

WI 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-0065	2017-VA-GX-0054	2018-V2-GX-0005	2019-V2-GX-0045
Federal Award Amount	\$39,393,093.00	\$32,661,004.00	\$58,568,542.00	\$39,619,715.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$37,721,128.00	\$11,882,983.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	190	59	0	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$1,671,965.00	\$1,633,050.00	\$2,928,427.00	\$1,980,985.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$0.00	\$19,144,971.00	\$55,640,115.00	\$37,638,730.00

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-0065	2017-VA-GX-0054	2018-V2-GX-0005	2019-V2-GX-0045
Government Agencies Only	26	11	0	0
Corrections	2	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	7	4	0	0
Prosecutor	14	6	0	0
Other	3	1	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	158	43	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	31	3	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	1	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	16	3	0	0
Faith-based Organization	0	1	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	67	19	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	6	2	0	0

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Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	10	2	0	0
Multiservice agency	22	10	0	0
Other	5	3	0	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	5	5	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	1	1	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	3	3	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	1	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	0	0	0
Campus-based victims services	0	0	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	190	59	0	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-0065	2017-VA-GX-0054	2018-V2-GX-0005	2019-V2-GX-0045

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A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	180	56	0	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	8	3	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	4	1	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	1	1	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds				
A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique				
	2016-VA-GX-0065	2017-VA-GX-0054	2018-V2-GX-0005	2019-V2-GX-0045
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	188	58	0	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	175	55	0	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	173	55	0	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	83	34	0	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	163	52	0	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	189	59	0	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements				
Priority Area	2016-VA-GX-0065	2017-VA-GX-0054	2018-V2-GX-0005	2019-V2-GX-0045
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$8,960,291.00	\$1,868,305.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	23.00 %	6.00 %		
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$13,904,232.00	\$4,913,964.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	35.00 %	15.00 %		
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$4,747,887.00	\$1,599,658.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	12.00 %	5.00 %		
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$10,095,751.00	\$3,466,243.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	26.00 %	11.00 %		

Budget and Staffing				
Staffing Information	2016-VA-GX-0065	2017-VA-GX-0054	2018-V2-GX-0005	2019-V2-GX-0045

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Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	1949	648		
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	2097125	689146		
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	2635	365		
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	368371	77344		

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)	62	3444	2944	3412	3485	3321
Adult Sexual Assault	92	3118	2728	2984	3127	2989
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	84	1179	1267	1254	1435	1283
Arson	25	54	31	47	57	47
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	66	746	995	1193	1246	1045
Burglary	35	1379	874	1008	894	1038
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	102	2795	2683	2927	2920	2831
Child Pornography	68	102	116	143	136	124
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	107	3458	3608	3580	3487	3533
Domestic and/or Family Violence	4	13195	14490	16148	16050	14970
DUI/DWI Incidents	33	215	212	197	136	190
Elder Abuse or Neglect	1	830	881	851	988	887
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	44	40	47	81	53	55
Human Trafficking: Labor	36	36	19	49	75	44
Human Trafficking: Sex	67	395	306	373	374	362
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	37	889	869	907	968	908

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Kidnapping (non-custodial)	32	58	41	50	60	52
Kidnapping (custodial)	32	57	30	38	41	41
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	18	29	65	57	27	44
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	27	200	162	191	190	185
Robbery	34	1155	617	715	600	771
Stalking/Harassment	85	1262	1202	1361	1513	1334
Survivors of Homicide Victims	51	504	458	568	700	557
Teen Dating Victimization	86	275	325	291	324	303
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	16	1	3	42	6	13
Other	17	8840	12504	12558	17978	12970

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	115	146	123	181	435
Homeless	1422	1228	1658	1934	4808
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	676	693	682	945	2210
LGBTQ	518	477	649	564	1521
Veterans	156	118	152	148	447
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	2969	2867	3008	3139	9612
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	1212	1303	1247	1523	3786
Other	116	95	100	106	360

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	145304	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	25771	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	88139	60.66 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	29771	20.49 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	4752	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1912	2.17 %

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Asian	2571	2.92 %
Black or African American	18084	20.52 %
Hispanic or Latino	6593	7.48 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	140	0.16 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	40293	45.72 %
Some Other Race	468	0.53 %
Multiple Races	2015	2.29 %
Not Reported	14460	16.41 %
Not Tracked	1603	1.82 %
Race/Ethnicity Total		88139
Gender Identity		
Male	20698	23.48 %
Female	57102	64.79 %
Other	398	0.45 %
Not Reported	9595	10.89 %
Not Tracked	346	0.39 %
Gender Total		88139
Age		
Age 0- 12	11840	13.43 %
Age 13- 17	6283	7.13 %
Age 18- 24	10713	12.15 %
Age 25- 59	46382	52.62 %
Age 60 and Older	6864	7.79 %
Not Reported	5575	6.33 %
Not Tracked	482	0.55 %
Age Total		88139

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	112	85653	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	61309
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	44671
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	26062

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	49077
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	108	34654	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	1837
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	1802
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	5264
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	98928
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	5243
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	1322
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	5148
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	5513
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	11091
			B10. Interpreter services	4811
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	107	64387	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	34337
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	46770
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	2408
			C4. Individual counseling	110839
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	26601
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	20018
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	8697
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	57	5172	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	58075
			D2. Transitional housing	859

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	3395
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	103	53623	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	49264
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	2372
			E3. Assistance with restitution	3068
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	9290
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	12575
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	5298
			E7. Immigration assistance	1060
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	5825
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	2156
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	9742
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	8589			

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.	58
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	2774
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	58
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.	

