



battered women's movement on a national level, and initiates the introduction of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act in the U.S. Congress.

★ Parents of Murdered Children (POMC), a self-help support group, is founded in Cincinnati, Ohio.

★ Minnesota becomes the first state to allow probable cause (warrantless) arrest in cases of domestic assault, regardless of whether a protection order had been issued.

## 1979

★ Frank G. Carrington, considered by many to be "the father of the victims' rights movement," founds the Crime Victims' Legal Advocacy Institute, Inc., to promote the rights of crime victims in the civil and criminal justice systems. The nonprofit organization was renamed VALOR, the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc., in 1981.

★ The Office on Domestic Violence is established in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, but is later closed in 1981.

★ Congress fails to enact the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), and federal funding for victims' programs is phased out. Many grassroots and "system-based" programs close.

## 1980

★ Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is founded after the death of 13-year-old Cari Lightner, who was killed by a repeat offender drunk driver. The first two MADD chapters are created in Sacramento, California, and Annapolis, Maryland.

★ The U.S. Congress passes the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980.

★ Wisconsin passes the first "Crime Victims' Bill of Rights."

★ The First National Day of Unity in October is established by NCADV to mourn battered women who have died, celebrate women who have survived the violence, and honor all who have worked to defeat domestic violence. This Day becomes Domestic Violence Awareness Week and, in 1987, expands to a month of awareness activities each October.

★ The first Victim Impact Panel is sponsored by Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) in Oswego County, New York.

## 1981

★ Ronald Reagan becomes the first President to proclaim "Crime Victims' Rights Week" in April.

★ The disappearance and murder of missing child Adam Walsh prompt a national campaign to raise public awareness about child abduction and enact laws to better protect children.

## 1982

★ In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to create a greatly needed national focus on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force Final Report offers 68 recommendations that become the framework for the advancement of new programs and policies. Its final recommendation, to amend the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to guarantee that ". . . the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be pres-

ent and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings . . .," becomes a vital source of new energy pushing toward the successful efforts to secure state constitutional amendments through the 1980s and beyond.

★ The Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings "fair treatment standards" to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.

★ California voters overwhelmingly pass Proposition 8, which guarantees restitution and other statutory reforms to crime victims.

★ The passage of the Missing Children's Act of 1982 helps parents guarantee that identifying information about their missing child is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center computer system.

★ The first Victim Impact Panel sponsored by MADD, which educates drunk drivers about the devastating impact of their criminal acts, is organized in Rutland, Massachusetts.

## 1983

★ The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is created by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement recommendations from the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. OVC establishes a national resource center, trains professionals, and develops model legislation to protect victims' rights.

★ The U.S. Attorney General establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.

★ The U.S. Attorney General issues guidelines for federal victim and witness assistance.

★ In April, President Reagan honors crime victims in a White House Rose Garden ceremony.

★ President Reagan proclaims the first National Missing Children's Day in observance of the disappearance of missing child Etan Patz.

★ The International Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Governors adopts a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights and establishes a victims' rights committee to bring about renewed emphasis on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.

## 1984

★ The passage of the Victims Of Crime Act (VOCA) establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties and bond forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim service programs.

★ President Reagan signs the Justice Assistance Act, which establishes a financial assistance program for state and local government and funds 200 new victim service programs.

★ The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states without "21" laws to raise the minimum age for drinking, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.

★ The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is created as the national resource agency for missing children. Passage of the Missing Children's Assistance Act provides a Congressional mandate for the Center.

★ The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.

★ The U.S. Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and

Services Act, which earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.

★ Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, D.C., by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.

★ A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Office for Victims of Crime hosts the first national symposium on child molestation.

★ Victim/witness coordinator positions are established in the U.S. Attorneys' offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.

★ California State University-Fresno initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.

★ Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) calls for a comprehensive Sane National Alcohol Policy (SNAP) to curb aggressive promotions aimed at youth.

## 1985

★ The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$68 million.

