

WI Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

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

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

| OVC VOCA Assistance Funds | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2015-VA-GX-0052 | 2016-VA-GX-0065 | 2017-VA-GX-0054 | 2018-V2-GX-0005 |
| Federal Award Amount | \$34,957,532.00 | \$39,393,093.00 | \$32,661,004.00 | \$58,568,542.00 |
| Total Amount of Subawards | \$33,206,361.00 | \$22,639,535.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Total Number of Subawards | 291 | 117 | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative Funds Amount | \$1,747,876.00 | \$1,969,654.00 | \$1,633,050.00 | \$0.00 |
| Training Funds Amount | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Balance Remaining | \$3,295.00 | \$14,783,904.00 | \$31,027,954.00 | \$58,568,542.00 |

| Subgrantee Organization Type | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <small>The total number of subgrants represents all subgrants funded across all federal awards active during the reporting period. The number is not unique as there are subgrantee organizations that are continuously funded from each federal award.</small> | | | | |
| Type of Organization | 2015-VA-GX-0052 | 2016-VA-GX-0065 | 2017-VA-GX-0054 | 2018-V2-GX-0005 |
| Government Agencies Only | 43 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Corrections | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Courts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juvenile Justice | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Law Enforcement | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Prosecutor | 25 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonprofit Organization Only | 239 | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center) | 30 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic and Family Violence Organization | 29 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Faith-based Organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services | 95 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse) | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

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

| | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center) | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Multiservice agency | 51 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only | 9 | 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 | 2 | 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 | 4 | 2 | 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 | 3 | 2 | 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 | 0 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Number of Subawards | 291 | 117 | 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 | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2015-VA-GX-0052 | 2016-VA-GX-0065 | 2017-VA-GX-0054 | 2018-V2-GX-0005 |
| | | | | |

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

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|---|
| A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year | 158 | 114 | 0 | 0 |
| B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year | 179 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Start up a new victim services project | 33 | 2 | 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 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

VOCA and Match Funds

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

| | 2015-VA-GX-0052 | 2016-VA-GX-0065 | 2017-VA-GX-0054 | 2018-V2-GX-0005 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL | 238 | 116 | 0 | 0 |
| B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT | 231 | 109 | 0 | 0 |
| C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES | 226 | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES | 111 | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE | 219 | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS | 284 | 117 | 0 | 0 |

Priority and Underserved Requirements

| Priority Area | 2015-VA-GX-0052 | 2016-VA-GX-0065 | 2017-VA-GX-0054 | 2018-V2-GX-0005 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Child Abuse | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$6,506,833.00 | \$5,371,861.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 19.00 % | 14.00 % | | |
| Domestic and Family Violence | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$10,036,665.00 | \$8,942,437.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 29.00 % | 23.00 % | | |
| Sexual Assault | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$4,636,697.00 | \$2,585,673.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 13.00 % | 7.00 % | | |
| Underserved | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$7,038,779.00 | \$5,731,441.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 20.00 % | 15.00 % | | |

Budget and Staffing

| Staffing Information | 2015-VA-GX-0052 | 2016-VA-GX-0065 | 2017-VA-GX-0054 | 2018-V2-GX-0005 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

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

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|--|--|
| Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services | 2970.165 | 1225 | | |
| Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 250135.11 | 1214223 | | |
| Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 1061.108 | 607 | | |
| Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 234548 | 168419 | | |

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) | 69 | 2878 | 2525 | 2910 | 3642 | 2988 |
| Adult Sexual Assault | 1 | 2335 | 2538 | 2553 | 2892 | 2579 |
| Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children | 93 | 1114 | 1168 | 1033 | 1349 | 1166 |
| Arson | 24 | 42 | 43 | 38 | 52 | 43 |
| Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical) | 62 | 535 | 747 | 818 | 674 | 693 |
| Burglary | 34 | 1285 | 924 | 980 | 1237 | 1106 |
| Child Physical Abuse or Neglect | 121 | 2476 | 2522 | 2679 | 2653 | 2582 |
| Child Pornography | 67 | 127 | 122 | 125 | 120 | 123 |
| Child Sexual Abuse/Assault | 130 | 3334 | 3321 | 3817 | 3758 | 3557 |
| Domestic and/or Family Violence | 14 | 12385 | 13355 | 14454 | 14161 | 13588 |
| DUI/DWI Incidents | 37 | 161 | 167 | 172 | 228 | 182 |
| Elder Abuse or Neglect | 2 | 946 | 758 | 883 | 871 | 864 |
| Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required) | 42 | 28 | 42 | 49 | 35 | 38 |
| Human Trafficking: Labor | 35 | 27 | 30 | 54 | 79 | 47 |
| Human Trafficking: Sex | 2 | 236 | 264 | 347 | 312 | 289 |
| Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime | 35 | 828 | 732 | 815 | 988 | 840 |