During the reporting period, in preparation for the VOCA competitive process, OCVS hosted seven Regional Meetings for the benefit of current and potential VOCA subrecipients. Five of the meetings were held in person in locations around the state. Two meetings were held as webinars, one was designated for Tribal programs only and was specific to their needs. The Regional Meetings gave overviews of VOCA funds, allowable activities and expenses, match, and indirect. Handouts were created with additional guidance on indirect. Participants received a copy of the PowerPoint presentation. For those not able to attend, all information shared during meetings is also posted on our VOCA webpage, including recordings of the webinars. OCVS also distributed, and posted to our website, five OCVS Grants Updates Bulletins. The bulletins reached subrecipients and potential applicants and included timely updates on OCVS activities or changes, helpful grant hints or reminders, OCVS funding opportunities, and upcoming events, trainings, and important deadlines. We also share updates on new staff for OCVS. This has been helpful when new Crime Victim Compensation staff start, including bilingual staff, so victim service programs are better able to assist their clients in receiving CVC benefits. OCVS developed two OVC PMT Tracking Tools for subgrants to use. We created both a Word version and an Excel version of the tracking tool. Safe at Home (SAH): Power Point presentations for each presentation, updates to existing 1-page SAH reference sheet, ACP-specific continuity of operations plan template, archived webinars, guest appearance on a victim advocacy podcast.

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

As stated above, OCVS hosted seven regional meetings throughout the state to talk with subrecipients and potential subrecipients above their services and address any questions they had about VOCA. These meetings were highly informative and helped OCVS narrow in on areas that programs needed additional clarification and guidance from OCVS to submit a VOCA application. OCVS was extremely successful in our outreach and had many new applicants for VOCA funding. Of the new applicants, 19 new agencies received VOCA funding for the first time. Unfortunately, our successful outreach meant that we had over \$94 million dollars applied for, but we were only able to award approximately \$41 million. We are using this experience to work with other grant funders in the state to further leverage funding and address gaps in services. OCVS also participated in various planning events including: the OCVS Advisory Committee, Governor's Council on Domestic Abuse Legislative and Policy Committee, and Governor's Council on Domestic Abuse Budget Committee (both committees address issues brought to the committee by the Governor's Council on Domestic Violence). OCVS also participates in separate bi-monthly meetings with End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin (statewide Domestic Violence Coalition) and with Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault. OCVS also regularly meets throughout the year with Department of Children and Families (FVPSA administrator) and Department of Health Services (RPE administrator) to coordinate funding and address issues affecting victim service providers. These events allowed VOCA administrators in Wisconsin to coordinate their efforts with other funders in the state as well as get meaningful feedback and input from direct service providers. 18 training events were held during this reporting period, including many outreach and awareness events on responding to victims of human trafficking, as well as specialized trainings for specific audiences (ie. Victim/witness, school bus drivers, etc.). Additionally, planning events included preparation for our statewide trainings such as the Serving Victims of Crime Conference, State Victim Assistance Academy, and Statewide Anti-Human Trafficking Conference. The last quarter of this reporting period included planning for 2020 trainings such as our specialized crisis response training and systems collaborating work. OCVS staff participated in many training events during this reporting period. These included two large annual conferences such as Wisconsin Serving Victims of Crime and the Wisconsin Victim Assistance Academy. OCVS collaborates with other victim service providers around the state in the planning of these events. Separate from the training events conducted, OCVS Grants staff performed 15 site visits during the grant period. Trainings provided by Safe at Home (SAH) covered general information about SAH, how one qualifies and enrolls, program operation and administration, statutory protections, safety planning, and mail forwarding services. Each presentation was tailored to the needs and interests of the audience. Trainings provided by SAH staff include presentations to advocates, MDTs, and other stakeholders at the WI Land Information Conference, An Overview of Stalking & Technology for Advocates, DCF Work Programs Conference, Helping Victims Training, Balance of State Consortium of Care, Sexual Assault Victim Advocate School, Eau Claire County SART, Pathways to Healing, DCF Regional Manager Meeting, Eau Claire County Probation & Parole, Serving Victims of Crime Conference, New Probation & Parole Agents Training, Crime Information Bureau Conference, WI Child Support Fall Conference, and two presentations (Starting COOP for Your ACP and Outreach, Buy-in, and Development) at NACAP Conference. SAH: Trainings provided by SAH covered general information about SAH, how one qualifies and enrolls, program operation and administration, statutory protections, safety planning, and mail forwarding services. Each presentation was tailored to the needs and interests of the audience.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

The Office of Inspector General audit of OCVS, which began May 2018, continued during the reporting period. Following the OIG audit, OCVS has made updates to our Policies and Procedures based on OIG recommendations. Changes to program policies not listed elsewhere in the narrative included: OCVS implementing an OCVS match waiver policy, per OVC guidance and approval. The match waiver policy also included developing a determination form for internal use and determination letter which notifies subrecipients of the match waiver. The determination letter also clearly outlines for subrecipients the percentage of match required and clear guidance about the match requirement. Also, during the grant period, OCVS has also updated our Risk Assessment to better help us prioritize site visits and technical assistance to programs. We also did an internal reorganization so

that grants specialists manage agencies not just subgrantees. This has improved staff work loads and allowed grant manager more time to work with programs, monitor and provide technical assistance, and ensure continued subgrantee compliance. Subgrantees also appreciate having one point of contact for our office and streamlined communication. The Office of Inspector General audit, which began May 2018, continued during the reporting period. Following the OIG audit, OCVS has made updates to our Policies and Procedures based on OIG recommendations.

