

AZ Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2021 to Sept 30, 2022]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2019-V2-GX-0041	2020-V2-GX-0054	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00612-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00705-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$48,758,272.00	\$36,496,512.00	\$23,095,556.00	\$31,026,525.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$43,220,044.00	\$7,232,362.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	148	32	0	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$2,437,913.00	\$1,824,825.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$3,100,315.00	\$27,439,325.00	\$23,095,556.00	\$31,026,525.00

Subgrantee Organization Type				
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.				
Type of Organization	2019-V2-GX-0041	2020-V2-GX-0054	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00612-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00705-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	63	3	0	0
Corrections	1	0	0	0
Courts	6	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	4	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	8	1	0	0
Prosecutor	33	2	0	0
Other	11	0	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	85	29	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	7	0	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	30	7	0	0
Faith-based Organization	2	2	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	16	8	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	9	3	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	1	1	0	0
Multiservice agency	12	6	0	0
Other	8	2	0	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	0	0	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0

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Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	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	148	32	0	0

*This number is not unique across fiscal years as there are grantee organizations that are funded from multiple federal awards.

Subaward Purpose				
A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique				
	2019-V2-GX-0041	2020-V2-GX-0054	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00612-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00705-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	135	23	0	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	4	3	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	7	3	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	2	3	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds				
A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique				
	2019-V2-GX-0041	2020-V2-GX-0054	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00612-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00705-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	142	32	0	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	119	31	0	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	126	31	0	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	40	21	0	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	120	24	0	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	148	32	0	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements				
Priority Area	2019-V2-GX-0041	2020-V2-GX-0054	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00612-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00705-ASSI
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$3,589,392.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	7.00 %	0.00 %		
Domestic and Family Violence				

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Total Amount	\$14,608,834.00	\$5,076,265.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	30.00 %	14.00 %		
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$4,179,528.00	\$694,226.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	9.00 %	2.00 %		
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$20,842,289.00	\$1,461,870.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	43.00 %	4.00 %		

Budget and Staffing				
Staffing Information	2019-V2-GX-0041	2020-V2-GX-0054	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00612-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00705-ASSI
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	2469	482		
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1342700	258480		
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	2188	166		
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	145227	15806		

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					Per Quarter Average
		Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total		
Adult Physical Assault (includes Aggravated and Simple Assault)	78	9563	9360	11078	10553	10138	
Adult Sexual Assault	102	2188	2114	2202	2312	2204	
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	49	588	609	643	1537	844	
Arson	25	253	234	205	179	217	
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	30	807	608	595	695	676	
Burglary	44	2473	2418	2107	2117	2278	
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	89	2895	2739	3239	3120	2998	
Child Pornography	29	146	128	132	114	130	
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	90	3774	4284	4242	4005	4076	
Domestic and/or Family Violence	130	18531	18522	20496	20299	19462	
DUI/DWI Incidents	41	1821	1578	1728	1926	1763	
Elder Abuse or Neglect	57	4491	3829	4924	4654	4474	
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	22	359	50	55	58	130	
Human Trafficking: Labor	17	61	68	78	337	136	
Human Trafficking: Sex	54	204	193	269	290	239	
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	47	14080	13750	14484	15021	14333	
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	43	479	471	457	495	475	
Kidnapping (custodial)	30	91	69	79	83	80	
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	15	74	93	95	88	87	
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	34	802	857	984	949	898	

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Robbery	45	1187	1085	989	982	1060
Stalking/Harassment	74	3034	2725	2641	3452	2963
Survivors of Homicide Victims	52	4559	3407	3244	3188	3599
Teen Dating Victimization	32	79	93	124	827	280
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	14	79	71	77	36	65
Other	32	9194	10251	10886	9958	10072

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	824	652	1181	1710	3657
Homeless	1259	1233	1788	1510	9083
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	765	929	889	892	5499
LGBTQ	397	492	381	416	2491
Veterans	1031	788	1132	935	3905
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	6520	3949	4884	5200	19636
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	3123	2618	2670	2594	12862
Other	2917	2965	2414	3950	7721

General Award Information				
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level			Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.			250623	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year			14834	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.			150254	59.95 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?			39823	15.89 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.			9432	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	5082	3.38 %
Asian	1229	0.82 %
Black or African American	9564	6.37 %
Hispanic or Latino	24048	16.00 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	318	0.21 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	53679	35.73 %
Some Other Race	1623	1.08 %
Multiple Races	1170	0.78 %
Not Reported	49683	33.07 %
Not Tracked	3858	2.57 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	150254	
Gender Identity		
Male	42459	28.26 %
Female	77281	51.43 %
Other	330	0.22 %
Not Reported	27417	18.25 %
Not Tracked	2767	1.84 %
Gender Total	150254	
Age		
Age 0- 12	10227	6.81 %
Age 13- 17	6709	4.47 %

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Age 18- 24	11758	7.83 %
Age 25- 59	58594	39.00 %
Age 60 and Older	26656	17.74 %
Not Reported	29949	19.93 %
Not Tracked	6361	4.23 %
Age Total	150254	

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	135	157267	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	169025
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	158333
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	33340
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	99104
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	119	53632	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	2638
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	1241
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	8468
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	132231
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	1731
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	1870
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	16053
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	3102
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	13003
			B10. Interpreter services	7769
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	127	88709	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	67628
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	40904
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	5005
			C4. Individual counseling	75648
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	20694
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	12269
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	5450
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	50	3656	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	20873
			D2. Transitional housing	7064

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			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	2143
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	114	143643	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	307939
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	13063
			E3. Assistance with restitution	41290
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	11867
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	11608
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	3613
			E7. Immigration assistance	1595
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	9029
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	4244
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	90931
			E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	13939

