

MN 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-0033 | 2020-V2-GX-0018 | 2021-15POVC-21-GG-00579-ASSI | 2022-15POVC-22-GG-00764-ASSI |
| Federal Award Amount | \$38,257,832.00 | \$28,390,503.00 | \$17,724,617.00 | \$24,444,368.00 |
| Total Amount of Subawards | \$36,121,592.00 | \$27,074,506.00 | \$15,877,137.00 | \$10,943,187.00 |
| Total Number of Subawards | 364 | 181 | 171 | 170 |
| Administrative Funds Amount | \$1,879,407.00 | \$1,139,000.00 | \$886,230.00 | \$1,222,218.00 |
| Training Funds Amount | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Balance Remaining | \$256,833.00 | \$176,997.00 | \$961,250.00 | \$12,278,963.00 |

| 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-0033 | 2020-V2-GX-0018 | 2021-15POVC-21-GG-00579-ASSI | 2022-15POVC-22-GG-00764-ASSI |
| Government Agencies Only | 124 | 63 | 61 | 61 |
| Corrections | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Courts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juvenile Justice | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Law Enforcement | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Prosecutor | 112 | 55 | 54 | 54 |
| Other | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Nonprofit Organization Only | 224 | 108 | 103 | 102 |
| Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center) | 43 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition) | 18 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Domestic and Family Violence Organization | 58 | 29 | 27 | 27 |
| Faith-based Organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services | 31 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse) | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center) | 18 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Multiservice agency | 40 | 19 | 18 | 17 |
| Other | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only | 16 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Court | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic and Family Violence organization | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Faith-based organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juvenile justice | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

| | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Law Enforcement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| 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 | 364 | 181 | 171 | 170 |

*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 | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 2019-V2-GX-0033 | 2020-V2-GX-0018 | 2021-15POVC-21-GG-00579-ASSI | 2022-15POVC-22-GG-00764-ASSI |
| A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year | 344 | 176 | 168 | 167 |
| B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| C. Start up a new victim services project | 20 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| D. Start up a new Native American victim services project | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| VOCA and Match Funds A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 2019-V2-GX-0033 | 2020-V2-GX-0018 | 2021-15POVC-21-GG-00579-ASSI | 2022-15POVC-22-GG-00764-ASSI |
| A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL | 172 | 8 | 1 | 169 |
| B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT | 103 | 7 | 1 | 105 |
| C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES | 113 | 9 | 1 | 104 |
| D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES | 29 | 6 | 1 | 57 |
| E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE | 69 | 2 | 1 | 91 |
| F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS | 185 | 10 | 1 | 170 |

| Priority and Underserved Requirements | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Priority Area | 2019-V2-GX-0033 | 2020-V2-GX-0018 | 2021-15POVC-21-GG-00579-ASSI | 2022-15POVC-22-GG-00764-ASSI |
| Child Abuse | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$5,058,290.00 | \$3,362,500.00 | \$2,121,182.00 | \$1,274,614.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 13.00 % | 12.00 % | 12.00 % | 5.00 % |
| Domestic and Family Violence | | | | |

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

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Amount | \$17,583,282.00 | \$13,060,665.00 | \$7,453,538.00 | \$5,358,151.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 46.00 % | 46.00 % | 42.00 % | 22.00 % |
| Sexual Assault | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$6,483,061.00 | \$5,250,275.00 | \$3,146,748.00 | \$2,361,323.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 17.00 % | 18.00 % | 18.00 % | 10.00 % |
| Underserved | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$6,948,959.00 | \$5,205,856.00 | \$3,155,669.00 | \$1,374,869.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 18.00 % | 18.00 % | 18.00 % | 6.00 % |

| Budget and Staffing | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Staffing Information | 2019-V2-GX-0033 | 2020-V2-GX-0018 | 2021-15POVC-21-GG-00579-ASSI | 2022-15POVC-22-GG-00764-ASSI |
| Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services | 4908 | 2712 | 2504 | 2467 |
| Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 3029893 | 1672655 | 1486334 | 1450754 |
| Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 8676 | 3141 | 2677 | 2493 |
| Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 590742 | 266760 | 255192 | 253186 |