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

At the grantee level, OCVS did not have any VOCA related earned media coverage during the reporting period. At the subgrantee level, many programs are highlighted during October, for domestic violence awareness month, and April, for sexual assault awareness month. One voca subgrant, University of WI Law School Restraining Order Clinic, won the Legal Innovator Award from State Bar of Wisconsin. Ryan Poe-Gavilinski and her students, Chelsea Thibodeaux and Taijae Evans, among others, support survivors of intimate partner violence through the VOCA Restraining Order Clinic at the U.W. Law School. The clinic provides direct training for law students as they help clients file for restraining orders.

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

As mentioned in question #7, OCVS coordinates with other funders in Wisconsin, such as VAWA, FVPSA, and state funders, to leverage funding and provide the best coordination of funding to ensure the ever changing and complex needs of victims are met. Additionally, VOCA staff met with the state coalitions to further secure the needs of direct services agencies were being met through various forms of technical assistance and training. SAH: Multiple trainings and newsletters provided to community-based victim advocates regarding safety planning and provision of address confidentiality program services. Staff communicates with victim advocates regularly to facilitate enrollment into Safe at Home and address specific safety planning needs.

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

Agencies report a wide range of issues that assisted victims in receiving assistance. Subrecipients reported the following: We significantly increased our mobile advocacy, making extra effort to meet the client outside our offices—in a location that is safe and convenient for the client and is doable for the advocate. The Whitewater Middle School and the Fort Atkinson Public Library have become frequent meeting places, offering up anonymity. No one questions why someone is going to the library, so there is no fear of people finding out the real reason. New clients to our agency were pleasantly surprised that both the primary legal advocate and the counselor are native speakers of Spanish. The number of Hispanic clients has been significant. The agency expects the numbers to continue to grow as more people find out about New Beginnings, and clients share their satisfaction with the Spanish language services. Agencies report a wide range of issues that hinder victims from receiving assistance. Some issues are specific to the agency or community, while others are systemwide. Here are some specific examples of barriers from subgrantees: Safe Shelter. During the months of July, August, and September it is harder than the rest of the year to find shelter as the county is a tourist center. Often hotels were completely full. On weekends the client would need to be willing to stay one or two counties away. Prices were at least double normal rates, therefore not grant reimbursable. There was no place else for families in danger to go. Both homeless and DV shelters in surrounding counties were always full as well. Housing. There is not enough housing, or housing for victims with bad credit, or no credit. Many landlords will not rent to a victim that was in a shelter. Victims stay with the perpetrator or stay in a victimizing situation because they can't afford to leave and then be homeless. Victims are staying at shelters for longer periods, while looking for suitable housing. No or limited public transportation. An advocate will drive a client herself, knowing that the advocate is taking on the liability burden if there is an accident. In one case, a woman with six children was interested in receiving counseling, but we couldn't provide a ride with six car seats or child care for her 6 children within the office if she was able to find a ride. That disappointed us all. Limited dental resources for individuals on BadgerCare. Lack of mental health services for victims. SANE Program availability. One SANE program officially closed its doors July 1, 2019. Nearby SANE programs are a county or two away and volunteers are not as familiar with those location or staff. Law Enforcement. Some lack the knowledge as to the legal remedies available to victims can take and other services available to them. Our agency has a satellite office in the county. This is to provide a more convenient location for victims that live outside of the city. The local police department has been informed of this office but continues to refer clients to the city office rather than the satellite office. Courts. Our agency experienced some difficulty working with courtroom personnel and advocates who remain less comfortable with Individual at Risk Injunctions (IARI) as compared to the more common Domestic Abuse and Harassment Injunctions. The lack of familiarity can result in delays in filing, delays in signing the Temporary Restraining Order, incorrectly steering victims away from filing IARIs, appointment of Guardians ad Litem when they are not necessary, and other mistakes and hindrances that prevent victims from receiving the full protection of the laws. Lack of adherence to Chapter 950. We advise clients that they have a right to be notified of plea offers before they are presented to the defendant. Victims are not notified of hearings or offered communication preferences. In the cases in which we submit notices of appearance we are careful to notify the district attorney and victim witness of the communication preferences of our clients. Many offices comply without issue, but some offices cease all communication with both the victim and us, the victim's counsel. Staffing shortages. Even though positions are supported in whole or part by VOCA funds, the County will not allow these Victim Witness positions to be filled. This understaffing caused an extreme barrier for victims. as staff were made to

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pick up extra caseloads. Sexual Assault in the Hmong Community is very personal. Most victims usually do not disclose that they have been sexually abused. It takes advocates a long time to gain the victim's trust before the sexual abuse is talked about. For victims to share they have been sexually assaulted, advocates must help female victims understand that sexual assault is abuse, and that husbands do not have a right to abuse wives.

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.

