

MA 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-0034	2016-VA-GX-0031	2017-VA-GX-0021	2018-V2-GX-0064
Federal Award Amount	\$40,869,523.00	\$46,287,672.00	\$38,410,489.00	\$69,232,786.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$35,854,785.00	\$44,329,584.00	\$34,581,470.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	147	120	91	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$2,043,453.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$2,971,285.00	\$1,958,088.00	\$3,829,019.00	\$69,232,786.00

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-0034	2016-VA-GX-0031	2017-VA-GX-0021	2018-V2-GX-0064
Government Agencies Only	12	17	15	0
Corrections	0	1	1	0
Courts	2	4	4	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	2	2	2	0
Prosecutor	7	7	7	0
Other	1	3	1	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	132	101	74	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	7	6	6	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	23	18	10	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	3	1	1	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	1	1	0

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Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	4	2	2	0
Multiservice agency	8	7	6	0
Other	87	66	48	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	3	2	2	0
Campus-based victims services	3	2	2	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	147	120	91	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				
	2015-VA-GX-0034	2016-VA-GX-0031	2017-VA-GX-0021	2018-V2-GX-0064

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A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	132	104	82	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	17	8	4	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	3	9	6	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	0	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds
A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique

	2015-VA-GX-0034	2016-VA-GX-0031	2017-VA-GX-0021	2018-V2-GX-0064
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	73	19	87	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	62	18	78	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	61	15	80	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	36	9	44	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	57	14	69	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	75	29	87	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements

Priority Area	2015-VA-GX-0034	2016-VA-GX-0031	2017-VA-GX-0021	2018-V2-GX-0064
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$6,796,789.00	\$6,826,611.00	\$4,800,558.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	17.00 %	15.00 %	12.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$15,466,471.00	\$16,408,872.00	\$12,871,971.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	38.00 %	35.00 %	34.00 %	
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$7,819,826.00	\$12,411,856.00	\$10,198,368.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	19.00 %	27.00 %	27.00 %	
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$5,725,333.00	\$7,998,593.00	\$6,710,522.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	14.00 %	17.00 %	17.00 %	

Budget and Staffing

Staffing Information	2015-VA-GX-0034	2016-VA-GX-0031	2017-VA-GX-0021	2018-V2-GX-0064
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Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	1855	1530	1247	
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1404998	1618592	1537086	
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	4265	1230	949	
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	175927	156176	145216	

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)	97	2105	2094	2597	2828	2406
Adult Sexual Assault	115	1436	1447	1520	1870	1568
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	103	430	470	445	497	460
Arson	25	19	78	19	52	42
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	72	286	429	422	483	405
Burglary	33	209	208	272	198	221
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	3	1119	1249	1254	1276	1224
Child Pornography	57	65	188	73	117	110
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	1	2205	2304	2675	2698	2470
Domestic and/or Family Violence	32	5581	5272	6694	7502	6262
DUI/DWI Incidents	34	122	95	61	293	142
Elder Abuse or Neglect	63	113	145	145	159	140
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	51	51	96	76	105	82
Human Trafficking: Labor	34	20	83	27	38	42
Human Trafficking: Sex	87	315	321	271	346	313
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	31	66	138	209	221	158

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Kidnapping (non-custodial)	44	90	129	85	107	102
Kidnapping (custodial)	43	12	79	19	28	34
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	31	75	108	59	46	72
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	36	90	126	135	116	116
Robbery	40	224	288	389	356	314
Stalking/Harassment	102	389	486	527	567	492
Survivors of Homicide Victims	3	1020	640	593	628	720
Teen Dating Victimization	87	79	138	90	111	104
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	23	39	107	25	15	46
Other	30	1478	1032	1472	1623	1401

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	153	128	127	116	182
Homeless	787	689	670	823	1297
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	1039	928	1385	1741	2129
LGBTQ	381	324	441	510	744
Veterans	83	41	59	36	101
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	1687	1748	2020	2175	4881
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	980	1153	1412	1742	2165
Other	46	87	123	217	441

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	64296	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	7178	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	33694	52.40 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	13479	20.96 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	3534	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	129	0.38 %