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) | 81 | 5917 | 5271 | 4590 | 4887 | 5166 | |
| Adult Sexual Assault | 120 | 2477 | 2503 | 2428 | 2307 | 2428 | |
| Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children | 114 | 914 | 721 | 641 | 621 | 724 | |
| Arson | 81 | 117 | 111 | 99 | 105 | 108 | |
| Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical) | 81 | 742 | 1114 | 829 | 858 | 885 | |
| Burglary | 81 | 1488 | 1428 | 1410 | 1445 | 1442 | |
| Child Physical Abuse or Neglect | 120 | 3525 | 2339 | 2004 | 1803 | 2417 | |
| Child Pornography | 89 | 111 | 74 | 96 | 95 | 94 | |
| Child Sexual Abuse/Assault | 124 | 3121 | 3411 | 3364 | 3217 | 3278 | |
| Domestic and/or Family Violence | 138 | 32905 | 32986 | 30045 | 35793 | 32932 | |
| DUI/DWI Incidents | 87 | 589 | 701 | 678 | 636 | 651 | |
| Elder Abuse or Neglect | 82 | 252 | 238 | 368 | 340 | 299 | |
| Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required) | 81 | 108 | 75 | 113 | 110 | 101 | |
| Human Trafficking: Labor | 81 | 55 | 42 | 100 | 109 | 76 | |
| Human Trafficking: Sex | 82 | 453 | 493 | 614 | 766 | 581 | |
| Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime | 81 | 2347 | 2170 | 1940 | 2010 | 2116 | |
| Kidnapping (non-custodial) | 81 | 85 | 96 | 113 | 132 | 106 | |
| Kidnapping (custodial) | 81 | 77 | 54 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| Mass Violence (Domestic/International) | 81 | 19 | 29 | 69 | 98 | 53 | |
| Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run) | 81 | 1078 | 1073 | 1007 | 1130 | 1072 | |

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

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Robbery | 81 | 624 | 512 | 529 | 581 | 561 |
| Stalking/Harassment | 81 | 3163 | 3125 | 3519 | 3133 | 3235 |
| Survivors of Homicide Victims | 82 | 967 | 1121 | 1095 | 773 | 989 |
| Teen Dating Victimization | 81 | 237 | 231 | 226 | 231 | 231 |
| Terrorism (Domestic/International) | 81 | 230 | 257 | 224 | 262 | 243 |
| Other | 0 | 22002 | 17242 | 23569 | 18771 | 20396 |

| 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 | 198 | 152 | 129 | 142 | 1229 |
| Homeless | 8328 | 3256 | 3642 | 3715 | 23163 |
| Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers | 1493 | 1279 | 1398 | 1167 | 11254 |
| LGBTQ | 1372 | 689 | 1248 | 1159 | 5522 |
| Veterans | 229 | 123 | 94 | 133 | 921 |
| Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental | 6110 | 3172 | 3736 | 3906 | 24859 |
| Victims with Limited English Proficiency | 1351 | 1323 | 1232 | 1306 | 10937 |
| Other | 2387 | 923 | 198 | 524 | 4999 |

| General Award Information | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|---------|
| Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level | | | Number | Percent |
| Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year. | | | 246352 | |
| Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year | | | 49068 | |
| Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year. | | | 137114 | 55.66 % |
| Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year? | | | 44070 | 17.89 % |
| Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year. | | | 7295 | |

| Demographics | | |
|--|---------------|---------|
| Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served | Number | Percent |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 6027 | 4.40 % |
| Asian | 2885 | 2.10 % |
| Black or African American | 19576 | 14.28 % |
| Hispanic or Latino | 7789 | 5.68 % |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 322 | 0.23 % |
| White Non-Latino or Caucasian | 55901 | 40.77 % |
| Some Other Race | 2278 | 1.66 % |
| Multiple Races | 3974 | 2.90 % |
| Not Reported | 26330 | 19.20 % |
| Not Tracked | 12032 | 8.78 % |
| Race/Ethnicity Total | 137114 | |
| Gender Identity | | |
| Male | 36995 | 26.98 % |
| Female | 87882 | 64.09 % |
| Other | 932 | 0.68 % |
| Not Reported | 6979 | 5.09 % |
| Not Tracked | 4326 | 3.16 % |
| Gender Total | 137114 | |
| Age | | |
| Age 0- 12 | 14355 | 10.47 % |
| Age 13- 17 | 7808 | 5.69 % |