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.	2
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	70
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	2
Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.	
None.	
Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.	
VOCA Victim Assistance funds were utilized to support two victim advocate academies to provide basic and advanced advocate training to service providers.	
Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.	
<p>The Apache County Attorney s Office (ACAO-00014) updated its Policies and Procedures manual to include State and Federal statutes. This year it has updated and revised a series of victim letters in its system to include information pertaining to Victim 's Rights and Discrimination. Information such as physical and mailing addresses, emails addresses, and phone numbers to contact ACAO offices are automatically populated to be included on Victim letters sends to all cases that involve victim crime. ACAO also included an additional Victim's Rights form that attaches to these letters. /// The Casa Grande Attorney s Office (CAO-00051) reports it revised its victims rights notification Preliminary Notice of Rights Letter to advise the victim of her/his right to file a request with the Court for a Pre-conviction Restitution Lien if the victim suffered an economic loss. It also updated our Policies and Procedures to include such legislative changes. /// Southern Arizona Children s Advocacy Center (SACAC-00098) reports its biggest accomplishment was the revision to the Pima County Protocols for the Joint Investigation of Child Abuse. The following changes were needed: 1) Integrate new approaches and administrative language from the Department of Child Safety and its Office of Child Welfare Investigations; 2) Ensure the protocols include specific strategies to address the needs of victims of child pornography and sex trafficking; 3) Review practices and approaches for additional needs for children with developmental delays or chronic illness; 4) Update medical information based on new research. /// After several meetings between the Mesa Prosecutors Office (MCPVS-00011), Public Defender's Office and Mesa Municipal Court, the City of Mesa implemented a Domestic Violence Court in June 2021, which focuses on Intimate Partner A1 DV Assault charges. Many of these cases are strangulation and/or County turn down cases, which pose a higher safety risk to victims. In an attempt to provide extra support to victims on this case load, the Victim Services Unit implemented an additional outreach call to victims whose case is assigned to DV Court . Whereas all other victims receive at least 2 initial calls (one by a notification clerk and one by an arraignment advocate), DV victims receive yet another initial call by the assigned DV advocate (three attempts total). Additionally, the DV advocate attends DV court every Thursday through the duration of the docket to be available to victims and prosecutors for questions or support.</p>	
Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.	

Administration of Resources & Choices (ARC-00155) continues to receive over \$25000 of in-kind public service announcements, including Harkins Theatre ads, providing interviews for local culturally specific publications, and presenting workshops on undue influence and later life abuse. /// The City of Mesa Prosecutor's Office (MCPVS-00011) reports the Domestic Violence Awareness Night held on Oct 26, 2022 was broadcast on Mesa Channel 11. In addition, one of its Spanish speaking Victim Services Assistants was interviewed by Telemundo (a Spanish television station) at the Domestic Violence Awareness Night. During the interview, she informed the Spanish-speaking community about the event, the services provided by Mesa Victim Services and provided information on protective orders, safety planning and community resources. Additionally, two news articles were published by the East Valley Tribune and 12 News during the reporting period. Both highlighted the prevalence of domestic violence (DV) in Mesa and the implementation of a DV court. /// Prevent Child Abuse Arizona (PCAAz-00084) provided the following media coverages: October 5th, 7th, 8th, 14th and 20th Yavapai Family Advocacy Center (YFAC) Director spoke on local radio station, tv show and public events regarding domestic violence awareness month and YFAC Services; December 16, 2021 YFAC Director was interviewed on a local radio station regarding YFAC and services available to victims from the community and the effects of holiday stress on families ; January 12, 2022 YFAC Director was interviewed on local radio show regarding rise in interpersonal crimes due to COVID; February 7, 2022 YFAC Director spoke on a local tv show about January being Human Trafficking awareness month and trainings available through YFAC; April 5, 2022 YFAC Director was interviewed on a local radio show regarding Sexual Assault Awareness Month and YFAC and services provided to victims of sexual assault ; April 14, 2022 YFAC Director presented at a community forum on sexual assault statistics , reporting trends and services available to raise community awareness; May-September 2022 YFAC Director was interviewed on local radio stations and local tv shows regarding YFAC services, trainings provided by YFAC and our annual fundraiser which occurred on October 15, 2022. /// During the reporting period, Sojourner Center (SOJO-00199) has been highlighted in the following: Arizona ABC15, Co-Director shared safety planning for victims of domestic violence to decrease domestic violence-related homicides; Arizona ABC 15, Co-Director shared the dynamics of domestic violence and resources for survivors of domestic violence; Arizona Family, Co-Director highlighted Sojourner Center's Start by Believing campaign for Sexual Assault Awareness Month; Fox10 Phoenix, Co-Director highlighted Sexual Assault Awareness Month and shared resources for survivors; Media, Co-Director discussed the benefits of Mesa's new Domestic Violence Court; Media, Co-Director highlighted the new Order of Protection process. /// The Arizona Voice for Crime Victims (AVCV-00058) represents a woman whose sister was murdered more than 44 years ago. The case was cold for more than 20 years. The defendant was identified and prosecuted. He received a sentence of death. During FY2020, his appellate remedies were finally exhausted. During FY2021, the state advised that it would resume imposition of punishment in death penalty cases. In FY2022, the state filed a motion for a warrant of execution; briefing followed, and an execution date was set. There was media coverage of the federal lawsuits filed challenging the execution protocol, the competency hearing, the clemency hearing, and the execution itself. AVCV released a number of press releases on behalf of the victim noting that she supported the state's efforts and asking for privacy until punishment had been imposed. AVCV's Chief Counsel was interviewed by Channel 12 leading up to the execution, advising that it doesn't bring closure but will bring an end to the ongoing criminal proceedings. AVCV's client and Chief Counsel also spoke at the post-execution press conference. /// The Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC-00041) reports that this year two high-profile Executions were carried out. There was a lot of controversy since there had not been a Warrant of Execution issued for over 8 years. ADV was in the news on a regular basis during these times. The Board of Executive Clemency heard a Clemency/Commutation hearing for each of the Inmates before the Execution dates. These hearings were public hearings and clips of these hearings received media attention. Immediately each Execution took place, ADV agency hosted a press conference where the Victim Representatives (and/or their attorney) were able to address the media. These press conference received heavy media attention as well.