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Asian	726	2.15 %
Black or African American	4378	12.99 %
Hispanic or Latino	5402	16.03 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	54	0.16 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	11550	34.28 %
Some Other Race	626	1.86 %
Multiple Races	1142	3.39 %
Not Reported	7792	23.13 %
Not Tracked	1895	5.62 %
Race/Ethnicity Total		33694
Gender Identity		
Male	6996	20.76 %
Female	22026	65.37 %
Other	306	0.91 %
Not Reported	3231	9.59 %
Not Tracked	1135	3.37 %
Gender Total		33694
Age		
Age 0- 12	5677	16.85 %
Age 13- 17	3878	11.51 %
Age 18- 24	3046	9.04 %
Age 25- 59	14348	42.58 %
Age 60 and Older	1191	3.53 %
Not Reported	4288	12.73 %
Not Tracked	1266	3.76 %
Age Total		33694

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	94	32822	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	26684
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	17712
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	14450

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	22167
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	84	13209	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	1133
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	758
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	1296
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	15934
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	643
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	1376
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	2483
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	2749
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	4483
			B10. Interpreter services	5934
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	86	32490	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	14845
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	16512
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	3481
			C4. Individual counseling	42598
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	14218
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	11237
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	5102
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	55	2256	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	4251
			D2. Transitional housing	4647

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	5429
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	77	22062	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	17276
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	2092
			E3. Assistance with restitution	1039
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	4759
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	11973
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	2025
			E7. Immigration assistance	5626
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	2483
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	601
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	3255
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	6870			

ANNUAL QUESTIONS

Grantee Annually Reported Questions

Question/Option	Count
Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	7
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	649
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	25
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.	

Each year, MOVA edits/maintains Victim Bill of Rights brochures and Safety Planning brochures to distribute to victims, survivors, and service providers upon their request and at trainings and events. MOVA distributes a monthly Victim Service Bulletin as a resource for victim service providers. This bulletin contains announcements of upcoming trainings and events that are beneficial to the victim services community. www.Askmova.org is a website administered by MOVA to be used by victims, survivors, or service providers as a tool to find local services and providers that are VOCA funded and free of cost to victims and survivors.

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

New Advocate Training: Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance (MOVA) hosted a bi-annual (spring and fall) New Victim Witness Advocate training. This three day-long training is designed for the District Attorney Offices' Victim Witness Advocates. During the three days, advocates learned the fundamentals of advocacy, court procedures, and prosecution. Students also had the opportunity to hear from survivor speakers and community-based agency advocates on the importance of collaborating across systems. Victim Rights Month: In April, MOVA hosted two Victim Rights Month events. On April, 9, 2018, a Victim Rights Awards Ceremony took place at the Massachusetts State House followed by a Victim Rights Conference on April 24, 2018. These events bring together victims, survivors, providers, and stakeholders to celebrate and remember the importance of victim rights and services. At both events, recognitions were made to survivors, advocates, and service providers who have contributed to advancing and upholding the rights of crime victims. Massachusetts Victim Assistance Academy (MVAA): As in years past, MOVA held the annual MVAA in mid-July. This training opportunity is open to both community-based and criminal justice-based advocates and service providers. Traditional MVAA: The traditional academy was a 40-hour, week-long program that was designed for direct victim service providers with two years or less of experience working with crime victims. This academy provided in in-depth opportunity for learning to 37 direct service professionals from across the Commonwealth. The learning environment allowed for students to broaden their perspective and understanding of a crime victim's experience. By the end of the academy, students were educated in how to better assist crime victims by providing coordinated and comprehensive high-quality services. Advanced MVAA: These two night/three-day academies were designed for direct victim service providers with more than two years of experience. Being a traditional academy alumnus is not required to attend the advanced academy. This academy was made up of 16 students and ran concurrently with the traditional academy. The advanced academy focused on the victims' experience while maintaining and developing collaborations across agencies and systems. SAFEPLAN Events: Throughout the year, MOVA held regional SAFEPLAN meetings with advocates to have a more intimate discussion about their work. This was a time to ask questions, express concerns, and have productive discussions about the various topics that impacted SAFEPLAN services. The SAFEPLAN Certification Training was held twice this year and was required for all new SAFEPLAN advocates, volunteers, and interns. The training includes presentations by MOVA staff, victim services professionals, and survivors of domestic and/or sexual violence. The goal of the SAFEPLAN Certification Training was to prepare attendees to provide court-based SAFEPLAN services. The SAFEPLAN Continuing Education Training was also delivered twice this year and was required for all SAFEPLAN advocates. Each Continuing Education Training included a presentation on a topic relevant to the work of SAFEPLAN advocates and provided information that will enhance their skills to better serve victims of domestic and sexual violence. The Continuing Education Training also included a meeting for Senior SAFEPLAN advocates during which they discussed updates and problem-solved barriers to service. The goal of the SAFEPLAN Continuing Education Training is to keep SAFEPLAN Advocates updated and informed on best practices and information in the delivery of SAFEPLAN services.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

