

WV Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2015 to Sept 30, 2016]

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

| OVC VOCA Assistance Funds | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2013-VA-GX-0023 | 2016-VA-GX-0042 | 2014-VA-GX-0011 | 2015-VA-GX-0051 |
| Federal Award Amount | \$2,822,943.00 | \$12,927,595.00 | \$2,983,000.00 | \$11,573,723.00 |
| Total Amount of Subgrantees | \$118,606.00 | \$0.00 | \$306,814.00 | \$3,332,582.00 |
| Total Number of Subgrantees | 6 | 3 | 9 | 46 |
| Administrative Funds Amount | \$141,147.00 | \$0.00 | \$149,150.00 | \$578,686.00 |
| Training Funds Amount | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Balance Remaining | \$2,563,190.00 | \$0.00 | \$2,527,036.00 | \$7,662,455.00 |

| Subgrantee Organization Type | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <small>The total number of subgrants represents all subgrants funded across all federal awards active during the reporting period. The number is not unique as there are subgrantee organizations that are continuously funded from each federal award.</small> | | | | |
| Type of Organization | 2013-VA-GX-0023 | 2016-VA-GX-0042 | 2014-VA-GX-0011 | 2015-VA-GX-0051 |
| Government Agencies Only | 3 | 2 | 0 | 22 |
| Corrections | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Courts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juvenile Justice | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Law Enforcement | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Prosecutor | 2 | 2 | 0 | 18 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Nonprofit Organization Only | 3 | 1 | 9 | 24 |
| Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center) | 3 | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic and Family Violence Organization | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Faith-based Organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Multiservice agency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Court | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic and Family Violence organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Faith-based organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juvenile justice | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Law Enforcement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prosecutor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other justice-based agency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campus Organizations Only | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campus-based victims services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Law enforcement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physical or mental health service program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Number of Subgrants | 6 | 3 | 9 | 46 |

Subgrant Purpose and Use of VOCA and Match Funds

These are not unduplicated total numbers of SARs. These instead represent the total number of SARs providing each service type under each purpose. A single SAR can select multiple purposes and multiple service types.

| | 2013-VA-GX-0023 | 2016-VA-GX-0042 | 2014-VA-GX-0011 | 2015-VA-GX-0051 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year | 6 | 3 | 8 | 46 |

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|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL | 16 | 12 | 30 | 161 |
| B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT | 24 | 18 | 28 | 170 |
| C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES | 15 | 9 | 16 | 88 |
| D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES | 4 | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE | 30 | 28 | 34 | 209 |
| F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS | 5 | 3 | 8 | 43 |
| B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 |
| B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT | 0 | 0 | 6 | 24 |
| C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE | 0 | 0 | 10 | 23 |
| F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| C. Start up a new victim services project | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D. Start up a new Native American victim services project | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Priority and Underserved Requirements | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Priority Area | 2013-VA-GX-0023 | 2016-VA-GX-0042 | 2014-VA-GX-0011 | 2015-VA-GX-0051 |
| Child Abuse | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$39,152.00 | \$60,309.00 | \$143,581.00 | \$619,275.00 |
| % of Total Federal Subaward | 1.00 % | 0.00 % | 5.00 % | 5.00 % |
| Domestic and Family Violence | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$31,159.00 | \$248,357.00 | \$81,802.00 | \$1,694,214.00 |
| % of Total Federal Subaward | 1.00 % | 2.00 % | 3.00 % | 15.00 % |
| Sexual Assault | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$4,179.00 | \$149,164.00 | \$76,198.00 | \$559,812.00 |
| % of Total Federal Subaward | 0.00 % | 1.00 % | 3.00 % | 5.00 % |
| Underserved Violent | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$24,794.00 | \$41,290.00 | \$3,618.00 | \$443,221.00 |
| % of Total Federal Subaward | 1.00 % | 0.00 % | 0.00 % | 4.00 % |
| Underserved Non-Violent | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Subaward | 0.00 % | 0.00 % | 0.00 % | 0.00 % |

| Budget and Staffing | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Staffing Information | 2013-VA-GX-0023 | 2016-VA-GX-0042 | 2014-VA-GX-0011 | 2015-VA-GX-0051 |
| Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services | 12 | 20 | 35 | 255 |

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|--|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Number of FTE staff funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 5 | 9 | 11 | 117 |
| Number of volunteer staff (Full-time equivalents, or FTEs) supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 6 | 4 | 9 | 47 |
| Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 330 | 501 | 6991 | 29865 |