Below are some specific examples from VOCA subrecipients on how the agency collaborated in their community: Co-location. New outreach office in middle of the county where agency is co-located with other non-profits to better meet the needs of clients and be more accessible. There was a change in W-2 provider staff and clients were not granted the W-2 protections and incentives. Director reached out to the W-2 supervisor, through a series of meetings and review of the protections for DV victims, formed better partnership. We are able to attend W-2 meetings and advocate for victims if they choose. We also created a "cheat sheet" with questions to ask the W-2 provider to be sure ALL services available were mentioned and discussed thereby expanding the likelihood of clients receiving these services. The W-2 provider meets with clients at the outreach office twice a month which provides privacy and a convenient location for services. District Attorney Referrals. DA referrals have increased outside of just DV and SA. The expansion started when the DA and the victim witness coordinator saw staff in court accompanying a client whose business had been robbed. The victim had been thrown down a set of concrete stairs. Staff had been providing services for months and attended the jury trial as the victim's advocate. DA and V/W. Collaboration with the district attorney's office victim witness has helped victims to get added protection with higher bonds and with more restrictive bond agreements on abusers. It has been helpful to their office for an advocate to help with civil restraining order paperwork and court hearings. This collaboration has been beneficial to our clients in many ways, due to the exchange of information, education, and service provision. V/W. There were several high-profile parole cases in which inmates were being granted parole where OVSP staff proactively worked with the county Victim/Witness and local service providers to ensure the victim is informed and able to take measures to stay safe after the release of the offender. Probation and Parole. The probation agent called to offer additional information and support. This was a case where the collaboration and educational information from the Legal Advocate and the Probation Agent helped this client with needed services and level of security and safety. Client had time to get her legal affairs addressed (i.e., divorce, moving, Safe at Home enrollment) while husband incarcerated. GALs. An advocate presented GAL meeting in the county. After, advocate was able to speak with the GAL assigned to client's case and educate on DV/SA issues that ultimately changed his recommendation to the court in favor of our client. The GALs now seem to understand the role of an advocate better. CPS. CPS meet with us regarding an abuse case. It was a productive meeting, and in addition to the case, it was decided that CPS and our agency should have monthly meetings. Another agency also started meetings with CPS and reports an increase in referrals and communication. Law Enforcement. Advocates implemented the Stop Back program with various Police Departments. The program involves an in-home visit of a DV victim from an advocate and a police officer a day or two after an incident. Advocates have an opportunity to offer services and provide the victim with resources. Schools. Schools are important as we must work together to discuss ways that prevent the reoccurrence of victimization of disabled students who are bullied. The school starts to understand that bullying may be defined as a crime. It also helps us to preventing bullying and make school a safe place and give the student tools to self-advocate for themselves when possible. Human Services Department. Agency works with HS monthly on Permanency Placement Reviews regarding children who have been placed outside of their homes. The case files are sent out prior to the meetings. There are typically two community review panelists along with social workers assigned to the case, families, and foster families. The case workers review the conditions of return for the families and how the past six to twelve months have been going. Case workers ask the panelists for suggestions and/or remarks as to how the family may work to reunify. Agency's suggestions are taken into consideration and are brought before the Judge to rule on. Once the Judge has made a ruling, the plan is put in place if agreed upon by all parties. Homeless Services Consortium. As part of this consortium, Agency is alerted in a timely manner both to new low income and other housing opportunities that could benefit our clients, and to policy and procedural changes related to developing and accessing housing. YWCA and United Way. Agency collaborates on the Empower Home program in which DAIS assists clients with the application process for accessing transitional living units in the YWCA when they become vacant.

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

Agencies report the following notable activities specific to the agency and their communities: Human Trafficking: Child trafficking victim was referred by agency to a child therapist whom he sees weekly and referred him to BACA (Bikers Against Child Abuse), our local chapter. BACA is a tremendous organization that provides support for child victims by providing a feeling of safety and security; a feeling of belonging to something powerful. The young boy meets with BACA monthly. Systems Collaboration. Agency has worked with both the civil court and District Attorney/ Victim Witness Office to create a program that requires a survivor seeking to drop a restraining order or no-contact bond condition against a perpetrator to have an informational meeting with an advocate instead of attend court. These programs have been in creation in the past few months and will hopefully be implemented by the beginning of 2020. Lethality Assessment Program (LAP). Many agencies reported either implementing or expanding LAP. Many agencies report success but some encounter challenges with one or two police departments in their

service area. Here is one agency s example: One of the VOCA goals outlined for this project was to increase the number of referrals from law enforcement to an advocate. The implementation of the LAP with City Police Department increased this dramatically in Spring of 2018. Agency has sought to continue to expand this starting with Town Police Department. During the past 6 months, Agency has identified a contact and held a meeting of with Town PD agreed to participate in this program; after completing the expansion application and sending it to Town PD for review, Town PD has not responded. The challenge of Town PD not responding to both calls and e-mails has stopped the process of expansion which stopped all progress of training these officers to refer survivors to an advocate. On Scene Crisis Response. Law Enforcement feels Advocacy would be a valuable resource to have on scene to aid in direct victim response for safety. Started working on Train-a-Long Program where advocate will go on ride-a-long with officers and use the time as training opportunity on DV dynamics, victim stories, trauma effects, etc. and build relationships to assist in soft referral process for victims. Anticipated to begin the end of 2019 and through 2020. The Train-a-Longs will be Ride-a-Longs with officers with the intent to build relationships and cross train each other. The purpose of the Train-a-Longs is to give both the officer and advocate face to face time to grow familiar with each other, inform each other on their perspective roles as it relates to DV/SA, share knowledge and learning moments, discuss trauma response and approaches and ultimately create a relationship for victims to be easier and more confidently connected to services. It will: Increase officer knowledge on Domestic and Sexual Assault, Increase officer knowledge and understanding on victim advocate role, Give the officer ability to speak personally of their knowledge of the advocates and services to create a comfort for the victim and initiate a soft referral to advocacy, Increase officer confidence in advocacy, Ability to identify gaps in system or issues in a case on a mutually respectable platform due to formed relationship and understanding, and Increase reporting when victims are more comfortable with law enforcement response. Reducing Recidivism Coalition. The coalition meets monthly to discuss different services and agencies in the area that can aid individuals that are coming through the criminal justice system in need of assistance that are returning to the community after serving time in jail. By attending these meetings, it gives us a chance to discuss rehabilitation for abusers but also helps develop relationships with the judges, probation and parole, and other agencies that are working with abusers. These agencies typically end up working with both the victim and the abuser; working together can help us create a better safety plan and understanding of the victim s situation.