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

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| Kidnapping (non-custodial) | 29 | 33 | 43 | 43 | 56 | 43 |
| Kidnapping (custodial) | 30 | 29 | 38 | 38 | 58 | 40 |
| Mass Violence (Domestic/International) | 20 | 24 | 21 | 1 | 25 | 17 |
| Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run) | 29 | 121 | 143 | 131 | 179 | 143 |
| Robbery | 38 | 969 | 751 | 607 | 1089 | 854 |
| Stalking/Harassment | 87 | 886 | 1106 | 1132 | 1318 | 1110 |
| Survivors of Homicide Victims | 60 | 596 | 458 | 635 | 576 | 566 |
| Teen Dating Victimization | 85 | 202 | 274 | 282 | 218 | 244 |
| Terrorism (Domestic/International) | 14 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 14 | 5990 | 8603 | 7323 | 7653 | 7392 |

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 | 135 | 113 | 94 | 108 | 325 |
| Homeless | 1328 | 1220 | 1336 | 1380 | 3671 |
| Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers | 501 | 564 | 545 | 615 | 1647 |
| LGBTQ | 379 | 370 | 518 | 462 | 1132 |
| Veterans | 116 | 121 | 120 | 133 | 344 |
| Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental | 2588 | 2723 | 2641 | 3002 | 7465 |
| Victims with Limited English Proficiency | 995 | 1032 | 972 | 1107 | 2783 |
| Other | 116 | 115 | 195 | 115 | 285 |

General Award Information

| Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year. | 126314 | |
| Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year | 117446 | |
| Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year. | 83437 | 66.06 % |
| Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year? | 23608 | 18.69 % |
| Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year. | 5948 | |

Demographics

| Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 1892 | 2.27 % |

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| | | |
|---|-------|--------------|
| Asian | 1622 | 1.94 % |
| Black or African American | 18349 | 21.99 % |
| Hispanic or Latino | 6223 | 7.46 % |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 140 | 0.17 % |
| White Non-Latino or Caucasian | 39955 | 47.89 % |
| Some Other Race | 328 | 0.39 % |
| Multiple Races | 1828 | 2.19 % |
| Not Reported | 12409 | 14.87 % |
| Not Tracked | 691 | 0.83 % |
| Race/Ethnicity Total | | 83437 |
| Gender Identity | | |
| Male | 20607 | 24.70 % |
| Female | 55589 | 66.62 % |
| Other | 383 | 0.46 % |
| Not Reported | 6568 | 7.87 % |
| Not Tracked | 290 | 0.35 % |
| Gender Total | | 83437 |
| Age | | |
| Age 0- 12 | 11955 | 14.33 % |
| Age 13- 17 | 6537 | 7.83 % |
| Age 18- 24 | 10385 | 12.45 % |
| Age 25- 59 | 42418 | 50.84 % |
| Age 60 and Older | 6546 | 7.85 % |
| Not Reported | 5227 | 6.26 % |
| Not Tracked | 369 | 0.44 % |
| Age Total | | 83437 |

| 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 | 109 | 56762 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | A1. Information about the criminal justice process | 38648 |
| | | | A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc. | 32893 |
| | | | A3. Referral to other victim service programs | 18710 |

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

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|---|-----|-------|--|-------|
| | | | A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.) | 37924 |
| B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment | 103 | 30156 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care | 1687 |
| | | | B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam | 2337 |
| | | | B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 4759 |
| | | | B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects) | 94404 |
| | | | B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection | 4497 |
| | | | B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief) | 1052 |
| | | | B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution | 5072 |
| | | | B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services) | 5468 |
| | | | B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services) | 10355 |
| | | | B10. Interpreter services | 1965 |
| C. Emotional Support or Safety Services | 105 | 52743 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.) | 32652 |
| | | | C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling | 40359 |
| | | | C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response) | 1725 |
| | | | C4. Individual counseling | 94261 |
| | | | C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer) | 21450 |
| | | | C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.) | 13705 |
| | | | C7. Emergency financial assistance | 7036 |
| D. Shelter/ Housing Services | 60 | 4608 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | D1. Emergency shelter or safe house | 35995 |
| | | | D2. Transitional housing | 52 |

| | | | | |
|--|------|-------|---|-------|
| | | | D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing) | 2857 |
| E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance | 99 | 50347 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | E1. Notification of criminal justice events | 43623 |
| | | | E2. Victim impact statement assistance | 1961 |
| | | | E3. Assistance with restitution | 2408 |
| | | | E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order | 7575 |
| | | | E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues | 10641 |
| | | | E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance | 4589 |
| | | | E7. Immigration assistance | 709 |
| | | | E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment | 4000 |
| | | | E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 2654 |
| | | | E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment | 8744 |
| E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel | 6407 | | | |