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

The Arizona State University (ASU-00178) reports that every crime victim the Arizona Child & Adolescent Survivor Initiative (ACASI) serves involves coordinating services. ACASI helped coordinate the many services that clients receive, often bringing together the multiple agencies from which a client was receiving care to coordinate efforts. ACASI provides services statewide and each family ACASI serves involves a coordinated response that is tailored to the services available in that community and the participating stakeholders. ACASI's mission and service delivery approach are grounded in providing a victim-centered, child and family-focused and trauma-informed coordinated response to meet the complex needs of child Intimate Partner Homicide (IPH) victims and their caregivers. All of ACASI's work to serve victims involves collaboration with professionals and agencies/organizations (crisis responders, law enforcement, victim advocates, family advocacy center staff, Department of Child Safety (DCS) workers, attorneys, ACASI-contracted Mental Health Professionals, etc.). Once services are initiated, ACASI routinely plays a central role in coordinating the multi-disciplinary team response so that victims remain empowered to make decisions and services meet their needs for healing, economic re-stabilization, and justice. ACASI's advocacy, intensive case management and partner collaboration work are also aimed at helping key players and systems respond more effectively to the unique circumstances and needs of child homicide survivors and their families. Given the positive working relationship with DCS Victim Services, ACASI was contacted by DCS immediately following several high-profile intimate partner homicides. ACASI and DCS Victim Services swiftly staffed the case allowing ACASI to quickly begin serving the child survivors. /// During the reporting period, the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation's (SAAF-00170) Anti-Violence Project (AVP) worked closely with three hotels in the community to offer emergency shelter to clients fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, hate violence, and stalking. When seeking legal assistance, AVP connects clients to Southern Arizona Legal Aid, Legal Services for Victims of Crime, or Step Up to Justice for free legal counsel and will act as court advocates when needed. AVP also worked closely with two local agencies to be able to refer easily back and forth when needed and created a relationship for urgent responses when needed for after-hours emergencies, clients in need of urgent and immediate shelter, and for back up assistance to each other as agencies. /// DNA-People's Legal Services, Inc. (DNA-00033) reports that Tribal Attorneys met with the Executive Director and staff of the local shelter and tried to collaborate by making arrangement to have an attorney station at their office once a week to meet with victims for their legal issues. It also informed the agency about the services it provides and on how it collaborates with them to better serve victims. DNA is developing partnerships with related programs and community agencies to provide resolution to issues and expand its resources. /// Due to continued efforts of outreach and collaboration with county prosecutors, the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC-00041) Office for Victim Services (OVS) has continued to see a significant increase in participation at parole hearings from prosecutors offices throughout the state. OVS continues to coordinate in person, telephonic, video, or written participation by prosecutors at post-conviction hearings. Advocates work with prosecutors on a consistent basis by providing Board of Executive Clemency (BOEC) policies/procedures, accessing documents, and coordinating meetings with the victims. This interaction is seen as positive from the victims who attend these hearings and provides them with some additional needed support. OVS also coordinates with County Attorney's advocates to assist with modified restitution orders. Further, service is coordinated with Arizona Voice for Crime Victims, Legal Services for Crime Victims in Arizona, and Arizona Crime Victim Rights Law Group for personal legal representation for victims during parole hearings, executions or for assistance with restitution or safety.. The Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) Advocate regularly coordinates with prison complex (state/private) administration and staff to assist crime victims and survivors who are interested in participating in the VOD program. The coordination has resulted in very positive feedback from those victims and survivors participating in the program. This year, ADC has also coordinated with its Legal department as well as County and State Court Administrators to implement and troubleshoot how Lifetime Injunctions can be served to Inmates who are incarcerated and how the Lifetime Injunctions can be documented in the database.

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

Housing Solutions of Northern Arizona (HSNA-00232/00243) reports that its local family court does not have a good understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence as evidenced through multiple family court rulings where the judge gives 50/50 legal decision-making to both parents. When there is DV in the family, there cannot be 50/50 legal decision-making as the power and control dynamics of domestic violence ensure the victim is not able to make legal decisions for the children. HSNA also sees a growing issue with the lack of affordable housing. Clients continue to struggle to identify decent and affordable permanent housing to move out shelter. Wait lists for income-restricted apartments are multiple years in length. /// DNA-People's Legal Services, Inc. (DNA-00033) reports that Service of Process upon the respondent continues to be a challenge. In Navajo Courts, when a victim files a Petition for Domestic Abuse Protection Order, he/she receives a temporary protection order, and a hearing is scheduled right away. The Summons and Petition are then forward to the Police Department for service. If the Abuser is not served by the time the hearing is scheduled to be heard, the hearing is continued. If the Abuser has not been served after three (3) continuances, the Court usually dismisses the case for lack of service. Victims tend to give up after a while. There are not enough Police Officers to serve the abusers, so victims must hire a private process server and pay for the cost themselves or go without a permanent protection order. The only way a Petition for DAPO will move forward is if the abuser is served. Most of the times, the victims do not have the monetary funds to hire a private process server. /// Alice's Place (ALICE-00132)

(AP) serves a large rural/isolated area of Northern AZ that is roughly 40,000 square miles and includes the Navajo and Hopi communities. It is often difficult to get law enforcement assistance in these areas due to their lack of officers. When the victim does not have a safe way to get out of the abusive situation on their own, AP is not always able to safely reach the individual/family seeking services in a timely manner. Lack of resources for housing and under employment in the rural region are also top issues. Living in a border town to the Reservations, the client base is largely individuals from this area. While living in their specific community may not be safe or desirable, clients usually don't want to move far from the region where they grew up. When they move into the larger urban areas for the employment and resource opportunities, they often return saying they did not want to live where they felt out of place. The AP program does its best to match them with housing and other resources but there is such of a lack of even basic services it is very difficult for these individuals, especially when children are involved, to believe they can move forward and sustain a safe and self-sufficient life. Under employment in the region is much more of a problem than unemployment. /// Catholic Community Services – Sierra Vista (CCCSA-00085) states its biggest obstacle is assisting participants in finding stable housing once their time in emergency shelter comes to an end. In Cochise County there is limited funding available for housing programs, and long waits for the income based/low-income properties. Advocates assist participants to their best ability ensuring that all available resources are provided and provide assistance calling programs, and transportation to prospective housing opportunities. /// Tucson Centers for Women and Children (EMERGE!) (ECADA-00013) reports an ongoing trend impacting domestic violence victims is the large number of high-risk cases ending up in misdemeanor court or dismissed completely, many resulting from felony declinations from the County Attorney's office. Emerge and partners have been pursuing several approaches to addressing this issue, including seeking funding for additional court advocates (it has received funding to restore a second advocate and add a third one), piloting new GPS monitoring methods for offenders, and creating new policies and procedures for handling cases involving firearms. /// A New Leaf's Autumn House (Leaf-00070) program reports that Arizona is experiencing a severe housing shortage where there is not enough housing or housing assistance programs. The skyrocketing cost of living is making independent living nearly an impossible goal. Even an adult working two full-time jobs at \$15/hour would not provide enough income to qualify for a one-bedroom apartment in a city with public transportation. Transitional housing has been what the agency has been able to utilize in temporarily housing clients terming out of the program, but spaces are painfully limited and usually reserved for families. Inevitably, individuals and families will be forced to return to the streets after they term out of shelter and/or housing.

