

**Arizona Department of Public Safety
Victims of Crime Act
Crime Victim Assistance Grant**

GUIDELINES



**Crime Victim Assistance Grant
Arizona Department of Public Safety
VOCA Administration, Mail Drop 1320
PO Box 6638
Phoenix, Arizona 85005-6638**

**THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD BE RETAINED ALONG WITH PERMANENT
AGENCY VOCA GRANT RECORDS.**

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (VOCA) CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE GRANT VOCA GUIDELINES

The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS), VOCA Administration (VOCA), is issuing VOCA Guidelines to implement the VOCA Victim Assistance grant program as authorized by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984. *See* 42 U.S.C. 10603. The VOCA Guidelines provide information on the administration and implementation of the VOCA assistance grant program for the state of Arizona pursuant to Arizona Revised Statute (ARS) 41-1711, as amended. These guidelines are all inclusive and effective upon publication for the VOCA victim assistance grant program, until further revised by DPS.

DPS supports and promotes quality services for crime victims by partnering with local agencies throughout Arizona that perform the essential work of victim assistance. The provision of rights and mandated services outlined in Arizona's Constitution and the Victims' Rights Act provide the beginning of a foundation of important services to crime victims.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Arizona Department of Public Safety, VOCA Administration, Mail Drop 1320, PO Box 6638, Phoenix, Arizona 85005-6638.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These guidelines are in effect for grants beginning October 1, 2017, until further revised by DPS. These guidelines should be adhered to when completing an application for funding for the Request for Grant Application process for federal fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Preface

The United States Department of Justice, Office for Justice Programs' Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) issued a new rule expanding the ways victim service agencies can use Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance funds. The new rule, which became effective on August 8, 2016, clarifies that state VOCA administrators have the freedom and flexibility to use victim assistance funds in innovative ways to support services to crime victims. Some of the changes that affect victims include expanded legal services that extend beyond the immediate aftermath of the crime, correctional institutions' ability to work with rape crisis centers to serve victims who are incarcerated, and certain aspects of transitional housing and relocation costs.

The VOCA grant solicitation process for fiscal year 2017 projects was already in progress at DPS when the new rule became effective, therefore DPS postponed the implementation of the new rules until fiscal year 2018. Together with OVC, DPS hopes that these new avenues of support for victims of crime, coupled with the amount of VOCA funds Congress has made available over the last two fiscal years, contribute to innovative programming that brings more meaningful and appropriate help to victims.

The implementation of the final rules reorganizes the program rules into six major divisions: 1) General Provisions; 2) VOCA Victim Assistance Application Process; 3) Subrecipient Program Requirements; 4) Subrecipient Project Requirements; 5) Subrecipient Allowable/Unallowable Costs; and 6) Subrecipient Responsibilities.

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Background

In 1984, VOCA established the Crime Victims Fund (Fund) in the US Treasury and authorized the Fund to receive deposits of fines and penalties levied against criminals convicted of federal crimes. This Fund provides the source of funding for carrying out all the activities authorized by VOCA for the award of crime victim compensation and crime victim assistance funds to the states. VOCA gives the states sole authority to determine the best use of VOCA victim assistance grant funds within each state.

B. Definitions

For the purpose of the VOCA grant program, the following definitions apply:

Consultant is an individual who provides professional advice or services.

Crime victim or victim of crime means a person who has suffered physical, sexual, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime to include incarcerated victims and those who are victimized while working in their official capacities overseas.

Direct services or services to victims of crime including, but not limited to, those services described in 42 U.S.C. 10603(d)(2), such as:

- crisis intervention services,
- providing, in an emergency, transportation to court, short-term child care services, and temporary housing and security measures;
- assistance in participating in criminal justice proceedings;
- payment of all reasonable costs for a forensic medical examination of a crime victim, to the extent that such costs are otherwise not reimbursed or paid;

and efforts that—

- (1) Respond to the emotional, psychological, or physical needs of crime victims;
- (2) Assist victims to stabilize their lives after victimization;
- (3) Assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; or
- (4) Restore a measure of security and safety for the victim.

DPS means the Arizona Department of Public Safety.

OVC means the Office for Victims of Crime, within the United States Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

Project means the direct services project funded by a grant under this program, unless context indicates otherwise.

Spousal abuse includes domestic and intimate partner violence.

State Administering Agency or *SAA* means the governmental unit designated by the chief executive of a State to administer grant funds under this program.

Subrecipient means an entity that is eligible to receive grant funds under this program from a State under this subpart.

Supplanting means to deliberately reduce state or local funds because of the existence of federal funds.

Victim of child abuse means a victim of crime, where such crime involved an act or omission considered to be child abuse under the law of the relevant SAA jurisdiction. In addition, for purposes of this program, victims of child abuse may include, but are not limited to, child victims of: physical, sexual, or emotional abuse; child pornography related offenses; neglect; commercial sexual exploitation; bullying; and/or exposure to violence.

Victim of federal crime means a victim of an offense in violation of a federal criminal statute or regulation, including, but not limited to, offenses that occur in an area where the federal government has jurisdiction, whether in the United States or abroad, such as Indian reservations, national parks, federal buildings, and military installations.

VOCA means the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, Public Law 98-473 (Oct. 12, 1984), as amended.

VOCA funds or *VOCA funding* means grant funds (or grant funding) under this program.

VOCA grant means the annual grant from OVC to a State under this program.

II. VOCA VICTIM ASSISTANCE APPLICATION PROCESS

A. Subrecipient Application Process

DPS issues a funding notice outlining the availability of grant program funding. Applicants will submit applications through the System for Administering Grants Effectively (SAGE) at <https://sage.azdps.gov>. Applications must be submitted on or before the stated deadline as determined by DPS. Applications are reviewed and evaluated based upon:

1. Compliance with the Victims of Crime Act and state program guidelines;
2. Completeness and clarity with which it addresses each section of the application;
3. Scope of the proposal in terms of the potential number of victims to be provided with appropriate services;
4. The overall concept, feasibility and likelihood of success of the proposal through the applicant's program and fiscal structure;
5. Accountability within the organization leading to quality service delivery; and
6. A budget which represents reasonable grant expenditures and a cost-effective proposal.

An applicant's past financial/program reporting history and program compliance may impact the final funding decision.

Applicants will receive notice of award or denial via email.

B. Protest of Funding Decisions

An appeal shall comply with and be resolved according to A.R.S. 41-2704 and rules adopted there under. Protests shall be made in writing to the DPS Director within ten (10) calendar days from the date of the email notification. The protests shall include:

1. The name, address and telephone number of the protester;
2. The signature of the protester or its representative;
3. A detailed statement of the legal and factual grounds of the protest including copies of relevant documents; and
4. the form of relief requested.

The protester cannot provide additional information that was not included in the original application.

III. SUBRECIPIENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligible Crime Victim Assistance Programs

DPS may award VOCA funds only to crime victim assistance programs that meet the requirements of VOCA, at 42 U.S.C. 10603(b)(1), and this subpart. A victim assistance program is an eligible crime victim assistance program for the purposes of this section if such program—

(A) is operated by a public agency or a nonprofit organization, or a combination of such agencies or organizations or of both such agencies and organizations, and provides services to victims of crime;

(B) demonstrates—

(i) a record of providing effective services to victims of crime and financial support from sources other than the Fund; or

(ii) substantial financial support from sources other than the Fund; (see Section III (B)(2) *Organizational capacity of the program* for further definition of demonstration factors)

(C) utilizes volunteers in providing such services, unless and to the extent DPS determines that compelling reasons exist to waive this requirement;

(D) promotes within the community served coordinated public and private efforts to aid crime victims;

(E) assists potential recipients in seeking crime victim compensation benefits; and

(F) does not discriminate against victims because they disagree with the way the State is prosecuting the criminal case.

Each such program shall abide by any additional criteria or reporting requirements established by DPS.

Federal agencies, including the US Attorney's Offices and FBI Field Offices, are not eligible for VOCA Victim Assistance funds, other than for those identified in 42 U.S.C. 10603 (a)(6).

B. Types of Eligible Organizations and Organizational Capacity

1. *Eligible programs.* Eligible programs include victim services organizations whose sole mission is to provide direct services to crime victims. These organizations include, but are not limited to, police

departments, county attorney offices, sexual assault and rape treatment centers, domestic violence programs and shelters, child abuse programs and children's advocacy centers, mental health programs, and other community-based victim organizations including those who serve survivors of homicide victims. Eligible programs are not limited to entities whose sole purpose is to provide direct services, however occasional counseling or occasional victim assistance would not qualify for eligibility. There are special considerations for certain types of entities, as described below:

- a. Faith-based and neighborhood programs. VOCA funds may be awarded to otherwise eligible faith-based and neighborhood programs, but in receiving such awards, subrecipients shall ensure that such projects comply with all applicable federal law, including, but not limited to, 28 CFR Chapter I Part 38.
- b. Crime victim compensation programs. VOCA funds may be awarded to compensation programs only for the purpose of providing direct services that extend beyond the essential duties of the staff administering the compensation program, which services may include, but are not limited to, crisis intervention, counseling, and providing information, referrals, and follow-up for crime victims.
- c. Victim service organizations located in an adjacent State. DPS may award VOCA funds to otherwise eligible programs that are physically located in an adjacent State, but in making such awards, DPS shall provide notice of such award to the SAA of the adjacent State, and coordinate, as appropriate, to ensure effective provision of services, monitoring, auditing of federal funds, compliance, and reporting.

