

GA Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2018 to Sept 30, 2019]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019
Federal Award Amount	\$69,338,035.00	\$57,881,664.00	\$104,998,424.00	\$71,285,938.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$65,122,533.00	\$51,202,693.00	\$8,696,838.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	343	204	93	1
Administrative Funds Amount	\$3,394,787.00	\$2,894,083.00	\$5,249,921.00	\$3,564,296.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$820,715.00	\$3,784,888.00	\$91,051,665.00	\$67,721,642.00

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	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019
Government Agencies Only	22	18	4	1
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	1	1	1	0
Law Enforcement	13	11	1	0
Prosecutor	4	3	0	0
Other	4	3	2	1
Nonprofit Organization Only	320	183	88	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	133	87	32	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	2	0	1	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	113	48	30	0
Faith-based Organization	1	1	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	13	9	3	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	19	16	5	0

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Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	22	11	7	0
Multiservice agency	6	4	3	0
Other	11	7	7	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	1	3	1	0
Campus-based victims services	1	3	1	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	343	204	93	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				
	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019

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A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	221	204	57	1
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	152	0	32	1
C. Start up a new victim services project	8	0	4	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	2	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

	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	326	196	85	1
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	313	182	80	1
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	276	162	70	1
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	149	82	46	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	257	156	54	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	343	203	92	1

Priority and Underserved Requirements

Priority Area	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$17,154,613.00	\$17,341,310.00	\$1,760,028.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	25.00 %	30.00 %	2.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$28,200,149.00	\$18,451,172.00	\$3,036,569.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	41.00 %	32.00 %	3.00 %	0.00 %
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$7,206,159.00	\$4,730,819.00	\$2,112,887.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	10.00 %	8.00 %	2.00 %	0.00 %
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$10,821,268.00	\$10,393,249.00	\$1,690,603.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	16.00 %	18.00 %	2.00 %	0.00 %

Budget and Staffing

Staffing Information	2016-VA-GX-0023	2017-VA-GX-0009	2018-V2-GX-0066	2019-V2-GX-0019
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Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	10137	2021	1302	216
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	3254394	2310854	460691	1
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	4589	3336	835	0
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1846335	1011077	119606	0

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)	101	10194	9811	10193	10870	10267
Adult Sexual Assault	154	1856	1860	2076	2214	2001
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	114	247	390	141	169	236
Arson	25	158	171	162	176	166
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	90	74	100	67	68	77
Burglary	33	3028	2843	2567	2740	2794
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	12	1564	1464	1538	1660	1556
Child Pornography	123	75	76	84	98	83
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	1	4217	4142	4191	4361	4227
Domestic and/or Family Violence	48	16033	16955	16191	14975	16038
DUI/DWI Incidents	1	946	924	843	950	915
Elder Abuse or Neglect	2	396	423	372	404	398
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	55	36	32	30	27	31
Human Trafficking: Labor	44	18	18	20	11	16
Human Trafficking: Sex	3	473	490	537	503	500
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	30	2363	2362	1987	2028	2185

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Kidnapping (non-custodial)	63	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping (custodial)	54	0	0	0	0	0
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	34	26	17	42	37	30
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	29	1158	1132	1049	1040	1094
Robbery	40	1865	1679	1594	1806	1736
Stalking/Harassment	127	1292	1483	1385	1263	1355
Survivors of Homicide Victims	1	1987	1879	1477	1414	1689
Teen Dating Victimization	161	54	45	48	35	45
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	25	191	196	206	197	197
Other	1	26649	24321	26243	27228	26110

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	18	59	172	29	187
Homeless	775	939	854	1345	2041
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	773	808	882	737	1763
LGBTQ	164	236	232	259	464
Veterans	73	101	97	73	163
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	1017	1156	992	1606	4158
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	533	830	873	820	1754
Other	1	0	2	1	3017

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	288795	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	7161	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	179197	62.05 %
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.	9449	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	200	0.11 %

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Asian	1153	0.64 %
Black or African American	47024	26.24 %
Hispanic or Latino	4999	2.79 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	105	0.06 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	44384	24.77 %
Some Other Race	872	0.49 %
Multiple Races	1251	0.70 %
Not Reported	76204	42.53 %
Not Tracked	3005	1.68 %
Race/Ethnicity Total		179197
Gender Identity		
Male	37049	20.68 %
Female	72813	40.63 %
Other	87	0.05 %
Not Reported	67155	37.48 %
Not Tracked	2093	1.17 %
Gender Total		179197
Age		
Age 0- 12	13826	7.72 %
Age 13- 17	7606	4.24 %
Age 18- 24	12513	6.98 %
Age 25- 59	57430	32.05 %
Age 60 and Older	7218	4.03 %
Not Reported	77259	43.11 %
Not Tracked	3345	1.87 %
Age Total		179197