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.

Amberly's Place Inc. (Amber-00212) is the hub for the multidisciplinary (MDT), and SART teams for Yuma County. This agency employs a multidisciplinary team model, utilizing as many disciplines as is necessary to best serve the unique needs of each crime victim. This response may likely include the victim advocate, a SANE (forensic exam), forensic interviewer, law enforcement, mental health, and the Department of Child Safety (DCS), with complete referral process to the Safehouse shelter, Community Legal Services, victim's compensation, and the courts for orders of protection, etc. /// The Department of State - Secretary of State's (SOS-00072)'s Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) team continued to provide trainings to new advocates in the field on becoming a registered application assistant, despite the continuation of the global pandemic. ACP continued providing these trainings virtually throughout FFY 22. ACP team members provided presentations to public school districts to provide education about ACP and how to respond when interacting with an ACP participant family as well as what a good public ACP school district policy looks like and becoming familiar with ACP statutes and the boundary eligibility form. The team also provided education to the Family Court Improvement Committee around ACP and how it and participants interact with the courts and to seek for the committee's assistance in providing trainings within the courts to judges, court personnel, friends of the court, etc.. Reaching southern Arizona counties and reservation land has been a goal since 2021. This year SOS was able to add 3 additional programs to the ACP. One is located on reservation land and another in a county where it did not have any registered application assistants currently. This is a big win for the ACP and victims in this state, especially since the community collaborator position was not funded during this grant period. /// During the reporting period, Kingman Aid to Abuse People (KAAP-00046) promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community in effort to help crime victims through attending community monthly and quarterly meetings. The quarterly Homeless Continuum of Care meeting are well represented by County agencies that work with homeless populations and victim service providers. KAAP promoted the DV Bonus Rapid Rehousing program that serves primarily domestic and sexual violence victims. An amazing number of referrals came from partnering agencies seeking housing for victims that would otherwise not have been provided assistance due to no homelessness history. KAAP representatives are active members of the Mohave County Human Trafficking/Domestic Violence Coalition. KAAP promoted the domestic violence component to human trafficking due to the large population in rural AZ of trafficked familial victimization. KAAP Director presented to the members of the Mohave County Mental Health Coalition the KAAP programs, to include but not limited to; lay-legal, case management and therapeutic programs in effort to open the doors for more collaborative partnerships. /// Colorado River Regional Crisis Services (CRRCS-00135) has initiated several program presentations of services to potential program network participants to increase public and private efforts to assist victims of crime in our community. CRRCS has focused primarily on presentations with health organizations, including the La Paz Regional Hospital, Indian Health Services and Regional Border Health Inc. CRRCS has also created presentations of services for the local schools with the result that the victims of crime have reached out and CRRCS is now able to coordinate with the schools to provide support to a victim during school hours, when approved by the child's parent or guardian. Also, CRRCS worked with the Justice Response Team, which is comprised of local law enforcement agencies, the County Prosecutor, and a family resource center, HAVEN, the Victim Advocate for the County, and the Victim Advocate for Colorado River Indian Tribe (CRIT) to establish processes that will give victims more access to services. The agency has collaborative relationships with the town and county law enforcement agencies to share their victim's rights forms. CRRCS reached out to the CRIT police department and made a services presentation to the Chief. CRRCS established a process that its community mobile advocate travels to the CRIT police department to retrieve the victim rights forms so we can contact the victims proactively to offer support and assistance. /// The Area Agency on Aging, Region One's (AAA-00228) DOVES Program has renewed its Memorandum of Understanding with the Church at Cactus which provides space for in person meeting with clients. DOVES also continues with work with the Alongi Law Firm which provides free 45-minute legal consultations and a reduced hourly rate for DOVES clients that need an attorney.

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

One new, yet important aspect of the Southern Arizona Children's Advocacy Center (SACAC-00098) model is the VOICES Council. This council is comprised of youth survivors of sexual assault who gather to celebrate their strength and survival, while supporting SACAC through advocacy, education, and empowerment of other survivors. They offer a unique perspective on services through their survivor perspective. Their participation empowers Council members to become involved in shaping how the community responds to instances of child pornography and sex trafficking. The VOICES Council will empower survivors and measure success through survivors' experiences, recommended adaptations, and qualitative feedback. /// Victim Witness Services Coconino County (VWSCC-00224) was able to secure funding, in part through VOCA, in part through other funding sources, for additional agency vehicles. This has proven invaluable in providing transportation services across Coconino County and Northern AZ. For example, there are approximately 3-4 sites in Northern AZ that provide forensic exams for sexual assault and/or strangulation. That's 3-4 sites across over 24,000 square miles. Often, victims must travel for 2+ hours to access this service and doing so by public transportation is often impossible. Vehicles allow VWS advocates to provide safe, free, and trauma-informed transportation for victims, some of whom have just been brutally assaulted. Recently, we assisted a victim who had more than a dozen human bite-marks all over her face in addition to bruises and other marks of violence. Giving these victims privacy and safety while travelling to access forensic exams is an essential part of the services, we can provide. /// Yavapai County Juvenile Court CASA (YCASA-00130) was able to host a Court Orientation for Dependent Youth (CODY) training for youth involved in the Dependency Court in Yavapai County. Youth and their placements or CASA were able to come to the Court after hours to participate in an educational training and watch a Court reenactment and hear from the Attorney General's Office, Department of Child Safety, Public Defenders office, CASA office as well as the Dependency Court Judge and a former foster youth who had aged out of the foster care system. Afterwards, all the participants shared a meal and were able to ask questions of the presenters in a more one on one format. All the participants were provided with a personalized Advocating for Myself- A Guide for Dependent Youth in the Yavapai County Juvenile Court manual which helps to explain their rights as a foster youth and resources on how to advocate for themselves in the Dependency Court process. A copy of this manual is provided year-round to all Dependency Court youth over the age 11 and is funded by the CASA of Yavapai County VOCA grant.