2. *Organizational capacity of the program.* For purposes of VOCA, at 42 U.S.C. 10603(b)(1)(B), the following shall apply:

- (1) Record of effective services to victims of crime and support from sources other than the Crime Victims Fund. A program has demonstrated a record of effective direct services and support from sources other than the Crime Victims Fund when, for example, it demonstrates the support and approval of its direct services by the community, its history of providing direct services in a cost effective manner, and the breadth or depth of its financial support from sources other than the Crime Victims Fund.
- (2) Substantial financial support from sources other than the Crime Victims Fund. A program has substantial financial support from sources other than the Crime Victims Fund when at least twenty-five percent of the program's funding in the year of, or the year preceding the award comes from such sources, which may include other federal funding programs. If the funding is non-federal (or meets the DOJ Grants Financial Guide exceptions for using federal funding for match), then a program may count the used funding to demonstrate non-VOCA substantial financial support toward its project match requirement.

C. Use of Volunteers, Community Efforts, Compensation Assistance, Victims' Rights

1. *Mandated use of volunteers; waiver.* Programs shall use volunteers, to the extent required by DPS, in order to be eligible for VOCA funds. DPS may waive this requirement, provided that the program submits written documentation of its efforts to recruit and maintain volunteers, or otherwise demonstrates why circumstances prohibit the use of volunteers, to the satisfaction of DPS.

2. *Waiver of use of volunteers.* Subrecipients shall maintain documentation supporting any waiver granted under VOCA, at 42 U.S.C. 10603(b)(1)(C), relating to the use of volunteers by programs.

3. *Promotion of community efforts to aid crime victims.* Programs shall promote community efforts to aid crime victims. Community served coordinated public and private efforts to aid crime victims may include, but are not limited to, serving on federal, State, local, or tribal work groups to oversee and recommend improvements to community responses to crime victims and developing written agreements and protocols for such responses.

4. *Assistance to victims in applying for compensation.* Programs shall assist crime victims in applying for compensation benefits. Assistance to potential recipients of crime victim compensation benefits (including potential recipients who are victims of federal crime) in applying for such benefits may include, but is not limited to, referring such potential recipients to an organization that can so assist, identifying crime victims and advising them of the availability of such benefits, assisting such potential recipients with application forms and procedures, obtaining necessary documentation, monitoring claim status, and intervening on behalf of such potential recipients with the crime victims' compensation program.

Victim Compensation Training: Subrecipients will designate a victim compensation coordinator within their agency. This coordinator must have received victim compensation training from their county attorney's office or completed the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's (ACJC) online [Introduction to Crime Victim Compensation training module](#). If this training has not been received, subrecipients will ensure training has been received within 90 days from the start of the subgrant award agreement or 90 days after re-assignment of new staff in this role. DPS recommends that all direct service staff complete the ACJC online training, thereby enhancing each staff member's ability to assist victims with the Crime Victim Compensation application process.

5. *Inform Victims of their Legal Rights:* Programs shall notify victims of their legal rights (A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 40 Crime Victims' Rights and A.R.S. Title 8, Chapter 3, Article 7 Victims' Rights for Juvenile Offenses) and offer to connect the victim with a representative from the prosecutor's or county attorney's office if the victim so chooses.

Victims' Rights Training: All VOCA-funded and match staff and their first line supervisor must receive victims' rights training from the Arizona Attorney General's Office.

D. Non-Disclosure of Confidential or Private Information

1. *Confidentiality.* Subrecipients of VOCA funds shall, to the extent permitted by law, reasonably protect the confidentiality and privacy of persons receiving services under this program and shall not disclose, reveal, or release, except pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section—

a. Any personally identifying information or individual information collected in connection with VOCA-funded services requested, utilized, or denied, regardless of whether such information has been encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected; or

b. Individual client information, without the informed, written, reasonably time-limited consent of the person about whom information is sought, except that consent for release may not be given by the abuser of a minor, incapacitated person, or the abuser of the other parent of the minor. If a minor or a person with a legally appointed guardian is permitted by law to receive services without a parent's (or the guardian's) consent, the minor or person with a guardian may consent to release of information without additional consent from the parent or guardian.

2. *Release.* If release of information described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is compelled by statutory or court mandate, subrecipients of VOCA funds shall make reasonable attempts to provide notice to victims affected by the disclosure of the information, and take reasonable steps necessary to protect the privacy and safety of the persons affected by the release of the information.

3. *Information sharing.* Subrecipients may share—

a. Non-personally identifying data in the aggregate regarding services to their clients and non-personally identifying demographic information in order to comply with reporting, evaluation, or data collection requirements;

b. Court-generated information and law enforcement-generated information contained in secure governmental registries for protection order enforcement purposes; and

c. Law enforcement- and prosecution-generated information necessary for law enforcement and prosecution purposes.

4. *Personally identifying information.* In no circumstances may—

a. A crime victim be required to provide a consent to release personally identifying information as a condition of eligibility for VOCA-funded services;

b. Any personally identifying information be shared in order to comply with reporting, evaluation, or data-collection requirements of any program;

5. *Mandatory reporting.* Nothing in this section prohibits compliance with legally mandated reporting of abuse or neglect.

IV. SUBRECIPIENT PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

A. Purpose of VOCA-Funded Projects

VOCA funds shall be available to subrecipients only to provide direct services and supporting and administrative activities as set out in this subpart. DPS shall ensure that VOCA subrecipients obligate and expend funds in accordance with VOCA and this subpart. Subrecipients must provide services to victims of federal crimes on the same basis as to victims of crimes under State or local law. Subrecipients may provide direct services regardless of a victim's participation in the criminal justice process. Victim eligibility under this program for direct services is not dependent on the victim's immigration status.

VOCA funds awarded to eligible crime victim assistance programs must not be used to supplant State and local government funds otherwise available for crime victim assistance.

B. No Charge to Victims for VOCA-Funded Services

Subrecipients must provide services to crime victims, at no charge, through the VOCA-funded project. The purpose of the VOCA victim assistance grant program is to provide services to all crime victims regardless of their ability to pay for services rendered or availability of insurance or other third-party payment resources. Crime victims suffer tremendous emotional, physical, and financial losses. It was never the intent of VOCA to exacerbate the impact of the crime by asking the victim to pay for services.

C. Project Match Requirements

Requiring project match serves several purposes including leveraging federal funding, indicating organizational capacity, and encouraging local investment and engagement in VOCA-funded projects. However, communities often lack victim services, have great victim service needs, and are more often likely to have difficulty meeting match requirements, therefore:

1. Project match amount. Subrecipients shall contribute (*i.e.*, match) not less than twenty percent (cash or in-kind) of the total cost of each project (VOCA grant plus match), except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. Match must be provided on a project-by-project basis.

2. Exceptions to project match requirement. The following are not subject to the requirement set forth in paragraph (a) of this section:

- a. Subrecipients that are federally-recognized American Indian or Alaska Native tribes or projects that operate exclusively on tribal lands;
- b. Subrecipients that are territories or possessions of the United States (except for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), or projects that operate therein; and

c. Subrecipients other than those described in paragraphs (2)(a) and (b) of this section, may apply for a match waiver (in full or in part) from OVC if the subrecipient can demonstrate an extraordinary need for the match requirement to be waived. Waiver requests must be justified in writing and supported by DPS for submission and approval by OVC. Waivers are entirely at OVC's discretion, but OVC typically considers factors such as local resources, annual budget changes, past ability to provide match, and whether the funding is for new or additional activities requiring additional match versus continuing activities where match is already provided.

3. *Sources of project match.* Contributions under paragraph (a) of this section shall be derived from non-federal sources, except as may be provided in the DOJ Grants Financial Guide, and may include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Cash - i.e., the value of direct funding for the project;

b. Volunteered professional or personal services - (if the services they provide are an integral and necessary part of a funded project), the value placed on which shall be consistent with the rate of compensation (which may include fringe benefits) paid for similar work in the program, but if the similar work is not performed in the program, the rate of compensation shall be consistent with the rate found in the labor market in which the program competes. In either case, FICA may be included in the valuation;

c. Materials/Equipment - the value placed on lent or donated equipment shall not exceed its fair market value;

d. Space and facilities - the value placed on which shall not exceed the fair rental value of comparable space and facilities as established by an independent appraisal of comparable space and facilities in a privately-owned building in the same locality; and

e. Non-VOCA funded victim assistance activities - including but not limited to, performing direct service, coordinating, or supervising those services, training victim assistance providers, or advocating for victims.

4. *Discounts.* Any reduction or discount provided to the subrecipient shall be valued as the difference between what the subrecipient paid and what the provider's nominal or fair market value is for the good or service.

5. *Use of project match.* Contributions under paragraph (a) of this section are restricted to the same uses, and timing deadlines for obligation and expenditure, as the project's VOCA funding.

6. *Recordkeeping for project match.* Each subrecipient shall maintain records that clearly show the source and amount of the contributions under paragraph (a) of this section, and period of time for which such contributions were allocated. The basis for determining the value of personal services, materials, equipment, and space and facilities shall be documented. Volunteer services shall be substantiated by the same methods used by the subrecipient for its paid employees (generally, this should include timesheets substantiating time worked on the project).

