

LA 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-0074	2017-VA-GX-0055	2018-V2-GX-0042	2019-V2-GX-0059
Federal Award Amount	\$31,976,052.00	\$26,555,491.00	\$47,435,241.00	\$31,857,165.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$29,956,674.00	\$23,454,517.00	\$4,192,343.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	205	184	24	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$2,019,378.00	\$3,100,974.00	\$43,242,898.00	\$31,857,165.00

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-0074	2017-VA-GX-0055	2018-V2-GX-0042	2019-V2-GX-0059
Government Agencies Only	91	77	4	0
Corrections	2	2	0	0
Courts	5	5	2	0
Juvenile Justice	1	1	0	0
Law Enforcement	39	33	1	0
Prosecutor	36	30	1	0
Other	8	6	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	113	105	19	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	30	25	3	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	7	6	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	58	19	4	0
Faith-based Organization	1	2	1	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	1	4	1	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	1	2	0	0

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Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	6	9	2	0
Multiservice agency	3	26	7	0
Other	6	12	1	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	0	1	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	1	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	1	1	0
Campus-based victims services	1	0	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	1	0
Total Number of Subawards	205	184	24	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				
	2016-VA-GX-0074	2017-VA-GX-0055	2018-V2-GX-0042	2019-V2-GX-0059

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A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	159	167	23	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	15	8	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	31	8	1	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	1	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-0074	2017-VA-GX-0055	2018-V2-GX-0042	2019-V2-GX-0059
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	205	183	24	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	143	135	18	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	136	121	18	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	73	65	5	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	128	123	20	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	205	184	24	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements				
Priority Area	2016-VA-GX-0074	2017-VA-GX-0055	2018-V2-GX-0042	2019-V2-GX-0059
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$6,881,429.00	\$5,656,404.00	\$1,002,148.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	22.00 %	21.00 %	2.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$10,340,048.00	\$8,108,184.00	\$1,318,075.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	32.00 %	31.00 %	3.00 %	
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$7,439,059.00	\$5,372,675.00	\$989,253.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	23.00 %	20.00 %	2.00 %	
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$5,278,313.00	\$4,213,280.00	\$882,148.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	17.00 %	16.00 %	2.00 %	

Budget and Staffing				
Staffing Information	2016-VA-GX-0074	2017-VA-GX-0055	2018-V2-GX-0042	2019-V2-GX-0059

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Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	202024	3268	179	
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1526279	1059024	148902	
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	2893	3081	426	
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	182252	174136	45064	

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)	175	2109	2096	2257	2141	2150
Adult Sexual Assault	2	1580	1464	1678	1670	1598
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	1	649	437	564	525	543
Arson	70	52	49	80	85	66
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	122	740	793	741	687	740
Burglary	86	1071	1142	1354	1172	1184
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	14	3509	3597	3493	4169	3692
Child Pornography	155	79	150	120	159	127
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	2	2933	3664	4027	3803	3606
Domestic and/or Family Violence	47	8657	8907	8571	9226	8840
DUI/DWI Incidents	2	206	208	193	169	194
Elder Abuse or Neglect	3	226	211	260	217	228
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	87	121	5	10	6	35
Human Trafficking: Labor	84	29	7	21	9	16
Human Trafficking: Sex	1	142	207	196	198	185
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	2	419	451	385	440	423

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Kidnapping (non-custodial)	82	51	69	71	71	65
Kidnapping (custodial)	90	51	50	34	37	43
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	66	106	114	122	92	108
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	74	317	230	232	184	240
Robbery	97	719	586	542	343	547
Stalking/Harassment	169	567	683	1151	930	832
Survivors of Homicide Victims	126	580	742	859	788	742
Teen Dating Victimization	143	334	132	126	115	176
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	48	14	40	11	18	20
Other	16	3010	5834	107502	205513	80464

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	50	50	36	39	164
Homeless	724	785	831	893	2990
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	275	268	362	331	907
LGBTQ	218	262	296	313	688
Veterans	82	66	104	90	238
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	1241	1577	1786	1443	4789
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	385	444	537	340	1458
Other	1275	1314	1275	1414	66130