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: A six-year-old girl disclosed to her mother that her step-grandfather had been sexually abusing her. Because she disclosed so soon after the most recent incident, the girl was able to come into the Child Advocacy Center to have a SANE exam completed instead of having to go to a hospital to have evidence collected and a Forensic Interview completed. The assaults happened in two different counties, but because she had an interview done at the CAC, she only had to speak with one person about the assaults. The recorded interview was given to the appropriate jurisdiction, and criminal charges are taking place in both counties. The child is also receiving mental health therapy services, free of charge, at the CAC. The advocate helped find the mother other resources for her own counseling. The CAC advocate is also able to accompany the parents to court hearings in both counties, at their request. This also removes the barrier of jurisdictions so the family can have consistent wraparound support.

DV: M s nose was broken by her husband. We helped M apply for CVC, write her victim impact statement, and advocate for the no contact order with her estranged husband to be lifted. M has two children with special needs, and she wanted to be able to communicate with her husband about the kids extreme medical conditions. They are the only caregivers. M received counseling. We accompanied M to the plea and sentencing hearing. Through her victim impact statement, M was able to tell the judge that she needed her husband around and needed the financial support and child care for her children. She didn t have to pay her medical bills including the ambulance and follow-up appointments. CVC took care of that at the time and now her husband will make restitution payments.

SA: Victim met advocate at a SANE at our local hospital. The advocate tried several times to follow up with victim over the phone but was not successful. Following the SANE exam, the victim met advocate at a Sexual Assault Charging Conference at the District Attorney's Office. During the conference the victim was told by the Assistant District Attorney assigned to her case that she believed her, but that they did not have enough evidence to charge criminally. They told her it was a he said she said case, and they did not want to put her through a trial. The client was extremely upset and felt no one believed her. Advocate sat and processed what had just happened and discussed our services. The Victim followed up and met with both the advocate (for advocacy and safety planning) and the Art Therapist because art was something she really enjoyed as it helped her to process and moved forward.

Other: The CAC received an emergency call on a Saturday from a detective hoping to conduct a forensic interview for a six-year-old who was the victim of an alleged kidnapping and witness to a bank robbery. The CAC forensic interviewer came in after hours to conduct the interview for the child. This allowed this young child to calmly provide details of the event, while it was still recent. This may have assisted in the capture of the perpetrators. Support services were available to the mother who was also a victim. By providing a child-friendly and safe setting for the interview to occur, trauma was reduced to the child and her mother and still met the needs of the investigation. A referral for counseling services was made for the child and her mother.

Other: S is a woman with a mental health diagnosis who was seen by a person falsely holding themselves out as a medical professional. S contacted us regarding her experience with the DA who she felt violated her rights as a crime victim. She believed her rights were violated by disclosing personally identifying information to the public in the criminal complaint. S s disability carries with it much social stigma and the police while attempting to notify S regarding the arrest also disclosed her disability to her landlord. We assisted S with filing a complaint to the Victims Resource Center (VRC)

regarding her right to privacy and to not have her information made public. The VRC suggested through an informal resolution for S to meet with the DA s office to address her concerns. S requested that the DA re-write the criminal complaint taking out all PII and references to other physical conditions. After meeting with S and the advocate, the DA rewrote the complaint and had the old complaint sealed. In addition, while assisting S with her victim rights, the advocate learned S was in an active domestic violence situation. With support from the advocate, S reached out to a relative for financial assistance to retain an attorney to file for divorce and move into her own apartment. We were able to assist with safety planning and support for S through this process. SJ described the agency as one of her angels who walk around as ordinary people.

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

As specifically stated in subgrantee performance reports, efforts are underway to serve federal crime victims. These include: Child Pornography. Although agency seldom is involved in federal cases, there have been only three or four over the past seven years. Occasionally a child porn ring lands the FBI in our county, and agency helps facilitate the interviewing process at the Child Advocacy Center. Agency is willing to help victims of violent crime regardless of which agency is investigating. Human Trafficking. While most survivors served are victims of state or local crimes, the few that have been served that are victims of federal crimes are victims of human trafficking. Agency works as part of the Anti-Human Trafficking Taskforce and smaller Human-Abuse Response Team to provide direct services to human trafficking survivors. These survivors have access to all agency services regardless of the nature of the crime. Human Trafficking. All of agency services are provided to victims of Federal Crimes. We are building our partnership with our local Federal Victim/Witness as they have called upon us to help with victims of Human Trafficking. We have provided shelter, advocacy, legal assistance, groups, and will meet the victim where ever they are in their case or healing process. Human Trafficking. When working with victims of federal crimes, we go through extensive safety planning and provide information regarding the Crime Victim Compensation Program. TWC advocates also accompany survivors to any court dates if they choose to pursue legal remedies. TWC is also providing more training to law enforcement, colleges, and other shelters on the warning signs of trafficking. Human Trafficking (Sex and Labor). We were able to provide him with legal representation, restraining order assistance, and court accompaniment. Identity Theft. We met with an individual who was the victim of identity theft. She met with our Legal Advocate to explore her options. She was noticing withdrawals from her bank account and had charges on her credit card that she did not incur. Together they made calls to try to figure out what was happening. It became apparent that her roommate had access to her credit card and to her online banking. She decided to report the incident to the police. It is still being investigated at this time. Child Abuse. These services include assisting victims of child abuse with direct services related to criminal justice information, including offender status and DOC information, restitution, assistance, general advocacy, safety planning, revocation assistance, parole assistance, referrals and other requests for assistance.