V. SUBRECIPIENT ALLOWABLE/UNALLOWABLE COSTS

A. Allowable Direct Service Costs

Direct services for which VOCA funds may be used include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. *Immediate emotional, psychological, and physical health and safety* — Services that respond to immediate needs (other than medical care, except as allowed under paragraph (A)(7) of this section) of crime victims, including, but not limited to:

- a. Crisis intervention services;
- b. Accompanying victims to hospitals for medical examinations;
- c. Hotline counseling;
- d. Safety planning;
- e. Client Assistance (emergency food, shelter, clothing, and transportation) - applicants that receive funding for client assistance are required to submit the policies, procedures, and rules governing the provision of the assistance for review and approval (post award). Subrecipients will be required to revise anything that DPS determines to be unallowable or does not conform to appropriate internal controls;
- f. Short-term (up to 45 days) in-home care and supervision services for children and adults who remain in their own homes when the offender/caregiver is removed;
- g. Short-term (up to 45 days) nursing-home, adult foster care, or group-home placement for adults for whom no other safe, short-term residence is available;
- h. Window, door, or lock replacement or repair, and other repairs necessary to ensure a victim's safety;
- i. Costs on an emergency basis - Costs of the following, on an emergency basis (i.e., when the State's compensation program, the victim's (or in the case of a minor child, the victim's parent's or guardian's) health insurance plan, Medicaid, or other health care funding source, is not reasonably expected to be available quickly enough to meet the emergency needs of a victim (typically within 48 hours of the crime)): non-prescription and prescription medicine, prophylactic or other treatment to prevent HIV/AIDS infection or other infectious disease, durable medical equipment (such as wheelchairs, crutches, hearing aids, eyeglasses), and other healthcare items are allowed; and
- j. Emergency legal assistance, such as for filing for restraining or protective orders, and obtaining emergency custody orders and visitation rights;

2. *Personal advocacy and emotional support* — Personal advocacy and emotional support, including, but not limited to:

- a. Working with a victim to assess the impact of the crime;
- b. Identification of victim's needs;
- c. Case management;
- d. Management of practical problems created by the victimization;
- e. Identification of resources available to the victim;
- f. Provision of information, referrals, advocacy, and follow-up contact for continued services, as needed; and
- g. Traditional, cultural, and/or alternative therapy/healing (e.g., art therapy, yoga);

3. *Mental health counseling and care* — Mental health counseling and care, including, but not limited to, out-patient therapy/counseling (including, but not limited to, substance-abuse treatment so long as the treatment is directly related to the victimization) provided by a person who meets professional standards to provide these services in the jurisdiction in which the care is administered;

4. *Peer-support* — Peer-support, including, but not limited to, activities that provide opportunities for victims to meet other victims, share experiences, and provide self-help, information, and emotional support;

5. *Facilitation of participation in criminal justice and other public proceedings* arising from the crime — The provision of services and payment of costs that help victims participate in the criminal justice system and in other public proceedings arising from the crime (e.g., juvenile justice hearings, civil commitment proceedings), including, but not limited to:

- a. Advocacy on behalf of a victim;
- b. Accompanying a victim to offices and court;
- c. Transportation, meals, and lodging to allow a victim who is not a witness to participate in a proceeding;
- d. Interpreting for a non-witness victim who is deaf or hard of hearing, or with limited English proficiency;
- e. Providing child care and respite care to enable a victim who is a caregiver to attend activities related to the proceeding;

- f. Notification to victims regarding key proceeding dates (e.g., trial dates, case disposition, incarceration, and parole hearings);
- g. Assistance with Victim Impact Statements;
- h. Assistance in recovering property that was retained as evidence; and
- i. Assistance with restitution advocacy on behalf of crime victims.

Agencies must be cognizant of the prohibition regarding supplanting of local and state funds in reference to their victim services program;

6. *Legal assistance* — Legal assistance services (including, but not limited to, those provided on an emergency basis), where reasonable and where the need for such services arises as a direct result of the victimization. Such services include, but are not limited to:

- a. Help victims assert their rights - those (other than criminal defense) that help victims assert their rights as victims in a criminal proceeding directly related to the victimization, or otherwise protect their safety, privacy, or other interests as victims in such a proceeding;
- b. Motions to vacate or expunge a conviction - or similar actions, where the jurisdiction permits such a legal action based on a person's being a crime victim; and
- c. Civil legal services - those actions (other than tort actions) that, in the civil context, are reasonably necessary as a direct result of the victimization.

The following are examples (which are merely illustrative, and not meant to be a comprehensive listing) of some circumstances where civil legal services may be appropriate: proceedings for protective/restraining orders or campus administrative protection/stay-away orders; family, custody, contract, housing, and dependency matters, particularly for victims of intimate partner violence, child abuse, sexual assault, elder abuse, and human trafficking; immigration assistance for victims of human trafficking, sexual assault, and domestic violence; intervention with creditors, law enforcement (e.g., to obtain police reports), and other entities on behalf of victims of identity theft and financial fraud; intervention with administrative agencies, schools/colleges, tribal entities, and other circumstances where legal advice or intervention would assist in addressing the consequences of a person's victimization;

7. *Forensic medical evidence collection examinations* — Forensic medical evidence collection examinations for victims to the extent that other funding sources (such as State appropriations, compensation, private insurance or public benefits) are insufficient. ARS 13-1414 states "Any medical or forensic interview expenses arising out of the need to secure evidence that a person has been the victim of a dangerous crime against children as defined in section 13-705 or a sexual assault shall be paid by the county in which the offense occurred." Based on this mandate, DPS may permit the use of VOCA funds to support enhancements that are associated with the exams of the crime types identified in ARS 13-1414 when it can be demonstrated that these costs are essential to

conducting these activities and why these costs are not paid by the county. Furthermore, DPS may permit the use of VOCA funds to support exams for crime types other than those identified in ARS 13-1414.

Forensic medical evidence collection examiners are encouraged to follow relevant guidelines or protocols issued by the State or local jurisdiction. Subrecipients are encouraged to provide appropriate crisis counseling and/or other types of victim services that are offered to the victim in conjunction with the examination. Subrecipients are also encouraged to use specially trained examiners such as Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners.

Agencies must be cognizant of the prohibition regarding supplanting of local and state funds in reference to their victim services program;

8. *Forensic interviews* - As mentioned in section 7 above, ARS 13-1414 states “Any medical or forensic interview expenses arising out of the need to secure evidence that a person has been the victim of a dangerous crime against children as defined in section 13-705 or a sexual assault shall be paid by the county in which the offense occurred.” Based on this mandate, DPS may permit the use of VOCA funds to support enhancements that are associated with the interview of the crime types identified in ARS 13-1414 when it can be demonstrated that these costs are essential to conducting these activities and why these costs are not paid by the county. Furthermore, DPS may permit the use of VOCA funds to support interviews for crime types other than those identified in ARS 13-1414.

Forensic interviews may be supported, with the following parameters:

- a. Results of the interview will be used not only for law enforcement and prosecution purposes, but also for identification of needs such as social services, personal advocacy, case management, substance abuse treatment, and mental health services;
- b. Interviews are conducted in the context of a multi-disciplinary investigation and diagnostic team, or in a specialized setting such as a child or family advocacy center; and
- c. The interviewer is trained to conduct forensic interviews appropriate to the developmental age and abilities of children, or the developmental, cognitive, and physical or communication disabilities presented by adults.

Agencies must be cognizant of the prohibition regarding supplanting of local and state funds in reference to their victim services program;

9. *Transportation* — Transportation of victims to receive services and to participate in criminal justice proceedings;

10. *Public awareness* — Public awareness and education presentations (including, but not limited to, the development of presentation materials, brochures, newspaper notices, and public service announcements) in schools, community centers, and other public forums that are designed to inform

crime victims of specific rights and services and provide them with (or refer them to) services and assistance;

11. *Transitional housing* —transitional housing for victims (generally, those who have a particular need for such housing, and who cannot safely return to their previous housing, due to the circumstances of their victimization), including, but not limited to, travel, rental assistance, security deposits, utilities, and other costs incidental to the relocation to such housing, as well as voluntary support services such as childcare and counseling. VOCA funds may be used for transitional housing to the extent that such is necessary as a consequence of the victimization and for the well-being of the victim and that will lead to self-sufficiency and sustainability in a safe environment.

Transitional housing, transition-in-place and rapid re-housing are intervention strategies that differ in length of time needed to re-establish a safe and independent household. Transitional housing is longer term than shelter, usually ranging from six months to two years, but is not permanent housing. Rapid Re-housing programs emphasize getting individuals and families into independent housing in the community as quickly as possible, with wrap-around support services accompanying the housing.

The goal of transitional housing is to help residents achieve self-sufficiency; therefore, the structure of eligible transitional housing programs must contain components that actively supports and furthers a victim's ability to attain independent living in a self-sufficient unit (apartment style, not dormitory style) that offers a higher level of privacy.

Supportive and follow-up services must be offered to support victims with housing stability and individual well-being. Victim participation in such services must be voluntary and not required, and access to programs must not be contingent on sobriety, minimum income requirements, lack of a criminal record, completion of treatment, or other unnecessary conditions. Organizations that rely on other community organizations to aid in the provision of supportive and follow-up services must have well developed partnerships or formal agreements.

Applicants that receive funding for transitional housing are required to submit the policies, procedures, and rules governing the provision of the transitional housing and related support services for review and approval (post award). Subrecipients will be required to revise anything that DPS determines may compromise victim safety, is unallowable, or does not conform to best practices for providing transitional housing to victims;

12. *Relocation* - relocation of victims (generally, to a place of safety when there is a likelihood of continued victimization and other resources are unavailable or inadequate), including, but not limited to, reasonable moving expenses, security deposits on housing, rental expenses, and utility startup costs. Mortgage expenses are not allowable. This is typically one-time assistance, not on-going.

Applicants that receive funding for relocation assistance are required to submit the policies, procedures, and rules governing the provision of the relocation assistance for review and approval (post award). Subrecipients will be required to revise anything that DPS determines to be unallowable or does not conform to appropriate internal controls.