During this reporting period, MOVA updated sub-recipient policies and procedures to include civil rights requirements in order to maintain EEO certification. Within the updated sub recipient policies, MOVA expanded on its extended paid leave policy, including expenditures in the form of regular compensation paid to employees during periods of authorized absences from the job, such as vacation leave, sick leave, military leave, and the like. As a result of an Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audit conducted during the reporting period, MOVA received recommendations to improve internal policies and procedures. MOVA followed the recommendations and improved internal Policies and Procedures. This included:

- Implementing a new standard contract form for subrecipients that would include Federal award numbers, which would help ensure that subrecipients can track funding associated with each VOCA grant
- Developing and implementing policies and procedures to ensure accurate reporting Federal grant award information by subaward
- Developing and implementing policies and procedures to ensure compliance with FFATA reporting requirements
- MOVA revised subrecipient Policies and Procedures to document consultant requests and requests for certification to ensure that subrecipients adhere to Federal limits on consultant rates
- MOVA revised subrecipient Policies and Procedures to include more defined policies and procedures on tracking match expenditures
- Improved sub-recipient monitoring policy to proactively ensure subrecipient compliance

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

MOVA regularly engages the media regarding events, announcements, and policy issues impacting our constituency of survivors and service providers across the state. During the reporting period, the following earned media was covered in varying outlets throughout the state:

- Boston Herald: “Lowney: Crime victims need a voice” (October 14, 2017): In this op-ed, MOVA’s Executive Director discussed the importance of informing sentencing through victim impact statements.
- MassLive: “New money, state efforts will help crime victims in Massachusetts” (April 10, 2018): This article highlighted the announcement of new VOCA funding to be distributed throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, awarding a total of \$65 million in federal grant funding to pay for programs that offer free services for victims of crime. In addition, the article highlighted the 124 programs across Massachusetts to receive funding.
- WAMC Northeast Public Radio: “State Agency That Helps Crime Victims Opens First Western Massachusetts Office (April 12, 2018) News article which highlighted opening of new MOVA office in order to advocate for victims of crime in western Massachusetts.
- 22 News WWLP.com: “MOVA opening new office in Northampton” (April 13, 2018): Article highlighted the opening of MOVA Western Massachusetts office and the \$9 million of VOCA funding to be distributed throughout Western Massachusetts.
- Daily Hampshire Gazette: “Local, state officials christen new office that will help crime victims in 4 western counties” (April 16, 2018): This article highlighted the opening of the Northampton Massachusetts office and discussed the \$9 million in VOCA grant funding that has been awarded throughout the 4 counties in Western Massachusetts. The article quoted the Massachusetts Attorney General Maura Healey, “It’s a great day here in Northampton, great day in western Massachusetts and a great day for victims and survivors in this region who for far too long have gone without access to the kinds of resources and direct services that they deserve.”
- Taunton Daily Gazette: “Lawmakers transfer Garden of Peace’s management to Victim Assistance Board” (April 21, 2018): Article described the transfer of management and administration of the Garden of Peace to the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance. The Garden of Peace is a public memorial garden to commemorate “victims of homicide and a living reminder of the impact of violence.” The location of the Garden of Peace is located on the plaza of 100 Cambridge Street, directly behind MOVA’s Boston office.

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

On a daily basis, MOVA provided victims and crime victim service providers with general information, referrals to community partners and coordination of services. Furthermore, MOVA actively participated in various taskforces and commissions, such as the Domestic & Sexual Violence Council, Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Taskforce, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Advisory Board, and Domestic Violence Fatality Review Commission. MOVA has continued to use social media as a way to connect with victims/survivors, service providers, legislators, news outlets and the public across the Commonwealth. MOVA utilizes Facebook and Twitter with over 940 “followers” to disseminate information regarding news, events/trainings and services that are relevant to the field of victim services in a quick and timely fashion. Through Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram we are better equipped to publicize MOVA’s initiatives including Victim Rights Month Activities, the Massachusetts Victim Assistance Academy and forums as well as those of our funded agencies.