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. | 37 |
| Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period. | 2568 |
| Number of events conducted during the reporting period. | 42 |
| 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, program materials were developed for the benefit of VOCA subrecipients including webinar on how to enter a fiscal report into Egrants (Wisconsin's online grants management database). The ability to enter fiscal reports directly into Egrants was a new feature during the 10/1/2017-9/30/2018 grant period. OCVS held a live webinar to walk subrecipients through the reimbursement request process in Egrants. This has been incredibly helpful to both VOCA subrecipients and to OCVS as this reduces processing time for fiscal reports. In conjunction with the webinar, written instructions were also created for subrecipients. Additionally, during the year OCVS held VOCA Grant Management Trainings to educate subgrantees on the new VOCA rule, the new fiscal reporting process in Egrants, and provide refreshers on match, reporting requirements, requesting grant modifications, and OVC PMT reporting. OCVS developed a PowerPoint presentation which was shared with attendees as well as those who could not attend. OCVS also developed bi-monthly bulletins to subrecipients that updated programs on OCVS activities or changes, helpful grant hints or reminders, and upcoming events or deadlines. These bulletins have been well received by subgrantees. Finally, the Safe at Home (SAH) program developed program materials, including PowerPoint presentations, 1-page SAH reference sheet, and SAH safety planning template, to disseminate to Application Assistants.

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

During the grant reporting period, OCVS hosted six regional meetings throughout the state to talk with subrecipients and potential subrecipients about their services and address any questions they had about OCVS grants (including VOCA). These meetings were highly informative and helped OCVS narrow in on areas that programs needed additional clarification and guidance from OCVS to successfully provide victim services and manage their subgrant. In Fall 2017 OCVS received a grant from OVC and JRSA, in conjunction with Wisconsin State Analytical Center – Bureau of Justice Information and Assistance (BJIA), to better understand VOCA data and the data collection process for subgrantees and improve OCVS utilization of VOCA data. Information was gathered from subgrantees through focus groups held in March 2018. BJIA and OCVS are working on recommendations to improve the data collection process and data quality. From this recommendations, OCVS will be making updates and providing further guidance and education during the grant year. 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. 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. Additionally, OCVS planned and launched three new events during this period: a "Systems Collaborating" series that de-mystified the corrections system for victim service providers; a "Visionary Services for Wisconsin" conference that reached 200 victim service providers with cutting edge programming; and the inaugural "Wisconsin Core Crisis Response" training for crisis response teams and county programs working to create such teams in the coming funding cycle. We also hosted two OCVS Grants Management trainings for subrecipients in the October 2017. These trainings covered topics related to managing an agency's VOCA subgrant, including allowable expenses, programmatic and fiscal reporting, data collection, compliance, and subgrant monitoring. OCVS also conducted 43 onsite grant monitoring visits which includes training and technical assistance to the subgrantees. Separate from the training events conducted, VOCA staff performed 34 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.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

Changes to program policies not listed elsewhere in the narrative include: OCVS editing the VOCA Policies and Procedures, and updated Monitoring form. For Wisconsin's Address Confidentiality Program, Safe at Home (SAH), updates were made to state statutes to make it easier for program participants to purchase a home, to include criminal penalties for individuals who intentionally disclose participant's actual address, and to facilitate program administration changes for SAH staff.

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, two programs earned media coverage when they expanded their services to a new county. Additionally, several of our crisis response programs responded to the mass shooting in Las Vegas which earned media coverage by the programs' local media. One of the programs who responded to Las Vegas also responded to three other mass violence/critical incidents that earned media coverage about the services they provided. Finally, many programs are highlighted during October, for domestic violence awareness month, and April, for sexual assault awareness month.

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. As mentioned above, Wisconsin responded to the mass shooting in Las Vegas in October 2018. OCVS's Victim Resource Center (VRC), a VOCA subrecipient, coordinated Wisconsin's crisis response to this incident. VRC worked with other VOCA subrecipients that specialize in on scene crisis response to coordinate sending assistance to Las Vegas to help that state respond to the mass violence. With the addition of two full-time Crime Response VSS positions the VRC was able to provide specialized assistance to victims shortly after a crime occurred. In one instance, the Crime Response VSS responded to an active shooter incident in an office building that resulted in 4 victims wounded by gun shots, hundreds frightened and traumatized, and a shooter killed by law enforcement. The Crime Response VSS coordinated with local victim services, set up a family reunification center, arranged transportation for victims and assisted with getting an emergency community contact number in place.