Aggregated Subgrantee Performance Measure Data

| Victimization Type | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Victimization Type | Number of Subawards indicating intent to serve this Victim Type | Number of Individuals who 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) | 26 | 1667 | 1740 | 1613 | 1455 | 1618 |
| Adult Sexual Assault | 1 | 323 | 286 | 318 | 384 | 328 |
| Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children | 29 | 191 | 147 | 113 | 189 | 160 |
| Arson | 24 | 15 | 18 | 36 | 26 | 23 |
| Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical) | 32 | 114 | 312 | 464 | 238 | 282 |
| Burglary | 25 | 581 | 546 | 618 | 521 | 566 |
| Child Physical Abuse or Neglect | 13 | 2084 | 1772 | 1527 | 1782 | 1792 |
| Child Pornography | 27 | 42 | 42 | 122 | 54 | 65 |
| Child Sexual Abuse/Assault | 29 | 675 | 774 | 678 | 923 | 770 |
| Domestic and/or Family Violence | 40 | 5212 | 4725 | 4675 | 5195 | 4953 |
| DUI/DWI Incidents | 1 | 242 | 255 | 508 | 212 | 304 |
| Elder Abuse or Neglect | 35 | 149 | 170 | 110 | 152 | 145 |
| Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required) | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Trafficking: Labor | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Human Trafficking: Sex | 25 | 29 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 |
| Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime | 24 | 1166 | 945 | 579 | 900 | 897 |
| Kidnapping (non-custodial) | 24 | 12 | 27 | 30 | 35 | 26 |
| Kidnapping (custodial) | 25 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 9 |

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|---|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Mass Violence (Domestic/International) | 24 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run) | 24 | 226 | 126 | 115 | 93 | 140 |
| Robbery | 24 | 512 | 408 | 346 | 390 | 414 |
| Stalking/Harassment | 40 | 323 | 481 | 587 | 527 | 479 |
| Survivors of Homicide Victims | 27 | 114 | 96 | 156 | 163 | 132 |
| Teen Dating Victimization | 39 | 49 | 45 | 34 | 12 | 35 |
| Terrorism (Domestic/International) | 24 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Other | 1 | 298 | 351 | 222 | 463 | 335 |

| Special Classification 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 | 39 | 46 | 51 | 61 | 49 |
| Homeless | 222 | 216 | 266 | 237 | 235 |
| Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers | 19 | 25 | 30 | 37 | 27 |
| LGBTQ | 55 | 53 | 62 | 59 | 57 |
| Veterans | 88 | 126 | 91 | 69 | 93 |
| Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental | 624 | 661 | 608 | 721 | 654 |
| Victims with Limited English Proficiency | 56 | 41 | 79 | 38 | 53 |
| Other | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| General Award Information | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level | Number | Percent |
| Total number of individuals/contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year. | 50203 | |
| Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year. | 34302 | 68.33 % |
| Of the individuals who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year? | 7034 | 14.01 % |
| Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year. | 2330 | 4.64 % |

| Demographics | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level | Number | Percent |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 122 | 0.36 % |
| Asian | 61 | 0.18 % |
| Black or African American | 1737 | 5.06 % |
| Hispanic or Latino | 160 | 0.47 % |

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| | | |
|---|--------------|---------|
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 235 | 0.69 % |
| White Non-Latino or Caucasian | 26537 | 77.36 % |
| Some Other Race | 112 | 0.33 % |
| Multiple Races | 262 | 0.76 % |
| Not Reported | 2656 | 7.74 % |
| Not Tracked | 2420 | 7.05 % |
| Race/Ethnicity Total | 34302 | |
| Gender Identity | | |
| Male | 9525 | 27.77 % |
| Female | 20557 | 59.93 % |
| Other | 165 | 0.48 % |
| Not Reported | 1565 | 4.56 % |
| Not Tracked | 2490 | 7.26 % |
| Gender Total | 34302 | |
| Age | | |
| Age 0- 12 | 3297 | 9.61 % |
| Age 13- 17 | 1665 | 4.85 % |
| Age 18- 24 | 5393 | 15.72 % |
| Age 25- 59 | 16384 | 47.76 % |
| Age 60 and Older | 2447 | 7.13 % |
| Not Reported | 2801 | 8.17 % |
| Not Tracked | 2315 | 6.75 % |
| Age Total | 34302 | |

| Direct Services | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|
| Service Area | # of Respondents that Provided Services in this Category | # of Individuals/Contacts Receiving Services | Specific Service | Frequency of Service |
| A. Information & Referral | 219 | 31945 | A1. Information about the criminal justice process | 24812 |
| | | | A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc. | 19603 |
| | | | A3. Referral to other victim service programs | 10657 |
| | | | A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.) | 13852 |
| | | | B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care | 341 |