B. Allowable Costs for Activities Supporting Direct Services

Supporting activities for which VOCA funds may be used include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. *Coordination of activities* — Coordination activities help to leverage community resources to provide better and more cost-effective direct services. Coordination activities that facilitate the provision of direct services, include, but are not limited to, Statewide coordination of victim notification systems, crisis response teams, multi-disciplinary teams, coalitions to support and assist victims, and other such programs, and salaries and expenses of such coordinators;

2. *Supervision of direct service providers* — Payment of salaries and expenses of supervisory staff in a project, when DPS determines that such staff are necessary and effectively facilitate the provision of direct services;

3. *Multi-system, interagency, multi-disciplinary response to crime victim needs* — Activities that support a coordinated and comprehensive response to crime victims' needs by direct service providers, including, but not limited to, payment of salaries and expenses of direct service staff serving on child and adult abuse multi-disciplinary investigation and treatment teams, coordination with federal agencies to provide services to victims of federal crimes and/or participation on Statewide or other task forces, work groups, and committees to develop protocols, interagency, and other working agreements;

4. *Contracts for professional services* — contracting for specialized professional services (e.g., psychological/psychiatric consultation, legal services, and interpreters) that are not available within the organization, at a rate that is reasonable and consistent with that paid for similar services in the marketplace and that does not exceed the threshold consultant rate as set in the Grants Financial Guide. Subrecipients must maintain signed agreements for consultant/contractual services;

5. *Automated systems and technology* — Subject to the provisions of the DOJ Grants Financial Guide and government-wide grant rules relating to acquisition, use and disposition of property purchased with federal funds, procuring automated systems and technology that support delivery of direct services to victims (e.g., automated information and referral systems, e-mail systems that allow communications among victim service providers, automated case-tracking and management systems, smartphones, computer equipment, and victim notification systems), including, but not limited to, procurement of personnel, hardware, and other items. In making such expenditures, VOCA subrecipients must describe the following to DPS:

- a. How such procurement will enhance direct services;
- b. How any acquisition will be integrated into and/or enhance the program's current system;
- c. The cost of installation;
- d. The cost of training staff to use the automated systems and technology;

- e. The ongoing operational costs such as maintenance agreements and supplies; and
- f. How additional costs relating to any acquisition will be supported.

Following the purchase of advanced technologies with VOCA funds, subrecipients must provide the following information to DPS: (1) a description of the property and a serial number or other identifying number; (2) the acquisition date; (3) the cost and the percentage of VOCA funds supporting the purchase; and (4) the location, use, and condition of the property. If in the future, the purchasing agency is no longer a recipient of VOCA funds, any disposition of the equipment must be in accordance with the DOJ Grants Financial Guide (effective edition) and the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards;

6. *Volunteer trainings* - Activities in support of training volunteers on how to provide direct services when such services will be provided primarily by volunteers; and

7. *Restorative justice* — Activities in support of opportunities for crime victims to meet with perpetrators, including, but not limited to, tribal community led meetings and peace-keeping activities, if such meetings are requested or voluntarily agreed to by the victim (who may, at any point, withdraw) and have reasonably anticipated beneficial or therapeutic value to crime victims. Review of the criteria for conducting these meetings and discussion of the proposed application with federal officials will be undertaken prior to awarding VOCA funds for this type of activity. At a minimum, the following should be considered:

- a. The safety and security of the victim;
- b. The cost versus the benefit or therapeutic value to the victim;
- c. The procedures for ensuring that participation of the victim and offenders are voluntary and that the nature of the meeting is clear;
- d. The provision of appropriate support and accompaniment for the victim;
- e. Appropriate debriefing opportunities for the victim after the meeting; and
- f. The credentials of the facilitators.

VOCA assistance funds cannot be used for victim-offender meetings which serve to replace criminal justice proceedings.

C. Allowable Subrecipient Administrative Costs

Administrative costs for which VOCA funds may be used by subrecipients include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. *Personnel costs* — Personnel costs that are directly related to providing direct services and supporting activities, such as staff and coordinator salaries expenses (including fringe benefits), a

prorated share of liability and professional malpractice insurance; the cost of advertising to recruit VOCA-funded personnel; and the cost of training for paid and volunteer direct service staff.

The following costs associated with compensation are VOCA eligible: bi-lingual pay, longevity pay, shift differential, and overtime. Paid on-call time is **not** VOCA eligible.

- a. Overtime: VOCA-funded employees (non-exempt) should be compensated with overtime payments for work performed in excess of the established work week (usually 40 hours). Payment of more than occasional overtime is subject to periodic review by DPS. Overtime compensation and relevant policies will be reviewed during site visits. If the VOCA-funded employee is not 100% funded by the grant, overtime payments should be prorated among all funding sources and not charged exclusively to the VOCA grant.
- b. Exempt employees: Subrecipient organizations may choose to classify certain positions as exempt; however, for the purposes of the VOCA grant, a grant timesheet must be completed to document VOCA eligible time worked regardless of an employee's exempt status.
- c. Prorating Fringe Benefits: For VOCA-funded positions, the VOCA proportionate share of fringe benefits cannot exceed the VOCA proportionate share of salary. However, fringe benefits utilized as match may be prorated up to the combined proportionate share of the salary funded by VOCA *and* used as match.

For comprehensive guidance regarding personnel costs, including salary, fringe benefits, leave time, etc. and the required supporting documentation, subrecipients should thoroughly review the following sections of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards:

- Section 200.430: Compensation – personal services and
- Section 200.431: Compensation – fringe benefits;

2. *Skills training for staff* — Training exclusively for developing the skills of direct service providers, including paid staff and volunteers (both VOCA funded and not), so that they are better able to offer quality direct services, including, but not limited to, manuals, books, videoconferencing, electronic training resources, and other materials and resources relating to such training;

3. *Training-related travel* — Training-related costs such as travel (in-State, regional, and national), meals, lodging, and registration fees for paid direct-service staff (both VOCA-funded and not). Rental car costs may be allowable with prior approval from DPS. Travel costs included in VOCA agreements may not exceed current federal rates or board-approved agency travel rates. Travel costs may be charged on an actual cost basis, on a per diem or mileage basis in lieu of actual costs incurred, or on a combination of the two, provided the method used is applied to an entire trip and not to selected days of the trip, and results in charges consistent with those normally allowed in like circumstances and in accordance with the subrecipient's written travel reimbursement policies. If a subrecipient does not have written travel reimbursement policies, then travel costs cannot exceed the federal travel rates. Supporting documentation of travel expenses charged to this agreement must be maintained.

For comprehensive guidance regarding travel costs, subrecipients should thoroughly review the following section of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards:

- Section 200.474: Travel Costs

Travel costs associated with attendance at in-state skills building conferences offered by various Arizona coalitions, the Attorney General's Office, and other established organizations are allowable for direct service staff. When needed training is unavailable within the immediate geographical area, DPS may authorize, on an individual basis, the use of VOCA funds to support training outside of Arizona. For example, VOCA subrecipients may benefit from attending national conferences that offer skills building training workshops for victim assistance providers. Although training may be a VOCA allowable cost, the specific training/conference agenda must be submitted to DPS for review and approval. Agencies should not incur expenses until the training is approved by DPS;

4. *Organizational Expenses* — Organizational expenses that are necessary and essential to providing direct services and other allowable victim services, including, but not limited to, the prorated costs of rent (mortgage costs are not allowed); utilities; local travel expenses for service providers; and required minor building adaptations necessary to meet the Department of Justice standards implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act and/or modifications that would improve the program's ability to provide services to victims. When determining rent eligibility, agencies can include the space utilized to provide direct services to victims, e.g. advocate offices, playrooms, rooms utilized for meeting with crime victims, etc.;

5. *Equipment and furniture* — Expenses of procuring furniture and equipment that facilitate the delivery of direct services (e.g. mobile communication devices, telephones, braille and TTY/TDD equipment, computers and printers, beepers, video cameras and recorders for documenting and reviewing interviews with children, two-way mirrors, colposcopes, digital cameras, and equipment and furniture for shelters, work spaces, victim waiting rooms, and children's play areas), except that the VOCA grant may be charged only the prorated share of an item that is not used exclusively for victim-related activities. In addition, VOCA funds may not be used to purchase equipment for another organization or individual to perform a victim-related service.

Capital Equipment is any item in excess of \$5,000. Subrecipients are required to maintain capital equipment records and report periodically with the following: (1) a description of the property and a serial or other identifying number; (2) identification of title holder; (3) the acquisition date; (4) the cost and the percentage of VOCA funds supporting the purchase; (5) the location, use, and condition of the property; and (6) any disposition data, including the date of disposal and sale price;

6. *Operating costs* — Operating costs include but are not limited to:

- a. Supplies;
- b. Equipment use fees (when supported by usage logs);
- c. Property insurance;

- d. Printing, photocopying, and postage;
- e. Courier service;
- f. Brochures that describe available services;
- g. Books and other victim-related materials;
- h. Computer backup files/tapes and storage;
- i. Security systems;
- j. Design and maintenance of websites and social media; and
- k. Essential communication services, such as web hosts and mobile device services.
- l. Membership costs for state and/or national professional organizations (subrecipients should identify organizations which offer member benefits such as substantial discounts for training registrations and increased access to resources, books and victim-related materials).

7. *VOCA administrative time* — Costs of administrative time spent performing the following:

- a. VOCA-required documentation - completing VOCA-required time and attendance sheets and programmatic documentation, reports, and statistics;
- b. Crime victims' records - Collecting and maintaining crime victims' records;
- c. Victim satisfaction surveys and needs assessments - conducting victim satisfaction surveys and needs assessments to improve victim services delivery in the project; and
- d. Audit costs - funding the prorated share of audit costs as they pertain to Section VI (I) Audit Responsibilities for Subrecipients. VOCA funds cannot be used to support the audit of financial statements, nor can VOCA funds support accounting or payroll processing service costs.

