

OR 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					
	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$42,009,045.00	\$28,699,463.00	\$21,358,596.00	\$13,413,897.00	\$18,314,009.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$39,908,602.00	\$28,240,961.00	\$21,656,542.00	\$6,148,921.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	307	231	142	134	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$2,100,452.00	\$1,434,973.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	(\$9.00)	(\$976,471.00)	(\$297,946.00)	\$7,264,976.00	\$18,314,009.00

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	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	55	64	42	42	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	1	2	1	1	0
Law Enforcement	2	2	1	1	0
Prosecutor	50	59	40	40	0
Other	2	1	0	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	217	151	86	77	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	50	61	20	20	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	28	13	10	8	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	87	31	31	30	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	21	21	18	10	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	13	10	3	3	0
Multiservice agency	8	9	4	4	0
Other	10	6	0	2	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	18	7	14	14	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	3	1	2	2	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0	0

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Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	15	6	12	12	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	17	9	0	1	0
Campus-based victims services	16	8	0	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	1	0	1	0
Total Number of Subawards	307	231	142	134	0

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

Subaward Purpose					
A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique					
	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	219	185	127	129	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	58	23	9	5	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	28	24	6	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	2	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	2	0	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds					
A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique					
	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	112	132	13	133	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	108	130	12	133	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	109	119	12	130	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	80	78	10	91	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	103	110	10	114	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	116	136	14	134	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements					
Priority Area	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI
Child Abuse					
Total Amount	\$6,923,273.00	\$7,014,950.00	\$2,960,321.00	\$1,124,772.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	16.00 %	24.00 %	14.00 %	8.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence					
Total Amount	\$12,136,240.00	\$4,915,593.00	\$6,155,865.00	\$1,375,622.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	29.00 %	17.00 %	29.00 %	10.00 %	
Sexual Assault					
Total Amount	\$6,051,464.00	\$3,337,596.00	\$2,457,618.00	\$978,387.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	14.00 %	12.00 %	12.00 %	7.00 %	
Underserved					
Total Amount	\$14,725,506.00	\$12,959,432.00	\$10,082,709.00	\$2,660,341.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	35.00 %	45.00 %	47.00 %	20.00 %	

Budget and Staffing					
Staffing Information	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI

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Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	3341	2424	1419	1193
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	775626	1165186	1264904	940384
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	49387	3997	46093	45820
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	754208	250127508	2501776611	2501751869

AGGREGATED SUBGRANTEE PERFORMANCE MEASURE DATA

Victimization Type						
Victimization Type	Number of Subgrantees Indicating Intent to Serve This Victim Type	Number of Individuals Who Actually Received Services Based on a Presenting Victimization				
		Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Adult Physical Assault (includes Aggravated and Simple Assault)	117	3643	3638	3330	3655	3566
Adult Sexual Assault	158	1701	1740	2153	2511	2026
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	127	410	372	480	488	437
Arson	64	123	133	118	134	127
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	99	615	515	621	511	565
Burglary	63	1068	1141	1120	1110	1109
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	139	3910	3550	3757	3331	3637
Child Pornography	105	69	58	64	54	61
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	156	2508	2589	2639	2331	2516
Domestic and/or Family Violence	184	14264	14438	13415	13890	14001
DUI/DWI Incidents	63	1350	1370	1249	1333	1325
Elder Abuse or Neglect	105	229	189	225	259	225
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	79	595	87	109	81	218
Human Trafficking: Labor	100	23	23	29	25	25
Human Trafficking: Sex	152	307	266	356	331	315
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	67	2061	2406	2350	2701	2379
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	72	63	66	81	95	76
Kidnapping (custodial)	73	33	17	21	13	21
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	57	3	2	50	11	16
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	63	1452	1534	1449	1401	1459
Robbery	61	604	629	692	739	666
Stalking/Harassment	157	1805	1670	1933	2192	1900
Survivors of Homicide Victims	89	571	680	603	674	632
Teen Dating Victimization	139	44	67	82	53	61
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	48	2	3	50	0	13
Other	37	3350	4242	4086	3870	3887

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	77	119	81	68	690
Homeless	1589	1348	1540	1713	10965
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	341	400	315	416	2995
LGBTQ	440	383	468	501	2141
Veterans	89	122	125	83	834
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	1195	1309	1482	1637	9004
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	871	888	895	961	5584

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Other	166	147	106	106	2006
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General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	118248	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	23466	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	78364	66.27 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	16648	14.08 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	8414	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1385	1.77 %
Asian	986	1.26 %
Black or African American	3206	4.09 %
Hispanic or Latino	7280	9.29 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	317	0.40 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	39391	50.27 %
Some Other Race	507	0.65 %
Multiple Races	1593	2.03 %
Not Reported	18377	23.45 %
Not Tracked	5322	6.79 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	78364	
Gender Identity		
Male	22673	28.93 %
Female	39412	50.29 %
Other	488	0.62 %
Not Reported	13358	17.05 %
Not Tracked	2433	3.10 %
Gender Total	78364	
Age		
Age 0- 12	9901	12.63 %
Age 13- 17	5785	7.38 %
Age 18- 24	6743	8.60 %
Age 25- 59	34197	43.64 %
Age 60 and Older	6847	8.74 %
Not Reported	11436	14.59 %
Not Tracked	3455	4.41 %
Age Total	78364	

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	154	77225	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	108952
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	94530
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	12302
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	36667
			Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	1031
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	1805
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	3201
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	33046

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B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	144	27410	B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	2663
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	463
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	4892
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	2229
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	4922
			B10. Interpreter services	3356
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	137	47740	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	44971
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	47117
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	608
			C4. Individual counseling	17110
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	6596
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	3283
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	8912
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	76	6767	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	119043
			D2. Transitional housing	10845
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	7593
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	128	76521	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	135199
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	8246
			E3. Assistance with restitution	37135
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	3757
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	2174
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	5706
			E7. Immigration assistance	964
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	5198
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	592
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	59669
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	1901			

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.	0
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	32
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	1
Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?	
Yes	0
No	1
Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.	
CVSSD did not use VOCA funds to develop program or educational materials during this reporting period.	
Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.	