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

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------|
| Age 18- 24 | 14428 | 10.52 % |
| Age 25- 59 | 64876 | 47.32 % |
| Age 60 and Older | 8578 | 6.26 % |
| Not Reported | 16546 | 12.07 % |
| Not Tracked | 10523 | 7.67 % |
| Age Total | 137114 | |

| 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 | 167 | 174102 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | A1. Information about the criminal justice process | 259302 |
| | | | A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc. | 211304 |
| | | | A3. Referral to other victim service programs | 60824 |
| | | | A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.) | 121728 |
| B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment | 137 | 58144 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care | 2887 |
| | | | B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam | 1717 |
| | | | B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 4874 |
| | | | B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects) | 160027 |
| | | | B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection | 2476 |
| | | | B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief) | 1598 |
| | | | B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution | 10868 |
| | | | B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services) | 9759 |
| | | | B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services) | 24752 |
| | | | B10. Interpreter services | 9315 |
| C. Emotional Support or Safety Services | 138 | 122760 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.) | 124291 |
| | | | C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling | 133798 |
| | | | C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response) | 3104 |
| | | | C4. Individual counseling | 249621 |
| | | | C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer) | 31966 |
| | | | C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.) | 18109 |
| | | | C7. Emergency financial assistance | 63303 |
| D. Shelter/ Housing Services | 89 | 20893 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | D1. Emergency shelter or safe house | 166261 |
| | | | D2. Transitional housing | 19799 |

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

| | | | | |
|--|-----|--------|---|--------|
| | | | D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing) | 27169 |
| E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance | 151 | 125547 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | E1. Notification of criminal justice events | 264262 |
| | | | E2. Victim impact statement assistance | 15053 |
| | | | E3. Assistance with restitution | 19785 |
| | | | E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order | 40921 |
| | | | E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues | 13581 |
| | | | E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance | 7846 |
| | | | E7. Immigration assistance | 6004 |
| | | | E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment | 26959 |
| | | | E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 5243 |
| | | | E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment | 57669 |
| | | | E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel | 9585 |

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. | 12 |
| Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period. | 446 |
| 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. (These materials are routinely developed and updated with state administrative funding, and consist of: brochures for programs to distribute to crime victims about their rights, reparations, the juvenile justice process, financial assistance, language access, testifying in court, victim impact statements, plus the law enforcement cards given to victims when interacting with law enforcement providing contact information for advocacy services.) | |
| Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period. | |
| The 2022 OJP Annual Conference was held online this year with 30 sessions over a two week period. The sessions varied between webinar and meeting formats, and included hosting and facilitation by OJP and Training Advisory Committee staff. Our attendance grew from last year. Data collection revealed most people attended one session (106 people) and 54 people attended two sessions. There were 37 people who attended more than ten sessions! The Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy was offered on a hybrid platform in 2022 with spots offered to 24 attendees, with 22 students completing the program. MNVAA carries continuing education credits and the ability for students to pursue additional educational opportunities through our academic partner, St. Cloud State University in Minnesota, for a fee. The Office of Justice Programs participated in the Department of Public Safety's contribution to the 2022 Minnesota State Fair this year over a two-day period (September 1 & 2) and on average interacted with 1,000 people each day. | |
| Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period. | |
| We are in the process of reviewing all of our program policies and creating process documentation documents to details all types of processes in the administration of VOCA funding. There have not been significant changes to any program policies to report at this time. | |
| Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period. | |
| We had press coverage for Crime Victim Rights Week. This is an annual event that begins with a press conference, followed by daily blogs on the MN Dept. of Public Safety website. The Governor annually signs a proclamation for Crime Victim Rights Week, which is highlighted in the press conference. | |
| Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period. | |
| Within our broader office is the Crime Victim Justice Unit (CVJU), which responds directly to crime victims that feel they were not treated fairly or appropriately by criminal justice personnel in relation to the crime victimization they experienced. CVJU staff assist victims and conduct investigations to address their allegations, acting in many ways as a crime victim ombudsman. CVJU staff work together with OJP grant managers when crime victim grantee programs are involved. OJP grant managers also work with the Crime Victim Reparations staff through coordinated training for grantee service providers on better assisting crime victims in filing for Compensation claims. Grant managers include hands-on training about VOCA compensation during the comprehensive site visits they conduct with grantees. Together we are working to improve assistance provided to victims, and increase the number of claims filed. | |