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: • Opening an additional office for rural clients. • Having an office directly in the courthouse. • Implementing the Lethality Assessment Program. • Increased number of Public Service Announcements reaching more survivors. • Adding an additional support group based on client feedback that met more client needs and further support clients. • Having additional staff available to do outreach on agency services and training with other victim service agencies on successful co-advocacy. • Established relationships being victim service agency and local law enforcement, courthouse staff, etc. that improves outcomes for victims. 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. In general, many agencies continue to experience turnover and burnout. • Lack of a connected system with police departments across the nation. • High staff vacancy, means less capacity to serve victims. • Victims lacking basic needs (food, clothing, medical care, etc.). • Lack of income and/or poor credit. • Lack of transportation. • Lack of affordable and available legal representation. • Lack of childcare that is affordable or available during clients' work schedules. • Victim drug use and lack of affordable and available treatment. • Mental health issues and lack of affordable and available treatment, Lack of trauma specific counseling. • Homelessness/lack of affordable/stable housing. • For Deaf victims - the woeful lack of training about -- and awareness of -- Deaf culture and communication within mainstream programs, hearing service providers, police departments and medical facilities across Wisconsin. • Fear of working with law enforcement or governmental agencies. • Physical distance between victim and assistance programs, especially in winter months. • Misunderstanding the purpose of assistance programs and crime victim compensation from gaining information from uneducated or biased sources. • Language barriers / Cultural barrier. • Feeling intimidated /overwhelmed by the process while in crisis. • Person's devaluation of their personal crisis or situation. • Victims will not complete or attempt actions that may anger the perpetrator. • Insufficient number of prosecutors. • Insufficient budget of victim services agency to support enough staff and meet client needs and volume of clients. • For financial crimes against the elderly, not being able to help perpetrator as victim requests. • Not having sufficient evidence in court to receive an order of protection. • Lack of interpreters in rural areas of state.

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: • Community Referral Agency's advocate have the opportunity to directly network with the judges, court commissioner, victim witness staff, judicial assistants, clerk of courts, GAL's and CPS workers. This has been a very helpful way to discuss and share information about trauma, domestic abuse, GAL guidebook, ACES, and Danger Assessments. This has notable results for our clients. For example, a client with three children was being stalked by her abuser. The abuser was charged with stalking and continued to drive past her home. Finally a condition of his bond was changed due to advocacy with the victim. Our advocate had done a Danger Assessment with the client and the client shared it with the victim witness staff. This extra information helped increase the abuser's cash bond. The judge was able to identify specific behaviors from the abuser in regards to the victim. The judge had just attended a CRA sponsored GAL guidebook training and this case was heard one week later. Another client benefitted because she was referred to the advocate from a CPS worker. She learned about an abuser's power and control, his dangerousness and his effect on the children. • In an attempt to increase and promote the efficacy of services provided to Deaf victims, and to lessen the chances of revictimization of Deaf victims, Deaf Unity Advocates have been actively participating in Coordinated Community Response (CCR) meetings in various areas statewide to improve services to Deaf victims. • DAIS continued to Work with Sheltered Animals of Abuse Victims (SAAV) and Dane County Humane Society (DCHS) to assist DAIS clients that have animals enrolled in the temporary foster care program. • The Child Advocacy Center (CAC) is inviting us to attend forensic interviews for children who are victims of domestic violence which is new this year. • We created a community monthly Positive Education series at our local hospital for anyone who would like to attend. • Completing the LAP training in Adams and Marquette County has improved the delivery of services and referrals of victims to advocacy services at our agency. as law

enforcement in these counties now call and Advocates from the scene of a DV incident to connect victims with an Advocate immediately to offer services and complete safety planning. • Sexual assault response services with our local law enforcement agencies have improved. Hope House has provided law enforcement with many in-service trainings on how to respond to sexual assault and domestic violence, and trauma informed care, after these presentations, Law Enforcement Interviews have increased dramatically. Having DOJ provide the WiSAKI training to Sauk County was also very beneficial and has resulted in increased referrals. • The Women's Center works with Carroll University to train their staff on how to respond when a student discloses a sexual assault and TWC provides services on the campus and at our facility. • Our DART team was also responsible for arranging, collaborating and applying for a RedRover grant, which was approved, to house pets in abusive homes. Together with the Humane Society, this project was approved this summer. This effort reduces one more barrier for victims of domestic violence trying to leave abusive homes and seek services. • The sexual assault program at Women and Children's Horizons is represented on three college campuses through a formal partnership and meets monthly with Title IX and other staff from Gateway Technical, UW-Parkside and Carthage College to address sexual violence on campus and coordinating services for survivors. At monthly meetings, the partnership identifies needs, shares resources and develops outreach/awareness campaigns. Advocates are at each campus one day per week to participate in outreach efforts, provide presentations/trainings and provide advocacy for survivors. • Earlier this year completing the LAP training in Adams and Marquette County has improved the delivery of services and referrals of victims to Advocacy, as law enforcement in these counties now call and Advocates from the scene of a DV incident to connect victims with an Advocate immediately to offer services and complete safety planning. • Sexual assault response services with our local law enforcement agencies have improved. Hope House has provided law enforcement with many in-service trainings on how to respond to sexual assault and domestic violence, and trauma informed care, after these presentations, Law Enforcement Interviews have increased dramatically. Having DOJ provide the WiSAKI training to Sauk County was also very beneficial and has resulted in increased referrals.