8. *Leasing or purchasing vehicles* — VOCA funds may be used to purchase or lease vehicles if it can be demonstrated that such expenditure is essential to delivering services to crime victims. VOCA funds may also be used to support related items, such as routine maintenance, repair costs, and automobile insurance;

9. *Maintenance, repair, or replacement of essential items* — Costs of maintenance, repair, and replacement of items that contribute to maintenance of a healthy or safe environment for crime victims (such as a furnace in a shelter; and routine maintenance and repair costs), as determined by DPS after considering, at a minimum, if other sources of funding are available. Additionally, unused VOCA funds allocated for “repair and/or replacement” purposes cannot be reprogrammed to other line items;

10. *Project evaluation* — reasonable costs associated with conducting an evaluation of a specific VOCA funded project (in order to determine its effectiveness);

11. *Indirect organization costs* - Indirect Costs: The VOCA grant may be charged indirect costs based either on a federally approved negotiated rate or a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs (MTDC). If a VOCA subrecipient has **never** had a federally approved negotiated rate, that agency may elect to use the 10% de minimis rate. Agencies that currently have or have had in the past a federally approved negotiated rate **cannot** use the 10% de minimis rate and must use the current negotiated rate or contact the cognizant federal agency to request an extension of the expired negotiated rate.

Subrecipients charging indirect costs to the VOCA grant must ensure compliance with the following sections of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards:

- 200.412: Classification of costs
- 200.413: Direct costs
- 200.414: Indirect (F & A) costs
- 200.415: Required Certifications
- 200.416: Cost allocation plans and indirect cost proposals
- 200.417: Interagency service; and

12. *Liability insurance on buildings and security guards* may be allowable under the government-wide grant rules in 2 CFR part 200, if appropriately allocated to an award either directly or indirectly.

D. Expressly Unallowable Subrecipient Costs

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, no VOCA funds may be used to fund or support the following:

1. *Lobbying* — Lobbying or advocacy activities with respect to legislation or to administrative changes to regulations or administrative policy (*cf.* 18 U.S.C. 1913), whether conducted directly or indirectly;

2. *Research and studies* — Research and studies, except for project evaluation under paragraph (C)(10) of this section;

3. *Active investigation and prosecution of criminal activities* — The active investigation and prosecution of criminal activity, except for the provision of victim assistance services (e.g., emotional support, advocacy, and legal services) to crime victims, under Section V, A. Allowable direct service costs, during such investigation and prosecution;

4. *Fundraising* — Any activities related to fundraising;

5. *Capital expenses* — Capital improvements; property losses and expenses; real estate purchases; mortgage payments; and construction (except as specifically allowed elsewhere in this subpart).
6. *Compensation for victims of crime* — Reimbursement of crime victims for expenses incurred as a result of a crime, except as otherwise allowed by other provisions of this subpart;
7. *Medical care* — Medical care, except as otherwise allowed by other provisions of this subpart; and
8. *Salaries and expenses of management* — Salaries, benefits, fees, furniture, equipment, and other expenses of executive directors, board members, and other administrators (except as specifically allowed elsewhere in this subpart).
9. *Victim attendance at conferences*.

VI. SUBRECIPIENT RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Compliance with Other Rules and Requirements

Subrecipients shall comply with all applicable provisions of VOCA, any guidance issued by OVC, DOJ Grants Financial Guide (effective edition), and Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (government wide grant rules in 2 FCR part 200, as implemented by the Department of Justice at 2 CFR part 2800) which include maintaining appropriate programmatic and financial records that fully disclose the amount and disposition of VOCA funds received. This includes: financial documentation of disbursements; daily time and attendance records specifying time devoted to allowable VOCA victim services; client files; the portion of the project supplied by other sources of revenue; job descriptions; contracts for consultant services; and other records which facilitate an effective audit.

B. Financial and Program Reporting

Subrecipients must adhere to all reporting requirements and timelines for submitting the required reports, as indicated below. Failure to do so may result in a hold being placed on the reimbursement of all current year funds, a hold being placed on processing the next year's grant award, or can result in the suspension or termination of a grant or denial of a grant application.

All required reports as outlined below are to be completed through the System for Administering Grants Effectively (SAGE) at <https://sage.azdps.gov>.

Subrecipients are required to submit the following reports by the dates noted below. Failure to submit required reports by the deadline will result in the withholding of funds until the delinquency is cleared. If an agency has more than one project funded by DPS, a reporting or performance delinquency from one project will result in the withholding of payment for all current projects.

1. Monthly Financial Reports are due the 15th of each month following the end of the monthly report period. This report must reflect actual federal and match expenditures.
2. Quarterly Statistical and Programmatic Reports are due no later than 30 days following the end of the quarter. This report includes quarterly victim service and performance measure activities. Additionally, subrecipients will be required to complete the Victim Assistance Subgrantee Report (*Appendix A: Subgrantee Data Report*).
3. Annual Narrative Report is due no later than 30 days following the end of the project period (*Appendix B: Annual Narrative Report*).
4. Year-end Agreement Amendment Request must be submitted online when a subrecipient has remaining funds in their budgets in order to reflect actual expenditures. This process will automatically revert unexpended funds to DPS. Year-end amendments are due no later than 30 days following the end of the project period.
5. DPS Annual Crime Victim Assistance Survey is due annually upon request (*Appendix C: Annual Crime Victim Assistance Survey*).

Failure to submit complete, accurate and timely required reports may result in a reduction of the current award. Any three combined occurrences of monthly or quarterly reports submitted over 15 days late and/or three combined occurrences relating to the submission of incomplete or inaccurate monthly or quarterly reports may result in up to a 10% award reduction as determined by DPS.

C. Amendments

To modify a current agreement, the subrecipient is required to use an Agreement Amendment Request form to notify and request changes. This request must be completed via SAGE and is required for all modifications impacting the budget, programmatic activities of the project, and project contacts.

D. Beginning the Project

If a project is not operational within 60 days of the original start date of the project period, the subrecipient must submit written documentation to DPS explaining steps taken to initiate the project, the reasons for the delay, and the expected start date. If a project is not operational within 90 days of the original start date of the project period, the subrecipient must submit a second written statement explaining the implementation delay. DPS reserves the right to cancel the agreement if the proposed project is not operational within 90 days of the original start date.

E. Funding Acknowledgement

If a subrecipient receives VOCA funding for printing costs, to include materials publicizing award activities, press releases, program brochures and other information about the project, acknowledgement of VOCA support must be included on all publications in the following format:

This project is supported by Grant No. 20__-VA-GX-00__ from the US Department of Justice - Office for Victims of Crime. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the US DOJ or the Arizona Department of Public Safety.

F. Notice of Crime Victim Service Availability

All non-profit subrecipients will provide formal notice of available project services to all law enforcement agencies and prosecuting attorneys within the service area of the funded project within 60 days of the project start date. A copy of this notice and distribution list must be maintained and available upon request by DPS. The notice shall include:

1. A brief project description containing the target clientele (victim groups), available services, hours of service, and area of services.
2. A telephone number to access services.
3. The name of the project director.
4. Acknowledgement that the project is funded through the DPS-VOCA program.

G. Civil Rights, Prohibited Discrimination, Disclosure of Findings

1. The VOCA non-discrimination provisions specified at 42 U.S.C. 10604(e) shall be implemented in accordance with 28 CFR part 42.

Federal laws prohibit subrecipients of federal financial assistance from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, disability or sex in funded programs or activities, not only in respect to employment practices but also in the delivery of services or benefits. Federal law also prohibits federally-funded programs or activities from discriminating on the basis of age in the delivery of services or benefits. Subrecipients must also take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to their programs and activities for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). (For information on the civil rights responsibilities related to providing language services to LEP individuals, refer to <http://www.lep.gov>.)

Certain VOCA subrecipients are required to provide civil rights certification to the US Department of Justice with a copy to DPS. (Refer to <https://ojp.gov/about/ocr/eeop.htm> to determine EEO requirements.)

If in the three years prior to the date of the grant award, a federal or state court or administrative agency makes an adverse finding of discrimination after a due process hearing against the subrecipient agency on the grounds of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, or disability, the

subrecipient shall forward a copy of the finding to the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Civil Rights and DPS.

Civil Rights and Non-discrimination Training: Subrecipients will designate a Civil Rights Contact Person within their agency. This person must complete the online civil rights training program developed by the Office for Civil Rights (OCR), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Department of Justice (DOJ). The training must be completed within 90 days from the start of the subgrant award agreement. If the Civil Rights Contact Person changes during the grant period, the new Civil Rights Contact Person has 90 days to complete this training requirement. This training is required once per grant cycle and can be accessed at the [Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Civil Rights Training website](#). DPS recommends that all employees complete the online civil rights training module, thereby enhancing each staff member's understanding of civil rights and non-discrimination regulations.

Maintain Civil Rights Information: Subrecipient agencies must maintain statutorily required civil rights statistics on victims served by race, national origin, sex, age, and disability; and permit reasonable access to its books, documents, papers, and records to determine whether the subrecipient is complying with applicable civil rights laws. This requirement is waived when providing a service, such as telephone counseling, where soliciting the information may be inappropriate or offensive to the crime victim.

2. In complying with VOCA, at 42 U.S.C. 10604(e), as implemented by 28 CFR part 42, subrecipients shall comply with such guidance as may be issued from time to time by the Office for Civil Rights within the Office of Justice Programs.