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

The Administration of Resources & Choices (ARC-00155) reports that a transwoman rented a three-bedroom home, on a rent to own basis three years ago. At the time that she signed the ten-year lease to own agreement, the home was only worth \$170k. Planning upon purchasing the home, she replaced all the appliances and flooring. When she called ARC, she had just lost her significant other to COVID, and had permitted a former boyfriend to move in and help with the bills. The former boyfriend became abusive and would not contribute to the household expenses, making her fall behind in rent and utilities. The landlord, now wanting to sell the home that she fixed up, in an inflated market where he could list it for \$300K, immediately pursued eviction- two days after the rent was due. ARC coordinated with Southern Arizona Legal Aide, Pima County One-Stop, Pima Council on Aging, and Law Enforcement, in addition to Tucson City Court, to get an order of protection with rights to the home for the client against former boyfriend, stay the eviction on the grounds of breach of lease and DV laws, until combined funds could be utilized to bring client current on all bills, paid said bills, and utilized law enforcement to file a report, serve the order of protection and facilitate the removal of the offender. /// Haven Family Resource Center (HAVEN-00024) recently had a horrific case involving a young, naive sixteen-year-old girl. When she was only fourteen years old, she was sexually assaulted by an uncle. When another uncle discovered this abuse, he also assaulted her at the age of fifteen. The abuse by both uncles continued until she disclosed to a counselor. The case was brought to the center where an investigation ensued. The young girl who was obviously traumatized, built a trusting relationship with the Victim Services Specialist (VSS). The VSS was instrumental in helping the family navigate the system and resources. Since the mother of the victim was sister to the two defendants, the case was very fraught with dysfunction and emotional consequences. /// Homicide Survivors, Inc. (HIS-00198) has been working with a Survivor since the day of her Father's homicide. HSI connected her with a funeral home that best fit her needs. Since then, HSI provided her with a victim compensation application and assisted her in filling it out. HSI provided support during meetings with Law Enforcement and worked in collaboration with the Survivor's Victim Services Advocate from the Pima County Attorney's Office. This provided the additional support when needing to communicate with the Survivor regarding court proceedings and being present to provide emotional support. HSI also provided emergency financial support to this Survivor and information regarding financial support resources that were able to get the Survivor's needs met during the immediate aftermath of the homicide. The Survivor has also been receiving one-on-one case management sessions and has also participated in support groups, workshops, and attended events. /// The Victim Assistance Unit at the City of Peoria (PEORI-00062) assisted an elderly female who experienced abuse by her live-in daughter and son in law. When the daughter and son in law were arrested and booked – the victim had no one else to take care of her. The elderly victim was very hard of hearing and did not like using her hearing aid. The unit assisted with coordinating care through APS and transporting her to the post office to get her mailbox key changed. The unit also assisted in transporting the elderly victim to the grocery store as she could not drive and did not have any other family members close by to help. When the daughter and son in law unlawfully returned to her home, the unit assisted with filling out a protective order and transporting the victim to court. The unit worked with the court to ensure that she could speak to the judge herself and understand in return despite her hearing impairment. The unit also made sure the victim related to community partners as well as a neighborhood posse that would check in on her occasionally and call in any suspicious circumstances. /// The Arizona's Children Association (AzCA-00202) continues to assist victims of childhood sexual abuse. One such example is noted in the case of a victim currently in her 40's. A victim of physical abuse, neglect, child sexual abuse, and ritualistic sexual abuse, this victim continued to experience the impact of her victimization despite a history of hospitalizations and psychiatric services. She has been diagnosed with dissociative identity disorder (DID) and was rejected by other behavioral health agencies who told her that DID did not exist and that she was schizophrenic. The services she received have brought her to a place of healing that allowed her to finally be with an agency who recognized that her symptoms and behaviors were a result of such complex trauma that she experienced throughout her childhood.

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

Amberly's Place, Inc. (Amber-00212) advocates continue to offer crisis intervention to our local tribal agencies, as they are a part of the MDT team. The agency must have memorandums of understanding (MOU) in place to provide these services on tribal lands, which are underserved communities. All advocates continued to be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, year-round for victims. Efforts include victims being made aware of their victim's rights and having a crisis response advocate available to them at the time of crisis. Victim advocates also continued to use the APRAIS tool to screen the lethality of the victim which has proven to show accuracy. Victim advocates are also available to be present for victim statements if the victims choose to have one. In addition, an MOU was completed with both local native tribes. /// Northland Family Help Center (NFHC-00231) continues to serve the large Native American population present in Northern Arizona, including Diné (Navajo), Hopi, Havasupai, and others. Services provided include shelter, counseling, case management, and legal advocacy, especially in navigating the confusing legal and logistical boundaries between the Native American and US Federal Governments with regards to crimes and custody issues. NFHC is the closest major town to Grand Canyon National Park and offers counseling services to employees of the National Park Service, including victims of domestic violence, stalking and related breaking and entering. NFHC's Counseling Department also regularly works with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Homeland Security as needed to better serve our clients. /// Cochise County Attorney's Office (COCAO-00032) has had many Federal crime victims. These victims are illegal immigrants that were being transported by a defendant caught within miles from the border. The illegal immigrants are usually listed as victims due to high rate of speed chases that end in some sort of vehicle crash. These victims are usually in Federal custody and the information needed (if any) always come from the Federal Agent in charge. The program and advocates continue to maintain communication with Federal Agents in these cases. /// Eve's Place (Eves-00241 and -00009) provided support services to a person in the Federal Witness Protective services after they were relocated to the geographic area. Eve's Place also provided hotel assistance to a victim of a federal crime from the reservation who needed to stay in the Phoenix area for trial preparation and the trial. Eve's Place was asked specifically by the Dept of Justice in Arizona to assist this victim. /// The City of Phoenix Family Advocacy Center (PXFAC-00030) leads a Human Trafficking Task Force that includes federal agencies. Consequently, a VOCA-funded VA position is dedicated to serving victims of sex trafficking providing services and support to victims involved in federal cases. Additionally, walk-in clients at the FAC are taken daily. If a federal victim of crime needs assistance, the VA will provide information and referral to the federal victim services resource. For example, if a victim has a case being prosecuted at the federal level, the advocate will connect the victim to the U.S. Attorney's Office Victim Services program. /// The Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC-00041) reports that victims of incarcerated inmates make contact when the inmate is getting ready to be released from State Prison but may have a warrant or a detainer to federal facilities (such as ICE, US Marshals or federal prison facilities). The office will confirm for the victim whether the federal prison facilities have made plans to pick-up the inmate and that the detainer or warrant still holds. The office then makes referrals to the victim on who they can contact at those federal agencies for additional information after the inmate is no longer in ADC custody by coordinating with federal facilities, such as ICE. Notice to the victim is provided if the federal removal proceedings do not result in extradition when the offender will be supervised on release by ADCRR. ADC obtains and provides appropriate referrals for other requests or inquiries from federal crime victims. ADC also helps with ensuring the victim information is up to date and they are able to receive notifications on the released inmates. During the reporting period staff met with the Mexican Consulate Office of Protection to share information and resource referrals to further assist victims of crime. Further, during the reporting period, the Lead Advocate co-facilitated a virtual, Victim Offender Dialogue with a victim of crime (next-of-kin) who resides in AZ, but the crime occurred in New Hampshire.

