Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care for Children and Youth Statewide Demonstration Initiative (LSC)

Commonwealth of Virginia

Linking Systems of Care Resource Mapping Events

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Acknowledgements:

Executive Summary

Background

In 2015, the Commonwealth of Virginia was one of two states funded by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), as a Vision 21: Linking System of Care for Children and Youth (LSC) State Demonstration Project. Through this project, the Commonwealth of Virginia has been given an opportunity to ensure that children and youth are (a) screened for victimization and (b) provided comprehensive and coordinated services to fully address their needs.

During the project's first 15-month planning phase, project staff facilitated five *regional* cross-systems mapping events to obtain information about current screening and assessment practices, strengths and challenges related to services provisions, and the availability of and access to resources throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. Key findings from the regional cross-systems mapping events yielded a need to strengthen collaborative partnerships, to develop agreements between agencies to allow for information sharing, to engage traditional and non-traditional stakeholders, and to provide ongoing cross-system training to best address the needs of youth and transitioning adults across systems.

To effectively link systems of care, local communities may have to work across programmatic and geographic boundaries to effectively identify their resources. While communities are typically knowledgeable of resources and services that provide traditional human services, they are not as familiar with non-traditional resources, such as faith-based organizations, nonprofit organizations, and volunteer-based programs. When both traditional and non-traditional, ancillary services are identified; the ability to access and utilize referrals and services to support children, youth and families is enhanced. For this reason, the Vision 21: LSC project staff felt it was crucial to offer technical assistance (TA) to pilot sites on resource mapping. As a collaborative, Vision 21: LSC partners would work together to identify local traditional and non-traditional resources available to children, youth and transitioning adults in the pilot communities. The outcome of this activity would grant collaborative partners a list of resources to reference when interacting and assisting clients.

Overview of Resource Mapping

Resource mapping is a system-building process historically utilized by communities, organizations, schools, and service centers to align resources, strategies, and outcomes available. The Vision 21: LSC Resource Mapping event was developed to be used within local communities to (a) identify current resources (including those with shared objectives), (b) uncover any limitations of these resources, (c) learn about gaps between current resources and

consumer needs, (d) provide an opportunity for community service providers to collaborate, and (e) support appropriate and timely referrals to support child and youth victims of crime. By linking systems of care through resource mapping, community agencies can continue working with traditional referral sources while also tapping into underutilized non-traditional resources.

The City of Charlottesville/Albemarle County and Washington County are two communities in the Commonwealth serving as pilot sites for the Virginia Victimization Screen (VVS), a brief screening tool that can be used across systems to identify child and youth victims of crime. In late January and early February 2017, the Vision 21: LSC staff facilitated on-site discussions with pilot site partners about local resources to encourage collaborative practices and services that best serve children and youth. These resource mapping events helped prepare the service providers for the piloting process when they will administer the screening tool and refer clients to local resources. This activity also served as a way of thanking local partners for their participation and interest in the Vision 21: LSC project.

Key Findings from the Resource Mapping Events

In both communities, those serving as screening and referral agencies for the pilot were the most commonly utilized resources. Community services boards, social services and victim advocacy programs were key partners in serving child and youth victims of crime and their families. Both Charlottesville/Albemarle and Washington County have strong collaborative relationships between these partners as well as existing multi-disciplinary teams (e.g. Trauma Informed Community Networks) which is an asset in the provision of services to children and youth.

Despite the differences in community demographics, region, and population, both Charlottesville/Albemarle and Washington County shared similar challenges in identifying services to meet the needs of child and youth victims of crime. Some of the challenges included: a) lack of transportation and an inability to access to services in rural areas, b) difficulty working within underserved populations who face generational poverty and high rates of transience c) barriers in language and English proficiency, and d) funding limitations. Some of the services needed included a) more affordable childcare and after-school programs, b) affordable housing, and c) access to high-intensity services for specific needs, such as mental health, substance care and human trafficking.

Charlottesville has a diverse selection of services to meet the needs of child and youth victims of crime. This community also has a number of strong multi-disciplinary groups that collaborate to provide services to children and youth who have experienced crime and/or trauma. In comparison, Washington County's resources are less readily available and access can be challenging due to transportation and language barriers. The Washington County area providers, however, has a longstanding history of utilizing more non-traditional services. This community relies more heavily on nonprofit organizations, civic groups and faith-based community programs to provide adequate intervention services to child and youth victims of crime.