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

Notable issues or trends that have been reported by subgrantees include: Legal Services. A continuing gap in services for our clients is having legal counsel for family and civil court proceedings. Many of our clients can t afford to hire an attorney and Legal Action of Northeastern Wisconsin can t take all the cases where counsel is needed. Because so many of the clients are going into court pro se, we see a high demand for support and guidance from our Legal Advocacy program. Extra time is needed so that the clients feel confident in speaking for themselves during proceedings. We want to help them understand how the legal system works to help ensure that they will achieve their desired legal outcome! Teen Dating Violence. We noticed this reporting period is an upward trend in teenage dating violence. We had several teens come in for services with their parents. In each case we worked to advocate for the victim, we worked to educate parents and victims and we developed safety plans. Sometimes we encouraged reporting to law enforcement and in one case we helped with police involvement. These are complex cases, but the we are seeing a trend of more teenage victims seeking services with their parents. We had a harassment restraining order filed by a father on behalf of his daughter and we worked with probation and parole to provide the court with supplemental information in this case because the agent agreed the teenager was in grave danger. Due to this trend, it is imperative that we continue to do outreach to the youth so that they can get the needed services that they deserve. Law Enforcement – New Officers. Agency has continued to educate and provide information to our local law enforcement agencies as many new officers have joined the departments. We are now receiving phone calls from the crime scene/incident from officers trying to provide a warm referral immediately. Services for Marginalized Populations. Resources for white people do not work the same for brown people, this is a common belief in the Hispanic community and what has become an unfortunate truth. Parole Commission changes - There was a new Parole Chair that was appointed, and our office is adapting to a change in philosophy and release processes for those offenders that are parole eligible. Victims are aware of the criminal justice reform that is occurring in the state and are expressing concern regarding the impact it will and has had on release. Housing. Several landlords use practices that make it even more difficult for lower income clients to find housing that will accept them – e.g. landlords renting to persons only if they have high credit score, have monthly income three times rent costs, and have a clean background check, not even renting to persons that may have had one prior non-violent offense over 10 years ago. Because of these systemic housing barriers, our clients often find it very difficult to achieve the independence from their batterer to stay safe. Opioid Crisis. Ongoing trend of combatting the opioid crisis in our community and the increased mental health issues without great access to mental health services have affected

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ability to work with victims from keeping them on board through the criminal justice process, assisting them in obtaining a life free of violence. Increase in violent acts and increase in victims accessing services with more complicated and extensive case management needs. Difficult to address DV issues when first needing assistance with mental health or AODA or combatting homelessness or having children removed from them. Sexual Assault. We are seeing an increase in reporting for sexual assault. Although there are many reasons this could be happening what we have noticed is how differently a Sexual Assault case feels across the board. The engagement we have had due to the SART has changed our team's response and the victims are staying involved, feeling supported and the cases are improving from the prosecution perspective due to access to the trainings through the SART.

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

While Wisconsin has seen some stabilization of staff, due to increased funding from VOCA in the past few years, agencies still experience retention issues and struggle with enough funding to pay a livable wage. Wisconsin hoped to increase advocate salaries with the last VOCA competitive cycle, but we were not able to do so for every agency that requested additional funds. Agencies have identified the following issues with retention: Lack of Benefits. We had openings due to retirements but also lost advocates due to lack of medical benefits. After realizing we would not be able to offer any additional financial benefits to staff through additional funding, we had to get creative in what was considered a benefit. For the last year all staff have been cross trained. We believe in and practice mental health days and we have started job sharing and we added one unfunded full-time position to relieve the stress of a heavy workload or the impossibility of an advocate being in two places at the same time. Relieving some of the work pressure and allowing some freedom with scheduling has been met favorably by staff. Lack of Benefits. We do not offer benefits to all our employees, full-time staff are offered a flex benefit, but part-time staff is not offered benefits, other than vacation. It is hard to keep Shelter Advocates; this is our highest turnover program. We do not have competitive wages and require them to do hard, traumatic work. They are answering the crisis line, helping shelter clients, and often they are the only one there. They are experiencing a lot of secondary trauma and not being able to offer competitive wages or benefits it is hard to recruit and keep shelter advocates on staff. Lack of Benefits and Low Salaries. One legal advocate left the agency due to lack of health insurance and lower pay. This staff member left for an agency that could provide her a higher pay rate as well as medical insurance. We see a trend that advocates who turn 26 must leave because they are no longer on their parents' insurance. Lack of Benefits and Low Salaries. We have hired people who were over-qualified for our positions. They do the advocate job well but leave when they can get hired in a position which they are educated to do and pays higher than our agency. We have hired licensed Social Workers. All of them helped improve our services. Although we have gained in many ways from having these employees, it causes stress to staff when we have to re-hire and retrain and be down employees while we are hiring/training. It has not been hard to find people who have the qualities needed to be an advocate; however, this job is not for the weak at heart and it can be wearing for individuals to be immersed in other people's trauma on a day to day basis. Thanks to VOCA, we now pay competitive wages and have medical benefit for full time employees. This eliminates low pay and no benefits as a reason for turnover. Low Salaries. We hired an Advocacy/Outreach Specialist. A position was posted and after many months a person was hired, but she gave notice 4 months later. The primary reason for her departure was she was offered a position in her field of expertise that advanced her career, the low salary was also a factor. This is hopefully being addressed in this current fiscal year through Board approved raises and a salary restructuring that is underway. Low Salaries and Burnout. Two long-time case managers left the agency. One reported insufficient salary and one reported burnout in working with high-crisis residential survivors for many years. Both have since returned to the program (one 7/15/2019 and one 10/01/2019) as the program worked to address these needs by applying for and being awarded an increase in funding for salary for the new VOCA competitive grant and by altering the assignment of new clients to case managers. Previously the program had two case managers that work primarily with residential survivors and 1.5 outreach case managers; now with an increase in VOCA funding and additional positions in the program case managers rotate in taking on the case of all new survivors seeking services so that advocates work with both residential and non-residential survivors. Low Salaries. One full time position was vacated and unable to be filled for several months as the employee was using leave. Once the employee officially resigned, there was an agency-wide vacancy hold due to budgetary issues. The position was posted and there were two offers of employment made but both offers were declined due to the salary offered. Third Shift and Low Salaries. We continued to struggle with the retention of Crisis Advocate staff due to the positions being third shift and weekends. We will now be able to pay livable wages and provide insurance, we hope this will improve retention.