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

Of course, the major issue is the pandemic. Crime victim programs quickly adjusted to providing services online, but exposure to Covid-19 impacted the number of available staff. For most programs the pandemic completely wiped out volunteer-supported activities. We were able to get additional Covid-19 specific funding to programs to assist with technology needs, funds to address housing and hotel/motel costs, hazard pay for staff, and additional direct client assistance funds. The coalitions conducted weekly online meetings with grantees statewide and we participated when requested. We had close contact with the coalitions to brainstorm how to meet the needs they were hearing from programs. This has continued since the start of the pandemic, and as funds have come through to meet pandemic related needs (American Rescue Plan Act funding and state funds). These needs are still present and we continue to address them. Program directors are struggling to maintain adequate staffing and we've had a number of directors leave the field as well, citing burnout and exhaustion. This creates a barrier in simply having enough staff to meet the needs of victims as they seek services. We are trying to be flexible and agile – not words one usually attributes to state government, but we work to coordinate with other state agencies to create better outcomes, and we listen to the needs and issues identified by crime victim programs and seek ways to assist. Beyond issues related to the pandemic, victims face barriers of many kinds in accessing services. While we have worked to extend service coverage over the entire state, rural isolated victims have barriers to services related to lack of transportation, cell phone or internet coverage issues, or not wanting to receive services in a small town where they're known. Language access for all is an ongoing challenge. There has been an increase in racially diverse populations moving to rural areas of Minnesota, a trend we've been seeing over the past ten years. Often these small towns do not have many culturally specific agencies or services, including crime victim services. Even though agencies use Language Line or have Limited English Proficiency plans, some crime victims are reluctant to seek assistance from a primarily Caucasian-staffed agency for fear their particular circumstance will not be understood from someone not representative of their culture. Our office funds 10 of the 11 federally recognized Tribal reservations in Minnesota to provide direct services to Native American crime victims. These programs are growing and expanding their reach, and their service numbers continue to rise. Overall the exposure to crime victim issues through media and public awareness campaigns has helped assist victims in receiving assistance.

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.

OJP consistently promotes coordinated public and private efforts to aid crime victims in Minnesota, including supporting VINE and VICTIM AICE, and funding the Day One line – Minnesota's Domestic Violence Crisis Hotline and Sex Trafficking Hotline. Victim Information & Notification Everyday (VINE): VINE is a fully automated information and notification service that nearly all of the 87 Minnesota counties and the Department of Corrections have joined. Registered users are immediately notified upon a change in an offender's status for offenders housed in county jails and detention facilities. VINE can relay important custody or arrest information in a matter of minutes, anywhere in the US, via telephone. Users can access information about an offender's custody status in "real time," 24 hours a day. Standard information available through the VINE service includes inmate custody status and location, criminal charge information, sentence expiration date and referral information for law enforcement and victim service provider organizations. Notifications are placed to registered persons upon the transfer, release, escape or death of an inmate. Victims can access the VINE system through an 800 number or the VINELink Website and notification can be delivered by phone and/or email. VINE was launched in Minnesota in 2002. In addition to VINE, Minnesota worked with the vendor, Appriss, to create VICTIM AICE, an expanded notification system that includes information on inmates of a Dept. of Corrections facility. This has broadened the options for victims statewide, as notification information is available to victims of offenders housed in all types of detention facilities. VICTIM AICE is implemented (the first state in the nation), and we are continuing to make improvements, plus working with Appriss to fix issues. Day One – Minnesota's Domestic Violence Crisis Hotline: OJP provides on-going funding for this critically important program. Day One is housed at Cornerstone, Inc., a domestic violence shelter and community advocacy service program in the metropolitan Twin Cities. The Day One system electronically connects victim service programs providing shelter and hotel/motel services. Through one phone call a victim of domestic violence can access information about available shelter services statewide. Shelter providers must update the web-based system every time their bed space changes, or at least once every 24 hours. The Day One website gives immediate information on available shelter bed space, which can ensure that safety and services are appropriate and immediately available for women and children who need them. Day One also assists in arranging transportation to safe shelter and has greatly increased the number of women and children who are able to secure safe shelter with one phone call. Day One programming includes domestic violence community advocacy agencies across the state that assist victims with an array of services, including securing emergency housing with other agencies. Day One is also now the statewide hotline for youth trafficking victims. Minnesota launched a statewide trafficking initiative in conjunction with the MN Department of Health (MDH) and the Women's Foundation, entitled, No Wrong Door. This initiative included changes to legislation – the Safe Harbor law. Starting August 1, 2014, Minnesota youth who engage in prostitution are no longer seen as criminals, but instead as victims and survivors. The Safe Harbor law treats these youth with dignity and respect, and directs them to appropriate services including shelter and housing. MDH received state funding to support youth trafficking shelter programs and the hiring of 8 Regional Navigators (including one Tribal navigator). Regional Navigators offer training and tools to increase the understanding in their region of juvenile sexual exploitation, which is too often misidentified as truancy, addiction, mental health, gang and other adolescent issues.