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: • Starting a Human Trafficking task force. • DRW advocates also put together a training series aimed at providing service providers working with survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault with basic information about disability programs including special education, Social Security benefits, and anti-discrimination laws. This "Disability 101" training gave advocates the opportunity to ask questions of subject-matter experts in these issue areas and learn how to advocate for their clients who are working to obtain disability related benefits and protections. The Disability 101 training series received positive feedback and an interest from attendees for more in-depth sessions in certain areas, in particular Social Security disability, and the application of the Americans with Disabilities Act to DV shelters. • Collaborating with staff at Safe at Home (Wisconsin's address confidentiality program funded by VOCA admin) has been helpful to a few of our clients who qualify and take part in this service. This collaboration starts at the application process and continues with the advocate and the client on an as needed basis whenever a client needs additional help. For example: a client who participated in Safe at Home needed to update information regarding her vehicle and this was done with the help of the Safe at Home staff explaining the process and referring the advocate and answering questions as the advocate helped the client update her information. • Creating a partnership with St. Vinnie's that has allowed our advocates to spend more time working directly with victims vs. processing donations and has opened up the type of material assistance provided by PAVE significantly. Through these new partnerships we are better able to address the various needs of our clients and provide a more well-rounded approach to victim services. • Completing the re-opening of the DAIS' in-house beauty salon to be self-managed by shelter residents, while starting to work on finding a salon to partner with for volunteers – Madison College. • This year we developed a new palm card designed to help guide those who would like to be supportive to sexual assault survivors by giving them concrete support ideas, and encouraging people to give those cards to survivors. These have been very popular. • The Women's Center is one of seven service providers chosen to participate in the Sexual Assault Program Development Initiative. This program is being facilitate by the Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault and involves in-depth data analysis of our sexual assault programming and technical assistance to improve those services. While two staff members are the main participants they have been able to share information with other staff to improve advocacy services and crisis response specifically for sexual assault survivors. • Co-advocacy with Probation and Parole to help a trafficking victim transfer her probation to her home state so she could be with her family and support system. • During this grant cycle, technological improvements to the system allowed victims and partners view restitution information to assist victims. In addition, a special restitution project recovered over \$33,380.00 in restitution funds going directly to victims in cases, typically old cases, in which checks had not been cashed. • A CASA Program reports: I can respond with 100% confidence that we have strengthened our capacity to Monroe County which is a very rural county. Previously, prior to receiving VOCA funding, our program was only receiving between 1 and 3 orders a year from judges requesting our services. People in the community did not know about our services and we had just a handful of volunteer advocates. We now are being appointed to EVERY eligible child; the judges thank us in court for our services and ask for our recommendations, many community members and organizations know about us and are spreading the word to others, we have more volunteers and interest in becoming a volunteer in Monroe County than we have ever had in the past. Before VOCA funding, we had very little interaction with the social workers and attorneys in this county and because of their high turnover rate, many did not even know or understand our services. We now have good

relationships with both and are invited to speak at staff meetings and other events.