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	555489	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	432072	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	224651	40.44 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	134016	24.13 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	23547	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	475	0.21 %

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Asian	704	0.31 %
Black or African American	29481	13.12 %
Hispanic or Latino	2875	1.28 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	282	0.13 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	31497	14.02 %
Some Other Race	420	0.19 %
Multiple Races	817	0.36 %
Not Reported	3422	1.52 %
Not Tracked	154678	68.85 %
Race/Ethnicity Total		224651
Gender Identity		
Male	21004	9.35 %
Female	46913	20.88 %
Other	138	0.06 %
Not Reported	2273	1.01 %
Not Tracked	154323	68.69 %
Gender Total		224651
Age		
Age 0- 12	12866	5.73 %
Age 13- 17	8701	3.87 %
Age 18- 24	9671	4.30 %
Age 25- 59	30659	13.65 %
Age 60 and Older	4552	2.03 %
Not Reported	3262	1.45 %
Not Tracked	154940	68.97 %
Age Total		224651

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	307	289457	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	242645
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	256522
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	32693

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	32316
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	208	29270	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	2265
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	4425
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	6560
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	25884
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	5902
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	171
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	2514
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	1608
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	6895
			B10. Interpreter services	1639
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	214	33074	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	30625
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	9250
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	1979
			C4. Individual counseling	38789
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	13760
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	13329
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	6864
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	90	2962	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	24406
			D2. Transitional housing	214

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	1106
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	186	37755	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	34806
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	4028
			E3. Assistance with restitution	3476
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	8245
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	7452
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	6255
			E7. Immigration assistance	192
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	3962
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	5637
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	8815
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	1465			

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.	
N/A	

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

N/A

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

There were changes to two (2) program policies and procedures during this reporting period. The updated policies and procedures are: LCLE Procedures for Approving VOCA Subgrant Program Reports (11/14/2019) LCLE Match Waiver Policy and Procedures (8/19/2019) These two policies and procedures will be submitted as separate attachments when submitting this Annual Performance Report.

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

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement did not participate in any earned media coverage events/episodes during this reporting period; however, various subgrantees participated in or hosted events in the community that received local media attention. In Calcasieu Parish, staff from Oasis A Safe Haven for Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence appeared on the FOX Morning Show and discussed the Oasis Sexual Assault Program, what services are provided, and volunteer recruitment needs. A Community Connections Resource Fair held, hosted by the Children's Hospital CARE Center and another local community partner in August 2019 in Orleans Parish, was featured by a local news outlet. The fair featured almost thirty (30) agencies within the community and served as an opportunity to network as well as for survivors and families to learn about the resources available to them in the community and surrounding parishes. The Orleans Parish Juvenile Court participated in a Human Trafficking Summit hosted at the Governor's Mansion in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which received media coverage. The Children's Advocacy Center – Hope House had media coverage through a local news station, WLAE TV, which highlighted their support services provided to victims of child abuse in St. Tammany and Washington Parishes. The Community Outreach and Education Director staff persons at the Capital Area Family Violence Intervention Center, d.b.a. the IRIS Center, in East Baton Rouge Parish was contacted by a local newspaper to provide background information on domestic violence in the community and the manner of services offered by the agency to persons being victimized. The article featured commentary from their Outreach Director and a picture of her providing information and push cards on the problems of domestic violence, information of the agency and the services provided. The Baton Rouge Children's Advocacy Center was featured in print, radio, social and television media on several occasions during the reporting period. The Advocate (newspaper based in Baton Rouge, Louisiana) featured articles on the agency's work to outreach and education in schools. The Advocate featured their work in another news article as a provider who "is in the frontlines of addressing child abuse." BRCAC's work in child abuse was featured again when Executive Director was named Louisiana Social Worker of the Year. There was print, radio and video media associated with that award that also highlighted their work in child abuse cases. Here are some highlights: Launched awareness of all of our services for child abuse month by having ribbon cutting and education with Sorority Row at LSU. Event was called "Bows on the Row" because bows were placed in strategic places, LSU students wore bows, and it included a slogan "bow up against child abuse. Event was captured on local news. Launched a very comprehensive new website at www.batonrougecac.org. Appeared on local news NBC and CBS local stations discussing problem of child abuse and our role in intervening the abuse. IHEART and 100.7 radio stations featured the BRCAC interviewed about the problem of child abuse and their role in intervening the abuse. BRCAC partnered with the Baton Rouge Police Department (BRPD) at event called "Bingo with the Badge" to increase awareness of child abuse, and the BRCAC's role in intervening in it.