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

During the reporting period, MOVA collaborated with community partners to create the Civil Legal Aid for Victims of Crime program, thus providing free, civil legal services to crime victims across the state. MOVA continues to identify various barriers for victims such as transportation, stable housing, shelter availability and access to services by undocumented crime victims.

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.

Through the statewide SAFEPLAN program, we trained and certified 32 new advocates during this reporting period. MOVA also provided professional development training to 65 existing SAFEPLAN advocates on supporting trans, gender, non-conforming and non-binary survivors in the spring of 2018 and the services provided by the Sexual Offender Registry Board (SORB). Throughout the reporting period, MOVA continued to complete site visits to VOCA-funded agencies to provide technical assistance and feedback on programmatic and fiscal compliance. This process also continues to allow subgrantees the opportunity to meet with MOVA grants staff to discuss the strengths and challenges of their program. Subgrantees can offer their comments, questions and concerns regarding their grants as well as discuss efforts for continued growth and improvement in all areas of service delivery. MOVA also began planning for a series of VOCA Policies and Procedures training. While MOVA has conducted and facilitated these trainings in the past, a consultant was hired during this reporting period to assist with streamlining these trainings and creating a more memorable experience for subgrantees. This training will be interactive and will allow subgrantees to network, connect, and discuss their questions regarding VOCA funding. The series of Policies and Procedures training will occur in the next reporting period.

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

A notable activity during the reporting period was the opening of MOVA Western Massachusetts office, located in Northampton, Massachusetts. Recognizing the service gaps in rural communities identified through prior statewide needs assessments, MOVA distributed nine million dollars in VOCA funding throughout four counties in Western Massachusetts. Through the opening of the new office, residents of Western Massachusetts no longer need to travel to Boston, Massachusetts to receive in-person information, referral and support. During the reporting period, MOVA acquired approval through legislation to support management and administration of the Garden of Peace. “The Garden of Peace is a memorial commemorating victims of homicide and a living reminder of the impact of violence. It is a visual testament to the need for eliminating violence. The Garden is a symbol of hope for peace and renewal in our lives, our community, and the world.”

<https://gardenofpeacememorial.org/> A message from the Garden of Peace: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z0e3FveBKQ8> Furthermore, acquisition of the Garden of Peace allows MOVA to directly work and collaborate with those who have been impacted by homicide and improve delivery of victim services to the community. Through these funds, Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance (MOVA) staff continues to provide compliance monitoring of grant awards and training and technical support for sub grantees. The agency also serves as a referral and information resource to survivors and victim service providers, helping to ensure a network of coordinated services as best as possible. Administrative funds continue to support travel costs associated with program monitoring to allow MOVA staff members to do on-site evaluations and offer face-to-face assistance to enhance direct service delivery. Staff members assist providers with both the fiscal and programmatic aspects of their grants and monitor VOCA funds in a manner which ensures compliance with VOCA guidelines and the delivery of high-quality services. Administrative funds also support printing costs, office supplies, and general technology support, each of which allows staff to conduct business in an efficient and effective manner. The administrative funds used by MOVA are central to the support and enhancement of victim services across the Commonwealth.

