognized tribes, The Cherokee of Georgia and the Lower Muskogee Creek. CJCC hopes to develop a relationship with all three tribes such that they will regularly contribute to conversations regarding how the state is directing funds to underserved populations.

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

Due to a strong funding stream, CJCC is able to maintain supplemental and continuation awards to help bridge the gap in services and fulfill needs discovered during the reporting period, fund additional one-time costs, and is continuously looking for additional innovative opportunities to support agencies especially through the work of the agency's Strategic Plan. CJCC is continually working 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.