Participants from Charlottesville/Albemarle and Washington County identified similar service needs. These service needs included a need for more clinical mental health services for children, as the number of licensed providers are not enough to meet the current need often resulting in lengthy wait lists. There also appears to be a need for more bilingual service providers in both communities, as there is a significant number of youth and their parents/caregivers who are not proficient in English.

Through the process of resource mapping, both sites were provided a list of traditional and non-traditional resources that could help overcome some of the disclosed challenges. Specifically, utilizing more non-traditional resources may be an alternative when the existing traditional resources are at capacity with case load and services available. The Vision 21: LSC project staff hope that pilot sites administering the screening tool will use this list of resources when referring clients to services. Additionally, because the mapping events identified and prioritized gaps in and need for services, those serving children, youth and their families will have data to support a more strategic approach in program planning.

Resource Mapping Report: Charlottesville/Albemarle Pilot Site

Overview of Resource Mapping

Resource mapping is a system-building process historically utilized by communities, organizations, schools, and service centers to align resources, strategies, and outcomes available. The Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care (LSC) Resource Mapping event was developed to be used within local communities to (a) identify current resources (including those with shared objectives), (b) uncover any limitations of these resources, (c) learn about gaps between current resources and consumer needs, (d) provide an opportunity for community service providers to collaborate, and (e) support appropriate and timely referrals to support child and youth victims of crime. By linking systems of care through resource mapping, community agencies can continue working with traditional referral sources while also tapping into underutilized non-traditional resources.

The Vision 21: LSC project stresses that comprehensive intervention services for children, youth, and young adults are vital to developing a linked system of care. Resource mapping is the first step in understanding what resources are already available in the community. The City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County are participating jointly as one of two communities in the Commonwealth serving as a pilot site for the Virginia Victimization Screen (VVS). In January 2017, the Vision 21: LSC staff facilitated a discussion for them about local resources and to identify and encourage collaborative practices and services that best serve children and youth. The resource mapping event was conducted to prepare service providers who would administer the screening tool and referring clients to local services. This activity also served as a way of thanking local partners for their participation and interest in the Vision 21: LSC project.

Background

Prior to the resource mapping, key stakeholders were identified to establish their vision and goals for aligning community resources. Through collaborative meetings in the Charlottesville/Albemarle communities, the stakeholders helped to identify agencies who would serve as potential screening agencies versus referral agencies. Table 1 indicates the Charlottesville/Albemarle stakeholders involved in the resource mapping process.

*Table 1. Participant*s

Screening Agencies	Referral Agencies
16th District Court Service Unit	Albemarle County Victim/Witness Assistance Program
Albemarle County Department of Social Services	Charlottesville City Victim/Witness Assistance Program
Foothills Child Advocacy Center	Region Ten Community Services Board
Shelter for Help in Emergency	

Although ReadyKids, a nonprofit profit organization which serves child, youth and families, is a screening agency in Charlottesville/Albemarle, no staff members were able to attend the resource mapping event. However, agency staff did complete and submit survey responses to provide information about their agency and local resources prior to the resource mapping event. The City of Charlottesville's Human Services Planner was also in attendance and an active participant in the resource mapping event; however, Human Services will not serve as a screening or referring agency.

Resource Mapping Activities

Part I. Identifying Current Resources

First, representatives from each of the screening agencies were tasked with identifying the strengths, challenges, and gaps in their existing agency and collaborative partnerships. As part of this activity, representatives identified their top *"go-to"* traditional and non-traditional referral resources that assist them in meeting the needs of children and youth. The go-to partners are identified in Table 2.