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

M has a neurological disorder which impacts her ability to be mobile. M was a victim of human trafficking of labor and sex. She spent two years in the basement of a house with the three Deaf adults. She was beaten by the adults she thought were her friends. M felt she couldn't escape because she was strangled and suffocated by her abuser, J. M lived in a rural area with no transportation. She was unable to call for help. M was unaware of where to go for support. Her video phone, cellphone, and electronic devices were taken away. M was only be able to communicate through gestures and drawings because she was unable to read and write well. Afraid and confused, she thought the emotional and physical abuse she endured was her own doing. M recollected that J forced her to eat mold and cat feces and drink urine. J hit her with a hot baking pan and electric fly swatter and threw boiling water on her. The three adults withdrew money from her Social Security account without her permission and would force her to clean and care for their minor children. All three adults were arrested for a brief time and freed on bond and have been ordered to have no contact with M. M found courage to contact Deaf Unity through a trusted friend. Deaf Unity used VOCA funding to provide emergency assistance, crisis intervention and counseling, criminal justice advocacy, information and referral, personal advocacy, and peer/emotional support for M's safety and well-being. S, a 15-year-old girl with an Intellectual Disability, mental health diagnosis, and PTSD from previous abuse, was sexually assaulted by another student on school property. The Human Service's worker assigned to S contacted DRW because S was scared to attend school. Police were notified of the assault and the family was told that the case would not be moved forward for prosecution. S's fear of attending school had reached the point that she was refusing to attend and was facing delinquency charges. The school said there was nothing more they could do for S regarding her concerns. DRW advocates attended Individualized Education Plan (IEP) meetings with S and her family, and successfully advocated for a safety plan to implement while S and the perpetrator were in school so that they would not be in the halls at the same time. In addition, the DRW advocate made a warm referral to the local sexual assault agency. S is now back in school and receiving the support services she needs. VOCA therapist began working with 58 year old female K. K presented for therapy to address a history of childhood and adulthood abuse. K reported an extensive history of self-medicating with drugs and alcohol. During the initial assessment, K reported depressed mood, feelings of hopelessness, anxiety and feeling scared most days. Therapist incorporated a cognitive behavioral therapy approach with K by allowing K to share her personal story with therapist. K began to recognize emotions, present triggers and stressors as it related to her trauma. Therapist worked with K on identifying K's current coping methods and their effectiveness. K received psychoeducation on mindfulness-based strategies to help reduce anxiety and shift negative thinking. Therapist worked with K on identifying personal strengths while helping K to identify cognitive distortions that may be negatively effecting K's mental health. Therapist implemented empowerment-based practices that helped to improve K's confidence and self-esteem. Therapist continues to provide praise and positive feedback to K's sobriety and willingness to seek out support in the recovery community. K has made significant progress in her treatment and continues to implement healthy coping strategies when experiencing anxiety or depressive symptoms. K has demonstrated improved motivation and a significant decrease in anxiety and depressive symptoms. K continues to be proactive in seeking social support and utilizing community resources for additional help. A came to The Women's Center in a state of crisis. She was a U.S. veteran and currently in a dv relationship with another veteran. She found it difficult to use services at the VA since her boyfriend and many of his friends used services at the VA. During the first appointment, A revealed a lifelong history with dv. After her first appointment she said she felt heard and she felt validated for the first time. The counselor provided A with options to help with grounding as well as coping techniques when she felt overwhelmed. In later appointments, the counselor offered additional techniques that A could try including journaling and meditation. A was hesitant to try these new techniques because it was all so unfamiliar to her but was willing to try. As the appointments continued A became more confident and said that she could see the transformation in herself. She has also learned that her relationship is unhealthy and she is taking steps to end that relationship safely.

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: • During this grant period, we have not had any opportunities to serve victims of federal crime, we have had victims of labor trafficking however OVC funds have provided the direct services. • DRW works with all eligible victims of crime with disabilities who contact our agency. That includes victims of federal crimes as well as state crimes. DRW has served victims of federal crimes in the past year, including survivors of sex trafficking. DRW has worked with a Victim Specialist from the Federal Bureau of Investigation who is aware of our program and understands our referral process. • The Waukesha Victim Assistance Program has collaborated with the U.S. Attorney's Office in the past to serve Federal crime victims, and will continue to do so as needed. The two agencies have cooperated with regards to bank robberies and 3 mass murders, both at the scene and with follow-up. The Victim Assistance Program has referred bank robbery victims to seminars hosted by the U.S. Attorney's Office. The FBI has utilized the services of MVA, calling us to the scene of bank robberies. For the last few years we have had a large number of heroin death cases we are charging in conjunction with federal cases. Although we have not had any specific collaborative cases with the FBI or the U.S. Attorney's Office in the past year, we have reached out to include representatives from both agencies to participate in meetings of crisis response programs in the state to discuss how we would work together

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

should the need arise. All services of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program and grant programs would be made available to victims of federal crimes upon their request, or at their referral to our program. • Since financial crimes cross state lines and because we maintain coordination with federal agencies, we actively serve federal crime victims in addition to state law financial crimes.