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

Priority area child abuse: A VOCA funded program conducted a forensic interview of a 13-year-old male that disclosed sexual abuse by a friend’s father. The perpetrator was a trusted friend and adult in the child’s life. Working together with medical, mental health and the multidisciplinary team the Child Advocacy Center (CAC) was able to address all of the family’s concerns and needs as well as connect them with services. The client’s family was able to leave the CAC a little more at ease and had a better understanding of the process and resources available. Through the investigation, it came to light that further abuse had taken place. Having services in place and knowing that they had resources available were vital to helping the family process and work through this incredibly difficult time in their lives. Priority area domestic assault: Client A was referred to VOCA funded program by the Massachusetts Department of Children and Families (DCF). Her ex- boyfriend had punched her in the face, knocking her tooth out. He did this while on probation for holding her hostage and strangling her. In retaliation against her for calling the police, he filed a report with DCF in an attempt make her look like an unfit parent. When Client A connected with our VOCA-funded advocate, she needed help with immediate safety planning and finding safe housing where her ex would not find her (she had been staying with a family member). She also needed support navigating DCF’s service plan in order to get her children back, and the criminal case against her ex, for which she was their willing but very scared primary witness. She had to disprove the accusations her ex made against her and demonstrate that she was a good and able parent, while also applying for housing and attending hearings and other meetings with the District Attorney. The program’s Advocate was able to keep her informed of her rights and options at each step of her process, accompany her to both district and family court, help keep her housing applications and documents and deadlines organized, and support her emotionally with the fears and unknowns. With the support of a knowledgeable, hands-on Advocate Client A was able to balance all the moving parts while staying as safe, patient and hopeful as possible. VOCA funds assisted Client A with bus passes when her funds were low, and with cab rides home from court appearances when she did not want her ex to be able to have anyone follow her. Client A was ultimately reunited with her children, has a permanent restraining order against her ex, and moved into an apartment in an area where he would not ever suspect that she would be living. VOCA funds also supported a UHaul truck for her to move furniture from a free furniture bank our Advocate connected her with. Priority area sexual assault: As a survivor and as an undocumented immigrant, Client B found herself uniquely at risk in the current political and social moment in the United States. After being raped by gang members in her Central American home country at age 14, she escaped to the United States seeking a renewed chance at life. However, this working mother of two had to deal with sexual violence once again, this time by an offender who exploited her vulnerable Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival (DACA) status. Her supervisor at the cleaning business where she worked began sexually harassing her. His actions escalated to groping — and eventually to rape. In order to control Client A, he told her that the authorities would uncover her immigration status if she reported him, and that she would risk being deported back to her home country. Thinking of her children, Client A found herself in an untenable situation. She continued to have to work cleaning shifts at night — and her supervisor continued to rape her. The agency assisting Client B was able to increase outreach to the number of bilingual staffs to support a survivor like Client B. With assistance from the program’s legal advocacy staff, the agency was able to assure her that they could provide her a safe space despite her immigration status. Client B was able to access key information about her rights and the resources available to her. Confident and empowered, she has successfully applied for a restraining order against her rapist, who their employer recently terminated. Priority area underserved: A VOCA grant-funded employee contacted the mother of a victim of motor vehicle homicide by OUI with a 2007 conviction date. The defendant had filed an appeal of the

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RMV's action revoking their driver's license prior to the statutory fifteen-year license loss. The grant-funded employee spoke with victim's mother, explained the process to her, advised her of her rights and assisted her in deciding on whether she wished to attend the hearing. She was grateful for the guidance and information about the defendant.

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

During this reporting period, MOVA's leadership participated as part of a focus group with the National Mass Violence Victimization and Resource Center at the Medical University of South Carolina in March 2018. This is the OVC funded organization established to support survivors of Mass Violence in the US. In response to the Las Vegas, Nevada mass causality incident, MOVA leadership provided support to the Attorney General's victim advocate staff. Through these efforts, MOVA's leadership shared our experiences with Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program (AEAP) and responding to the Boston Marathon Bombing. Additionally, MOVA collaborated internationally with the International Network Supporting Victims of Terrorism and Mass Violence (INVICTM). This is a network of international victim service providers we collaborate and share ideas with to ensure effective services to victims of mass violence and terrorism internationally. MOVA continues to maintain ongoing and strong partnerships with federal partners. Leadership has regular contact with the FBI and US Attorney victim service staff. Their staff have been invited and attended MOVA sponsored trainings. VOCA-funded programs continue to provide quality free services to all victims of crime, be it at the Commonwealth or federal level. Some sub grantees receive referrals from federal victim witness advocates, and others are increasingly serving victims and their families affected by trafficking or abuse that occurs across Commonwealth (state) lines. Sub grantees across the Commonwealth continue to include federal crime victims in their outreach efforts, work closely with law enforcement partners and other community-based organizations, and stay abreast of emerging issues, available resources and supports, and best practices for care and intervention.