Table 2. Go-to Resources

Traditional "Go-to" Resources	Non-traditional "Go-to" Resources
Children's Health Improvement Program (CHIP)	Alliance for Interfaith Ministries
Elk Hill Charlottesville Group Home	Belmont Baptist Church
Family Preservation Services	Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the Central Blue Ridge
Families in Crisis	Black Male Achievement
Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)	Central Virginia Legal Aid Society
National Counseling Group	Charlottesville Abundant Life Ministries (CALM)
Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)	City of Promise
Virginia Victim Fund (formerly Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund)	Local food banks
	Love Inc.
	Salvation Army
	Side-by-Side
	The Haven of Rest Resource Mission
	Trinity Presbyterian Church

Part II. Uncovering Resource Strengths and Challenges

Strengths. In Charlottesville/Albemarle, stakeholders were able to identify a great number of traditional (e.g., child welfare agencies, community mental health agencies, education services, etc.) and some non-traditional (e.g. community food banks and food closets, advocacy and support groups) services. Stakeholders also identified a number of existing collaborative partnerships that serve the community to identify and bring ancillary services together to meet the needs of children, youth, and transitioning young adults in the City of Charlottesville and in Albemarle County (e.g., Child Abuse Multi-Disciplinary Team, Trauma Informed Community Network). Some of these collaborative groups offer professional development and training for inter-agency staff to create common language centered on mental health treatment, referrals for services that are reflective and sensitive to the cultural needs of the community, and trauma-informed practices among service provider. Other collaborative groups working on city and county initiatives and taskforces develop services based on data-driven outcomes.

Challenges. Despite the number of resources that were identified, stakeholders cited a number of challenges in providing services and referrals for children, youth, and transitioning young adults. Some of these challenges[1] include:

- Access to transportation
- Limited child psychiatry services
- Need for greater awareness and integration of culturally competent services and the need for "culturally humility"
- Need for accessible services across multicultural communities
- Lack of affordable housing
- Limited funding to maintain services for children and families
- Need to serve and/or gain trust of underserved populations (including undocumented immigrants, transient populations)
- Generational poverty
- Waiting lists for youth development services (e.g., Boys and Girls Club)
- Individuals and families falling out of services after long waiting list
- Limited emergency financial resources
- Limited trauma knowledge (with exception of human services)
- Mistrust of various systems

Part III. Learning about the Gaps between Current Resources and Consumer Needs

Using the challenges identified, the stakeholders were asked to identify programs and services that they would need or like to have in order to ***better*** serve the children and youth. The purpose

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[1] These challenges are not listed in any particular order.

of completing this task was to help partnering agencies identify other partners to invite to participate in the Vision 21: LSC collaborative efforts, as well as identify other programs needed to serve child and youth victims of crime. To do so, stakeholders were provided a case study scenario[2] of potential child/youth victims and asked to complete the Virginia Victimization Screen (VVS) which identifies a) potential areas of crime and violence exposure; b) potential areas of impact as it relates to functioning in the home, school, or community, c) protective factors, and d) resources that the child/youth may have utilized in the past. In doing so, they acknowledged some inter-agency practices that may be helpful to the collaborative partnership, including but not limited to:

- Improving communication across systems,
- Increasing opportunities to share information between service providers, including local school districts,
- Improving trust among children, youth and families and service providers to discuss and share their current needs,
- Increasing safety for clients through assessments and planning,
- Developing a more client-friendly process for navigating mental health services and referrals and intensive services [e.g., transitioning from Virginia Insurance Counseling and Assistance Program (VICAP) to Independent Assessment, Certification and Coordination Team (IACCT) which follows the new Virginia Code mandate, to ensure that safety planning is conducted at all levels],
- Increasing the number pf culturally-sensitive intervention services available to clients, and
- Increasing the level of collaboration between the mental health community and other local services.

After completing the VVS, stakeholders discussed potential referrals and resources that would help the child or youth. Project staff utilized existing community resource lists from the Virginia 2-1-1 directory (specific to communities in Charlottesville and Albemarle) and a directory of services providers compiled by ICF, the national research and evaluation team for the Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care Project. Table 3 lists (a) *new* programs and/or services stakeholders felt are needed and (b) additional *existing* community assets not identified in earlier activities or in the aforementioned lists from 2-1-1 and ICF.

Table 3. Programs/Services Needed and Community Assets

Programs and Services Needed	Additional Community Assets*
Bus passes for school-age students outside of the city	Gang Reduction through Active Community Engagement

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[2] Case study scenarios were also used to train pilot staff on the Virginia Victimization Screen on 12/1/16.