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While CVSSD continues to hold most meetings and training events on a virtual format, in 2022, the Oregon District Attorneys Association (ODAA) Annual Summer Conference, returned as an in-person event for VOCA funded Oregon DAVAP Director/Advocates. The event was well attended with representation from the majority of Oregon's thirty-six counties. This year's presentations included: Program Updates: LE training grant/Community Violence Intervention grant/MDT/VINE/Comp program/HOPE card Continuing Advocacy: Part 1 - Focus on (Appeals/Non-Unanimous/Clemency) Part 2 - Focus on (819/ Victim Engagement) Networking: Roundtables discuss - What challenges do you face & What approaches do you take? When reporting on your grants? When making sure victims get their rights? Connecting to culturally specific programs? Keeping victims, a priority in the DA Office? Robin is available for MDT consults. Hot Topics: Shedding Light on: MDTs/Victim Service Equity/Suitability Requirements/OIG Mass Violence Incident & Discussion Informacast (notification system) Test, Guided Scenario & Discussion With each release of two VOCA non-competitive applications in 2021, CVSSD hosted a Request for Application (RFA) teleconference. Applicants were provided the opportunity to walk through the RFA contents, application forms, and instructions. This is also an opportunity to discuss enhancement and expansion of services and programs.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

In response to ongoing reductions in our VOCA award, and the resulting reductions to our subrecipients awards, CVSSD continued the practice from 2021 that allowed programs with state funds to carry forward 100% of their unspent state funds into the next award cycle. Depending on the source of funding and type of program, we previously either allowed programs to carry over 5% or used their carryover amounts to offset their next award of state funds. We announced continuation of this practice soon after we made the decision to allow programs to plan the most efficient use of their funds. It also provided the opportunity for programs to use unspent state funds to offset the looming cuts to their VOCA awards. In the 2022 legislative session, grantees collectively lobbied the legislature for state funds that would help offset lost VOCA funds. The programs succeeded in this effort and the legislature allocated state funds to help fill the gap. As a result, we decided to continue previously competitive awards noncompetitively for two years with state funds instead of conducting a competitive process.

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

We are not aware of any major earned media coverage during the reporting period.

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

CVSSD's role in coordinated responses to assist victims during this reporting period primarily focused on providing support and technical assistance to subrecipients throughout the state as they coordinated services and activities to serve victims. We have especially focused monitoring efforts on ensuring programs are providing meaningful access to services for all in their communities, which requires them to establish and promote partnerships within their communities. As the pandemic has worn on, programs are experiencing fatigue and loss of staff, making this technical assistance and support even more critical as they work to maintain their programs and services. We collaborated with statewide partners to surround service providers with flexibility and support in providing their services. We supported a comprehensive response to mass violence incidents in three ways: (1) CVSSD fortified our own response team, protocols, and procedures to offer in person support and assistance to communities during a mass violence incidence. We participate in statewide partnerships focused on mass violence response and identified a communication system that can be used for statewide advocate notification and call out when needed. (2) CVSSD provided ongoing training to our District Attorney Victim Assistance programs at their annual grantee conference. They are the likely victim services providers to respond to a mass violence incident. This training included technical assistance with response protocols and procedures as well as testing out communication software. (3) CVSSD stood ready to assist during a mass violence incident in Deschutes County. We provided phone consultation, assistance, and problem-solving. We were prepared to respond at the request of the program. Members of our team also traveled to Deschutes County and provided after incident debrief for the program director. CVSSD's Human Trafficking Program continued to support the development of trafficking response throughout the state. In partnership with an intelligence analyst, the team provided human trafficking training to 200 law enforcement personnel. The team developed a sex trafficking training curriculum to standardize the training delivered across the state. A group of 40 participants were trained to deliver the curriculum in their community across the state. Additionally, in support of coordinated services, they've started the process for building standardized response protocols. They've also implemented a statewide labor trafficking subcommittee to coordinate services to victims.