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

Increased VOCA funding has necessitated and supported expanded opportunities for staff training and professional development opportunities for both MOVA staff and subrecipient's. Civil legal assistance and housing for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence remain a continued and emerging need. In the wake of the Marathon Bombing and mass violence issues globally, Massachusetts must continue to engage partners and prepare for a future event. National dialogues on immigration and sexual violence respectfully impact sub-grantees who anecdotally see increased and complex calls for services. VOCA funded programs have noted the complexity of providing services around immigration. Victim services in Massachusetts have seen an increase of calls around sexual harassment and sexual assault as an impact of the #MeToo movement. As we have witness nationally, Massachusetts has seen an increase in survivor expression in relation to policy change; #MeToo, gun violence victims, students, and survivors across the country are speaking out more and organizing on a grass roots level. Both legislative bodies have revamped HR and sexual harassment policies. The Massachusetts Attorney General and legislator have renewed focus on addressing gun laws as a result of survivor outreach and mass violence and shootings.

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

Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance (MOVA) does not operate a separate victim assistance program with VOCA funding.

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

VOCA funding is distributed via procurement (open or targeted). Any procurement (funding availability) is posted on MOVA's website, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts procurement website (COMMBUYS), distributed via various subscription-based listservs, and posted on social media such as Facebook and Twitter. In 2019, MOVA plans to move from subscription-based listservs to the Constant Contact platform.

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

MOVA continued to fund homicide bereavement as a primary underserved category as well as funding Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ) and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) programs. In the most recent procurement MOVA expanded funding to include programs that support housing, relocation, and transportation.

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

MOVA has made efforts to expand funding to increase support for incarcerated victims and commercially exploited children during this reporting period. MOVA continued to provide support for victims with disabilities, civil legal services for victims, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and transportation (for victims). In an effort to expand services, MOVA conducted an open-bid Request for Grant Applications in order to add new VOCA funded programs and continue funding current programs. During this reporting period, 107 agencies, 161 programs, and 21 new victim services programs were funded throughout the Commonwealth. Newly funded programs have addressed gaps in geographic regions thus increasing funding in rural areas in Massachusetts.

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

MOVA's governing Board, the Victim and Witness Assistance Board, is statutorily required to file reports to the Massachusetts Legislature regarding the SAFEPLAN program and trust funds administered by the agency each year. During the reporting period, MOVA released an annual report to the public and stakeholders highlighting new grant funding, statistics by county, expanding statewide services, and personal accounts from victims, survivors, and providers. The following is a summary of those reports and respective deadlines: SAFEPLAN Legislative Report (due: February 15th of each year)- SAFEPLAN is MOVA's domestic and sexual violence civil court advocacy program that was created by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1995. This report is submitted to the Massachusetts House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means as required by Massachusetts State Budget Line Item 0840-0101. The Drunk Driving Trust Fund (DDTF) Legislative Report (due: February 28th of each year)- The DDTF was created by the Massachusetts Legislature in 2003 to direct assessments imposed on convicted offenders for operating under the influence of drugs or alcohol to support direct services for victims as well as prevention, education, and training activities in communities. This report is submitted to the Massachusetts House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means as required by statute (M.G.L. c. 10, § 66). Separate and Secure Waiting Area (SSWA) Progress Report (due: July 1st of each year)- The mandate for courts to provide SSWAs was established in 1984 with the enactment of the Massachusetts Victim Bill of Rights. The SSWA provision of the statute (M.G.L. c. 258B, § 3(i)) required courts to provide for a separate room meant to protect victims and witnesses from threats, intimidation and assaults from the defendant and/or their friends and family members. Due to physical capacity and operational limitations, compliance with this longstanding right had been a challenge for many courts to achieve which resulted in serious safety concerns for victims. In 2010, legislation was enacted to create a task force chaired by the Executive Office of the Trial Court and MOVA to assess the status of SSWAs and to identify and address significant obstacles faced by courts to achieve compliance. The assessment process took over 4 years and resulted in significant improvements throughout the state. Although full-compliance is still unmet (2 out of the 91 required court locations are not in compliance), progress reports are filed annually outlining the court-by-court designation process implemented, the compliance status of each court location, and next steps needed for remaining locations to achieve compliance. The report is submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means, the Joint Committee on the Judiciary, and the Clerks of both the House and Senate as required in the enabling statute (Section 134 of chapter 131 of the Acts of 2010). Human Trafficking Trust Fund (HTTF) Legislative Report (due: August 15th of each year)- The HTTF was created by the Massachusetts Legislature in in 2011 to direct fines and forfeitures collected from convicted human traffickers to support direct services for victims of sex and labor trafficking. The report is submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means as required by statute (M.G.L. c. 10, § 66A).