★ The National Center for Victims of Crime (formerly the National Victim Center) is founded to promote the rights and needs of crime victims, and to educate Americans about the devastating effect of crime on our society.

★ The United Nations General Assembly passes the International Declaration on the Rights of Victims of Crime and the Abuse of Power.

★ President Reagan announces a Child Safety Partnership with 26 private-sector members to promote child safety, to clarify information about child victimization, and to increase public awareness of child abuse.

★ The U.S. Surgeon General issues a report identifying domestic violence as a major public health problem.

## 1986

★ The Office for Victims of Crime awards the first grants to support state victim compensation and assistance programs.

★ Two years after its passage, the Victims of Crime Act is amended by the Children's Justice Act to provide funds specifically for the investigation and prosecution of child abuse.

★ Rhode Island passes a constitutional amendment granting victims the right to restitution, to submit victim impact statements, and to be treated with dignity and respect.

★ Victim compensation programs have been established in 35 states.

★ MADD's "Red Ribbon Campaign" enlists motorists to display a red ribbon on their automobiles, pledging to drive safe and sober during the holidays. This national public awareness effort has since become an annual campaign.

## 1987

★ Security on Campus, Inc. (SOC) is established by Howard and Connie Clery, following the tragic robbery, rape and murder of their daughter Jeanne at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. SOC raises national awareness about the hidden epidemic of violence on our nation's campuses.

★ The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.

★ The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.

★ Victim advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction on a proposed constitutional amendment by their legislature, begin a petition drive. Thousands of citizens sign petitions supporting constitutional protection for victims' rights. The Florida legislature reconsiders, and the constitutional amendment appears on the 1988 ballot.

## 1988

★ OVC establishes funds for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) grant program to provide direct services to Native Americans by establishing "on-reservation" victim assistance programs in Indian Country.

★ The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse (NARCEA) is established in a cooperative agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware. Renamed the National Center on Elder Abuse, it continues to provide information and statistics.

★ *State v. Ciskie* is the first case to allow the use of expert testimony to explain the behavior and mental state of an adult rape victim. The testimony is used to show why a victim of repeated physical and sexual assaults by her intimate partner would not immediately call the police or take action. The jury convicts the defendant on four counts of rape.

★ The Federal Drunk Driving Prevention Act is passed, and states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.

★ Constitutional amendments are introduced in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina and Washington.

Florida's amendment is placed on the November ballot, where it passes with 90 percent of the vote. Michigan's constitutional amendment passes with over 80 percent of the vote.

★ VOCA amendments legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and induce state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments added a new "priority" category of funding victim assistance programs at the behest of MADD and POMC for "previously underserved victims of crime."

★ OVC also establishes a Federal Emergency Fund for victims in the federal criminal justice system.

## 1989

★ The legislatures in Texas and Washington pass victims' rights constitutional amendments, which are both ratified by voters the same year.

## 1990

★ The Crime Victims Fund deposits total over \$146 million.

★ Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data of incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity.

★ The Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President Bush.

★ The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, which features reforms to make

the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses, is passed by Congress.

★ The Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 incorporates a Bill of Rights for federal crime victims and codifies services that should be available to victims of crime.

★ Congress passes legislation proposed by MADD to prevent drunk drivers and other offenders from filing bankruptcy to avoid paying criminal restitution or civil fines.

★ The Arizona petition drive to place the victims' rights constitutional amendment on the ballot succeeds, and it is ratified by voters.

★ The first National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children in America shows that over one million children fall victim to abduction annually.

★ The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons in the FBI National Crime Information Center computer system.

## 1991

★ U.S. Representative Ilena Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) files the first Congressional Joint Resolution to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.

★ California State University-Fresno approves the first bachelors degree program in victimology in the nation.

★ The results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization, *America Speaks Out*, are released by the National Center for Victims of Crime (formerly the National Victim Center) during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

★ The 1991 Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance implement new protections of the Crime Control Act of 1990, integrating the requirements of the Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act and the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.