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	185	223179	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	202055
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	102265
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	42637

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	43737
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	193	98138	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	1815
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	5193
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	5150
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	275436
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	9619
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	2832
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	58081
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	7470
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	41748
			B10. Interpreter services	11671
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	157	38467	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	46254
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	48450
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	1076
			C4. Individual counseling	29857
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	20413
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	18095
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	7958
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	91	5102	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	58849
			D2. Transitional housing	36139

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	2548
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	181	236919	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	289748
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	52469
			E3. Assistance with restitution	71010
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	5259
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	9817
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	15544
			E7. Immigration assistance	3526
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	10638
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	2853
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	535490
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	27336			

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.	21
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	86
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	2
Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.	
No. CJCC did not develop any program or education materials during the reporting period. However, several partner agencies provided already available materials to VOCA-funded agencies to support outreach activities.	

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

CJCC serves as a leader in developing and implementing a 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 completed in collaboration with a Steering Committee comprised of a cross-sector group of representatives providing services to this shared crime victim population. Together, the group has created an established vision to provide all crime victims in Georgia with equitable access to the high-quality services and support they need to transition from victim to survivor. As a leader in this effort, CJCC has formed workgroups aimed at tackling the five strategies that were adopted for this plan: 1) Expand outreach and engagement to underserved populations and victims of underserved crimes. 2) Promote a coordinated approach to service delivery through improved cross-sector/agency alignment. 3) Improve access to existing services and strengthen the capacity, quality, and consistency of victim services. 4) Foster a culture of innovation and continuous quality improvement that prioritizes a victim's voice and choice. 5) Invest in shared service delivery infrastructure that improves service efficiency and effectiveness. Each workgroup has been assigned specific plans of action to execute these strategies and advance towards the achievement of the desired conditions. The workgroups are scheduled to meet monthly. The Steering Committee is scheduled to meet on a quarterly basis.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

In response to OVC's decision to no longer require prior OVC review and approval of all match waiver determinations made by SAAs, CJCC developed and implemented a match waiver approval process/policy that was approved by OVC.

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

Sexual Assault Response Team Guide – Revised Version; Georgia Cold Case Sexual Assault Task Force Re-launch and Expansion to Statewide; State of Georgia Awarded Over \$70 Million in Grants to Aid Crime Victims; Georgia Victim Assistance Academy; New Partners and Expansion Projects due to new competitive funds awarded; CJCC Receives \$2.3M Grant from BJA and OVC for Trafficking and Building Technology

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

CJCC completed the second 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 second 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.

CJCC collected 220 sub-grantee responses for this question. The most prominent issues mentioned were 1) funding, 2) transportation and 3) staff, volunteers and training. A notable exception is housing issues, which had the second highest mentions in 2018. Funding issues were mentioned by roughly 10% of agencies. Reporters wrote that limited funding prevented them from hiring or training staff and expanding services. Many describe an inability to make improvements to their program and the challenges of operating with limited funds. Approximately 9% of the responses mentioned transportation issues. They explain how limited transportation resources constrains clients, staff and volunteers. Public transportation is very limited in most of the state and the resulting challenges typically fall on the agency to manage. Private services like Uber and Lyft are purchased by some agencies, but they are too expensive for most clients to pay themselves. In more rural counties, these taxi services are non-existent. Staffing issues appeared in 7% of the responses. Staff turnover and fatigue were commonly mentioned as commonplace for this line of work. An inability to retain, hire, and offer competitive pay to employees leads to a myriad of other issues. Respondents mention the long process of training a new hire and of the overwhelming workload that falls on the employees when positions can't be filled. Also, at 7%, were concerns about the lack of volunteers. The responses are nearly identical and state that their recruitment of volunteers is insufficient to keep up with their caseload. CASA's are particularly vocal about this issue. as a lack of volunteers forces them to pass the child's case to another county. Finally, training issues were found

in 7% of answers. The length, cost and availability of training hamstrings agencies ability to effectively provide services. Many of the trainings are mandatory for volunteers and staff to begin working, delaying the process further. Their responses indicate that the busy schedules of these individuals compound this issue. The cost of specialized training can also be prohibitive.