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

In 2022, COVID-19 continued to be a contributing factor to challenges faced by subrecipients. While businesses, schools, and public transportation are once again operating at near full capacity, the courts are still handling many hearings remotely and many organizations are still providing limited in-person advocacy services, all at a time when the need for victim services has continued to increase. While businesses have reopened and people have returned to pre-pandemic routines, the impact of isolation many victims experienced through the last two years has resulted in a growing need for trauma informed mental health services. This comes a time when the health care system is overwhelmed, and mental health services are becoming less readily available. Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC), located in Washington County, provides free individual counseling services for sexual assault survivors with in-house mental health providers. SARC reports that they are unable to fill specialty mental health roles, or keep them filled, especially Spanish-speaking and culturally specific licensed therapists. They indicate that this has been due to a lack of qualified candidates and the overwhelm of the mental health profession. The majority of shelters have fully reopened and report being at full capacity almost continuously. With the high demand for emergency shelter coupled with lack of affordable housing, shelter capacity and room availability are an on-going issue. Peace at Home, located in Douglas County, reports that shelter stays have increased in the length of time survivors are staying in the facility. "On average, survivors accessing shelter services stay for 9 months to 1 year or more. If we were to have a rigid policy of 90 days or less, many of these survivors would return to their abuser or become homeless, at risk of living on the streets. Although, our shelter has historically been a 30 day stay, we have accommodated this increased time in shelter and most of our shelter participants are able to move beyond shelter into stable permanent housing. Unfortunately, this has also impacted the total number of survivors we serve at our shelter. The number of clients turned away from shelter services, due to shelter capacity, has increased. During the period, July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022 our shelter program served 45 adults (primary survivors) and 31 children. 100 Primary survivors reported being homeless at the entry point of services, thus we provided shelter services to 45% of survivors experiencing homelessness." Another notable impact reported comes from Sexual Assault Support Services (SASS), located in Lane County; they share that "another of the main issues is access to medical-forensic care. In December, hospitals in our region reduced wait times for SANE services by contracting with Rapid SAVE Investigation. However, even when SANE services are available in a more timely manner, hospital Emergency Departments remain overcrowded, understaffed, and unable to provide the trauma-informed environment that survivors need. SASS is working towards eventually being able to offer a standalone space for medical-forensic SANE services but have yet to secure funding". Oregon Crime Victims Law Center (OCVLC), like all service providers, had significant challenges due to the pandemic. Working with district attorney's offices across the state to provide services to victims of crime, OCVLC reports that they have transitioned back to being in the office most days, with some time still spent remotely. "We have made sure that our community partners are aware that we are working our regular hours, our phones are answered during regular business hours, and we are available to meet with victims and provide representation where needed. We continue to provide effective legal representation through in-person and remote appearances. During the height of the pandemic most courts were allowing victims to appear by phone, and some courts have found ways to allow victims to submit restraining order petitions without going to the courthouse. The adjustments made during the pandemic have continued to some extent, and we have been able to continue to serve our clients effectively and efficiently. OCVLC continues to face financial challenges in trying to provide state-wide services to victims. While we provide representation throughout the state and often appear by phone for hearings in counties that are far outside the metro area, ideally, we would like to have offices in more rural locations. In 2018, thanks to a grant from VOCA, our organization was able to expand our services by hiring an attorney in Deschutes County, serving clients in Deschutes, Jefferson, and Crook counties."

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.

The most notable activity that happened at the subrecipient level directly influenced the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to support victims. In the final days of this reporting period, Oregon experienced a mass violence incident in Bend, located in Deschutes County. Immediately, the county coordinated a Community Assistance Center to support victims and the community. During this incident, a 20-year-old gunman opened fire, first in the parking lot of an apartment complex, then moved through an adjacent shopping complex parking lot, and into a Bend Safeway grocery store killing two people in the store, before taking his own life. The location of the incident was in the middle of a moderate sized shopping complex, surrounded by additional stores and vendors across two neighboring streets, next to several large apartment buildings, 3-hotels, and a senior HUD housing complex. The Community Assistance Center was located at Mt. View High School at the direction of law enforcement and county Behavioral Health – which was a good location in this situation as the school year had not started yet, but teachers and counselors had returned to begin their year. The community was very familiar with the location, plenty of parking, food services available, restrooms, communication, etc. making this an appropriate location. County Behavioral Health, Hospital Behavioral Health, Chaplains, and Victim Assistance Advocates were all co-located at the Community Assistance Center. The Community Center was dismantled after 1 week. An existing county-wide Behavioral Health Stabilization Center is available for the community, including victims of the Safeway shooting. As of October 7th 2022, two hundred victims who witnessed some part of the incident received crime victim services. CVSSD believes this community response was possible in part due to the work VOCA funded Mass Violence Incident (MVI) team and their focus on supporting subrecipients in developing intentional planning for a coordinated response to mass violence incidents. This has included all day, in-person training for all systems-based district attorney victim assistance programs across Oregon. This year's training took place in Bend only days before and across the street from the aforementioned mass shooting incident in Bend. CVSSD has developed and will be fully implementing a framework for response preparation that includes quarterly newsletters of resources, regular statewide "lunch and learn" sessions, one-on-one coaching opportunities, quarterly status checks to support goals set by individual county victim assistance programs, and ongoing training. The first training provided by CVSSD's MVI was in 2019 and presented again in August 2022. The 2022 training followed a needs assessment collected among all thirty-two counties to ensure the training provided the necessary resources to support the varying needs across the state; sample MOUs outlining comprehensive community coordination, go-box/bag inventory list, as well as support services provided through CVSSD. The majority of VOCA subrecipients report strengthened coordination and collaboration efforts in their service areas as community meetings are returning to be in-person and more frequently attended.