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

One instance of coordinated responses/services was reported by the Capital Area Family Violence Intervention Center (d.b.a. Iris Center) in East Baton Rouge Parish uses VOCA funds to operate a domestic violence program that covers seven (7) Louisiana Parishes (East Baton Rouge, Ascension, Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana and East Feliciana). The Iris Center maintains a strong relationship with local law enforcement partners in each Parish and has worked hard to develop and strengthen those relationships over the past few years. On their Board of Directors are two law enforcement officers from separate Parish Sheriff's Offices that are considered the primary contacts for domestic abuse and relationship violence. During this reporting period, the Iris Center was alerted by law enforcement of a situation involving a mother and her three (3) children who were allegedly suffering abuse from both an abuser and members of the mother's own family. When the mother arrived at the Iris Center, an intake assessment was completed immediately. The assessment indicated she and her children were eligible for safehouse sheltering and other services provided by the agency. However, it became clear during the provision of services that an additional problem surfaced. There was the possibility of sexual abuse of the victim's children by members of the victim's own family. This discovery then required immediate relocation of the victim and her children outside of Iris Center's primary safehouse. Iris provided emergency food and shelter housing to the mother and her children for a nine (9) day period in an alternate safe house shelter since the confidential location of Iris primary safehouse had been compromised to individuals within her family suspected of possible abuse of her children. The Iris Center continues to work to provide an alternative housing proposal for the mother and her children to relocate to another shelter location. A second case involves two victims that were to be served by Metanoia, Inc., located in East Baton Rouge Parish, which uses VOCA funds to operate a human trafficking victim assistance program. Metanoia was recently presented two victims with psychiatric needs outside of Metanoia's capabilities of

care. Metanoia worked with both victims legal guardians to transition each of the two residents to facilities specializing in the treatment of psychotic behaviors resulting from the trafficking crimes they experienced. Metanoia currently provides an environment that is the least restrictive level of care a victim is capable of receiving within a program. Their program is not designed to treat severe psychotic disorders and is unable to care for victims requiring an intense level of psychiatric interventions or provide the physical restraints needed in addressing the aggressive behaviors associated with their victimization. Coordination and collaboration efforts with local mental health providers were instrumental in providing necessary services to these victims.