H. Reporting Suspected Fraud, Waste and Abuse

In the event of a formal allegation or a finding of fraud, waste, abuse, or similar misconduct involving VOCA funds, subrecipients are required to immediately notify DPS of said allegation or finding. Subrecipients are also obligated to apprise DPS of the status of any on-going investigations.

I. Audit Responsibilities for Subrecipients

As a condition of receiving an agreement, subrecipients shall adhere to the financial and administrative provisions set forth in the VOCA Guidelines, DOJ Grants Financial Guide, and Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.

Non-Federal entities that expended \$750,000 or more in Federal funds (from all sources including pass-through subawards) in the organization's fiscal year (12-month turnaround reporting period), are required to arrange for a single organization-wide audit conducted in accordance with the provisions of Title 2 C.F.R. Subpart F (§ 200.500 et seq.).

Non-Federal entities that expended less than \$750,000 in Federal awards are exempt from Federal audit requirements for that year. However, records must be kept that are available for review or audit by appropriate officials including the Federal agency, pass-through entity, and U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO).

All auditees shall submit a Reporting Package and Data Collection Form for Reporting on Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations electronically to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse (<https://harvester.census.gov/facweb/>).

J. State and Federal Financial and Programmatic Monitoring

The state and federal financial and programmatic officials conduct periodic reviews of the financial policies, procedures, and records of VOCA subrecipients. While on site, personnel will review various agreement documents and files such as: (1) reports; (2) policies and procedures governing the organization and the VOCA funds; (3) programmatic records of victims' services; (4) volunteer logs and time and attendance records; and (5) supporting documentation for costs supported by VOCA funds. Subrecipients will be subject to site inspections by state officials.

The subrecipient shall retain all financial records, supporting documentation, statistical records and all other records pertinent to this award until March 31 of the seventh year following the year indicated in the Federal Grant Number of the Subgrant Award Agreement.

With a 24-hour notice, the subrecipient shall, upon request, and consistent with 2 CFR 200.336, allow DPS, the Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime and/or the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (or their representatives) to review all of the subrecipient's records concerning this grant project.

K. Suspension and Termination of Funding

An agreement is in full force and effect for the period specified in the subgrant award agreement, but is subject to cancellation/termination as identified in the General Conditions.

Failure of the subrecipient to utilize VOCA funds for direct services to crime victims or for training purposes as stated in the approved budget will be subject to immediate cancellation. The subrecipient will not utilize VOCA funds for projects which serve perpetrators of crime or crime prevention, and/or for any other non-allowable cost or activity in accordance with DPS-VOCA guidelines. The subrecipient shall reimburse DPS for any VOCA funds expended that are not in full compliance with the subgrant award agreement.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

When completing the online application, always refer to the online instruction screens for all rules regarding variable rates and values referred to in these guidelines, (e.g. mileage rates, deadlines, contact information). The online instruction screens are maintained by DPS and are current for this funding year.

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As mandated under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is required to establish strategic planning, performance planning, and reporting as a framework to communicate progress in achieving its mission. GPRA serves as a foundation for helping Federal agencies to focus on their highest priorities and create a culture where data and empirical evidence play a greater role in policy, budget, and management decisions. This is achieved through the use of a performance measurement framework.

Performance measurement is concerned with collecting information to determine whether a program achieved its goals and objectives. Information from performance measurement is used to improve the operation of the program. These data are not used to "evaluate" programs but to understand the progress that programs achieve on the state and national level toward meeting program objectives and the mission of the agency.

OVC's intent is to use performance measurement data to understand the trends and changes grantees experience over time. With this practical understanding, OVC is better able to meet the requests of Congress, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the Department of Justice, the Office of Management and Budget, and other stakeholders and to offer insight into programmatic and policy considerations.

The following pages outline general questions and performance measures for the OVC Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program. The Victim Assistance program is designed to support comprehensive approaches within states and tribes to respond to incidences of victimization. The performance measures indicate to what extent grant activities meet the following goals and objectives:

- Support the provision of direct services to crime victims;
- Improve victim access to services;
- Increase victim knowledge of the criminal justice system;
- Assess impact of funded programs using performance management data;
- Provide more emphasis on evidence-based programs and practices;
- Increase partnerships with other OJP agencies that work with victims;
- Collect and analyze OVC performance management data; and
- Increase stakeholder satisfaction with OVC.

The Victim Assistance program performance measures are reported in two formats—quantitative (numeric responses) and qualitative (narrative responses). The quantitative data are reported quarterly or every 3 months, and the qualitative data are entered annually. In December of each calendar year, grantees must create an annual report from the PMT to upload into the Grants Management System (GMS). During the nonsubmission periods, grantees are encouraged to create a report from the PMT for their own records.

Data entry and reporting in the OVC Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) began January 1, 2016, for VOCA funded activities that occurred since October 1, 2015. Thereafter, data should be entered quarterly (October–December, January–March, etc.). The deadline for submitting data is 45 days after the close of the reporting period. **To meet this deadline, if grantees choose to have their subgrantees submit this data, then the grantee may need to establish earlier reporting deadlines for their subgrantees.**

If grantees have questions about the VOCA award reporting requirements, please contact your OVC Victim Justice Program Specialist. **If subgrantees have questions about reporting requirements, please contact your VOCA State Administrator.**

If you have any questions about the performance measures or OVC PMT, please e-mail the OVC PMT Help Desk (ovcpmt@usdoj.gov) or call toll-free: 1-844-884-2503, Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m. EST.

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I. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

This section should be completed each reporting period.

Source of data: Activities conducted at the subgrantee level

1. **TOTAL** number of individuals who received services during the reporting period.

INSTRUCTIONS: Count all individuals served by your organization with the use of VOCA plus match funds during the reporting period. This number should be an unduplicated count of people served during a single reporting period, regardless of the number of services they received or victimization types with which they presented.

Some organizations may be unable to track clients over time due to organizational capacity issues, legal restrictions (e.g., confidentiality laws that limit record-keeping), or the nature of the services they provide (e.g., an anonymous hotline). **If you know that your agency is NOT able to provide a unique count of individuals served within the reporting period, report the number of individuals served to the best of your knowledge AND check the box to indicate that this number may count some individuals more than once.**

The total number includes individuals who may have been counted more than once during the reporting period (e.g., anonymous hotline services).

2. Is your agency able to track individuals throughout the Federal fiscal year?

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer “yes” to this question if, during each quarter and from one quarter to the next throughout the Federal fiscal year, you will be able to identify individuals as either new or continuing since Quarter 1. **The response to this question should be consistent across reporting periods unless there is a change in your organization’s data collection process. If the response changes from the previous quarter, you will be prompted to confirm the change and provide an explanation for the change in tracking ability. Your explanation should provide understanding regarding your current tracking methods.**

- A. Yes (proceed to Question 4)
B. No

3. Is your agency able to identify “new” individuals who did not receive services from your agency during the previous reporting period?

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer “yes” to this question if your organization is able to track clients from one reporting period to the next, even though you cannot track clients from the beginning to the end of the Federal fiscal year. **The response to this question should be consistent across reporting periods unless there is a change in your organization’s data collection process. If the response changes from the previous quarter, you will be prompted to confirm the change and provide an explanation for the change in tracking ability. Your explanation should provide understanding regarding your current tracking methods.**

- A. Yes
B. No, Not Tracked (proceed to Question 6)
C. No, Other Reason (provide explanation, then proceed to Question 6)

“Not Tracked” means that your organization is unable to submit this data as requested due to the need to change the data collection process, and efforts are underway to track the data as requested.

“No, Other Reason” provides an opportunity to indicate a different reason that your agency is unable to track individuals overtime (e.g., you operate an anonymous hotline that does not allow for the collection of client information).

Explanation (required):

Explanation

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4. Number of **NEW** individuals who received services from your agency for the first time during the reporting period.

INSTRUCTIONS: Report the number of **NEW** individuals served by your organization with the use of VOCA plus match funds **for the first time** during the reporting period. This number should be an unduplicated count of NEW clients served during a single reporting period, regardless of the number of services they received or victimization types with which they presented.

If your organization can only track clients **from one reporting period to the next**, and not from the beginning to the end of the Federal fiscal year, report the number of “new” clients who **did not receive services during the previous reporting period**.

For the first reporting period of each fiscal year (October–December), ALL clients should be counted as NEW to establish a baseline for that year.

Number

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5. Demographics (for NEW individuals identified in Question 4).

INSTRUCTIONS: Count each NEW individual in only one race/ethnicity type as self-reported. Individuals who self-report in more than one race and/or ethnicity category should be counted in the "Multiple Races" category. **The total number of individuals in each demographic category should equal the number of NEW individuals reported in Question 4.** This data is used for statistical purposes to comply with Federal regulations.

All "0" entries must represent a **true value of zero**.

If no data are collected for a **category**, enter "NT" in that category to mark it as **Not Tracked**. This means that the subgrantee is not yet able to submit data in this category due to the need to update its data collection system but that efforts are under way to track data as requested. In the "Not Tracked" category provided, report the number of individuals who did not have demographic data tracked.

If no data are collected for an **individual**, count that individual in the **Not Reported** category. This means that the subgrantee collects this data, but the data were not provided by the person completing the intake form.