More services to meet the needs of youth with sexually reactive behaviors	Disproportionate Minority Contact Taskforce
Culturally and linguistically competent service providers	Charlottesville-Albemarle Coalition for Healthy Youth
Affordable housing	Charlottesville Trauma Informed Network
Affordable childcare and after-school programs	Prosperity Eating Disorders and Wellness Outpatient Treatment Center
Law enforcement oriented services regarding trafficking	Local Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapists
Centralized human trafficking resources center	Licensed Professional Counselors Network
	Adult Learning Center
	Teen Health Center at UVA
	Charlottesville-Albemarle Helpline
	Energy Share

* Over the course of the resource mapping event, additional assets were identified and were included in the resource list included in this report.

Conclusion

This resource mapping event was held to increase awareness of local resources, as well to increase communication and collaborative relationships across organizations. Overall, Charlottesville/Albemarle identified a variety of traditional and non-traditional resources to help meet the needs of children, youth, and transitioning young adults who may identified as victims of crime and violence by using the VVS. Many of these resources encourage safety, stability, and support for children, youth and families in need. A unique strength of this community is the number of existing collaborative networks that provide training and professional development in areas of trauma, culturally-sensitive practices, and mental health. These collaborative networks

will serve as a strength when moving the pilot forward and enhancing services to children and youth.

It is highly encouraged that the collaborative partners involved in the VVS pilot utilize the resource directory as a starting point for aligning the services in their community. The overall goal of the resource mapping event was to increase awareness of local resources and increase communication and collaborative relationships across organizations in order to serve child and youth victims of crime. This resource list can also be used as common reference in established collaboratives, such as local Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs), Family Assessment Planning Teams (FAPTs), and child abuse prevention teams in the community. The Vision 21: LSC project staff hope that this resource will support appropriate and timely referrals to support child and youth victims of crime. It is important to note, however, that a crucial element of resource mapping is reviewing, updating, and communicating any changes in local services. The Vision 21: LSC project staff would be happy to offer guidance on how to sustain such efforts within the pilot communities.

Charlottesville-Albemarle Resource List

Government and Public Agencies

- 16th District Court Service Unit
- Albemarle County Office of Adult and Migrant Education and the Families in Crisis program (through Albemarle County Public Schools)
- Albemarle County Public Schools
- Albemarle County Social Services
- Albemarle Victim Witness
- Blue Ridge Juvenile Detention
- Bright Stars (through Albemarle County Department of Social Services)
- Community Attention Foster Families
- Charlottesville-Albemarle Technical Education Center
- Charlottesville City Schools
- Charlottesville Department of Social Services
- Commonwealth's Attorney's Office
- Charlottesville Victim/Witness Assistance Program
- Families in Crisis (through Albemarle County Public Schools)
- Family Support (through Albemarle County Department of Social Services)
- Piedmont Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)
- Region Ten Community Services Board
- Virginia Victims Fund (formerly Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund)

Child and Family Services (Traditional Resources)

- The Ainsworth Attachment Clinic and The Circle of Security
- The Arbor Charlottesville
- Center for Learning and Growth
- Central Virginia Legal Aid Society
- Central Virginia Restorative Justice
- Compass Youth Services
- Counseling Alliance of Virginia, LLA (CAVA)
- DePaul Community Resources
- Elk Hill
- Families in Crisis
- Foothills Child Advocacy Center
- Great Expectations Program for Foster Youth
- The HavenJefferson Area Children's Health Improvement Program (CHIP)
- Lafayette School and Treatment Center
- Legal Aid Justice Center
- Martha Jefferson Area Hospital (Sentara)
- National Counseling Group
- Partner for Mental Health (formerly Mental Health America of Charlottesville Albemarle)
- Piedmont Regional Educational Program (PREP)
- People Places of Charlottesville

- Prosperity Eating Disorders and Wellness
- ReadyKids, Inc.
- Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)
- Shelter for Help in Emergency
- Side-by-Side (LGBT)
- UVA Teen & Young Adult Health Center
- Structured Therapeutic Adolescent Residential Service (STARS)
- Thriveworks Counseling
- University of Virginia
- University of Virginia Health System, Blue Ridge Care Connection for Children
- Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance
- Women's Health Virginia
- The Women's Initiative

Community Services & Resources (Non-traditional)