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

The primary purpose of the LCLE is to assist victims of crime through the provision of comprehensive, coordinated direct services. Private nonprofit agencies and local units of government are awarded subgrants to provide direct services to victims in a professional and effective manner. These programs coordinate and collaborate within their respective jurisdictions to reduce the severity of the psychological consequences of crime; however, many victims of crime are unaware that specialized services are available to them. Victim service agencies are providing outreach in their communities in an effort to locate crime victims who are often hesitant to contact law enforcement due to shame, stigma, or fear of being re-victimized. This is especially true among victims of sexual assault, adults sexually abused as children, elderly victims, and survivors of intimate partner violence. Many victims do not understand the difference between reparations and restitution and are often unaware there are services available to them in their communities. Some victims are concerned they may be eligible for one type of service and not another; may not know they may be eligible to file for reparations and seek compensation for the financial cost of crime when they have no other means of paying; may not realize the requirements that the offender/perpetrator be identified, arrested, or convicted to receive needed services (victims of sexual assault are an exception to this requirement); and, there is no charge to victims for VOCA-funded services. A domestic violence service provider reported that during the current reporting period and during past reporting periods, the agency has seen a downward trend in the number of individuals who sought services for assistance as a result of domestic abuse and family violence, particularly in the number of individuals seeking safehouse sheltering. While criminal statistics throughout the service area do reflect a reduction in the number of cases of domestic abuse being reported, the number of individuals seeking services has dropped significantly. At present, the agency's staff is unable to determine the reason behind the shift to fewer cases being reported. They are not sure if this is anything more than the normal rise and fall of domestic abuse activity over a long period of time or if it portends a more dramatic and persistent drop in the number of actual cases occurring. The victim service provider is continuing to monitor their data to determine the basis for the drop in the number of victims served but have yet to identify with any specificity why a drop in the numbers served has occurred. They did find evidence to suggest that a mistrust of the local law enforcement in the state's largest urban metropolitan area in which their service area functions may account for a number of victims being unwilling to report their specific episodes of abuse to the authorities for any number of reasons, namely: 1) victim blaming, 2) fear of reprisal by their abuser, 3) a lack of commitment or the inability of law enforcement, and, 4) the court system to adequately protect the victims or prosecute the abusers and hold them accountable. The agency is discovering that while the number of reported abuse cases to law enforcement is lower than previous reporting years, the number of individual victims seeking shelter has decreased more dramatically than the drop in the number of cases, which constitutes a statistical anomaly and is still warranting further investigation over a longer period of time. VOCA programs are improving their delivery of services when providing assistance filing for reparations/compensation and supplying Crime Victim Reparations (CVR) literature to victims by coordinating with the Crime Victim Reparations Claims Investigator in the appropriate Parish Sheriff's Office; however, victims unfortunately continue to hesitate to apply for reparations and other compensation from the CVR Program. In responding to this problem, VOCA programs coordinating efforts to dispel erroneous fallacies and fill gaps in services preventing victims from receiving the services they need. Providing emergency assistance to victims and witnesses who are in eminent fear or danger is an ongoing challenge. Victims and witnesses are reluctant to participate in the criminal justice system due to their fears of violent offenders/perpetrators. Criminal justice advocates address the critical needs of these victims and witnesses by providing accompaniment to criminal justice offices and court, notify victims and witnesses of trial dates, provide case disposition information, and parole consideration procedures. (Additional information for this topic in attachment included)

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.

LCLE encourages its subgrantees to acquire documentation, such as Cooperative Service Agreements, Memorandums of Understanding, and Multijurisdictional Task Forces, to be used by private and public service agencies to coordinate with local criminal justice agencies, legal service agencies, as well as schools and universities to collaborate their efforts. Victim assistance and outreach program staff constantly work to improve partnership efforts with other private, nonprofit and public sector victim service providers, as well as faith-based organizations, healthcare and other service providers. LCLE works closely with VOCA subrecipients to ensure they are aware of the Crime Victim Reparations (CVR) Program and the Louisiana Victim Notification System (LA VINE) programs. During the application process, each subrecipient is required to provide the name(s) of the individual(s) responsible for assisting victims in regard to registering, accessing, and using the LA VINE system and assisting victims in regard to services available through the CVR program. The victims are advised that if they choose to not pursue filing