★ The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.

★ The International Parental Child Kidnapping Act makes the act of unlawfully removing a child outside the United States a federal felony.

★ The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.

★ Colorado legislators introduce a constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Fifteen days later, the bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.

★ In an 8 to 0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and, in the final analysis, unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states at this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crime in the media or publications. States must now review their existing statutes to come into compliance with the Supreme Court's decision.

## 1992

★ *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, published during National Crime Victims' Rights Week by the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and the National Center for Victims of Crime, clarifies the scope and devastating effect of rape in this nation, including the fact that 683,000 women are raped annually in the United States.

★ The Association of Paroling Authorities, International establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' needs, rights and services in parole processes.

★ Congress reauthorizes the Higher Education Bill which includes the Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights.

★ The Battered Women's Testimony Act, which urges states to accept expert testimony in criminal cases involving battered women, is passed by Congress and signed into law by President Bush.

★ In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court—in *R.A.V. vs. City of St. Paul*—struck down a local hate crimes ordinance in Minnesota, which prohibited the display of a symbol which one knew or has reason to know "arouses anger, alarm or resentment in others on the basis of race, color, creed, religion or gender," which was found to violate the first amendment.

★ Five states—Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and New Mexico—ratify constitutional amendments for victims' rights.

★ Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking legislation.

★ Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry and requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.

## 1993

★ Wisconsin ratifies its constitutional amendment for victims' rights, bringing the total number of states with these amendments to 14.

★ President Clinton signs the "Brady Bill" requiring a waiting period for the purchase of handguns.

★ Congress passes the Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act, establishing a national repository for information on child sex offenders.

★ Twenty-two states pass stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with anti-stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

## 1994

★ The American Correctional Association Victims Committee publishes the landmark *Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Crime*, which offers guidelines for improving victims' rights and services when the offender is a juvenile.

★ Six additional states pass constitutional amendments for victims' rights—the largest number ever in a single year—bringing the total number of states with amendments to 20. States with new amendments include Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, and Utah.

★ President Clinton signs a comprehensive package of federal victims' rights legislation as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. The Act includes:

- Violence Against Women Act, which authorizes more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women.
- Enhanced VOCA funding provisions.

- Establishment of a National Child Sex Offender Registry.
- Enhanced sentences for drunk drivers with child passengers.

★ Kentucky becomes the first state to institute automated telephone voice notification to crime victims of their offender's status and release date.

★ OVC establishes the Community Crisis Response (CCR) program to improve services to victims of violent crimes in communities that have experienced crimes resulting in multiple victimizations.

## 1995

★ The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233 million.

★ Legislatures in three states—Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina—pass constitutional amendments that will be placed on the ballot in 1996.

★ The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network proposes the first draft of language for a federal constitutional amendment for victims' rights.

★ The National Victim Assistance Academy in Washington, D.C., graduates its first class. Supported by the Office for Victims of Crime, the university-based Academy provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights and myriad other topics.

## 1996

★ Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments are introduced in both houses of Congress with bi-partisan support.

★ Both presidential candidates and the Attorney General endorse the concept of a Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment.

★ The Crime Victims Fund reaches an historic high with deposits over \$525 million.

★ Eight states ratify the passage of constitutional amendments for victims' rights—raising the total number of state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.

★ The Community Notification Act, known as "Megan's Law," provides for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders by amendment to the national Child Sexual Abuse Registry legislation.

★ President Clinton signs the Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing one million dollars in funding to strengthen anti-terrorism efforts, making restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expanding the compensation and assistance services for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.

★ The Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act, enacted as Title II of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, allows federal courts to award "public harm" restitution directly to state VOCA victim assistance programs. As a result of the new sentencing guidelines, judges can require federal offenders in certain drug offense cases to pay "community restitution."

★ The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.

★ The Church Arson Prevention Act is signed into law in July, in response to increasing numbers of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.