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

Many organizations are utilizing program evaluations aimed at reducing barriers that create inequities in accessing services. Clackamas Women's Services (CWS) in Multnomah County shares that "CWS completed an Equity Training series focused on white supremacy culture and the impacts it has within our agency. Leadership and Staff completed their training series in June 2021 and CWS' Board Members completed their training series in October 2021. CWS continues to receive ongoing support and training from the Leadership Training Institute (LTI) through individual coaching and facilitated monthly affinity groups including one for the board and both a BIPOC and white affinity group for staff. CWS also began a robust process seeking support for strategic planning. CWS sought a consultant to truly partner with, who approaches the work with an equity lens, and who is well equipped for the level of stakeholder feedback needed. To this end, CWS put out an RFP, conducted 16 informational interviews, reviewed 16 proposals, and conducted several meetings to narrow it down to the consultant who will begin pre-work with us this fall with an expected start date for strategic planning to begin in December or January". On a similar path this year, Community Works, a DV/SA in Jackson County, reports they have partnered with Portland State University in a program evaluation aimed at reducing barriers that inadvertently create inequities in accessing services. "This survey focused on how effective and accessible our outreach and services are for marginalized communities and how culturally meaningful and responsive the services we offer are. The cohort and program evaluation has guided us to create a 3-year strategic plan to focus on improving our services to marginalized people, specifically Black, Indigenous, and people of color, and to retain and build our staff diversity. Community Works has also worked to address racial equity in our work through contracting with Healing Equity United, a non-profit organization that provides support to agencies through cohorts. This cohort has given us a plan moving forward to improve our diversity within our staff and Board members." As communities continued to reopen, subrecipients reconnected with community partners and began to once again, offer in-person training on the dynamics of domestic violence and sexual assault. Over the course of the last year, The Harbor, located in Clatsop County, facilitated trainings at the local hospitals and with local mental health care providers on the signs of domestic violence, and on intersections of DV/SA with substance use, and reproductive coercion. They report that this had "a visible impact on the number of referrals and consultations we have had from mental health providers. In the spring, our Health & Care advocate and Shelter Coordinator started facilitating monthly trainings/discussions at Awakenings by the Sea (an addiction treatment center for women) for clients to learn about the Harbor services, and about the intersections of substance use and DV/SA". An added benefit to the return of in-person training is that it creates the opportunity for agencies/organizations to reconnect with partner agencies/organizations serving victims of crime. Washington County District Attorney's Office Victims Assistance Program share how they've benefitted from this reconnection, "Being able to return to in-person trainings and conferences has been huge for members of our DAVAP. The chance to get away from the office for a bit, to connect and network with providers from other parts of state, country, or even from other countries outside the US, and to gain knowledge on relevant victim services, resources, and new and emerging trends, research and practices has been invaluable. These opportunities strengthen our advocacy skills and stretch and challenge us in new ways to think more creatively and to be able to improve our services and support for all victims of crime". Another example of reconnecting with community partners and strengthening those relationships through training is the work of Domestic Violence Resource Center (DVRC) located in Washington County. DVRC shares, "Over the course of this reporting period, DVRC organized and presented a 40- hour training that brought the Oregon state required 40 Hour Domestic Violence Training to DVRC staff and community partners. DVRC organizes (various community partners are presenters in their areas of expertise & their agency specific areas) this training and assures that all necessary areas are covered and presented by knowledgeable 'subject matter experts'. The exchange of information and brainstorming that takes place among the participants and the presenters definitely contributes to improved delivery of victim services".

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

Submitted anecdotes clearly demonstrate the impact VOCA funded programs have on victims in Oregon. Sexual Assault Services: Victims Rights Law Center (VRLC) reports, "VRLC attorneys used VOCA funds to assist sexual assault survivors with nearly 250 legal matters this period. In one case, a survivor who applied for naturalization attended his interview with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and was flagged for potential marriage fraud. The client is a Muslim male, and was given reason to suspect that he was the victim of racial profiling. The officer gave the survivor 24 hours to provide additional evidence that his marriage was not an immigration scam. The survivor's VRLC attorney advised him on the type of evidence he should provide and helped him submit it to USCIS. After submitting the additional evidence, the survivor's naturalization application was approved. The client is now a U.S. citizen and wrote to his attorney, Thank you for your help. I can never thank you enough. You saved my life!" Domestic Violence Services: Klamath Crisis Center serving Klamath County shared this anecdote from a current client, "When I fled my violent situation, I literally left everything. I was new to the area and miles from any town. I had nowhere to go and it was the most hopeless feeling of my life. I didn't even have shoes on my feet in high desert terrain. A stranger took me in and helped arrange for my stay at Klamath Advocacy Center. Immediately, I was embraced with understanding support and I felt genuine concern. There were no invasive questions, no pressure on me to give the embarrassing answers. I was taken to the local ER for an evaluation. I was encouraged, not required, to make a police report and file a restraining order. My advocate was by my side and literally walked me through the legal processes involved. The support and encouragement were strengthening and I knew I was not alone. On the very first night, this program began to restore my self-worth. My needs were anticipated, and I was provided with a welcome package including pajamas, a toothbrush and toothpaste, bar soap, shampoo and conditioner, razor, towels. The little things that are everything. It's hard to express the gratitude I felt when I was introduced to full access to food. I was supplied with a new phone, and the ability to communicate with my loved ones again. When I arrived at the house, I had literally lost my identity. No drivers license, ss card, birth certificate, or any legal documents. These items were replaced. As my bruises and the physical damage faded, the advocates began to nurse the person inside of me. Weekly classes healed me from within. Without this program and these women who run it, I am sure I would be dead." Child Abuse Assessment Services: Juliette's House of Yamhill county reported, "We have a teenage client who presented with trauma due to sexual abuse by their father. Mom is in denial and blamed their child for involving authorities. Our client was shunned by their spiritual community as well, as they are gay, and now created "bad press" and anxiety for the congregation with the allegations of abuse, which has been verified. Our clinical services team not only provided a full assessment, but supportive services such as housing assistance (our client is now emancipated), food assistance, and weekly therapy sessions. Our client is a musician, so our staff arranged to have donated a guitar and keyboard for the client to support their healing. Recent punitive, intentionally cruel actions by our client's family left our client expressing suicidal thoughts - they turned quickly to seek help from our mental health therapist, with whom our client has a strong trust relationship." Underserved Services: Handicap Awareness & Support League (HASL), serving Multnomah County, shared that their program is grateful for the VOCA funding provided to serve crime survivors. "With the knowledge and lived experience, we understood how compassion, empathy, support, and respect for each unique individual, created a path moving forward. Working with a woman and her children, staff report how determined they were to move forward. The collaborated care of peer advocates and multiple community members and available resources, this woman with traumatic brain injury, and other physical disabilities due to the violence from her abuser, survived along with her children. She persevered and trusted HASL, NAYA, Gateway DV Center, the domestic violence shelter, and others who provided her the path to move forward to self-sufficiency and safety. HASL was able to provide funds for her during the difficult COVID times, such as gift cards, repairing her vehicle window that was damaged by her abuser. She shared her story, with confidence, courage, dignity, grace, and gratitude. She touched and encouraged others."