- Aged Out - Life After Foster Care
- Alliance for Interfaith Ministries (AIM)
- Al-Ateen
- Belmont Baptist Church
- Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Virginia
- Charlottesville-Albemarle Coalition for Healthy Youth
- Charlottesville-Albemarle Helpline
- Charlottesville Alliance for Black Male Achievement
- City of Promise
- Charlottesville Abundant Life Ministries (CALM)
- Gang Reduction through Active Community Engagement (GRACE)
- Greater Charlottesville Trauma-Informed Community Network
- Hunton & Williams /University of Virginia School of Law Pro Bono Partnership
- International Rescue Committee
- Literacy Volunteers
- Licensed Professional Counselor Network
- Love in the Name of Christ (Love INC)
- March of Dimes - Piedmont-Shenandoah Valley Division
- Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)
- Piedmont Family YMCA
- Runaway Emergency Services Program
- Salvation Army
- Taskforce Disproportionate Minority Contact (Racial Disparities and Disproportionality)
- Thomas Jefferson Area United Way
- Trinity Presbyterian Church

Resource Mapping Report: Washington County

Overview of Resource Mapping

Resource mapping is a system-building process historically utilized by communities, organizations, schools, and service centers to align resources, strategies, and outcomes available. The Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care Resource Mapping activity can be utilized within local communities to (a) identify current resources (including those with shared objectives), (b) uncover any limitations of these resources, (c) learn about gaps between current resources and consumer needs, (d) provide an opportunity for community service providers to collaborate, and (e) support appropriate and timely referrals to support child and youth victims of crime. By linking systems of care through resource mapping, community agencies can continue to utilize traditional referral sources while also tapping into underutilized non-traditional resources.

The Vision 21: LSC project stresses that comprehensive intervention services for children, youth, and young adults are vital to developing a linked system of care. Resource mapping is the first step in understanding what resources are already available in the community. The County of Washington is one of two communities in the Commonwealth serving as a pilot site for the Virginia Victimization Screen (VVS). In January 2017, the Vision 21: LSC staff facilitated a discussion for them about local resources and to identify and encourage collaborative practices and services that best serve children and youth. The mapping event was conducted to prepare service providers administering the screen and served as an incentive for their interest in the Vision 21: LSC project and screening initiatives

Background

Prior to the resource mapping, key stakeholders were identified to establish their vision and goals for aligning community resources. Through collaborative meetings in the Washington County communities, the stakeholders helped to identify agencies who would serve as potential screening agencies versus referral agencies. Table 1 indicates the Washington County stakeholders involved in the resource mapping process.

Table 1. Participants

Screening Agencies	Referral Agencies
28th District Court Services Unit	Highlands Community Services Board
Abuse Alternatives	Mount Rogers Health District
Washington County Department of Social Services (Child Protective Services)	

Although Abuse Alternatives, a domestic violence program, is a screening agency in Washington County, no staff members were able to attend. The other participants contributed on their behalf, as they were able.

Resource Mapping Activities

Part I. Identifying Current Resources

First, representatives from each of the screening agencies were tasked with identifying the strengths, challenges, and gaps in their existing agency and collaborative partnerships. As part of this activity, representatives identified their top "go- to" traditional and non-traditional referral resources that assist them in meeting the needs of children and youth. The go-to partners are identified in Table 2.

Table 2. Go-to Resources

Traditional "Go to" Resources & Services	Non-traditional "Go to" Resources & Services
Highlands Child Advocacy Center	2nd Harvest Food Bank
Clearview Medical Center	Abingdon Rotary Club
Department of Rehabilitative Services	Abingdon Transportation System

Early Intervention (Washington County Department of Social Services)	Appalachian Electric Neighbor-to-Neighbor Program
Family Preservation Services	Backpack Programs
Highlands Detention Alternative Program	Boys & Girls Club
Housing Authority	Church clothing closets
People Inc.	Community College
School Resource Officers	Crossroads Medical Center
Sheriff's Office	Crossroads Medical Mission
Social Security Administration	Faith in Action
Thriveworks	Family Promise
	Food Banks
	Friends of Santa
	Great Expectations
	Haven of Rest
	Health Connect
	Highlands Fellowship