★ The Drug-Induced Rape Prevention Act is enacted to address the emerging issue of the use of sedating drugs by rapists on victims.

★ The Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), within the U.S. Department of Justice, issues the Juvenile Justice Action Plan that includes recommendations for victims' rights and services for victims of juvenile offenders within the juvenile justice system.

★ President Clinton directs the Attorney General to hold the federal system to a higher standard of services for crime victims.

## 1997

★ In January, a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment is re-introduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bipartisan support.

★ In March, Congress passes the Victims Rights Clarification Act of 1997 to clarify existing federal law allowing victims to attend a trial and to appear as "impact witnesses" during the sentencing phase of both capital and non-capital cases. Supported by the Justice Department, President Clinton immediately signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to both observe the trial that is scheduled to begin within days and to provide input later at sentencing.

★ In April, the Senate Judiciary Committee conducts hearings on the proposed federal constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.

★ In June, President Clinton reaffirms his support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress, criminal justice officials, and local, state, and national

victims' rights organizations. Also that month, the Judiciary Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives conducts its first hearing on the proposed amendment.

★ In July, the Crime Victims Assistance Act is introduced into the U.S. Senate, offering full-scale reform of federal rules and federal law to establish stronger rights and protections for victims of federal crime. This legislation further proposes to assist victims of state crime through the infusion of additional resources to make the criminal justice system more supportive of crime victims.

★ To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants in Indian Country directly to the tribes.

★ A federal anti-stalking law is enacted by Congress.

★ The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches its second highest year in fund collections with deposits totaling \$363 million.

★ OVC representatives join the United States Delegation to the United Nations Commission on Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention. OVC plays a leadership role in the development of an International Victim Assistance Training Manual to implement the U.N. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.

★ The National Center for Victims of Crime, using its extensive legislative database, creates the Legislative Sourcebook, a comprehensive compendium of victims' rights laws in all states. Developed with support from OVC, the Sourcebook becomes the definitive digest of state legislation on crime victims' rights laws for the nation.

★ OVC releases *New Directions from the Field: Victims Rights and Services for the 21st Century*, which assesses the nation's progress in meeting the recommendations set forth in the Final Report of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, and issues over 250 new recommendations from the field for the next millennium.

## 1998

★ Senate Joint Resolution 44, a new version of the federal Victims' Rights Amendment, is introduced in the Senate by Senators Jon Kyl (R-AZ) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA). The Senate Judiciary Committee subsequently approves SJR 44 by an 11-6 vote. No further action is taken on SJR 44 during the 105th Congress.

★ Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana by a voter margin of approval of 69 percent; Mississippi by 93 percent; Montana by 71 percent; and Tennessee by 89 percent. The Supreme Court of Oregon overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.

★ The Higher Education Amendments of 1998, is passed. Part E of this legislation, "Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus," is authorized through the year 2003, and appropriates a total of \$10 million in grant funding to the Violence Against Women Grants Office for fiscal year 1999. Another primary aim of this legislation is to reduce binge drinking and illegal alcohol consumption on college campuses.

★ The Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998 is enacted, providing for numerous sentencing enhancements and other initiatives addressing sex crimes against children, including crimes facilitated

by the use of interstate facilities and the Internet.

★ The Crime Victims with Disabilities Act of 1998 is passed, representing the first effort to systematically gather information on the extent of the problem of victimization of individuals with disabilities. This legislation directs the Attorney General to conduct a study on crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities within 18 months. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics must include statistics on the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities and victim characteristics in its annual National Crime Victimization Survey by 2000.

★ The Identity Theft and Deterrence Act of 1998 outlawing identify theft is signed into law. This landmark federal legislation directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to consider various factors in determining penalties including the number of victims and the value of the loss to any individual victim. The Act further authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to log and acknowledge reports of identity theft, provide information to victims, and refer complaints to appropriate consumer reporting and law enforcement agencies.