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for CVR claims, they are still eligible to receive services that meet their immediate emotional and physical needs, such as crisis intervention, information and referral, criminal justice support and advocacy, personal advocacy, emergency legal advocacy, therapy, and counseling among other services provided by the various victim services programs supported with VOCA funds. LCLE provides trainings, brochures, and posters for the CVR program, as well as the name of the CVR Claims Investigator at each Parish Sheriff's Office. This information is provided in-person and on the LCLE website. The information and documentation are provided in English, Spanish, French, and Vietnamese. These efforts are made to ensure the VOCA-funded program staff persons are aware of the rights and responsibilities of all victims served and are encouraged to work closely with law enforcement and court personnel when providing these services. Subrecipient agencies are also encouraged by LCLE to inform victims/survivors about the services available through the Louisiana Automated Victim Notification System (LA VINE). LA VINE is a service provided by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement in cooperation with the Louisiana Sheriffs Association (LSA), Louisiana District Attorneys Association (LDAA), and the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DOC). LA VINE monitors the custody status of adult inmates in all parish jails and state prisons. Victims can call the LA VINE hotline 866-LAVNS-4U or access the LA VINE website at www.lavns.org to access information. An agency can assist victims to inquire about an offender's status and help the victims register to be notified upon any change to that offender's custody status (i.e., release from jail, transfer to another facility, etc.). LA VINE is a free service and victims can call LA VINE can do so anonymously and as often as they wish to determine an inmate's current status. All information is provided in English, Spanish, French, and Vietnamese. During the application process the agencies are asked to provide the name and contact information of the individual responsible for informing victims of the services available through the LA VINE system. LCLE also offers several ways to provide formal LA VINE training. Agencies are encouraged to contact LCLE to make arrangements for onsite training and training is available on the LCLE website (www.lcle.la.gov). Various elderly abuse programs work with nursing homes, medical and mental health providers, and financial institutions to inform the staff about the signs of elderly abuse, financial exploitation, and identity theft. Elderly Services Officers (ESO) at the Parish Sheriff's Offices and Police Departments throughout the state, have been trained how to identify and serve elderly victims of crime, abuse, neglect, exploitation, and fraud. The ESO's work closely with the Council on Aging Office, the Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, and the Sheriff's TRIAD Programs through various Interagency Agreements with local agencies, Law Enforcement, Court Personnel, and General Public. In particular, the 16th Judicial District Attorney's Office located in Iberia Parish utilizes Crime Victim Assistance funding to staff the Elderly Crime Victim Assistance (ECVA) Program at the 16th Judicial District Attorney Office, which is the main center in Iberia Parish. The project also provides funding for satellite offices at the Baton Rouge Police Department in East Baton Rouge Parish, the Caddo Parish Sheriff's Office, the Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office, the Caldwell Parish Sheriff's Office, the Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office, and the Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office to continue the provision of direct services to the elderly victims of crime. (Additional information for this topic in attachment)

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

The Louisiana Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) continues the Victim to Victim meetings throughout the state to determine how the Louisiana MADD agency can better serve victim/survivors. Louisiana victim advocates also attend community outreach workshops for serving those in rural areas, as well as any Native American Tribes requesting the workshops or meetings. Victim Assistance Coordinators research best practices for services to be provided to victims by studying laws, local and national resources and by attending trainings, workshops, and conferences. Seeking out local and national training opportunities helps to educate program staff to better serve victims of crime. During this reporting period, all case managers and victim advocates at the Children's Hospital CARE Center took a 26-hour online victim advocate training on the OVC and National Children's Alliance websites. The webinars included information on crime victim reparations, identifying and responding to child abuse, how to make appropriate service referrals, conducting safety plans and suicide risk assessments, and providing case management to child victims and their non-offending caregivers. This training has improved service delivery, especially for trafficked youth, as those victims often need service referrals that go beyond trauma-focused counseling, and include suicide safety plans. With the increase in high-risk and trafficked youth who received forensic interviews during this grant reporting period, ADAPT has increased outreach to the number of youths who receive safety plans and referrals that go beyond counseling. Before ADAPT, Inc., the Washington Parish Sexual Assault Center was the local victim service provider operating out of the Washington Parish Sheriff's Office. Sexual assault victims were reluctant to report because of lack of services in the Parish and because of lack of victim sensitivity on behalf of both law enforcement and medical service providers. Furthermore, these victims at that time, had no follow-up services that would help restore them to their previous levels of functioning. There were no counseling services available, no crisis hot-line, no hospital or law enforcement advocate escorts. The Washington Parish Sexual Assault Center was eventually replaced by ADAPT, Inc., which has since filled these gaps in services through this very much needed funding. ADAPT, Inc., a nonprofit, was then established in July 1994 to meet the needs of crime victims in Washington Parish by providing much needed services not being provided in the Parish. ADAPT's mission was to unite the community in providing resources and implementing prevention, intervention and post-intervention strategies to address the causal factors that lead to sexual assault, violence, substance abuse and other problem behaviors in Washington Parish. To achieve this mission, ADAPT's works to provide a comprehensive center that offers advocacy, prevention and intervention services in the areas of sexual violence, substance abuse, and other problem behaviors of children and adults in