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

The OJP Executive Director and Cecilia Miller meet every other month with the directors of the 6 statewide victim coalitions (Violence Free MN, MN Coalition Against Sexual Assault, MN Alliance on Crime, MN Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition, Sacred Hoop Coalition, and MN Children's Alliance). This meeting focuses on how best we can together help the field of victim service programs. We discuss training needs and joint training initiatives we can coordinate and sponsor statewide, unmet needs and issues expressed from direct service programs, legislative initiatives impacting crime victims and services, and strategic planning to improve the delivery of services statewide. The coalitions each have unique links of communication with their member programs and have been an excellent source of information about the difficulties occurring in the field.

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

VOCA funds support 74 agencies that serve domestic violence victims, 51 serving sexual assault victims, 68 serving underserved (general crime) victims and 48 serving child abuse victims. Each priority area has program standards that sub-grantees must follow as a recipient of the various types of funding. While each set of program standards are specific to a type of victimization (priority area), they all require provision of services, direct service staff development, systems change and partnering with the other direct service providers in their geographic areas. OJP has been working to increase the funding for general crime victims through expanding the hospital-based violence intervention program at the primary trauma hospital in Minneapolis, to two other hospitals nearby that also deal with a significant number of gunshot wounds and assault victims. We also have expanded funding to Child Advocacy Center programs, growing a new program every two or three years, in an effort to reduce the distance a child has to travel to obtain a forensic exam.

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

OJP coordinates with the Minnesota District of the U.S. Attorney's Office and seeks participation from them for the training committee that plans the annual conference and assists with MNVAA, the Victim Assistance Academy committee. OJP provides crime victim funding to 10 of the 11 federally recognized Tribal reservations in Minnesota, for domestic violence and sexual assault services. Grant Managers work closely with these programs in addressing their unique cultural and geographic needs and challenges. They conduct site visits frequently to engage with program staff, provide training for capacity building, address program needs, assist in coordination with local non-Tribal victim service programs, and address resource needs for greater program stability. The directors of the two Native American coalitions, (Minnesota Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition and the Sacred Hoop Coalition), participate in regular meetings between the victim services coalitions and OJP. These two directors and their staff advise OJP regarding service delivery challenges for American Indian programs, both on and off reservation. They work together with OJP grant managers to provide training and technical assistance to grantees regarding capacity building and programming issues. Grant managers attend their annual training events and work hand-in-hand with Tribal reservation programs on issues. Other OJP staff overseeing JAG funding to Tribal reservations work in concert with grant managers to address issues between reservation-based victim service programs and local law enforcement and Tribal law enforcement, to improve the response to American Indian crime victims. OJP has also worked closely with the U.S. Attorney's Office to address the

payment of sexual assault forensic exams for women from the Red Lake Reservation, a non-PL280 reservation.