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

CVSSD continued to focus on strengthening collaborative partnerships between tribes and statewide technical assistance agencies, CVSSD grant-funded programs, and community partners. Some crimes that happen within Tribal Nations in Oregon are federally prosecuted. In order to better serve these victims of federal crimes, CVSSD focused on building stronger collaborative partnerships between tribes and statewide technical assistance agencies, our grant-funded programs, and community partners. VOCA funded programs throughout the state include key tribal representatives on their boards, include tribal program staff in local trainings and partner meetings, provide culturally specific training by tribal partners to non-tribal program staff, and continue efforts to increase their understanding of tribal needs by having ongoing and direct conversation with Tribal Nations. Subrecipients report working on cases involving Tribal victims and engaging in collaboration with Tribal police and tribal victim service programs. Additional activities are as follows: 1) In 2022, Oregon Tribal Nations, along with all CVSSD subrecipients, received grant funding increases under both non-competitive grant awards. The Oregon Legislature made available one-time increases for programs that experienced a decrease in their Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding. A total of 4.5% budget cut under the joint award and 10% under the VOCA noncompetitive award. An additional \$10 million one-time grant funds for DV/SA services were also awarded. Increases for both grants averaged over \$100,000 each. A total of 7 of 9 tribes accepted the \$229,400 joint award for FY 2021 – 2023 and \$225,000 for the FY 21-23 VOCA noncompetitive awards along with the increases to each award. The grant funds provide emergency support services for victims, which includes transitional housing, mental health and legal services; travel and training for tribal advocates as well as hiring additional advocates to increase service delivery for victims in larger tribal county service areas (up to eleven counties for some tribes). 2) Ongoing technical assistance and facilitated conversations with tribal communities and non-profit victim service programs to improve long standing issues and concerns regarding service delivery to tribal victims. Addressing a shift to accountability within the community to ensure meaningful access to services for all victims. 3) Planning for the Community Collaboration and Needs Assessment Project to be conducted in 2023 included tribal supervisors and program staff. Most recently, a virtual meeting in October 2022, included a discussion on specific topics such as community collaboration, availability of emergency shelter, and training needs for victim services, law enforcement, prosecution and courts. These discussions help identify the framework for the upcoming listening sessions. The Community Collaboration and Needs Assessment will include a listening session and presentation to tribal leadership, supervisors, program staff, and/or community members; along with a series of community meetings to include community partners in one or more counties; and may include technical assistance and grant monitoring visits. A final report will be released at the conclusion of the project. 4) Presentation provided by CVSSD Fund Coordinators, "Lessons Learned and New Approaches" at the Tribal State and Federal Summit in Pendleton in August 2022. 5) CVSSD staff attended the 2022 Annual Tribal-State Government-to-Government Summit virtually in October 2022. CVSSD staff also attend the Public Safety Cluster meetings during this reporting period. 6) Two of the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon have a member representing tribal interests on the CVSSD advisory committee. All nine tribes are invited to each of the CVSSD and IP Subcommittee meetings that set statewide strategy for domestic and sexual violence service provision. The inclusion of tribal representatives assures that the voices and concerns of tribal victims are represented during planning, allocation and application review. Tribal board representation continues to provide expertise in CVSSD's funding processes and to improve collaboration with state partners and stakeholders as well as domestic violence and sexual assault service providers. 7) In 2021, one of the tribal state Advisory Committee (AC) members resigned from the CVSSD AC to join as Co-Chair of the DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) Subcommittee of the CVSSD AC.

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

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

We hear feedback that the political climate, fluctuating levels of COVID, and the continuous increase in cost of living has contributed to an increased need for services & support this reporting period. Subrecipients are seeing increased numbers of survivors experiencing homelessness as available affordable housing across the state continues to decrease. As shared by Bradley Angle, a DVSA in Multnomah County, "Survivors have reported feeling isolated due to COVID-19 restrictions and the political climate. The rise in costs across all domains of life (gas, food, rent, etc) caused tremendous stress for our participants, which were felt by our staff. This summer, we saw many survivors (and staff) report stress as their incomes did not match inflation and rising costs. Tensions were high and palpable across the board for participants. We received more requests for financial assistance as people were struggling to make ends meet. Mental health services were necessary now more than ever for participants because many were dealing with multiple sources of distress (domestic violence, trauma, financial stress, climate change fear, COVID-19, etc). Unfortunately, mental health professionals across the county and state were booked up and securing spots on caseloads proved difficult". Organizations also report a decrease in volunteer involvement. This has impacted the ability for several DVSA subrecipients in managing their crisis lines. As shared by Center for Hope & Safety in Marion County, "We have seen a decrease in volunteer interest. In talking with other social service agencies across the state, this appears to be a trend. We are continuing to look for creative ways to recruit and retain volunteers, who are vital to help covering our hotline. In the meantime, staff advocates are taking evening and weekend hotline shifts, but we know that is not a sustainable model". Another emerging issue is the increase in post-conviction hearings. This has been experienced on a significant level within the Clackamas County District Attorney's Office Victims Assistance Program who reports, "During this reporting period, the most significant emerging issue is the increase in post-conviction hearings that are being ordered and the impact that they have on victims as well as the increased use of staff time in contacting victims to ensure they are notified of post-conviction processes. Due to changes in Oregon law as well as decisions that were made on a state level, the volume of cases that are being returned to Clackamas County for further hearings after an appeals decision, post-conviction relief decision or Supreme Court decision has increased significantly. The cases that are being considered by the Governor's Office for Clemency require victim notification and the request for Expungements in our office is up approximately 400% from previous years. The use of staff time to find current contact information to be able to notify victims of these decisions and their consequences is significant, as is the impact to victims when they are told that a case has been sent back for resentencing or retrial, the defendant has been given Clemency and the sentence is no longer in effect or that the defendant is asking for Expungement to have the case removed from their record. There are more resources available through the Oregon DOJ Post-Conviction Advocacy Program but it is still difficult for victims to absorb the decisions that are made that affect their cases". Lack of Victim notification is an emerging issue reported by Oregon Crime Victims Law Center (OCVLC) as they provide services across Oregon. OCVLC shares, "the lack of notice to victims before pretrial release hearings continues to be an issue throughout the state. Courts are holding release hearings very early in the process and victims are not being notified, only finding out if they see the defendant on the street or hear from the offender. Sometimes a victim is notified of the release by a phone call from the district attorney's office. Either way, the defendant has been released into the community without the victim having the opportunity to be heard regarding his or her safety. If a victim contacts us about this issue we are often able to ask the prosecutor to request a new hearing on release. Another issue that we've seen growing is when a status hearing turns into a plea hearing and the victim is not notified. If a victim advocate tells the victim that the hearing on the docket is only a status hearing the victim may decline to be present for that hearing. But if the defendant decides to plead guilty at that hearing, the prosecutor should ensure that the victim is notified & given the option to be present. We have heard that some judges are refusing to continue these hearings for the victim to be notified".