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

At the Grantee level, OCVS lists all funding announcements on the Wisconsin Department of Justice website as well as in Egrants. All registered users in Egrants can see all potential funding opportunities through Egrants. At the subgrantee level, OCVS works with subgrantees to include VOCA funding information on their program brochures and in the program outreach. The following are subgrantee level modes of outreach and communication: Law Enforcement. We meet with the police chiefs regularly. Legal Services. We are at the local legal clinic each week and work with the clerk of courts and victim witness manager. Social Media. We make use of all forms of social media and recently hired someone part time to do the social media posts and keep our website up to date. Local Fairs. We participate in many local job, health, school, and church fairs as well as working with three food pantries to distribute literature. Another agency detailed they have done various community outreach events such as a community resource fair, a presentation at a senior center and attending Harbor Market (a craft and farmers market in the community). Farmer s Markets. We expanded our community outreach to farmers markets to reach a broader audience. Specifically, we set up a booth at markets to promote awareness and offer services in a non-threatening, non-targeted way. Inclusive Materials. We recently redid all our printed materials and made them more inclusive of all types of victims. Lethality Assessment Program. Advocates led the way in bringing the LAP assessment to our county. This is connecting many more victims to our services. Currently about 37% of those who contact us have become clients and used services. The program only began mid-April 2019, so we expect this to grow. DV and SA awareness months. During these months we send information to different targeted audiences. For example, last year it was school administrators, counselors, and athletic coaches. This year we are targeting family law firms, local gyms, and hairdressers. The packet always contains simple instructions for what to say if someone discloses to you and how to help them follow-up with agency. Another agency puts together awareness tool kits that have brochures, How to Support a Survivor cards, awareness bracelets, stickers, magnets etc. Brochures. We compiled a list of other community programs and agencies at a staff meeting, and each staff member contacted some of them to ask if we could drop off brochures and other materials or speak at a staff meeting. Although we have been a part of the community for 20 years, we realize that turnover at other social service agencies may mean that they are not as aware of our services as we think they are. We want to be sure that other community professionals know how to refer clients to our services. Outreach Sessions. A statewide agency held 5 outreach sessions to other direct service providers and allied professionals who have a responsibility to victims to ensure victims are informed, present, and heard throughout the criminal justice system. Targeted audiences included other VOCA service providers, county Victim Witness Professionals, prosecutors, law enforcement, DOC staff, juvenile intake workers and DCI agents. Hmong Community. Young wives are brought from countries such as Laos and Thailand. When the older male, who is usually 50 years or older, brings a young wife from overseas to the USA, the older male controls the young wife by not allowing her to obtain permanent US status, driver s licenses, education, money, or knowledge of the English language. The young wife is kept isolated, with all her needs in life dependent on the whim of the older male to either provide, or not provide for her. The young wife is subjected to physical, sexual, and mental abuse from her older husband as his right. We try to approach these young wives by posting our brochures that has our contact information in the Hmong Community. such as: Hmong Centers, Hmong Stores, Informational booth and Hmong Events. We hope that by reading these brochures they may contact us, or family members about their abuse.

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

The following are examples from subrecipients final reports on how agencies were able to provide services to new/underserved populations: Rural. Underserved populations in our county include the elderly, rural, males, and LGBTQ populations. First, we opened a new office this summer in the heart of the county that is closer and easier to get public transport to and is co-located. LGBTQ. Our outreach to LGBTQ clients has paid off greatly in the high schools particularly where we are part of the allies clubs and have done a great deal of education about our services and our counseling. LGBTQ. We continue to provide direct services to male and the LGBTQ survivors through very inclusive and gender-neutral services, but also held safe-space for these population in having a male support group and LGBTQ support group. Tribes. We ve successfully worked with the tribal communities within our area by offering advocacy, transportation and support groups. Tribal advocates have attended staff meetings and staff trainings on more than one occasion. Our outreach advocacy work with the elderly has grown by 40% over the last two years. Rural populations, as described by US Census, is considered an underserved population so technically all our funding is directed to underserved populations. Sexual Assault in Deaf Community. While we have supported victims who experienced sexual assault, it was often in the realm of domestic violence, or as a secondary victimization. We lack a strong linkage to sexual assault service providers. We are exploring the impact of sexual violence in culturally Deaf communities. Human Trafficking in the Deaf Community is unrecognized. Deaf people are predominantly vulnerable to human trafficking. Victims with Disabilities. We began to research and formulate a plan to better work with, educate, and learn from population-specific agencies in the state. The plan also included outreach based on geography, as there were counties in the state where we had never served a client. We are planning on implementing the outreach strategies compiled this year. Limited English Proficiency. One area of which we realize we have not provide services as effectively as the community requires has been in providing bilingual advocacy to Spanish-speaking survivors. We secured funding to hire a full-time bilingual advocate to increase these services and meeting the several barriers experienced by the Spanish-speaking population. Amish/Mennonite. We have done additional education related to Amish/Mennonite beliefs and communities to better address their unique needs.