	Haven of Rest
	Legal Aid (Southwest Virginia)
	Library Summer Reading Program
	Lions Club Vision Program
	Local Alcoholics Anonymous/Recovery Groups
	Minnick School
	Occupational Enterprises (OEI)
	Pleasant View United Methodist Church
	Psychiatrists and Psychologists
	Salvation Army
	Meadowview Clinic
	Stone Mountain Healthcare
	Workforce Development

Part II. Uncovering Resource Strengths and Limitations

Strengths. Washington County stakeholders were able to identify a great number of traditional (e.g., child welfare agencies, community mental health agencies, education services, etc.) and

non-traditional referral resources (e.g., community food banks and food closets and faith based organizations). Unlike other communities, Washington County stakeholders were quite knowledgeable of non-traditional services through local partnerships, faith-based organization, and programs available to support the needs of low income individuals and families. Because of the geographic nature of Washington County (rural community in far Southwest Virginia), agencies have come heavily rely on fellow service providers in order to adequately intervene across systems. Because so few traditional services exist in this area and many service providers carry heavy caseloads, the non-traditional services are a great benefit to overcrowded traditional systems.

Challenges. Because of the unique needs of Washington County, primarily in its geographical makeup and overall economic development within this rural community, there are still challenges in providing services and referrals for children, youth, and transitioning young adults. Some of these challenges[3] include:

- Transportation to service providers
- Ability to pay for services
- Waiting lists
- Conflicts with a client's availability to receive services and the hours of operation
- Restricted grant funding
- Staff turnover creates inconsistency in case management
- Weak communication and collaboration with partnering agencies
- Lack of follow-up and/or family engagement
- Lack of psychological and psychiatrist referral resources
- Time-consuming and duplicative paperwork requirements to apply for programs and services

Part III. Learning about the Gaps between Current Resources and Consumer Needs

Using the challenges identified, the stakeholders were asked to identify programs and services that they would need or like to have in order to **better** serve the children and youth. The purpose of completing this task was to help partnering agencies identify other partners to invite to participate in the Vision 21: LSC collaborative efforts, as well as identify other programs needed to serve child and youth victims of crime. To do so, stakeholders were provided a case study scenario[4] of potential child/youth victims and asked to complete the Virginia Victimization Screen (VVS) which identifies a) potential areas of crime and violence exposure; b) potential areas of impact as it relates to functioning in the home, school, or community, c) protective factors, and d) resources that the child/youth may have utilized in the past. In doing so, they were

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[3] These challenges are not listed in any particular order.

[4] Case study scenarios were also used to train pilot staff on the Virginia Victimization Screen on 12/1/16.

able to further identify some additional programs and services needed in their local area, including but not limited to:

- Culturally-relevant and sensitive services
- Specialized services for victims of trafficking
- More licensed mental health professionals for children/youth

Stakeholders also discussed potential referrals and resources that may help a child or youth who has screened positive for victimization using the VVS.

Drawing from the community resource list from the Virginia 2-1-1 directory (specific to communities in Washington County) and a directory of services providers compiled by ICF, the national research and evaluation team for the Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care Project, Table 3 lists (a) *new* programs and/or services stakeholders felt are needed and (b) additional *existing* community assets not identified in earlier activities or in the aforementioned lists from 2-1-1 and ICF.

Table 3. Programs/Services Needed and Community Assets

Programs and Services Needed	Additional Community Assets*
Access to high intensity services (detox, residential treatment, crisis hospitalization)	Child Development Clinic
Service coordinator/navigator to provide outreach and transportation (similar to the trauma navigator supported by Victims of Crime Act funding)	Support Groups
Multidisciplinary Team research committee to identify funding sources and resources	Virginia Highlands Community College Title IX Program
Possibility of identifying staff at each agency to provide transportation on rotation	Intercept Youth Services
	Bristol Crisis Center
	Washington County Community Scholars
	Shriner's

	Johnston Memorial Foundation
	Angel Fund
	Healthy Kids Fund
	DePaul's Family Services
	Washington County Victim/Witness Assistance Program
	Saltville Medical Center
	Saltville Dental Clinic
	Twin Cities Medical
	Damascus Clinic
	4-H Center
	Coomes Recreation Center

* Over the course of the resource mapping event, additional assets were identified and are included in the resource list that is included in this report.