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|--|------|-------|--|-------|
| B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment | 167 | 9505 | B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam | 82 |
| | | | B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 959 |
| | | | B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects) | 9026 |
| | | | B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection | 148 |
| | | | B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief) | 45 |
| | | | B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution | 542 |
| | | | B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services) | 405 |
| | | | B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services) | 923 |
| | | | B10. Interpreter services | 61 |
| | | | C. Emotional Support or Safety Services | 175 |
| C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling | 5692 | | | |
| C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response) | 329 | | | |
| C4. Individual counseling | 5380 | | | |
| C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer) | 1268 | | | |
| C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.) | 2280 | | | |
| C7. Emergency financial assistance | 266 | | | |
| D. Shelter/ Housing Services | 68 | 1808 | D1. Emergency shelter or safe house | 13764 |
| | | | D2. Transitional housing | 154 |
| | | | D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing) | 366 |
| E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance | 197 | 31134 | E1. Notification of criminal justice events | 21659 |
| | | | E2. Victim impact statement assistance | 4091 |
| | | | E3. Assistance with restitution | 4627 |
| | | | E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order | 1966 |
| | | | E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues | 1070 |
| | | | E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance | 2853 |

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

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|--|--|--|-------|
| | | E7. Immigration assistance | 44 |
| | | E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment | 8212 |
| | | E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 2226 |
| | | E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment | 19445 |
| | | E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel | 1623 |

| Subgrantee Annually Reported Outcomes | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Question/Option | Count | Percent |
| Number of requests for services that were unmet because of organizational capacity issues. | 949 | |
| Does your organization formally survey clients for feedback on services received? | | |
| Yes | 42 | 76.36 % |
| No | 13 | 23.64 % |
| Number of surveys distributed (includes, but not limited to, those distributed by hand, mail or electronic methods) | 5748 | |
| Number of surveys completed. | 1915 | 33.32 % |

| 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 | 0 |
| No | 1 |
| Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period. | 0 |
| Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period. | 0 |
| Number of events conducted during the reporting period. | 0 |
| 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. | |
| | |
| Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period. | |
| | |
| Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period. | |
| There were no changes to program policies this reporting period. | |

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

Each year during Crime Victims' Rights Week, the annual Operation Reach Out resource fair is held to promote victim awareness. This event is spear-headed by the West Virginia Crime Victims Compensation Fund in conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office (Southern District), the WV Victim Assistance Committee, West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services, West Virginia Division of Corrections, YWCA Resolve Family Abuse Center, Kanawha County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Kanawha County Sheriff's Department, West Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control Administration, the West Virginia State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The media always covers this event. In addition, other VOCA funded victim service providers have awareness events and DJCS shares that information throughout the state.

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

All VOCA sub-grantees are required to develop and implement Memorandums of Understanding with all victim service providers in their service area in order to provide comprehensive victim services for all victims and to collaborate and coordinate services. In addition, the VOCA Administrator is part of West Virginia's Human Trafficking and Civil Rights Committee which is actively working on identifying current services available for Human Trafficking victims, gaps in services throughout the state, and developing a statewide plan for addressing these gaps and expanding services for Human Trafficking victims. The VOCA Administrator is also part of the VOCA Training and Technical Assistance committee that works to identify training needs and curriculum development for victim services.