Category	Population	Number of NEW Individuals
A. RACE/ETHNICITY (self-reported) See Appendix A for definitions of each race/ethnicity category	American Indian/Alaska Native	Number
	Asian	Number
	Black/African American	Number
	Hispanic or Latino	Number
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Number
	White Non-Latino/Caucasian	Number
	Some Other Race	Number
	Multiple Races	Number
	Not Reported	Number
	Not Tracked	Number
TOTAL	Auto-calculated <i>(Must equal number reported in Question 4)</i>	
B. GENDER IDENTITY (self-reported)	Male	Number
	Female	Number
	Other (brief description, if applicable)	Number <i>Description:</i>
	Not Reported	Number
	Not Tracked	Number
	TOTAL	Auto-calculated <i>(Must equal number reported in Question 4)</i>
C. AGE (self-reported) Report the age of the victim at the time of the victimization .	0-12	Number
	13-17	Number
	18-24	Number
	25-59	Number
	60 and Older	Number
	Not Reported	Number
	Not Tracked	Number
TOTAL	Auto-calculated <i>(Must equal number reported in Question 4)</i>	

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6. Types of Victimizations (for ALL individuals identified in Question 1).

*If no data are collected for a category, enter "NT" in that field to represent **Not Tracked**. This means that the subgrantee is not yet able to submit data in this category due to the need to update its data collection system, but that efforts are under way to track data as requested.*

Individuals who received services by victimization type	Victimization Type	A. Number of individuals who received services based on the presenting victimization during the reporting period
<p>INSTRUCTIONS:</p> <p>Enter the count of individuals who received services based on each presenting victimization type during the reporting period.</p> <p>An individual MAY be counted in more than one victimization type.</p> <p>An individual MAY NOT be counted more than once within the same victimization type.</p> <p>See Appendix B for definitions of each victimization type.</p>	Adult Physical Assault (includes Aggravated and Simple Assault)	Number
	Adult Sexual Assault	Number
	Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	Number
	Arson	Number
	Bullying (Verbal, Cyber, or Physical)	Number
	Burglary	Number
	Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	Number
	Child Pornography	Number
	Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	Number
	Domestic and/or Family Violence	Number
	DUI/DWI Incidents	Number
	Elder Abuse or Neglect	Number
	Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/Sexual Orientation/Other (explanation required)	Number Please explain:
	Human Trafficking: Labor	Number
	Human Trafficking: Sex	Number
	Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	Number
	Kidnapping (noncustodial)	Number
	Kidnapping (custodial)	Number
	Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	Number
	Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	Number
	Robbery	Number
	Stalking/Harassment	Number
	Survivors of Homicide Victims	Number
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	Number	
Other	Number	
If other, please explain:		
B. Of the individuals who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the reporting period?		Number
<p>C. Special classifications of individuals (self-reported)</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS: Enter the number of individuals who self-identify in one or more of these categories.</p>	Deaf/Hard of Hearing	Number
	Homeless	Number
	Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	Number
	LGBTQ	Number
	Veterans	Number
	Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical/Mental	Number
	Victims with Limited English Proficiency	Number
	Other	Number
If other, please explain:		

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 Data must be entered in the OVC PMT at <https://ovcpmt.ojp.gov>.

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II. DIRECT SERVICES

Complete this section each reporting period.

7. Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the reporting period:

INSTRUCTIONS: Count the number of individuals who received assistance with completing a victim compensation application during the reporting period, even if they did not submit the application. Simply providing an individual with an application does NOT qualify as assistance.

Number

8. Select the types of services provided by your organization during the reporting period:

- A. Information & Referral
- B. Personal Advocacy/Accompaniment
- C. Emotional Support or Safety Services
- D. Shelter/Housing Services
- E. Criminal/Civil Justice System Assistance

9. Total number of individuals who received services by service type AND number of times each service was provided during the reporting period

INSTRUCTIONS: For each category (items A, B, C, D, and E) selected in Question 8, enter the **number of clients** who received services from your agency during the reporting period. For each subcategory within a category (e.g., items A1, A2, A3, and A4), enter the **number of times that service was provided** during the reporting period. Zero is a valid response.

Because some clients may receive multiple services, the total **number of times that services were provided** within a category may be greater than the **number of clients** who received those services.

A. INFORMATION & REFERRAL

Enter the **number of individuals** who received services in this category:

Number of individuals

Enter the **number of times** services were provided in each subcategory:

A1. Information about the criminal justice process

Number of occurrences

A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.

Number of occurrences

A3. Referral to other victim service programs

Number of occurrences

A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address-confidentiality programs, etc.)

Number of occurrences

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B. PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT

Enter the **number of individuals** who received services in this category:

Number of Individuals

Enter the **number of times services** were provided in each subcategory:

B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care

Number of occurrences

B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam

Number of occurrences

B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment

Number of occurrences

B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)

Number of occurrences

B5. Performance of **medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview, or medical evidence collection**

Number of occurrences

B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)

Number of occurrences

B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution

Number of occurrences

B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)

Number of occurrences

B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)

Number of occurrences

B10. Interpreter services

Number of occurrences

C. EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES

Enter the **number of individuals** who received services in this category:

Number of individuals

Enter the **number of times services** were provided in each subcategory:

C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)

Number of occurrences

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C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling

Number of occurrences

C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)

Number of occurrences

C4. Individual counseling

Number of occurrences

C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)

Number of occurrences

C6. Other therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)

Number of occurrences

C7. Emergency financial assistance (includes emergency loans and petty cash, payment for items such as food and/or clothing, changing windows and/or locks, taxis, prophylactic and nonprophylactic medications, durable medical equipment, etc.)

Number of occurrences

D. SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES

Enter the **number of individuals** who received services in this category:

Number of Individuals

Enter the **number of times services** were provided in each subcategory:

D1. Emergency shelter or safe house

Number of occurrences

D2. Transitional housing

Number of occurrences

D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)

Number of occurrences

E. CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE

Enter the **number of individuals** who received services in this category:

Number of Individuals

Enter the **number of times services** were provided in each subcategory:

E1. Notification of criminal justice events (e.g., case status, arrest, court proceedings, case disposition, release, etc.)

Number of occurrences

E2. Victim impact statement assistance

Number of occurrences

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E3. Assistance with restitution (*includes assistance in requesting and when collection efforts are not successful*)

Number of occurrences

E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order

Number of occurrences

E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues (*e.g., custody, visitation, or support*)

Number of occurrences

E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance

Number of occurrences

E7. Immigration assistance (*e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief*)

Number of occurrences

E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment (*includes accompaniment with prosecuting attorney and with victim/witness*)

Number of occurrences

E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment

Number of occurrences

E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment

Number of occurrences

E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel

Number of occurrences

Additional Comments:

INSTRUCTIONS: *The textbox below is made available to offer any commentary or clarification that will help OVC to understand the data entered for the reporting period. Please reference the question number, where applicable.*

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III. SUBGRANTEE ANNUALLY REPORTED OUTCOMES

You are asked to answer these questions once a year, at the end of the 12-month period, as of September 30. You may use up to 5,000 characters for each response that requires text.

10. Number of requests for services that were unmet because of organizational capacity issues:

Number

Please explain:

Text response

11. Does your organization formally survey clients for feedback on services received?

A. Yes

B. No (*proceed to Question 14*)

12. Number of surveys **distributed** (*includes, but is not limited to, those distributed by hand, mail, or other methods*):

Number

13. Number of surveys **completed**:

Number

14. Please discuss some of the challenges your victim assistance program faced during the course of the Federal fiscal year.

Text response

15. Please describe some of the services that victims needed but you could not provide. What were the challenges that prevented you from providing those services?

Text response

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APPENDIX A1

“American Indian or Alaska Native” refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. This category includes people who indicated their race(s) as “American Indian or Alaska Native” or reported their enrolled or principal tribe, such as Navajo, Blackfeet, Inupiat, Yup’ik, or Central American Indian groups or South American Indian groups.

“Asian” refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as “Asian” or reported entries such as “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian” or provided other detailed Asian responses.

“Black or African American” refers to a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as “Black, African American, or Negro” or reported entries such as African American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

“Hispanic or Latino” refers to an individual who self-reports in one of the specific Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino categories listed on the Census 2010 questionnaire: “Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban.” This also refers to those who indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.” People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic. The terms “Hispanic,” “Latino,” and “Spanish” are used interchangeably.

“Multiple Races” refers to a person who may self-identify in more than one race or ethnicity category.

“Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as “Pacific Islander” or reported entries such as “Native Hawaiian,” “Guamanian or Chamorro,” “Samoan,” and “Other Pacific Islander” or provided other detailed Pacific Islander responses.

“White” refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as “White” or reported entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Arab, Moroccan, or Caucasian.

“Some Other Race” includes all other responses not included in the White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race categories described above.

¹ <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>

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APPENDIX B

The descriptions below are based on Federal legislation (unless otherwise noted), which provides guidance to states by identifying a minimum set of acts or behaviors to define the crime. OVC understands that state statutes may vary. Please interpret your state code within the definitions provided to report requested data.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS:

a. Child

A person under the age of 18 or as otherwise defined by state law.

b. Federal Fiscal Year

October 1 through September 30.

c. Services (as defined by program guidelines)

- i. Respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims;
- ii. Assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after a victimization;
- iii. Assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and
- iv. Provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security such as boarding up broken windows and replacing or repairing locks.

d. Crime Victim or Victim of Crime

A person who has suffered physical, sexual, financial, or emotional harm as the result of the commission of a crime.

e. Teen

OVC describes a teen (for purposes of this report) as a youth, ages 13–17. Use this definition to capture youth ages 13–17 who present for services for a primary and/or additional victimization where applicable: for example, teen dating victimization.

f. Victim Funded Project

VOCA funds plus match.

g. Victim Services Program

All services and activities offered on behalf of victims of crime, including the VOCA grant and match.