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

Affordable housing options continue to be very limited, which puts much pressure on agencies trying to assist crime victims that need to relocate or transition from shelter to stable housing. This has been a significant issue for the past 15 years, with limited improvement, even though it is a focus area for the state and across state agencies. OJP funds a Housing Specialist position to work with other state agencies and the domestic violence coalitions to address housing issues for individuals and families impacted by domestic violence. It is difficult to quantify just how large of a problem this is, but we consistently hear of the struggles shelter programs face in helping families secure affordable housing. We are working with Violence Free MN and member programs to explore alternative housing strategies to see how we can ease the problem in Minnesota. We have funded a position within VFMN as a housing coordinator who works on policy development and needed changes with other state agencies toward improving the housing situation for domestic violence victims statewide. Programs (especially shelter programs) have been reporting for years that crime victims are presenting with more complex issues around joblessness, lack of familial support, housing difficulties, and a general inability to secure resources – all things that greatly impact their economic stability. Additionally, shelter residents experiencing challenges with mental health has a dramatic impact on programs and services. Rural programs have great difficulty referring crime victims for mental health services, due to a lack of mental health professionals in their rural area. Prosecution of reported sexual assault has been an ongoing issue, despite training for law enforcement and prosecutors. We continue to work with the sexual assault coalition on initiatives to address this (mostly with VAWA funding), but have not seen much improvement. Reporting of sexual assault seems to be on a gradual rise, however, and our funded sexual assault programs are busy serving victims and addressing sexual assault evidentiary exam issues. The MN County Attorneys Association has talked with us about the lack of coordination between city attorney and county attorney offices that impacts the charging of crimes and follow-up. Many smaller city attorneys are on contract from their local law firm, working part-time. There is some discussion about moving anything involving domestic violence to the county attorney office to pursue so that they don't get dropped so readily, but this would be a big change and there are many barriers to making this change. Drug and alcohol problems are a significant factor in cases of domestic and sexual violence on Tribal reservations. The issues are exacerbating each other, and the availability is limited for after-treatment options. Most of the federal funding that used to support re-entry programs and halfway houses disappeared years ago. The treatment centers for American Indian Tribal members are consistently filled to capacity and there are limited treatment options that are culturally proficient. Addressing domestic and sexual violence issues on Tribal reservations without also addressing chemical use is potentially not very effective.

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

We have had minimal grant manager staff changes over the past 6 years and have added compliance monitoring staff that conduct desk reviews.

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

Notices of crime victim funding opportunities are distributed widely (through e-mail) to over 3,000 direct contacts representing BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, Community of Color) and culturally specific agencies, criminal justice system personnel, social service agencies, current grantees, etc. We awarded 2-year renewals for our grantees for FY20/21 and FY22/23. We will have a competitive process for all VOCA funding in 2023.

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

Our plan, through the previous competitive process, was to continue funding priority for programs serving traditionally underserved populations across the state. The grant review process considered the unmet need for services for traditionally underserved populations, and geographic location and distribution of funding statewide, as well as other factors. We publicized the RFPs widely as the goal was to address emerging needs and allow new applicants to come in to the funding process. Of the 168 applications submitted, 17% were from agencies we did not currently fund and 10% of the new applicants were from agencies that primarily serve communities of color. Significant expansion funding was also awarded to a variety of long standing and capable victim service agencies, including agencies that primarily serve communities of color. We will have a new competitive process in 2023, again with a funding priority for traditionally underserved populations. In 2020 and 2021, with Covid-19 specific funding from other sources, we funded programs that have not received our funding previously, for services for traditionally underserved populations of crime victims. This funding has given these new programs an opportunity to get needed services to their communities, and to build their program capacity for managing an OJP grant. This opportunity will make them a stronger applicant in the upcoming competitive process.

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

We conduct the open competitive process approximately every five years, with grantees completing an annual renewal application in the intervening years. When we discover a specific gap in services during the intervening years we offer a small bridge grant to bring the program into the network of crime victim service grantees, until the next competitive process. This helps those agencies build up their services and programming for crime victims, so that they can compete better in the next competitive process. In the recent past we provided bridge funding to a hard of hearing/deaf program, a start-up hospital based violence intervention program, an Indian Tribal reservation program, an elder abuse and legal services program, and a new domestic violence shelter for African Immigrant families. These programs have continued to receive funding and are stable. This is an excellent way to help programs put themselves in a stronger position to compete in the competitive process, and to expand program to traditionally underserved victims of crime. The Covid-19 specific funding has given us additional opportunities to respond to service gaps and address pandemic related needs for crime victims statewide. We did not release any bridge funding during the reporting period because the Covid-19 specific funding was able to fill those gaps. We continue to seek information on unmet needs and gaps from the coalitions, our strategic partners in state government, our statewide criminal justice association partners, and through community outreach by our Community Outreach Specialist. This staff person has been instrumental in educating in traditionally underserved communities about the existence of VOCA funding, OJP's crime victim services funding in general, VOCA Comp, and ways to connect with our office and our services.

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

We provide a compilation of stats from the victim service programs that details the services and demographics of victims served by our grantee agencies. This is provided to the legislature, and is available on our website for anyone to access. We create a report utilizing data from The Day One program depicting calls on the hotline, requests for shelter, etc. The needs assessment report is also on our website and we will be utilizing the data as we make a case for more state funding for crime victim services and for administrative funds for increased staff.