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

Applying for and receiving funding from crime victims compensation fund continues to be an issue in West Virginia. The large amount of paperwork involved in filing a claim is sometimes a deterrent to victims following through with the crime victim's compensation application process. In addition, the prolonged period of time between payment of the expenses and the claim reimbursement has been a frustration for victims. Some victims in West Virginia are illiterate or have limited education levels. These victims have trouble understanding the application forms and procedures. Many victims are also unaware that the Crime Victims Fund exists and/or how to file a claim. Although the Crime Victims Compensation staff has made an increased outreach effort, there are still victims unaware of the fund. Lack of education of Law Enforcement regarding the benefits available to victims continues to be a barrier. Many victims refuse to file a criminal charge or a police report against the offender. A police report is required in order to file for compensation benefits. Embarrassment of their victimization prevents some victims from pursuing compensation. Lack of telephone and transportation services are often barriers for victims who wish to apply for compensation. The increase cost of gas has further isolated the poor and decreased the access to transportation. Many victims do not meet the eligibility requirements, especially the innocent victim requirement. Victims who lack knowledge of the judicial system feel intimidated and do not file claims. Some victims have civil suits pending and choose not to file until the outcome of the civil case. Many victims feel the offender should be responsible for restitution. Many victims choose to utilize private insurance or Medicaid because they feel it reduces the stigma attached to being a victim of crime. Some victims (especially Domestic Violence Victims) are afraid of reprisals if they file a claim. In some cases, the victim returns to live with the perpetrator and this is a deterrent in filing a claim. Victim is in a state of trauma (especially sexual assault and domestic violence victims) and cannot process the information or is not able to deal with more paperwork at the time and when they are able the time frame has expired. Persons injured in automobile crashes often do not qualify to file a claim because the defendant is not charged with a traffic violation that falls within the allowable exceptions. There is a belief that the accused must be convicted of the crime prior to filing a claim. Other issues include a high turnover rate for victim advocates throughout the state which may impact the victim's ability to receive services in a timely manner. There is also a lack of knowledge about services available throughout the state. There continues to be a need for community outreach and awareness of services for all victimization types. Transportation is a major issue that prevents victims from receiving services. West Virginia is a rural state and there is not access to public transportation in many areas. Victims have to rely on the victim service provider or others to transport them to services they need and court. Victim service providers are often not equipped to provide transportation either due to liability issues within the program that prohibit the use of personal vehicles to transport clients or the lack of availability of the agency vehicle. Many programs have also stated that there is a lack of mental health and substance abuse services for victims of crime.

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.

All VOCA sub-grantees are required to identify underserved or unserved victim populations within their service area and develop goals and objectives in their grant application that includes outreach and increased services to their identified underserved or unserved victim population. VOCA currently funds CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocate) programs whom work together as a statewide network on advocating for abused and neglected children. These programs rely on each other for community awareness campaigns, training events, and education efforts. In addition, VOCA Advocates make efforts to work with local FRNs (Family Resource Networks), local police departments, sheriff departments, state police detachments, prosecutors' offices, Department of Health and Human Resources and many other agencies and providers. Public awareness campaigns during Domestic Violence Awareness Month, Sexual Assault Awareness Month, Victim Rights Week, etc. These campaigns involve local advocates, criminal justice agencies, service providers and many members of the community and civic organizations. Subgrantees receive funding for the distribution of program materials throughout the community such as local stores, doctors' offices, police departments, and other service providers. In addition, outreach efforts can include presentations to community organizations, schools, colleges/universities, other service providers, etc. on victim rights and services available in the community. The development of Child Advocacy Centers (CAC) though out the state and the opening up of VOCA funds for CAC advocates, forensic interviewers, and counselors has contributed to an expansion and continuing of services to child abuse victims throughout the state. The CAC model is an example of public/private efforts to aid crime victims and includes the coordination of MDT efforts for abused children. VOCA sub-grantee's also participate on local Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) to help coordinate services to victims of sexual assault. VOCA advocates, in coordination with local officials and community leaders, record public service announcements for local radio and cable stations; print newspaper articles about the services available to victims; and network with local news stations to get victim services publicized. VOCA also advocates work with their local STOP (Violence Against Women) Teams in order to network with other service providers, law enforcement officials and prosecutors. In addition, VOCA funded programs participate in and utilize volunteers for community events such as health fairs, speaking engagements, transporting victims, Crime Victims' Rights Week activities and Domestic Violence Awareness Month activities. Participate in ride along programs with local law enforcement responding to calls and providing services to victims. Furthermore, all VOCA sub-grantees are required to develop and implement Memorandums of Understanding with all victim service providers in their service area in order to provide comprehensive victim services for all victims and to collaborate and coordinate services. Many programs continue to recruit local attorneys who volunteer their services pro bono to assist victims through the criminal justice process. Programs work in collaboration with other victim-service providers in order to combine resources to provide more effective at public awareness.