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

International Rescue Committee, Tucson (IRCTUC-00203 and 00204) reports challenges around interpretation and cultural competency continue to be a main barrier clients face to receiving appropriate crime victim services. One client faced extreme hardship in receiving care from the community crisis mental healthcare system due to her language/cultural barrier and experienced ensuing challenges related to bridging from crisis care to ongoing psychiatry. IRC staff had to advocate for and attend many appointments with the client or the client would have faced dangerously lengthy gaps in receiving medication she needed to stabilize. In addition, some specialized service providers, such as domestic violence agencies, continue to be overextended at this time, and may not be able to assist our clients. /// The Purple Ribbon Council to Cut Out Domestic Abuse (BLOOM-00173) reports across the state and the nation, parents and community members are protesting the teaching of social-emotional learning type program and the delivery of support services in schools, largely because a political party and ideology has linked these services with "Critical Race Theory." This notable trend has directly affected BLOOM365's ability to serve youth and teen victims of dating abuse, domestic violence sexual assault, and stalking in school-based settings. Since the inception of its youth centered work in 2011, 80% of its outreach and advocacy services have been school-based. Despite the hurdles it now has to navigate, BLOOM365 will continue to advocate for the provision of and access to school-based victim services for teens and pivot models as needed to ensure students receive the emotional support, advocacy and counseling services they deserve. /// The

Arizona Legal Women And Youth Services (ALWYS-00179) reports hostility toward immigrants evident in Arizona policies and practices makes it less likely that they will report crimes they have endured. Most undocumented persons are not aware that there is a path to lawful status if one reports a crime and cooperates with law enforcement and prosecution, precisely because immigrants must be encouraged to report. Unfortunately, most fear detention in an ICE facility and/or deportation proceedings, so they elect not to come forward. Similarly, undocumented people in situations involving domestic violence are equally reluctant to come forward because their partner has either threatened to have them deported and/or they fear law enforcement will turn them over to ICE if they contact the police for help. Like U- Visas have been created for victims of crimes, protection under the Violence Against Women Act exists for individuals in this situation. ALWAYS will assist clients with reporting to law enforcement (if they choose to do so) and will then help them apply for whatever lawful status for which they are eligible. A victim of domestic violence came to ALWAYS when her abuser filed to contest her order of protection. Within a week of being retained, ALWAYS was able to prepare her case. ALWAYS appeared on her behalf in court and litigated the matter. // Childhelp, Inc. (CHI-00015) states that the severity and complexity of the cases coming through the Center continue to be a trend since the start of the pandemic. The disruption of childcare and other in-home services impacted the safety net for families. The pandemic created instability in many family structures which further exasperated limited resources for some higher need families. The need for trauma-based therapy continues to be an ongoing need for the highly populated and continuously growing county of Maricopa and for Gila, a large rural county. Affordable housing and transportation and the overall ability to meet immediate basic needs of families. Substance use continues to impact children of all ages, but the organization continues to see accidental overdose cases for children aged 0-3. This year, there were many cases in which small children were hospitalized for having severe symptoms related to fentanyl in their system. The fentanyl crisis in Arizona is a very significant problem. Finally, across the state, all partners are experiencing a shortage of staff and as new staff come on board it is critical to train in all aspects of the investigative process including trauma informed practice as well as the importance of building relationships and trust across the partners. // The Department of Economic Security (AZDES-00172) Adult Protective Services (APS) continues to experience year-over-year growth in new reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation, with an increase of 25% from July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022. The increase in new reports is a result of several factors including inflation, a growing population, Arizona's aging population, and an expansion of the definition of mandated reporters. At the same time, APS also noted an increase in the number of alleged perpetrators of every type.