Conclusion

This resource mapping event was held to increase awareness of local resources, and possibly increase communication and collaborative relationships across organizations. Overall, Washington County identified a variety of traditional and non-traditional resources to help meet the needs of children, youth, and transitioning young adults who may identified as victims of crime and violence by using the VVS. Moreover, there are also a host of resources that address the needs of the family to encourage safety, stability, and support as well. One of the major

strengths of this community is the utilization of nontraditional service providers and local community programs that address critical needs of the service population.

It is highly encouraged that the collaborative partners involved in the VVS pilot utilize the resource directory as a starting point for aligning the services in their community. The overall goal of the resource mapping session was to increase awareness of local resources and increase communication and collaborative relationships across organizations in order to serve child and youth victims of crime. This resource list can also be used as a a common reference in established collaboratives, such as local Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs), Family Assessment Planning Teams (FAPTs), and child abuse prevention teams in the community. The Vision 21: LSC project staff hope that this resource will support appropriate and timely referrals to support child and youth victims of crime. It is important to note, however, that a crucial element of resource mapping is reviewing, updating, and communicating any changes in local services. The Vision 21: LSC project staff would be happy to offer guidance on how to sustain such efforts within the pilot communities.

Washington County Resource List

Government and Public Agencies

- 28th Judicial District Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)
- 28th District Court Service Unit
- Abingdon Public Transit Systems
- Abingdon Police Department
- Abingdon Redevelopment and Housing Authority
- Bristol Department of Social Services
- Bristol Family Resource Center
- Bristol Police Department
- Bristol Redevelopment and Housing Authority
- Bristol Sherriff's Department
- Bristol Youth Services
- Commonwealth Attorney-Bristol
- Department of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE),
- Department of Rehabilitative Services
- Highlands Detention Alternative Program
- Highlands Community Services
- Highlands Juvenile Detention Center
- Kidz Place (Washington County Title I Parent Resource Center)
- Mount Rogers Health District
- Washington County Public Library System
- Social Security Administration
- Virginia Highlands Community College
- Washington County Commonwealth's Attorney
- Washington County Victim/Witness Assistance Program
- Washington County Community Scholars
- Washington County Sheriff's Office
- Washington County Department of Social Services
- Washington Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court

Child and Family Services (Traditional Resources)

- Abuse Alternatives
- Bristol Crisis Center (aka Crisis Center, Inc.)
- Children's Advocacy Center of Highlands Community Services
- The Clearview Center
- DePaul Community Resources
- Family Preservation Services of Virginia (Pathways)
- Family Promise of Bristol
- Girls Inc. of Bristol

- Great Expectations
- Health Connect America
- Holston Family Health Center (Damascus Clinic)
- Intercept Youth Services
- Johnston Memorial Hospital
- Meadowview Clinic
- Minnick School (Lutheran Family Services)
- People Incorporated of Virginia
- People Incorporated of Virginia: Early Childhood Education Centers
- People Incorporated of Virginia: Glade Spring Child Development Center
- Rick Carroll, PhD, LCP
- Saltville Medical Center
- Southwest Virginia Legal Aid
- Southwest Virginia Regional Dental Center
- Thriveworks
- Twin Cities Medical

Community Services & Resources (Non-traditional)

- Abingdon Rotary Club
- Appalachian Power Neighbor to Neighbor Program
- Abingdon Lions Club
- Backpack Programs – Provides bags of food for the weekend to children in need
- Boys & Girls Club
- Coomes Recreation Center
- Crossroads Medical Mission
- Faith in Action
- Friends of Santa
- Haven of Rest Rescue Mission Inc.
- Healthy Kids Fund
- Highlands Fellowship
- Highlands Thrift Store
- Holiday Tree Programs – Sponsored by the Salvation Army
- Lee Street Baptist Church Lifeline Services
- Miss Amy's Child Care
- The New Life Exchange
- Pleasant View Methodist Church
- Salvation Army
- Second Harvest Food Bank
- Shriners International (Washington County Shrine Club)
- St. Thomas, Abingdon
- Southwest Virginia 4-H Educational Center

- Support Groups - Kinship group for relatives raising children that are not their own. It is held by a Nurturing Newly Formed Families worker and a counselor at the Children's Advocacy Center