VICTIMIZATION TYPES:

a. Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children

Adult survivors of sexual abuse and/or assault suffered while they were children.

b. Adult Physical Assault

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Simple Assault: Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim. Intimidation, coercion, and hazing are included.

c. Adult Sexual Assault

Includes a wide range of victimizations; crimes that include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing, fondling, and verbal threats. Also included is

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rape, which is defined as penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration of a sex organ by another person, without the consent of the victim; may also include penetration of the mouth by a sex organ by another person.

d. Arson

Any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, and so on.

e. Bullying (cyber, physical, or verbal)

Repeated, negative acts committed by one or more children against another. These negative acts may be physical or verbal in nature—for example, hitting or kicking, teasing or taunting—or they may involve indirect actions such as manipulating friendships or purposely excluding other children from activities. Implicit in this definition is an imbalance in real or perceived power between the bully and victim. Examples of cyberbullying include mean text messages or e-mails; rumors sent by e-mail or posted on social networking sites; and embarrassing pictures, videos, Web sites, or fake profiles.

f. Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program includes three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. The UCR definition of "structure" includes apartment, barn, house trailer or houseboat when used as a permanent dwelling, office, railroad car (but not automobile), stable, and vessel (i.e., ship).

g. Child Physical Abuse and Neglect

This may include physical abuse that is nonaccidental physical injury (ranging from minor bruises to severe fractures or death) as a result of punching, beating, kicking, biting, shaking, throwing, stabbing, choking, hitting (with a hand, stick, strap, or other object), burning, or otherwise harming a child, that is inflicted by a parent, caregiver, or other person. Such injury is considered abuse regardless of whether the caregiver intended to hurt the child. Physical discipline, such as spanking or paddling, is not considered abuse as long as it is reasonable and causes no bodily injury to the child.

h. Child Sexual Abuse and Assault

This may include activities such as fondling a child's genitals, penetration, incest, rape, sodomy, indecent exposure, and exploitation through prostitution by a parent, caregiver, or other person. Includes teen sexual assault.

i. Child Pornography

Any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video, picture, drawing, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, which is produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of sexually explicit conduct, where: (1) its production involved the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; (2) such visual depiction is, or appears to be, of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; (3) such visual depiction has been created, adapted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or (4) it is advertised, distributed, promoted, or presented in such a manner as to convey the impression that it is a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct.

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j. Domestic and/or Family Violence

A crime in which there is a past or present familial, household, or other intimate relationship between the victim and the offender, including spouses, ex-spouses, boyfriends and girlfriends, ex-boyfriends and ex-girlfriends, and any family members or persons residing in the same household as the victim. Involves a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person.

This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.

k. DUI/DWI Incidents

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

l. Elder Abuse/Neglect

Also known as elder mistreatment, generally refers to any knowing, intentional, or negligent act by a family member, caregiver, or other person in a trust relationship that causes harm or creates a serious risk of harm to an older person. Elder abuse may include abuse that is physical, emotional/psychological (including threats), or sexual; neglect (including abandonment); and financial exploitation. This is a general definition; state definitions of elder abuse vary. Some definitions may also include fraud, scams, or financial crimes targeted at older people.

m. Hate Crime (Racial/Religious/Gender/Sexual Orientation/Other)

A criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, ethnic origin, or sexual orientation.

n. Human Trafficking: Sex/Labor

Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age. It also covers obtaining a person through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such a person by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

o. Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crimes

Identity theft occurs when someone wrongfully obtains another's personal information without their knowledge to commit theft or fraud. Fraud and financial crimes include illegal acts characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and that are not dependent upon the application or threat of physical force or violence. Individuals and organizations commit these acts to obtain money, property, or services; to avoid the payment or loss of money or services; or to secure personal or business advantage.

p. Kidnapping (noncustodial)

Occurs when someone unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, abducts, or carries away and holds for ransom or reward, by any person, except in the case of a minor by the parent thereof.

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q. Kidnapping (custodial)

Occurs when one parent or guardian deprives another of his or her legal right to custody or visitation of a minor by unlawfully taking the child. The definition and penalties of custodial kidnapping vary by state. In some states, kidnapping occurs only if a child is taken outside of the state and/or if an existing custody order is intentionally violated. In all cases, international custodial kidnapping is a federal offense.

r. Mass Violence: Domestic/International

An intentional violent criminal act that results in physical, emotional, or psychological injury to a sufficiently large number of people to significantly increase the burden of victim assistance and compensation for the responding jurisdiction.

s. Other Vehicular Victimization

May include hit-and-run crimes, carjacking, and other vehicular assault.

t. Robbery

Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

u. Stalking/Harassment

Individuals are classified as victims of stalking or harassment if they experienced at least one of the behaviors listed below on at least two separate occasions. In addition, the individuals must have feared for their safety or that of a family member as a result of the course of conduct, or have experienced additional threatening behaviors that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. Stalking behaviors include making unwanted phone calls; sending unsolicited or unwanted letters or e-mails; following or spying on the victim; showing up at places without a legitimate reason; waiting at places for the victim; leaving unwanted items, presents, or flowers; and posting information or spreading rumors about the victim on the Internet/social media, in a public place, or by word of mouth.

v. Survivors of Homicide Victims

Survivors of victims of murder and voluntary manslaughter, which are the willful (intent is present) killing of one human being by another.

w. Teen Dating Victimization

Teen dating violence is defined as the physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional violence within a teen dating relationship, including stalking. It can occur in person or electronically and might occur between a current or former dating partner.

x. Terrorism: Domestic

The term terrorism means an activity that . . . (1) involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; and (2) appears to be intended . . . (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping (18 U.S.C. 3077).

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y. Terrorism: International

The *Antiterrorism and Emergency Reserve Fund Guidelines for Terrorism and Mass Violence Crimes* refers to the term terrorism, when occurring outside of the United States, as international terrorism to mean an activity that . . . (1) involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States of any State or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State; (2) appears to be intended . . . (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping; and (3) occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum (18 U.S.C. 2331).

z. Violation of a Court Order

This is defined by state or jurisdiction.

DPS/VOCA Annual Narrative Report

1. Number of requests for services that were unmet because of organizational capacity issues.

Number: _____

Please explain (maximum characters: 5,000)

2. Does your organization formally survey clients for feedback on services received?

Yes _____

No _____ (proceed to Question #5)

3. Number of surveys distributed (includes, but not limited to, those distributed by hand, mail or electronic methods).

Number: _____

4. Number of surveys completed.

Number: _____

5. Please discuss some of the challenges your victim assistance program faced during the course of the federal fiscal year. (October 1 – September 30).

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

6. Please describe some of the services that victims needed but could not be provided. What were the challenges that prevented those services from being provided?

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

7. Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period? (Yes/No)

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

8. Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

9. Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period. *Earned media coverage refers to media attention on radio, print, or TV that has not been purchased (e.g., Public Service Announcements). If an agency/organization holds a press conference and it appears in the local newspaper or is highlighted on TV, the media attention has been "earned" and not paid for.*

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

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

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

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

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

12. Describe the ways that your agency promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims during the reporting period.

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

13. Describe any notable activities at the subgrantee level during the reporting period that improved delivery of victim services.

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

14. Describe how VOCA funds were used to assist crime victims during the reporting period (i.e. case histories or narrative description of impact to victim). Avoid using information that may identify a specific victim.

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

15. Briefly describe efforts taken to serve Victims of Federal crime during the reporting period.

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

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

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

17. Briefly outline any staffing retention issues that your victim assistance program has and why these issues may occur during the reporting period (e.g., high turnover due to insufficient salary, insufficient benefits, and heavy workload).

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

18. Explain how your program is able to respond to gaps in services during the reporting period.

(Maximum characters: 5,000)

Appendix C: Annual Crime Victim Assistance Survey

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Annual Crime Victim Assistance Survey

This survey is designed to identify gaps in services and underserved crime victim populations. Please complete this survey online and submit no later than Friday, January 20, 2017. Listed below are services currently funded by DPS-VOCA. Please identify (✓) the availability of services in your geographic area, VOCA funded or otherwise. **Only complete Box 3 if you have checked Rarely Available or Unavailable (Box 2).**

Service Elements	Available Services				Rare or Unavailable Services		
	Box 1:		Box 2:		Box 3:		
	Always Available	Usually Available	Rarely Available	Unavailable	Greatly Needed	Somewhat Needed	Not Needed
1. Crisis Counseling							
2. On-scene Crisis Intervention							
3. Follow-up Contact							
4. Therapy							
5. Group Treatment/Support							
6. Crisis Counseling via phone or hotline							
7. Shelter/Safe House							
8. Information, Referral and Connection							
9. Interpreter/Sign Language							
10. Criminal Justice Support/Advocacy							
11. Emergency Financial Assistance							
12. Emergency Legal Advocacy							
13. Assistance in Filing Compensation Claims							
14. Personal Advocacy							
15. Outreach							
16. Restitution Advocacy							
17. Victim Rights Advocacy							

The above listed services are not all inclusive. Please identify any other gaps in services that exist in your area.

Please check any victim populations which you feel are currently underserved (attach additional pages if necessary).

- Survivors of Homicide Victims Hate/Bias Crime Victims Teen Crime Victims
- Sexual Assault Victims Victims in Rural Areas Elderly Crime Victims
- Domestic Violence Victims Victims in Urban Areas Victims of Gang Violence
- Child Abuse Victims Victims of Identify Theft Victims of Stalking
- DUI Victims Disabled Victims
- Other: _____

County:

- Tribal/Reservation Only Gila Maricopa Pinal
- Apache Graham Mohave Santa Cruz
- Cochise Greenlee Navajo Yavapai
- Coconino La Paz Pima Yuma

Name: _____ and phone number _____ of person completing survey.

Agency Type: Private/Non-Profit Government