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

The Glendale Police Department (DPD-00146 and -00147) provides that, in direct correlation to the rising cost of living, its Victim Assistance Unit has had significant issues with both hiring and retention of victim service personnel. First, GPD is seeing the applicant pool for victim service personnel has become significantly smaller in the last two hiring processes. Pre COVID, it would (on average) receive 150- 175 applicants for review, resulting in potential interviews of 18 -20 candidates. The last two hiring processes for VA staff have yielded (on average) 60 - 75 applications that result in 10 scheduled interviews. Interestingly, during the last hiring process, only 5 of the 10 applicants appeared for their panel interview process. More surprising, 4 of the 5 applicants were "no show/no call" for the interview process. // Historically speaking, the International Rescue Committee (IRC-00073) clinical therapist position has always been difficult to fill, but the current job market has made it even more challenging. Due to the shortage of mental health practitioners and the inflation, the candidates are looking for much higher salary, but the IRC has not been able to match the salary expectations of qualified candidates. One clinical therapist also resigned due to insufficient salary. Additionally, the pandemic has changed the landscape of mental health jobs; for example, telehealth became popular, and some agencies/practitioners only offer services via telehealth. Due to the needs of the IRC clients, the IRC keeps a hybrid model and requires travel/home visits. However, some candidates now are only looking for fully remote jobs. The ongoing pandemic continued to have negative impact on staff's physical and mental well-being. On top of the pandemic, the evacuation of Afghan refugees was a remarkable event in FY22 for IRC. The surge of Afghan refugee arrivals resulted in significant increase with workload. Both events have contributed to staff burnout. // The Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO-00205) has experienced staff turnover for several reasons. The first is due to insufficient salary. Advocates have been offered and accepted jobs from other local law enforcement and social service agencies for significantly higher salaries. Transitioning back to the office was another challenge affecting employee turnover. Some advocates found employment opportunities that allowed them to work from home without having to travel to an office or communicate in person with their colleagues. Lastly, as part of the great resignation, advocates sought employment in a different field of practice that offered different levels of experience. // Phoenix Fire Department's (PFDVS-00008) Community Assistance Program (CAP) experienced several types of staffing issues during this reporting period. CAP continues to be impacted by staff members being exposed to COVID-19. While the number of exposures has decreased significantly this year, time off is still needed for those recovering from COVID. During this reporting period we also experienced more staff having to take extended leave of absence due to medical concerns or caring for aging parents. Several staff members resigned because of the impact of having two jobs, with this position being their part-time position. The impact of the high stress incidents along with their other personal responsibilities became too much. Finding individuals to fill positions has been challenging as there have been delays in the hiring process, less applicants applying, and candidates declining the position due to shift schedules/hours and insufficient salary. // In previous years, compensation and burnout have combined to present retention challenges for EMPACT-SPC (ESPC-00017). New graduates would work in the agency around three years (long enough to secure an independent license), and then frequently move onto supervisory positions or private practice due to feeling fatigued from the high levels of stress resulting from working with trauma victims. However, community mental health appears to be experiencing a shift. The pandemic has left many therapists and student interns with a desire to work fully remotely, which may not be appropriate depending on their level of training. In addition, as a result of the Arizona Board of Behavioral Health now allowing associate licensed professionals to open their own private practices, both therapists and student interns are going straight into private practice settings for increased pay and flexibility, rather than working in community mental health right out of school. Furthermore, this is leaving community mental health settings with a reduction in applicants and scarce resources, as many clients are unable to pay private rates. This also creates delays in hiring for open therapist and intern positions, higher workload for those who choose to stay, higher turnover, and longer wait times for victims who need it desperately.

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

The ability to have bilingual staff and volunteers continue to be a strength in the services at Friendly House, Inc. (Friend-00134) as this instantly mitigates language and cultural barriers. In addition, the agency has been able to accommodate clients' schedules by extending office hours and meeting off-site in safe public locations when needed to eliminate transportation barriers. Friendly House, Inc. nearly exhausted its entire budget for client assistance for relocation and legal fees. Having the ability to provide financial client assistance is crucial to services and is a way to mitigate financial barriers due to victimization. // Southern Arizona Children's Advocacy Center (SACAC-00098) provides several services specific to victims of child pornography and human trafficking. These enhanced services include: private, secure waiting areas; Extended forensic interviews (using the 8-Step Interview Model for victims of trafficking); Specialized advocacy support and resources; Extended crisis counseling; Careful transition to long-term therapy; SANE Exams in a hospital to avoid risk of elopement; and Follow-up care for STI treatment and HIV prevention. The first step was to improve internal processes to ensure these enhancements were part of a robust, thoughtful, and collaborative MDT design. This project, called ChildPACT (Child Pornography and Child Trafficking), enhanced CAC services available throughout Southern Arizona to victims of child pornography and human trafficking. Through protocol development, community capacity building, community education, and the establishment of easily maintained partnerships, the ChildPACT System has begun to provide long-term benefits for all Southern Arizona. // Two continual unmet needs in Pinal County continue to be lack of public transportation and lack of affordable housing. Against Abuse Inc (AAI-00034) provides that Pinal County does have Uber/Lyft services, but the drivers are not always available, many times you must make an appointment and wait for a ride (this is different than in the city where drivers are readily available). In addition, the pandemic has brought a worsening of housing affordability – which was already bad in Pinal County – now landlords can afford to be more selective, so many are asking that the tenant provide proof of income that is at least three times the monthly rent amount – which is very difficult for victims of violence to attain following a crisis situation. AAI continues to work with landlords to advocate for clients and pre-order taxi services at every opportunity. AAI has also become active members of the Pinal County Coalition to End Homelessness to have access to housing service providers where clients can be referred. Another gap in services is lack of a victim centered SART. AAI continues to work with the hospital and its SANE nurses and with the state coalition that is spear-heading the development of a Pinal County SART protocol. // Alice's Place (Alice-00132) reports in its rural areas, transportation is very limited and, in many areas, nonexistent. Through its Mobile Advocacy program, it can respond to crisis intervention and/or provide advocacy services within a 40,000 square mile area. When a victim needs shelter, staff can bring clients safely into shelter. If bed space is unavailable or if the area is not safe to the client, staff work with other programs to find placement then transport the family to a safer location. Staff also provide clients with on-going safe transportation to the many appointments needed for medical, mental health, court hearings, resource appointments, etc. Advocates work with NACASA in Northern Arizona to provide advocacy and transportation to forensic exams/interviews for victims of sexual assault. Sexual assault victims throughout Navajo County must

often travel 30, 60, or 90 miles for these exams (depending on availability of forensic staff). Transportation is a vital service that can make the difference between someone leaving or staying in an abusive situation AND the difference between obtaining resources needed to move forward. /// Area Aging on Aging, Region One s (AAA-00213) ElderVention Clinical Services is unique because it provides in-home counseling services to clients in their place of residence. By going to a client s home, the client does not have to worry about trying to find out how to get to/from their appointment or how to afford transportation costs. Clients have not had any gaps in services even due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic. Staff adapted and have been able to provide clinical services virtually and continue to meet our clients where they are at. In person visits are always conducted in a place that is safe for both the client and therapist.