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: • Increase in number of children entering child welfare system and large caseloads of staff in Human Services. • Longer shelter stays • Increase in homicides • Increase in Len Bias cases • The number of domestic violence incidents in which strangulation is attempted has risen. People often refer to this as “choking.” When the director gives presentations to groups, she points out that choking is what happens when someone tries to swallow a piece of meat that’s too big. • Increase in drug use, meth, heroin, and opioids. • Increased violence of DV cases. • More and more clients are coming to us who have an arrest for drug or substance abuse and are survivors of domestic abuse. Very often these clients are coming straight from jail. Due to the arrest, their children are in foster care. We have had many clients who are working with CPS to have their children returned to them. • Increased need for emotional support animals for people with disabilities with significant trauma histories in “no pet” housing. Landlords either did not understand the right to have an emotional support animal when prescribed or described the animals as “pets” and imposed fees and obligations on tenants in contradiction to the law. Survivors did not fully understand their responsibilities as a handler of an emotional support animal. In both circumstances, education was crucial to moving forward so that all parties abided by the law. • Advocates also continued to see children with disabilities who were receiving special education services in schools being bullied by peers without adequate protections being taken by schools. Advocates also saw several children with disabilities with complex trauma histories being injured in school using physical restraints. Lastly, advocates saw a number of children with disabilities, particularly children of color, whose IEP and Behavior Intervention Plans were not followed and then after the child “acted out”, the police were called, and the child was arrested and charged. • Number of victims receiving services are experiencing re-victimization at the hands of the same perpetrator even after contacting law enforcement. This is something Beloit Domestic Violence Survivor Center (BDVSC) has been aware of in the past, but it seemed to be increasing and BDVSC followed up with this by taking publicly published Beloit Police Department activity reports and comparing them to WI Court Access to see the number of convictions compared to the number of arrests. To obtain more accurate information so this information can be used to address this issue with other stakeholders, BDVSC and Beloit Police Department are currently reviewing an MOU for the agencies to work together using Beloit Police Department's database of arrests to collect information about the arrest and follow up. • Forensic nurse examiners have not been consistently available in our service areas. Both of our local hospitals that have SANE programs have made cuts to their programs, and/or nurses have not been able to respond due to other complications. This is not allowing victims to have medical services in their communities. Victims are having to drive over an hour to get medical care after a sexual assault. Many times after Advocates notifying the victim that the nearest forensic nurse examiner is in Madison, victims will decline medical services. For many of our clients in the more rural parts of our service area, Madison is a big city to them, and they are not comfortable with going to Madison. Also, Meriter is a very busy hospital, if the ER is busy SANEs need to wait, and it can take a very long time, in addition to the travel time that the victim has already experienced. • A continuing trend in the Racine community seems to be funding issues for victim service providers and other programs that provide needed assistance to the community, for example United Way has cut funding to our victim services program again. • Another emerging issue that SAS has been addressing throughout this grant year is that of previously untested sexual assault kits being sent for testing, the related victim notifications that may need to occur, and the corresponding potential for increased demands for victim services. SAS has spent considerable time and effort on working with our community partners through the Racine County SART to ensure that these potential victim notifications occur in a trauma informed manner and that cases involving previously untested sexual assault kits are being reviewed through a multijurisdictional lens. SAS is just beginning to hear about DNA hits coming back on previously untested kits in our county, and we suspect that these matters will continue to be an issue for some time as Racine deals with its backlog of untested kits.

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 greater stabilization of staff, due increased funding from VOCA, some agencies still experience retention issues. Agencies have identified the following issues with retention: • FRIENDS had lots of transition this past year, beginning with the loss of our Shelter Manager. She made the decision to move outside of the area. Additionally, our Art Therapist has been on medical leave with reduced hours. Lastly, our Crisis Advocate, weekend and evening position has had significant turnover as this is an entry level position with insufficient benefits. This all happened at the same time which compounded the effects. FRIENDS Board has now approved health care which will start in January of 2019. • Staffing has continued to be a challenge for our program. The most significant factor that direct service staff identify as a barrier is the 24/7 nature of our work, and specifically on-call response. We recently changed our on call policy to allow staff more flexibility in their schedule, and to compensate them for all hours that they are required to be available for on call (at either \$2.50 or \$5.00 per hour, depending on if it is weekends/holidays). We also changed from having on call a week at a time to a day at a time, and we

increased the number of staff in the rotation. However, despite all of these enhancements, our direct service team still identifies the need to be available evenings, nights, weekends and holidays as a significant barrier to their desire to stay in the work. The local labor market is insignificant for our staffing needs, so many of our staff commute over an hour (and up to an hour and a half) each way. The commute, especially considering winter travel conditions, is a challenge. The 24/7 need, matched with a commute, can be overwhelming. Oftentimes the staff most committed to the mission have their own personal trauma history, which can be both an advantage and a disadvantage when doing this work. • During this grant period, we had a vacant bilingual victim advocate position. It was difficult to secure candidates that met the minimum education and/or experience and/or knowledge in working with victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Although we don't experience high turnover, when a staff leave and/or are dismissed, it may come from the idea that advocacy may require for assisting victims with issues such as helping with grocery shopping, securing furniture and other needs that are critical to the stability of victims. • The Women's Center has had more turnover this year than we have experienced before. In order to address this we have made changes to the hiring process, specifically the interview process, which we hope will increase the retention rate going forward. TWC has always offered competitive salary and generous benefits but this work is difficult and we have seen an increase in demand for services at a time when we have had vacant positions. Some of the staff who have left have chosen work outside of a trauma field and others have opted for a higher salary. When we have open positions now, they tend to be open longer which is probably due to the low unemployment rate. In the past we used to get many qualified and over qualified applicants and currently we are not finding that caliber of applicant. • With changes in leadership and staff vacancies, organizational direction, programming, and partnerships have been affected. The change in leadership and staff turnover have resulted in much institutional information/knowledge being lost. In addition, partnerships with other organizations have been affected due to the loss of continuity of communication and services provided. While programming had continued, there was little to no capacity to expand and improve programming during this time. • The most needed service we see victims needing more of are intense work with AODA issues. We will look to hire someone with a strong background in AODA education as we are able to hire in the future. Funding at the present time has hampered finding a qualified AODA person for the salary we are able to offer. We are very fortunate to have a mental healthcare provider on staff for the victims.