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

In general, with increased VOCA funding, many agencies have been able to increase services and collaborate more with various community partners, this has allowed agencies to respond to gaps in services. The following are specific examples from agencies that were able to use VOCA funds to respond to gaps in services that they identified during the reporting period: Seniors and Youth. We coordinated an intergenerational project to promote understanding with a youth group through an art project at a local art center. Youth who were learning about healthy relationships painted clay pots for senior citizens based on the seniors wishes. The youth partnered with residents of a senior complex. Later the teens planted the types of greenery (mostly flowers) that the specific senior wanted to grow. The students stopped in a third time to check on the plants and their new senior friends. Youth and Schools. We ve seen an increase in requests for services at the high schools to support youth victims has changed the dynamics of advocacy staff coverage and increase cross training of staff to ensure appropriate and effective response is available to victims. Legal Services. Many survivors with disabilities contacted us seeking assistance in their family court and divorce proceedings. During the grant period there were no attorneys on staff who were able to represent survivors in long-term, protracted cases such as a contested custody matter. We responded to this request in two ways: 1) The Managing Attorney provided advice to many survivors about their pending legal matters. While insufficient to fully meet the needs of these survivors, they were at least able to learn more about the court process and discuss some legal strategies. 2) The new grant application for FY20 included a request for an attorney to represent survivors in family law cases. This request was granted and we are hiring for that position. Legal Services. We can seldom meet all the legal needs of all the victims that seek our services. Our approach to this gap is to serve the most we can in the best way we can. Even when we cannot provide extended legal representation, we strive to inform our clients of their rights and to provide them with connection points to help them achieve stability, safety and independence. Therefore, the collaborations with our partner agencies are so essential and valued. The ability to meet with clients where they are located continues to be pivotal to the success of the assistance provided to victims. Shelter Services. We were able to create a new volunteer role of shelter cook. Our current volunteer comes to shelter on a weekly basis to prepare meals for the shelter clients based on the guidelines provided by shelter staff. Not only is this a meaningful opportunity for the volunteers, it also a learning experience for clients who may be interested in learning how to cook. Basic Needs, Housing, and AODA. Assistance with understanding how we can advocate better for our clients when it comes to housing issues/barriers they may face due to a personal history containing a criminal record, evictions, domestic violence. The increase in services needed by clients is shown in how we are reporting. There is a great need in many areas, and we have been successful in addressing many gaps due to this information. Our typical client is faced with many compounding issues. They have trauma stemming from childhood, poor coping skills, AODA issues, in the criminal justice system themselves and have charges or are facing charges, have lost their children due to AODA issues, mental health issues, they do not have a driver s license or a vehicle for transportation, loss of employment and difficulty finding housing. Many clients that are dealing with AODA issues are disclosing sexual assault within their using. They are also going through the criminal justice system for the crime committed against them and tend to get confused at the processes from both ends and need additional support and advocacy to ensure their rights. They have a fear of reporting their victimization due to their own criminal history. Another gap identified, so we trained with local law enforcement to understand advocacy role in accompaniment to investigation. Hmong Community. A lot of these victims have lived with mental, physically, financial, and sexual abuse for so long that they believe the only way to survive is to be able to endure more abuse. We as Hmong advocates can set their minds from these abusive patterns and find a safe place to help them with safe transitional living space. We assist victims with any means possible such as translation, transportation, employment, medical assistance programs, housing programs, and WIC for their children. We connect them to resources in the community, as well as their local shelters, so that they may leave their abuser, but also have a means of support from the community.

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

OCVS has not determined a set of statewide victim services (VOCA) outcomes for which to collect data and measure progress. Therefore, OCVS has not reported progress to the governor, legislature, or other state entity. The following outlines the extent of data and outcome measurement done for Wisconsin VOCA funds: As a part of the application, subgrantees provide project goals and objectives. Each goal is specific to that agency and the outlined VOCA project. As a result, there is little standardization for the goals, objectives, and measures. OCVS measures individual progress on the goals through semi-annual program reports. A final disposition of their goals and objectives is relayed with the agency s final program report. The Office for Victims of Crime – Performance Measurement Tool (OVC PMT) website collects subgrantees process and performance data. The OVC PMT website also collects intended and actual expenditures by the following Federal performance categories: Sexual Assault, Domestic and Family Violence, Child Abuse, and Underserved. However, OCVS is continuing to develop and enhance its statewide strategy. A part of this process included re-evaluating its current data collection and utilization process (described above) which was done through the 2017-2018 VOCA-Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) grant awarded to OCVS. The VOCA-SAC partnership has been highly beneficial and will continue even though this grant has ended. OCVS and SAC hopes to better collect data and outcome measures but due to turnover at the SAC, we have experienced delays in implementation and clear direction on next steps.

Community Arts Program: VOCA Funded Support Group



12 youth participated “Peace Paper”

Important clothing (from impactful individuals or memory)

Create recycle paper

Print powerful image of self and resonating quote on paper.



Formal art display at the Kenilworth Gallery on UWM campus.









From a CAC
VOCA
funded
client:



VOCA Funded Support Group



SURVIVORS AND VICTIMS,

WE HONOR YOUR STORY, VOICE, AND JOURNEY.

"UNIDOS provided the space for me to heal, feel empowered, and move forward..." (Recent Survivor)