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

Regardless of program type, government-based or community-based, subrecipients across Oregon continue to share similar stories. In the post-quarantine era, paying staff and finding staff are the themes. Victim service providers are confronting turnover, wages, inflation and the high cost of local housing as barriers to stability. A number of organizations noted too that many applicants arrive unqualified for the realities of trauma work and victim services. Bradley-Angle House, a nonprofit DVSA working in Portland's LGBTQ communities reports high turnover rates due to insufficient salaries. The agency was able to implement a cost of living increase that has improved retention slightly. The increase has led to more applicants for open positions but still there is a struggle to hire quickly. Turnover due to burnout remains an issue difficult to fully solve. Another adds, "ever since the onset of Covid it has been extremely difficult to fill vacant positions. We have had a large amount of applicants not show for interviews or some of them are not qualified. Filling positions has been a challenge". Many programs are caught in a difficult cycle. Loss of staff increases the work burden on other staff. Expanding workloads combined with pay unequal to the work, makes retention an issue, but also impacts quality of services. Some report so much turnover that there aren't seasoned trained staff available to train new staff. The Jefferson County Victim Assistance Program shared details about their churn. "In the last year Victim Assistance has seen turn over in every single position except for the Director's position due to a variety of reasons. This follows right along with the current national trend that has higher than normal turnover rates and it takes longer to hire someone. In October 2021 Victim Assistance was operating with a Director, newly hired Victim Assistance Grant Coordinator Joe, plus the Restitution Advocate Lacie and the Rural Bilingual DV & SA Advocate Arizay. Both Advocates had been with Victim Assistance for years but left in 2021. The Bilingual Crime Victims Advocate position has been posted since Perla left in August 2021. This position remained open the entire fiscal year without any viable candidates. We finally hired Monica in January 2022, but she quickly realized that she preferred the large city she came from and left by February. The position remained open again until Marlene was hired in July 2022. Arizay left the Rural Bilingual DV & SA position in December 2021 to go back to the medical field. Shortly after Jessica was hired to replace her in February 2022, but then left a month later to move to Bend. The Rural Bilingual DV & SA position was recently filled by Lucy in July 2022. The Victim Assistance Grant Coordinator Joe left in March 2022 to finish his Master's Degree. The position remained vacant the rest of the time with the Director covering everything. After managing all of the cases for Victim Assistance all on her own since December 2021, and training new advocate personnel in Jan-Feb and then again in July-Aug, Restitution Advocate Lacie moved onto the field of education in Sept 2022. The last person Lacie trained was her replacement Kody that started in August 2022." In addition to difficulties hiring and maintaining staff, programs have also indicated a difficulty maintaining volunteers, especially in more rural and distant parts of the state, due to the high price of gasoline and increased demands on their own work lives.