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.

Of the 220 responses to this question several trends are apparent. Agencies have found creative ways to share resources and combine efforts. Governmental, private, and non-profit entities have all worked together for the victim's benefit. Three of the top themes are below: Local Partnerships, Multi-Disciplinary Teams, and Crime Task Forces are the most commonly mentioned methods of collaboration. Typical activities include conducting periodic meetings that promote interaction and communication between citizens, law enforcement, and agencies who serve the targeted population. During these events, law enforcement may outline recent crimes or provide updates to existing investigations, while service providers share what they've been seeing. Maintaining the collaborative conversations is a critical piece of an agency's mission. In their narratives, respondents describe how the relationships with other organizations play a massive role in a victim's experience from beginning to end. Community Awareness Campaigns and the distribution of educational materials were mentioned by most agencies. Outreach Coordinators are tasked with orchestrating events and distributing information. These activities give the community a better idea of what services are available in an area and lead to new collaboration between entities, such as schools or private businesses. By working to streamline referrals, and educating community members, the process is much less difficult to navigate for everyone involved. Respondents pointed out that these efforts are the primary method of connecting their services to those who need them. If not for dedicated outreach, wounds would go untreated and crimes go unpunished. Agencies also coordinate with multiple service providers to ensure service continuity by offering trainings that are applicable to numerous stakeholders. They meet regularly to review the status of victim services and use that discussion to organize the needed training. Agencies will then host cross-training sessions and awareness presentations. These arrangements are made by groups both regional and statewide. Below is a detailed example of collaboration in action: Community input and outreach are important components to Center of Victims of Torture's (CVT) work. The program has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with four organizations during this reporting period: The Georgia and Asylum Immigration Network (GAIN), The Center for Pan Asian Community Services (CPACS), Clarkston Community Health Center and Georgia State University. These organizations are firmly established components of the refugee and immigrant community working to support the holistic needs of clients. It is our hope that these partnerships will be mutually beneficial in meetings [sic] the needs of crime victims in the Atlanta metro area. The program was also invited to join the Coalition of Refugee Service Agencies (CRSA), a local Clarkston coalition. CRSA brings together 17 local refugee and immigrant-serving organizations with the vision of envisioning a future where every person who calls Georgia home is valued, respected, and able to build a successful life. Receiving this invitation recognizes us as an integral part of the Clarkston community and overall refugee and immigrant communities, while collaborating with other agencies on ways to enhance communities [sic] supports. Additionally, CVT is a member of the Georgia Coalition of Refugee Stakeholders and the CJCC's Statewide Human Trafficking Taskforce. CVT [sic] Head of External Relations, Darlene Lynch, is working on the Labor Trafficking Round Table to investigate the extent of labor trafficking in Georgia among its vulnerable refugee and immigrant population.

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 Response 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