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, the Attorney General's office sends out press releases which publicize's agencies that receive VOCA funding. Additionally, the Attorney General organizes roundtables in counties and will highlight the VOCA funding that the county received. 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: • The VOCA staff coordinated a public effort to honor domestic violence homicide victims by creating a Dia de Los Muertos Altar. The altar was adorned with cempazuchi flowers, candles, angels and signs with the names of the victims. This was about honoring and celebrating their lives. Staff and clients worked together to gather information and promote the altar so that people can visit the altar. • New Beginnings publishes a weekly notice in the free local countywide shopper that promotes the agency as a place for free and confidential services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. This is in English. The same notice runs every other week in Spanish. The agency also runs an ad in the quarterly newsletter published by Conexiones Latinas, an organization that supports Hispanic women in four area counties. The agency displays brochures in the lobby of the courthouse, in a display at the County Sheriff's Office and 14 police departments, at the two hospitals in the county, at counseling centers and libraries, at Mexican grocery stores and other businesses. • Due to VOCA funding, CRA's Child/Youth Advocate was able to attend Teen Summit. Teen Summit gave her more resources to connect to LGBTQ+ youth. She has been able to incorporate part of what she learned into the curriculum of GIRLS group. GIRLS group within the school system also gives us another avenue to connect with tribal youth attending public schools. • The three videos that were created describe the services provided by the Victim Advocacy Program and explain the need for those specific type of services. The videos are housed on DRW's YouTube page and were posted on our Facebook page. We also boosted certain postings to achieve maximum distribution. All three videos can be viewed here: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAllFy_a757DeQrg-jCPg-Q. • In conjunction with the release of the poster, DRW sent out an email to over 2,000 service providers describing our services and telling people how they could request posters to be mailed to their agencies. After the mailing, DRW received requests from over 40 different agencies asking for posters. The poster is attached to our final report. • During October The Women's Center also ran several Public Service Announcements (PSA) and a specially produced promotional video before every film at the Marcus Majestic Cinema in Brookfield.

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

With the addition of VOCA funds to agency that had never before received VOCA or were able to increase their VOCA funding, new services have been provided during the grant cycle, many to previously underserved populations. The following are examples from subrecipients' final reports on how agencies were able to provide services to new/underserved populations: • New Beginnings added a master's level counseling intern with adequate Spanish fluency in September of 2017. She continued on staff through early May of 2018. The agency also added a third Spanish-speaking full-time staffer in April. The effect was immediate. There was always someone available to speak to a caller right away in Spanish. Previously, with two native Spanish speakers on staff, there were occasions when they were both busy or one was out of the office. A message had to be taken so that

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

a call back could be made. The level of service to Spanish speakers has improved. Sometimes it's as if there are no language barriers. When the counseling intern left in May, the three full-time staff managed the client load. A Spanish-speaking intern (a native of Mexico) joined the team in September. The agency is very fortunate to have such a breadth of competency in language and culture—and our clients feel supported. The trust level and client numbers have both increased. • We provided information about our services, attended trainings including the Women are Sacred conference that was put on by the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center and Improving Services to Transgender and Non-binary victims of Crime put on by Forge in Milwaukee. By educating ourselves more about specific community needs and affirmatively contacting grassroots organizations from these communities, DRW staff was and will continue to provide culturally sensitive services to those new/underserved population groups. • The Women's Center recommitted to its Memo of Understanding with Deaf Unity which outlines how the two agencies will work together to provide co-advocacy to Deaf clients. TWC also worked with Didi, a volunteer group serving South Asian survivors of domestic violence, to ensure that services were provided in the person's primary language and in a culturally sensitive manner. TWC also works closely with Hmong American Women's Association to provide co-advocacy to Hmong clients. TWC also has several bilingual advocates who provide services in Spanish as necessary, though it should be noted that the number of Hispanic and/or Spanish speaking clients has decreased about 8% during this grant cycle as compared to last grant cycle.

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: • One of the gaps that we struggle with is finding volunteers to provide child care for our Spanish Support group. Many of the members bring their children, and finding reliable, qualified child care volunteers has been an ongoing gap. When these gaps do happen we work together as a staff to cover the opening, as well as advertise with a volunteer website called Volunteer Dodge. This website allows users to contact and sign up for volunteer activities that fit their profile preferences, and on their time. We reach out to schools, churches and local groups to also try and fill the gap so that support group attendees can participate knowing their children are safe. • Implementing LAP has allowed several agencies to reach out and connect with the dv victims that are the most vulnerable for dv homicides. • With increased funds and the VOCA Rule many agencies are able to support victims with emergency financial assistance to secure affordable and safe housing to leave abusive situations.

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 quarterly 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. This is not reviewed by OCVS routinely, and the extent to which it is reviewed and utilized by subgrantees is unclear. 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 BJI have recently submitted the final report for the grant which includes a post-project plan to improve OCVS data collection. Over the next year, OCVS will be able to better collect data and measure outcomes for which to report to state entities and the public.