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

The continued easing of COVID restrictions has enabled good activity in this report period. Programs are enjoying the opportunities. Nonprofit subrecipients around Oregon describe similar methods for publicizing services such as social media, community events, media interviews and trainings. Clackamas Women's Services explains, "The lifting of COVID restrictions has greatly increased our ability to conduct community outreach and engagement. In-person events are happening again, and the community is inviting us in. During this reporting period CWS was invited to table at farmers markets, local grocery stores such as Fred Meyer and Grocery Outlet, The Standard's volunteer expo, and even at a drag show benefiting CWS. CWS has also updated our agency brochures in a large and a small size. Spanish language brochures will be part of the next report. CWS was able to publicize our victim services to a wide audience this past year through televised interviews on AM Northwest, KOIN news, and KGW as part of their Great Toy Drive. CWS was also highlighted as part of the Willamette Week's Volunteer Guide and invited to participate in their Give Guide. Our agency has been featured in print/digital in the Portland Business Journal, Oregon Business Magazine, Pamplin Media, and Willamette Week. CWS was invited to share more about domestic and sexual violence and our available services on the radio by the Slavic Family Media Center and Russian Radio and La Nueva Radio De Nelson Zepeda". Their neighbor program, Clackamas Children's Center, adds "Our Medical Director is one of several child abuse pediatricians engaged in a state-wide training program to teach medical providers to recognize and respond to abuse. We are consistently going out to our community to present information about our services and how families can access them. The following are some examples of outreach we have done: MDT presentations on a quarterly basis; Presentations to schools, CASA volunteers, Head Start, County Home Visitors and Early Childhood Programs, and parent resource nights at local school districts; presentations at Chamber of Commerce, Rotaries, Elk/Lions, and other community groups; presence at Farmer's Markets in our community; and a community engagement program that has included several radio interviews on Spanish-speaking stations and Elemento Latino Television program. This engagement has reached over 9,000 adults in our community". Across the state in the south Coastal Range, little Josephine County's Illinois Valley Safe House Alliance mirrors many of the activities in more metropolitan Clackamas. They write, "We continue to use social media to publicize services. During this report we have participated in several community outreach events and trainings. At outreach events we talk to people about what we do, and how to access services, along with handing out brochures and advocacy cards. At trainings, including to the Pregnancy Care Center, the Fire Department, Project Baby Check home visitors and DHS, we talk about how to refer someone to us, provide a list of services and talk about what we do in the community and how we can work together". Making services known, and how to access those services, takes a unique approach among CVSSD's Campus Sexual Assault Response subrecipients. Umpqua Community College in Roseburg created a strong relationship with local DVSA advocacy organization Peace at Home. During this quarter, Peace at Home's co-located CARE Advocate presented in new student orientations, resident assistant training for Umpqua Community College housing, UCC staff meetings, UCC's resource and job fair, and at summer camps for youth hosted by UCC. The CARE Advocate has utilized both Peace at Home's and Umpqua Community College's social media, Umpqua Community College's main website, has presented to classes and student groups via video conferencing, and has partnered with the Associated Students of Umpqua Community College to market events. As Umpqua Community College begins to have more in-person activities, the CARE Advocate provided more live outreach, but plans to continue to offer virtual ways of participating and receiving services. The CARE Advocate also continues to facilitate awareness raising events, like for Domestic Violence Awareness Month, etc., which always include information on how to access services. Additionally, the CARE Advocate has worked on developing and maintaining partnerships at a variety of departments on campus, and joined some on campus teams, to increase referrals to the CARE Advocate. Willamette University in Salem echoes UCC's efforts, including social media, campus emails, campus website, and tabling events, and then also mentions "in print on the inside of restroom stalls across campus".

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

CVSSD's Diversity, Equity, Accessibility, and Inclusion (DEAI) work and that of the CVSSD DEI Advisory Subcommittee has continued through this reporting period. In 2022, the subcommittee, made up of victim advocates and program managers who represent Tribal Nations, communities of color, LGBTQIA2S+, and people with disabilities, provided expertise in the development and implementation of strategies and practices to improve equitable services for victims and survivors. This includes re-examining standards, practices, and policies to eliminate discrimination and disparities in services, access and outcomes. Currently, CVSSD is examining how quantitative and qualitative data is collected to monitor performance measures and the quality of services to populations impacted by inequity. They are considering whether grant funded services are responsive and whether providers are making appropriate survivor centered connections. DEI Subcommittee recommendations will be included in new grant applications released in 2023 as CVSSD continues to focus on accountability. CVSSD is in the process of extending an invitation to a Tribal Nation and a tribal program or leadership to increase Tribal representation on the CVSSD DEI Advisory Committee. During this reporting period CVSSD continued to encourage subrecipients to use VOCA funds to provide meaningful access and enhance and expand services directed to new/underserved populations. The following are a few anecdotes of subrecipients recent work in enhancing/expanding their services to reach new/underserved population: "In our Community Works, a DV/SA located in Jackson County) work, we know that marginalized people are at higher risk of abuse and exploitation. With this in mind, we prioritize outreach to marginalized communities via Pride events and community tabling events. Our shelter houses survivors of domestic and sexual violence regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. Shelter is a welcoming space where

we prioritize trauma informed and inclusive care. Our bedrooms and bathrooms are gender neutral. We do not tolerate oppressive language from staff or residents. We address any intolerant statements or beliefs with an educational approach to promote change while also providing support to the impacted person. Our intake forms and language includes pronouns, gender identities, and sexual orientations. We offer affirming advocacy to survivors as they see fit. We also safety plan with survivors on if their sexuality and gender identity is expressed to individuals in their lives so we can best support them and keep them safe. We partnered with Portland State University in a program evaluation aimed at reducing barriers that inadvertently create inequities in accessing services. This survey focused on how effective and accessible our outreach and services are for marginalized communities and how culturally meaningful and responsive the services we offer are. The cohort and program evaluation has guided us to create a 3-year strategic plan to focus on improving our services to marginalized people, specifically Black, Indigenous, and people of color, and to retain and build our staff diversity. Community Works has also worked to address racial equity in our work through contracting with Healing Equity United, a non-profit organization that provides support to agencies through cohorts. This cohort has given us a plan moving forward on how to improve our diversity within our staff and Board members. We also have recently implemented a pay incentive for Bilingual staff positions to reward and retain them for the extra work." "Victim's Rights Law Center's legal team also updated our outreach plan this reporting period. Attorneys and staff assessed the demographics of clients we've historically served compared to the various marginalized populations we seek to prioritize for receipt of legal services. We used the data to restructure our strategic outreach plan, with an emphasis on connecting with clients from populations we strive to serve at a higher level, including the Black, Asian, American Indian and Alaskan Native, and LGBTQIA+ populations in our service area. Our outreach plan involves providing information about VRLC's civil legal services to members of those populations and also attending community events and trainings organized by groups supporting the Black, Asian, American Indian, and LGBTQ populations in the tri-county area. We hope to engage in meaningful conversations with leaders and members of these communities, to learn how we can better connect with, serve, and support survivors within the communities."