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

The Division of Justice and Community Services (DJCS), along with the West Virginians Against Violence Committee (Committee), agreed to continue to have open solicitations for the FY 2015 grant period. The Committee and DJCS staff agreed that it was important to expand funding to new programs in order to enhance and/or expand victim services throughout the state. The FY 2015 VOCA solicitation was sent out to all previously funded applicants for continued funding and expansion of services and request for proposals were sent out to all identified programs that did not have VOCA funded the previous year. The request for proposals were followed up by letters from the VOCA administrator explaining the VOCA funds and encouraging programs that were identified as areas where a gap in service existed to apply for funding. The Committee approved funding for existing programs to expand services and also approved funding to increase salaries of VOCA funded staff to improve retention of trained staff. In addition, the Committee approved funding for new programs in order to expand and enhance victim services. The application kit is also placed on the DJCS website.

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

Of VOCA funds awarded for FY 2015, approximately 97% of the funding was awarded for the categories of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse, and underserved. Sexual Assault Programs received approximately 15% of the VOCA funds awarded during the reporting period which included funding for advocates at three stand-alone rape crisis centers and six dual programs that provide both Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence services. The largest percentage of funding was awarded to Domestic Violence programs with 43% of the funding providing for Shelter Advocates, Outreach Advocates, etc., in six dual programs and seven stand-alone domestic violence programs. Child Abuse programs received approximately 22% of the funds awarded during the reporting period, funding advocates in Child Advocacy Centers and CASA Volunteer Coordinators. Services for underserved victims of crime received approximately 17% of the funding and included funding for a stand-alone victims of drunk and/or incapacitated driving program and a variety of system based and community based programs that identified an underserved victim population in their service area.

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

Two representatives with the U.S Attorney's Office serve on the West Virginians Against Violence Committee. This committee serves as an oversight committee for the VOCA program in West Virginia. In addition, the West Virginia VOCA Administrator serves on the Federal Victim/Witness Assistance Committee at the U.S Attorney's Office-Southern District in Charleston, WV. This committee meets quarterly to discuss current victim issues, upcoming events, and current Federal and State laws concerning victims of crime. The committee consists of Federal Officials as well as State and local officials who work with crime victims. Each year during Crime Victims' Rights Week, the annual Operation Reach Out resource fair is held to promote victim awareness. This event is spear-headed by the West Virginia Crime Victims Compensation Fund in conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office (Southern District), the WV Victim Assistance Committee, West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services, West Virginia Division of Corrections, YWCA Resolve Family Abuse Center, Kanawha County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Kanawha County Sheriff's Department, West Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control Administration, the West Virginia State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In addition, all VOCA sub-grantees are required to provide services to victims of federal crimes on the same basis as victims of state/local crimes. Sub-grantees should contact the Victim/Witness Coordinator at their local U.S. Attorney's Office and advise the Coordinator of the services their program provides and their willingness to assist federal crime victims. The VOCA administrator is a part of the Steering Committee for the West Virginia State Victim Assistance Committee that review curriculum for the basic victim assistance academy.

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

The instability of the economy has caused a large turnover in VOCA funded staff. This has caused longer periods of time between hiring and difficulty in hiring new staff. Victim Service Programs are also seeing an increase in clients who have drug dependency and/or mental health issues and an increase in juvenile abuse cases. Another major concern is that programs lack transportation services and are unable to meet the needs of clients due to the high cost of fuel, liability issues in the use of personal vehicles, availability of the agency vehicle or lack thereof. There continues to be an increase in awareness and efforts to reach the elderly and the disabled populations, increased awareness and prioritization of sexual assault victims and services, and an increase in awareness of services for Human Trafficking victims and a push to identify service needs and develop a plan to meet those needs. Expansion and utilization of child MDITs. Victims of clandestine methamphetamine labs. Development and increased utilization of Child Advocacy Centers throughout the state. Development of DEC (Drug Endangered Children) teams and protocols. Emphasis on child victims who are witnesses of domestic violence, and an increase in unemployment and a rise in the homeless population. West Virginia has also seen an increase in crimes being committed by juvenile offenders, an increase in child abuse and neglect cases, increase in identity theft and internet crimes, and an increase in victims who are drug dependent. Increase in homicides and domestic violence homicides. Lack of mental health and drug abuse services. Gambling establishments in the state have increased victim related problems for those areas. Lack of local and state funding. Decrease in and uncertainty of federal funds for victim service programs. Abusers learning the system and how to discredit victims. Certain areas of the state becoming more culturally diverse and a need to address these issues. Lack of affordable housing for victims. Increased coordination between service providers, advocates, law enforcement and the court system.