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

DPS conducted a solicitation process in 2020 to make awards for a three-year period covering October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2023. In 2018, the Arizona Department of Public Safety completed strategic planning meetings with the Arizona State Agencies Coordinating Team (AzSACT). AzSACT is comprised of various state agencies that administer victim services funding. The strategic planning meetings were conducted through the assistance of a facilitator provided by the Office for Victims of Crime s Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVCTTAC). Two priorities identified as part of the strategic plan include distributing state and federal funding to ensure all survivors and victim have equitable access to services and to strengthen service provision to address/meet the unique service needs of diverse and underserved populations. Action steps relevant to these priorities were scheduled to begin in early 2019. Action steps to be taken included creating connections and building relationships between organizations with current successful programs and those in need to better serve underserved populations throughout the state; explore expanding programs of diverse/underserved populations to begin providing victim services to underserved populations; and explore expanding existing victim serve providers to provide culturally competent services to the underserved victims in their communities. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic came an emergency shift in priorities and many projects have been paused in order to adhere with Centers for Disease Control guidelines. These delays continue today to some degree. Additionally, due to the anticipated reduction in allocations to states from the Crime Victim Fund, prior plans have been paused and/or are shifting to take into consideration the projected impact the reduction of funds may have on the current levels of service provision to crime victims.

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

The ability to have bilingual staff and volunteers continue to be a strength in the services at Friendly House, Inc. (Friend-00134) as this instantly mitigates language and cultural barriers. In addition, the agency has been able to accommodate clients' schedules by extending office hours and meeting off-site in safe public locations when needed to eliminate transportation barriers. Friendly House, Inc. nearly exhausted its entire budget for client assistance for relocation and legal fees. Having the ability to provide financial client assistance is crucial to services and is a way to mitigate financial barriers due to victimization. /// Southern Arizona Children s Advocacy Center (SACAC-00098) provides several services specific to victims of child pornography and human trafficking. These enhanced services include: private, secure waiting areas; Extended forensic interviews (using the 8-Step Interview Model for victims of trafficking); Specialized advocacy support and resources; Extended crisis counseling; Careful transition to long-term therapy; SANE Exams in a hospital to avoid risk of elopement; and Follow-up care for STI treatment and HIV prevention. The first step was to improve internal processes to ensure these enhancements were part of a robust, thoughtful, and collaborative MDT design. This project, called ChildPACT (Child Pornography and Child Trafficking), enhanced CAC services available throughout Southern Arizona to victims of child pornography and human trafficking. Through protocol development, community capacity building, community education, and the establishment of easily maintained partnerships, the ChildPACT System has begun to provide long-term benefits for all Southern Arizona. /// Two continual unmet needs in Pinal County continue to be lack of public transportation and lack of affordable housing. Against Abuse Inc (AAI-00034) provides that Pinal County does have Uber/Lyft services, but the drivers are not always available, many times you must make an appointment and wait for a ride (this is different than in the city where drivers are readily available). In addition, the pandemic has brought a worsening of housing affordability – which was already bad in Pinal County – now landlords can afford to be more selective , so many are asking that the tenant provide proof of income that is at least three times the monthly rent amount – which is very difficult for victims of violence to attain following a crisis situation. AAI continues to work with landlords to advocate for clients and pre-order taxi services at every opportunity. AAI has also become active members of the Pinal County Coalition to End Homelessness to have access to housing service providers where clients can be referred. Another gap in services is lack of a victim centered SART. AAI continues to work with the hospital and its SANE nurses and with the state coalition that is spear-heading the development of a Pinal County SART protocol. /// Alice s Place (Alice-00132) reports in its rural areas, transportation is very limited and, in many areas, nonexistent. Through its Mobile Advocacy program, it can respond to crisis intervention and/or provide advocacy services within a 40,000 square mile area. When a victim needs shelter, staff can bring clients safely into shelter. If bed space is unavailable or if the area is not safe to the client, staff work with other programs to find placement then transport the family to a safer location. Staff also provide clients with on-going safe transportation to the many appointments needed for medical, mental health, court hearings, resource appointments, etc. Advocates work with NACASA in Northern Arizona to provide advocacy and transportation to forensic exams /interviews for victims of sexual assault. Sexual assault victims throughout Navajo County must often travel 30, 60, or 90 miles for these exams (depending on availability of forensic staff). Transportation is a vital service that can make the difference between someone leaving or staying in an abusive situation AND the difference between obtaining resources needed to move forward. /// Area Aging on Aging, Region One s (AAA-00213) ElderVention Clinical Services is unique because it provides in-home counseling services to clients in their place of residence. By going to a client s home, the client does not have to worry about trying to find out how to get to/from their appointment or how to afford transportation costs. Clients have not had any gaps in services even due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic. Staff adapted and have been able to provide clinical services virtually and continue to meet our clients where they are at. In person visits are always conducted in a place that is safe for both the client and therapist.

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

DPS and SACT members had been planning to conduct a process in calendar year 2022 to revise current core performance measures relating to the provision of service(s) with VOCA Victim Assistance funding. However, the COVID-19 pandemic, along with circumstances impacting the Crime Victim Fund, has caused Arizona to pause in these plans. The current core set of measures were created many years ago through a process of pulling together like-minded service providers/agencies and discussing the level of impact services should have in assisting victims and survivors. Core measures were created for the focuses of child abuse, sexual assault, sexual assault hotline, domestic violence, and victim/witness. The range of impact included a change in knowledge of rights and services, the engagement in services and supports, and an experienced change in the victims circumstances (e.g. increased safety). While this information is helpful in benchmarking the victim s current and future satisfaction with services, it is also beneficial when monitoring a subaward for service delivery and capacity. These measures are required at the state level and in-house only (not required to legislature, etc.) but are also utilized by other fund administrators for other federal and state funds sources. Given the changing environment, especially over the past 3-5 years (varying levels of funding; pandemic), it was all the more evident that revisions to these core measures were needed. However, over calendar 2022, focus has shifted toward examining the sustainability of current supports and services in light of the projected reduction of allocations to states given the health of the Crime Victim Fund.