## 1999

★ On January 19, 1999, the Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment (Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44) is introduced before the 106th Congress.

★ The Victim Restitution Enforcement Act of 1999, sponsored by Senator Abraham Spencer (R-MI) and introduced in the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 19, 1999, is officially titled a Bill to Control Crime by Requiring Mandatory Victim Restitution. Components of the

proposed bill include establishment of procedures regarding the court's ascertaining of the victim's losses; requirement that restitution to victims be ordered in the full amount of their losses without consideration of the defendant's economic circumstances; and authorization of the court, upon application of the United States, to enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other action necessary to preserve the availability of property or assets necessary to satisfy the criminal restitution order.

★ Senator Joseph Biden (D-DE) introduces the Violence Against Women Act II, a bill that extends and strengthens the original 1994 Violence Against Women Act. Key provisions of this bill would: (1) strengthen enforcement of "stay away" orders across state lines; (2) boost spending for more women's shelters; (3) end insurance discrimination against battered women; (4) extend the Family and Medical Leave Act to cover court appearances by battered women; and (5) target the "date rape drug," Rohypnol, with maximum federal penalties.

★ The National Crime Victim Bar Association is formed by the National Center for Victims of Crime to promote civil justice for victims of crime.

## 2000

★ The National Crime Victimization Survey victimization rates for 1999 are released, showing the lowest recorded crime rates since the survey's creation in 1973.

★ In April 2000, the Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment (SJR 3) is addressed for the first time by the full U.S. Senate. On April 27, 2000, following two-and-a-half days of debate, SJR 3 is withdrawn for

further consideration by its co-sponsors, Senators Kyl (R-AZ) and Feinstein (D-CA), when it becomes apparent that the measure would not receive a two-thirds majority vote for approval.

★ Congress passes a new national drunk driving limit of 0.08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) with the strong support of Mothers Against Drunk Driving and other victim advocacy organizations, as well as leading highway safety, health, medical, law enforcement, and insurance groups. The new law, which passed with strong bipartisan support, requires the states to pass 0.08 "per se intoxication" laws or lose a portion of their annual federal highway funding.

★ The Violence Against Women Act of 2000 is signed into law by President Clinton, extending VAWA through 2005, and authorizing funding at \$3.3 billion over the five-year period. Among its numerous provisions, VAWA II: authorizes \$80 million a year for rape prevention and education grants; expands federal stalking statute to include stalking on the Internet; authorizes \$875 million over five years for battered women's shelters; authorizes \$25 million in 2001 for transitional housing programs; and provides funding totaling \$25 million to address violence against older women and women with disabilities.

★ The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 is enacted, to prevent and prosecute the trafficking of persons and provide protection and assistance for the victims of trafficking.

## 2001

★ The National Crime Victimization Survey results for 2000 are released, showing that victimization rates

continue to drop, reaching a new low of 25.9 million victims.

★ Regulations for victims of trafficking are adopted, providing a wholesale change in the way the federal government responded to a class of crime victims, affecting policies and procedures at the State Department, the Department of Health and Human Services, and several Department of Justice agencies, including the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. attorneys offices.

★ Congress responds to the terrorism acts of September 11 with a raft of legislation, providing funding for victim assistance, tax relief for victims, and other accommodations and protections for victims. A new federal compensation program specifically for the victims of September 11 was created as part of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act. The program included many types of damages normally available only through civil actions, such as payment for pain and suffering, lifetime lost earnings, and loss of enjoyment of life. Claimants must waive their right to bring a civil action for damages suffered as a result of the terrorist acts.

★ As part of a package of anti-terrorism legislation called the USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001, changes are made to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), including increasing the percentage of state compensation payments reimbursable by the federal government, and allowing OVC to fund compliance and evaluation projects.

Compiled by the National Center for Victims of Crime with the support and assistance of the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime, Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc. (VALOR), and the many national, state and local victim service providers who offered documentation of their key victims' rights landmark activities.