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

Subrecipients approach gaps in many ways. ABC House, the children's advocacy center serving Linn and Benton Counties conducts assessments to gather information. They write, "ABC House continues to audit how and to whom services are rendered to ensure that we are evolving our practices to reflect newer, underserved, and vulnerable populations. Similarly, ABC House has historically implemented needs assessments with our partnering agencies and is returning to this practice for the sake of identifying gaps in services and working toward measurable outcomes". Liberty House, the CAC serving Oregon's capital and surrounding rural communities has a goal to reach further into outlying areas. They currently have a satellite clinic in West Salem to serve people from Polk County. During the reporting period they continued to work on their project to bring services to north Marion County. Both locations are rural areas with low access to services and long driving distances to the main Liberty House campus. Given their large service area and recent increases in fuel costs, transportation can be a barrier to access for some. Liberty House has been able to fill that gap by opening satellite locations and reducing or eliminating a long journey for some of the more distant towns in our region. Many organizations share the sentiment offered by Lake County's Victim Assistance Program: "I believe that the relationships we continue to build with community partners is our best response to gaps in services. We are such a small and isolated community with limited resources. Being able to work together with the others in our community makes us all better and more capable than what we could be alone." In addition to continually working to establish and maintain strong relationships locally, CVSSD and Oregon victim service providers are working to improve access to services especially for communities impacted by inequity. Peace at Home, the DV advocacy organization in Douglas County was very active. They hired a Cultural Coordinator/Case Manager who is providing culturally responsive activities and education to survivors in shelter and the staff, specifically for tribal families. Activities included in programing include but are not limited to; Women's Circle, Children's Circle, age-appropriate educational crafts and activities for children as well as the adults. This has helped improve shelter's ability to be culturally agile and provide a platform for information and education. Peace at Home was successfully awarded a private foundation grant to hire a Latinx Services Advocate to provide culturally responsive services to Latinx survivors including bi-lingual services, support groups and outreach. During the first 3 months of the program, we served 8 Latinx households, additionally 8 other Latinx survivors received services from our bi-lingual, bi-cultural lead Legal Advocate. When there are gaps in services, we are able to provide referrals to other organizations which may be able to provide those additional services. This is why community partnerships are so important to our organization and why we spend time building those relationships. For example, if a client needs help with paying the electric bill, we are able to inform and connect them with a local community action agency to get the necessary assistance with paying the bill. Not only will the client know how to reach out for this type of help in the future, but they will know more about what the community action network does helping the client to build confidence in their own ability to get needed services. Handicap Awareness and Support League discusses meeting victim needs for Portlanders with disabilities. "During this reporting period, HASL was able to respond to the needs of people with disabilities. 'People with disabilities' are one of the largest unserved and underserved populations in our nation and in Oregon. Disability Awareness Resource Team (DART)/HASL is one of the few programs in Multnomah County, and the State of Oregon who provides comprehensive services to this vulnerable population. We provided peer advocacy, coordination of supports, and a variety of information and referral to our survivors. We model person centered, self-advocacy and trauma informed skills, along with active listening, patience, compassion, empathy, and being culturally inclusive."

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

Common Outcome Report from VOCA Grantees: In addition to the VOCA PMT statistics, subrecipients are required to collect and report data on short-term outcomes. Since 2002, all CVSSD subrecipients have been required to collect outcome feedback from at least 10% of appropriate clients. The outcome measure results for the last year are included here. For this period, CVSSD's grantees distributed 28,830 surveys and 8,897 were returned for a 31% return rate overall. The outcomes received are very similar to what was received in prior reporting periods. All sub-recipient programs are required to include this outcome measure on the survey: "The services provided by this program helped me make informed choices about my situation." Of those who responded to this measure, 92.4% agreed or strongly agreed, 2.1% disagreed or strongly disagreed, 5.4% had no opinion. Agencies and programs serving survivors of domestic and sexual violence (including non-profit domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations) collect feedback on two additional outcome measures. Of those who responded to the outcome measure, "After working with this DV/SA agency, I have some new ideas about how to stay safe", 92.9% agreed or strongly agreed, 1.5% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 5.7% had no opinion. The same number of survivors responded to the outcome measure, "After working with this agency, I know more about resources that may be available, including how to access them", of which 94.4% agreed or strongly agreed, 1.6% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 4.1% had no opinion. Programs serving victims of crime through the criminal justice system (i.e. District Attorney Offices, law enforcement, and other social service providers) collect feedback on two additional outcome measures. Of those who responded to the outcome measure, "As a result of the information I received from this program, I better understand my rights as a victim of crime", 88% agreed or strongly agreed, 4.9% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 7.1% had no opinion. The same number of victims responded to the outcome measure, "The information given to me by this agency helped me better understand the criminal justice system process as it relates to my case", of which 83.7% agreed or strongly agreed, 6.7% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 9.6% had no opinion. Agencies and programs serving child abuse victims (including Child Advocacy Centers and Court Appointed Special Advocates) collect feedback on two additional outcome measures. Of those who responded to the outcome measure, "The staff from this agency treated my family with sensitivity and respect", 91.8% agreed or strongly agreed, 0.7% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 7.5% had no opinion. The same number of victims responded to the outcome measure, "The staff of this agency was supportive in helping me to access treatment services for my child and family", of which 90.1% agreed or strongly agreed, 1.9% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 8% had no opinion.