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Washington Parish. ADAPT strives to empower children, their parents, and other adults by providing knowledge and skills through its many programs and wide array of service. ADAPT serves children and adults who are suffering as a result of sexual violence, substance abuse or any other problem behavior. ADAPT encourages their community to strengthen their prevention efforts through collaboration with schools, churches and community organizations. These endeavors are achieved through collaboration and coordinating their services with the Parish's criminal justice system, law enforcement, children's advocacy center, and other social service providers, public and private, through monthly multidisciplinary team meetings. The nonprofit also provides information and referral to other agencies as needed. ADAPT staff provides technical support to hospital, law enforcement, and other first responder personnel 24-hours a day, seven (7) days a week. The staff also work with the school-based health centers to assist and advise them on sexual assault cases as needed. ADAPT works with all five (5) law enforcement agencies and the two (2) hospitals within Washington Parish by providing each agency with an escort duty calendar and trained escorts, counselors, Registered Nurses, and SANEs who respond immediately upon notification of rape, attempted rape, or if a victim presents herself or himself to ADAPT first and wish to report. The agency makes available evidence collection training and victim sensitivity training to both volunteers and law enforcement officials. Referrals are made to other social service agencies and network so that no duplication of services will exist. The agency has also successfully worked to make agencies accountable to their victim's rights and to ensure timeliness of services provided to these victims. (Additional information for this topic in attachment)

Please discuss each priority (i.e., child abuse, domestic assault, sexual assault, and underserved) in which VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims during the reporting period

Child Abuse – The 14th Judicial District Attorney's Office serves the Parish of Calcasieu, which contains seven (7) law enforcement agencies. Prior to this program being established, severe child abuse and violent sexual assaults and abuse, as well as cases of rape, elderly abuse and adults molested as children were distributed to various Assistant District Attorneys (ADAs) inhouse. This created a lack of coordination and cooperation with victims and their families. Because of the lack of coordination and cooperation, due the sensitivity of these cases, and because of the increasing volume of these types of cases, the 14th Judicial District Attorney's Office recognized a gap existed within their agency's ability to adequately, securely, and efficiently handled these cases. Thus, the creation of this program was established. The creation of this specialized section was intended to support the VOCA-funded child abuse project, which consists of two (2) specialized ADAs, two (2) Crime Victims Coordinators, and two (2) clerical support positions to aid in the program tasks to improve ineffective methods of handling these cases. During this reporting period, this program, through coordination and cooperation with victims and their families, began these new procedures and has served one hundred sixty-seven (167) victims of child abuse. These children were victims of violent crime cases which include crimes of sexual assault, oral sexual battery, rape, aggravated oral sexual battery, aggravated rape, and forcible rape.

Domestic Assault – Chez Hope, Inc. was established in 1983 to address the needs of domestic violence victims in the rural southern parishes of Louisiana. For over three decades, Chez Hope has enmeshed itself into the communities as a viable, comprehensive program and was the only domestic violence agency in St. Mary Parish. The Parish also has a high poverty rate combined with a high rate of unemployment rate with limited resources. In fact, St. Mary parish has the highest unemployment rate in the "Acadiana" area which includes six parishes in southern Louisiana, which is 10%. (2014 Social Security Office) In February 2017, Chez Hope extended its services to include services provided to victims of domestic assault in Assumption and Iberia Parishes, which did provide a local domestic violence program, and St. Martin Parish, which experienced the closure of the Parish's battered women's program (New Start Center). Chez Hope operates two (2) full-time outreach offices to provide immediate services in those Parishes and an emergency 33-bed shelter to for domestic violence victims from Assumption, Iberia, St. Martin, and St. Mary Parishes. In addition, Chez Hope also provides services to the Chitamacha Tribal Reservation in St. Mary Parish that reports a high number of domestic violence cases. Over the years, Chez Hope has developed an on-going working relationship with the Chitamacha Tribal community. Chez Hope works hand-in-hand with their Social Service Agency, as well as, their Tribal Court to assist victims of domestic violence. Chez hope also maintains a position on their Board of Directors for a representative from the Chitamacha Tribe.