In the narratives below, VOCA recipients describe their incredible successes, many of which despite great obstacles. All the 220 stories included tremendous successes, but only one of each priority was selected for brevity. Victim names have been changed for confidentiality. Child Abuse: "CASA Advocate, Teshia Garrett, began advocating for a little girl, Cindy, who was removed from her mother at birth because she had two other children who had previously been adopted. Cindy was subsequently placed in foster care in the adoptive home of her biological siblings, over 150 miles from her mother...The mother struggled with transportation, but she maintained visits and established a bond. She had successfully completed her case plan, but she was still being asked to do more, because of concerns by interested parties. At the encouragement of Mrs. Garrett, the biological mother rose to the occasion and once again did what was asked of her. When it became clear that the focus was no longer about reunification but rather adoption at any cost, Mrs. Garrett used her voice in juvenile court to bring attention once again to what was in the best interest of Cindy, to be with her mother who had done everything humanly possible to be a mother to her child. The judge considered her recommendation prior to ruling. Mrs. Garrett drove 1,096 miles and worked 115.65 hours advocating for her child. Her role was vital to Cindy being reunified with her mother, and BOTH child and mother are thriving, happy, and well-adjusted to life after foster care." Domestic Assault: "October 2018, I received a referral from DFCS for a new client. Listed on this referral, was a mother who had a long history with substance abuse and domestic violence, who needed services to help her cope and to address the behavioral issues displayed by her children. She experienced many years of Domestic Violence with the father of her children. She entered shelter and began receiving other services also. She was helped with a TPO by our legal advocates who accompanied her to all court related meetings. During this time, partner was arrested and went to jail and then to a rehab facility for his on issues with drugs. She powered on, continued her classes, and got a job! She had been previously dependent on her partner's income, and since he was no longer there, she felt empowered to step out on her own. DFCS closed her case. She also tested out of the Parenting Program with amazing scores." Sexual Assault: Our agency is currently providing services to an 8-year-old hearing impaired female who was sexually abused by her uncle. The mother also has a history of being molested as a child and the revelation that her daughter has now also been abused has resulted in the mother experiencing depression that is interfering with her ability to provide the intense support needed by her daughter. We have now referred the mother to her own therapist to allow her to begin processing and recovering from her own abuse so that she will be more emotionally able to support her daughter. Both the child, the mother and the father are all participating in TF-CBT treatment at our agency with one of our Clinical Child Specialists. Lastly, the caregivers have also been participating in our Non-Offending Caregiver Support Group. When the case eventually goes to trial, the Child Family Advocates will provide support throughout the duration of the trial, sentencing and beyond, if needed. Underserved: We have a lady who was brought across the border with the promise of a job in a restaurant in Marietta. After entering the US, the people who brought her took all her paperwork and started trafficking her. They told her that if she tried to escape they would kill her mom and son back in Mexico. While she was in captivity, she was forced twice to have abortions. After 2 years, a person who came to fix some things in the house she was kept, had the suspicion of what was happening, and took her to a local church. They contacted us. In the beginning her mental state was very deteriorated. It required coordination with another agency so that she could be put in a hospital for stabilization. Another agency helped with housing and utilities assistance. We had a private donor who helped secure transportation and clothing. We provided a wide array of services including mental health, case management, individual support, immigration assistance and much more. After more than 2 years she is a different person. She is working, helping other victims as a volunteer, expecting a baby and ready to start enjoying life.

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

Roughly two-thirds of the respondents stated they serve federal crime victims, and among those are definite themes. The most frequent comments described providing them with the appropriate direct services. Subgrantees also gave referrals to federal, state and local agencies. Several explained their arrangements and MOU's with the FBI to perform services, such as forensic medical exams. Two examples may be found below: This year, KIND has made numerous referrals to the Office of Trafficking in Persons of children believed to have been the victim of child labor and sex trafficking. KIND connects child clients with the Office of Trafficking in Persons so they may access any federal benefits and federal investigatory support in addition to the legal remedies our office pursues individually. In all cases that KIND handles, the first concern is for the child victim's safety. KIND has taken increased measures to meet with and connect with federal law enforcement partners, such as Homeland Security Investigations, the U.S. Attorney's Office, Federal Bureau of Investigations, and the Office of Trafficking in Persons at the Department of Health and Human Services. In addition to safety planning, where appropriate and relevant, KIND may refer and assist a child in reporting their case to federal law enforcement. KIND also can refer them to the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, and Homeland Security Investigations, as needed and depending on their needs for reporting crimes of which they have been the victim. 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/MDST related cases. A position was also created for a Military Installation Liaison and Victim Advocate to serve military families within the CAC.

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

The emerging issues stated by subgrantees are below in order of frequency. The list has changed a great deal since the 2018 report. Increase in total demand for services, especially among those with language barriers (42); Lack of available resources for underserved populations (23); Transportation barriers impacting rural areas (21); Insufficient amount of safe and affordable housing (20); Substance abuse and mental health are frequently a part of victimizations, while treatment options remain scarce (15).

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

Staff retention has not been an issue during the reporting period.

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. 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 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 applications to enhance programs and increase capacity. In addition, CJCC is increasing efforts to engage with non-funded agencies regularly via the agency's five-year strategic plan, including grassroots victim service agencies, also ensuring greater awareness of funding opportunities by utilizing partner social media platforms and the targeted use of press releases.

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 extended an invitation for representation on the VAWA Implementation Committee and the invitation was accepted. CJCC has communicated that it hopes the tribe will apply for funds in the future and our on-going commitment 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. The Lower Muskogee Creek Tribe may likely seek funding in the future based on the conversations that have taken place in 2019.

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

Due to a strong funding stream and the ability to leverage other federal and state funds, 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.

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

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. Also, subgrantees provide services to their clients via The Outcome Performance Measurement tool which is compiled on an annual basis; allowing subgrantees to receive direct feedback from their clients. These surveys assist the subgrantees in evaluating their overall performance, effectiveness, and areas of improvement.