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

As previously noted, the instability of the State's economy has impacted the retention of staff among victim service providers through the state. With the decrease in coal revenue and other economic challenges in West Virginia, the availability of local and private funding on which many victim service program rely to maintain staff, has declined and in some cases, no longer available. As a result, victim service programs have had to cut their budgets and seek other sources of funding. While VOCA funding has been able to absorb some of this burden by funding more positions and increasing the salaries for many new and existing positions, turnover continues to be a problem. Subgrantees that fund staff that are not eligible for VOCA funding (i.e. prevention coordinators) or have positions that are either fully funded by other funding sources or split between other funding sources and VOCA, are further restricted by raising their staff to competitive salaries due to funding limitations in those other sources. For example, many subgrantees have struggled with giving their VOCA funded staff raises when they could not provide the same raises to their VAWA funded staff. Because of scenarios like this, some programs have not raised their staff to competitive wages and still experience turnover in staff for higher paying jobs in other fields. Another issue is that a competitive wage in the victim service field is still less than what other jobs in the community may offer and trained staff are leaving victim services for higher paying jobs.

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

In December, the VOCA administrator sends out the VOCA solicitation and application packet to all currently funded programs. In addition, a request for proposal is mailed out to all County Commissions, Child Advocacy Centers, Sheriff Departments, Prosecutor's Office, and other identified victim service providers. For the FY 2015 funding, the VOCA administrator sent out follow-up letters to programs in areas that were identified by the West Virginians Against Violence Committee as have a service gap. The letter explained the purpose behind VOCA funding and encouraged those programs to apply for funding. The Request for Proposal and application packet are also posted on our agency website and available for download by potential applicants.

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

All VOCA applicants are required to identify and provide outreach to underserved or unserved victim populations within their service area. In addition, VOCA applications are open to all eligible victim service providers and encourages new applicants to apply.

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

The West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services staff met with the West Virginian's Against Violence Committee (WVAVC), which is the VOCA advisory board, on January 8, 2015 to preliminarily develop a spending plan for the anticipated VOCA increase in funds. The WVAVC reviewed two preliminary plans that could provide guidance for funding with two scenarios: 1) one-time VOCA increase, or 2) a permanent VOCA increase. If the funds were a one-time increase, the committee agreed that they wanted to be cautious in funding new programs because they did not want to fund positions that they could not sustain. Instead, the WVAVC identified the following as needs in current programs: direct service transportation; emergency financial assistance, computers and equipment, outreach materials and awareness; space (rent, telephone), basic programmatic office supplies and printing, funding for advocates to attend pre-approved training, increases in salaries to a competitive wage and to reduce turnover, and coverage of health insurance premiums. The WVAVC also planned to fund new positions that filled identified gaps in services but took a cautious approach with year 1 funds so that any new positions that were funded could be sustained long term. The WVAVC planned to reevaluate their funding plan and allocate additional resources (if available) to address the identified gaps in services in year 2. A follow-up meeting occurred on June 12, 2015 to discuss and plan a focus group meeting for identifying gaps and services and training needs. In addition, the WVAVC reviewed a Gap & Needs survey that was scheduled to be sent to current VOCA sub-grantees and other victim service providers. Once the surveys have been returned, another meeting will be scheduled to develop the strategic plan, RFPs and Application requirements to meet the identified gaps in services. The WVAVC met on October 26, 2015 to reevaluate the plan for utilizing the increase in VOCA funding and to review the results of a statewide Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Funding/Training Survey, noting needs and gaps in services identified by the respondents. The WVAVC decided to set the following funding priorities for the FY 2016 grant application: Competitive Salaries & Benefits, Outreach Advocates & Space in identified service gap areas, Direct Service Mileage, Fund new programs that fill an identified gap in service – Committee defined a gap in service as "A service that is not provided by any other program in the community they are serving and it is a needed service which fits the VOCA requirements. The requesting program would have to document it is a requested gap in service in their community and that it fits with VOCA requirements. The Committee may make an allowance for a program as a gap in service even if another agency provides this service if the program can document there are obstacles currently in providing that service (such as understaffing, not being able to take new clients, or have a long extensive waiting list). This would be decided on a case by case basis. Provide funding for technological needs to enhance quality of services, Provide funding for Space, and fund new innovative programs.

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

None were reported.