Sexual Assault – Metro Centers for Community Advocacy (Metro), established in 1986, is an independent, non-profit 501(c)3 social service agency serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Metro's mission is to break the cycle of violence and aid survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through advocacy, empowerment, intervention, and transformation. Metro's services include a twenty-four-hour, seven-day Crisis Line that provides counseling and/or referrals for victims. This narrative is to highlight one of Metro's VOCA-funded projects – the VOCA-funded Sexual Assault Program. The focus of this sexual assault program is to provide crisis intervention, counseling, and case management for sexually abused children and their caregivers. All services are framed through the Trauma Informed Care approach.

Underserved – Child survivors of violent crime are served by the Family and Youth Service Center (FYSC) in Baton Rouge. The Family and Youth Service Center (FYSC) has been in operation since 2011. During that time, FYSC sees an average of 5,000 families a year. FYSC works with law enforcement, court services, school systems (public, parochial, and charter), and families who simply walk in seeking help. The FYSC generally has an active caseload of two thousand or more children at any given time. Of these numbers, the FYSC has discovered as many as twenty-five percent (25%) of the children served have self-identified as victims of violent crimes or are secondary victims of violent crime as witnesses or through continual exposure to domestic violence. (Additional information for this topic in attachment included)

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

Programs refer victims of federal crimes to the proper federal authorities or the United States Attorney's Office. Clinicians create a safe, nurturing environment in which a victim can recover from trauma by using cognitive behavioral therapy skills to help the victim develop adaptive coping skills and gain confidence in their own resiliency. Therapy sessions usually occur once a week, and are terminated when the victim and clinician agree that the victim has gained what he/she needed and is prepared to continue independently. Programs also assist local law enforcement agencies, FBI, Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, I-20 Anti-Trafficking Team to identify the federal crime committed and design a specialized safety plan and services to be provided to the victim(s). Forensic interviews of child victims for cases involving child trafficking, prostitution, internet crimes, and sexual exploitation of children are conducted to document the crimes and identify and determine what services are needed for the victims interviewed.

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

Language access is still an ongoing concern for the limited English proficiency community. As for the English-speaking community, outreach should be ongoing to inform the community of available resources for victims of crime and for reaching out to victims of crime and their families. Many victims who have been found to have illegally entered the United States have a language barrier and are naturally distrustful of government due to their negative experiences with law enforcement in their native countries, which prevents the provision of services furthering the extent of their victimization. Currently, there are no Vietnamese-speaking 911 operators and/or sufficient Vietnamese speaking law enforcement officers available to assist Vietnamese victims of violence in south Louisiana. Agencies and organizations currently providing direct services to victims of violence do not have Vietnamese-speaking staff. Due to cultural and language barriers, victims of violence who are Vietnamese do not have the support system to go through the legal system to report crimes and/or to obtain support from law enforcement. To address this need, a small agency in Orleans Parish, the Vietnamese Initiative in Economic Training (VIET) receives VOCA funds to provide advocacy, direct services to victims and family members in the Vietnamese community understand and navigate through the criminal justice legal process. VIET has bilingual staff that work with victims, families, partners, and local and state agencies to help bridge the gap as it relates to language and cultural barriers. Elderly victims are often embarrassed when they find themselves to be victims of crimes, especially at the hands of their family members. 1st responders are trained to be aware of indicators that specifically identify sexual and domestic abuse because the elderly victims will not disclose the victimization and the abuse might otherwise be disguised as careless accidents on the elder victim's part. The trainings designed to properly identify victimization of the elderly is becoming increasingly necessary in order to prosecute the defendant under current elder abuse laws. Sheriffs Departments coordinate efforts with local criminal justice agencies to investigate crime and abuse against the elderly with as well as local Elderly Protective Services. The number of elderly sexual abuse cases reported is staggering and the need for community outreach and advocacy is imperative to assist these sexual abuse victims. Cases reported also revealed many victims have also suffered extreme cases of multiple assaults and significant trauma and are in desperate need of services. Theft and burglary have also increased; in particular, daytime thefts. Increase of Hispanic and Vietnamese victims seeking assistance has been reported. Many do not speak or read English, which makes the provision of assistance difficult. Programs strive to gain cultural awareness and educate the communities because of the lack of awareness and education on the issues of sexual assault and dating violence. Outreach helps to provide resources on services available to the public. Number of child victims and male victims has increased. The increase in male victims may be due to increased numbers or their courage to report the crimes committed against them. There is an increase in cyber stalking and the installation of GPS devices in cell phones or automobiles making victim safety an ongoing issue. Women who enter domestic violence shelters may not be aware that a GPS device had been installed in their cell phones or other personal items, which allows their offender/stalker to track them easily. Some agencies are able to maintain services at a reduced level and continue to search for funding to help increase the services. There is a continuous need for victim/witness protection efforts. Many who witness serious crimes are afraid to step forward, as well as, victims in violent situations who are in need of assistance to stay safe. Agencies are working diligently with the CVR Program, the LA VINE and other programs to meet the victims needs to secure their safety. An increase in the number of technology-facilitated child sexual abuse cases brought forth the need to train staff and multidisciplinary team on this topic. Forensic interviewers are working to include more questions during the interviews about computers, social media programs, cell phones and other devices. These questions prompt children to possibly provide information that could lead to federal or even international cases. Several agencies have discovered illiteracy is a factor the origin of the problems for victims of identity theft. Many citizens are unable to read and/or write therefore they are unable to restore their credit or recover funds. Their program coordinating with civic organizations are assisting illiterate individuals. (additional information provided in attachment)

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

Most non-profit agencies reported that with the receipt of increased VOCA funds, their agencies have enjoyed a stable staffing atmosphere with little or no employees leaving their agency. This is completely opposite from what was being reported two years ago where staffing often looked like a revolving door. With additional funding available for the VOCA-funded programs, salary increases have been provided to many existing staff in an effort to at least acknowledge the work and sacrifices they make to continue in this line of work. The raises provided to the staff were really deemed to be insignificant in the amount of the raise, but seemed to reaffirm the staff that management was making an effort to acknowledge the work they were doing and attempting to set out on a course which would ultimately bring them to salary levels more akin to that of other service providers, particularly in the private sector. Non-profit agencies generally do not have a guaranteed revenue stream and must continually seek out new sources of revenue annually, while maintaining existing funding. On the other hand, other agencies are still experiencing staffing retention issues due to burnout, which is always a risk for those assisting victims. They felt it would be beneficial to have more training for staff regarding compassion fatigue and vicarious trauma in order to prevent such burnout. There was also a report of significant staffing issue from a District Attorney s Office regarding advocates, in particular, their Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Advocate, as well as other victim advocates on staff, are often frustrated by staffing changes among the Assistant District Attorney s handling of cases involving victims served. The change in attorneys requires a whole new bonding process to be facilitated by the advocates between the victim and the new attorney. The workload for attorneys and advocates is extremely high and the pressure to get everything done and serve every victim can present a challenge to morale.

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

LACLE and each of the planning districts advertise the availability of funding once the federal award is received. These advertisements include postings online and in local newspapers throughout the state. A Notice of Funding Opportunity document detailing the purpose of the funding and programs eligible to receive funding is made available on the LACLE website along with a Notice of Intent Form. Agencies interested in applying for VOCA funds contact the LACLE and/or a local planning district office.

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

Each subrecipient provides detailed information describing the populations served in their service areas as well as providing the goals and objectives of their project to meet those needs, in particular, for victims of sexual abuse, domestic abuse, child abuse, and the previously underserved victims of violent crime and non-violent crime. The information provided includes how the programs determine what the needs of the victims served are and the methods to be used in providing those services to meet the needs of the underserved populations.

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

Subrecipients are asked to identify the nature and magnitude of the specific problem existing in their particular community that needs to be addressed through their proposed projects when applying for funding. They are required to document the need, not the symptoms or solutions to the specific problem identified. In order to support the justification of the VOCA-funded project proposal, the programs are required to include current valid, local data. If local data is not available, they are asked to provide state data. The source and date of the information provided is required to support the information provided. Each subrecipient is also required to describe the gap in community resources and how the reported gap was identified, explain what is needed to address the gap in services/programs, and what the subrecipient can do to fill the gap(s) found.

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

LACLE provides a performance report to the Louisiana Governor s Office to report the total number of victims served during a reporting period of July 1st through June 30th each year, as well as any other report that may be requested from the State.