



OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME  
**REPORT TO THE  
NATION 2001**

FISCAL YEARS 1999 AND 2000



194542

Office for Victims of Crime

**OVC**

*Advocating for the Fair  
Treatment of Crime Victims*

**U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs**  
810 Seventh Street NW.  
Washington, DC 20531

**John Ashcroft**  
*Attorney General*

**Deborah J. Daniels**  
*Assistant Attorney General*

**John W. Gillis**  
*Director, Office for Victims of Crime*

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World Wide Web Home Page**  
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VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT  
OF 1984, AS AMENDED:

A REPORT TO  
THE PRESIDENT,  
THE CONGRESS,  
AND THE NATION

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OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*This report covers activities undertaken by the Office for Victims of Crime and its grantees with Crime Victims Fund revenues during Fiscal Years 1999-2000.*

# Acknowledgments

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**T**he Office for Victims of Crime gratefully acknowledges the work of Ashley Oliver Barrett, who analyzed data and numerous project summaries to prepare the final draft of this *Report to the Nation*. We also would like to thank senior writer/editors Theodosia Craig and Lisa Hooper, editorial quality control specialist Lynne McConnell, senior graphic designers Jennifer Cassou and Gemma Radko, and production team manager Dawn Mayhew.

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# Message From the Director

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**M**illions of Americans are affected by crime each year. The physical and emotional damage caused by crime affects not only individuals, but also families, communities, and the Nation. For some, the wounds caused by crime never truly heal, but with help victims can rebuild their lives.

Over the past two decades, the landscape for victims in this country has changed dramatically for the better, due in large part to the advocacy efforts of crime victims. Every state has passed victims' rights laws, service programs have sprung up across the country, and funding for victim services has steadily increased. At the federal level, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) has been a wellspring of funding, information, and leadership for the victims field since its establishment in 1988.

This report covers OVC's major undertakings during fiscal years 1999 and 2000 (October 1, 1998—September 30, 2000). It demonstrates the many ways in which OVC works to improve the criminal justice response to victims, make services and resources more accessible, and expand the range and quality of services for victims nationwide and around the world. Funding for OVC's programs and activities does not come from taxpayers, but rather from fines and penalties paid by federal criminal offenders in accordance with the 1984 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). This report discusses how OVC allocated these funds during the past biennium.

The first chapter focuses on OVC's leadership in developing and providing effective responses to crime victims worldwide. OVC is in a unique position to gather victim-related information from a variety of sources, synthesize that information, and provide guidance and direction back to the field. OVC accomplishes this through policy development, program development, and public awareness efforts. For example, OVC recently issued new guidelines for states and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) identifying ways to improve services for victims at the state and federal levels. A major initiative to address the needs of children who witness violence is included in this chapter, as well as Victim Services 2000 (VS2000), OVC's premier demonstration program for providing comprehensive, quality services to victims.



*John W. Gillis, Director  
of the Office for Victims of Crime*

Providing leadership in responding to terrorism, mass violence, and international crimes also has been an important priority at OVC for the past 2 years as the impact of school shootings and incidents of domestic and international terrorism have been felt around the country. Chapter 1 discusses OVC's efforts to build capacity at the local, state, and federal levels to respond to terrorism and mass violence, such as the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, and discusses new legislation that expands OVC's authority to respond directly to victims of such crimes.

Chapter 2 focuses on ways in which OVC works to improve access to comprehensive, quality services for crime victims. This is largely accomplished through state compensation and assistance formula grant programs, which receive approximately 90 percent of the moneys available from the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) each year. State compensation programs pay for crime-related expenses such as medical care, mental health counseling, and lost wages. Assistance programs include services such as domestic violence shelters, children's advocacy centers, and rape treatment programs. During the past biennium, more crime victims were served under VOCA victim compensation and assistance programs than in any previous biennium since the creation of VOCA in 1984. OVC works in partnership with states to make these programs more accessible to victims. Chapter 2 also includes OVC's efforts to address the needs of victims in Indian Country, enhance the federal criminal justice system's response to victims, and improve access to services for underserved victims such as those living in rural areas, immigrants, and victims with disabilities.

OVC's professional development and training activities are the subject of chapter 3. In the aftermath of crime, victims come into contact with a wide range of professionals, including those in the fields of victim assistance, criminal justice, health care, mental health, social services, emergency response, education, and faith. OVC has joined states, universities, and others to identify ways to professionalize the victim assistance field and develop a framework for consistent, quality services for crime victims. Through partnerships and coalitions with various communities, OVC provides cutting-edge, profession-specific education and training on victim issues. This chapter discusses OVC's many multidisciplinary training programs, such as the National Victim Assistance Academy, state victim assistance academies, and a symposium for those working in the federal system. Training for specific professions such as those within the health care, mental health, and corrections communities is also addressed.

OVC increasingly bases funding and priorities on sound research and evaluation. In recent years, OVC has partnered with DOJ's research arm—the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)—to evaluate victim service programs and activities. Chapter 4 focuses on four evaluation efforts recently undertaken by

OVC. These include a national evaluation of state VOCA compensation and assistance programs, of which the preliminary report indicates that state programs are generally operating well but could improve in the key areas of planning, training, outreach, and coordination. Other studies include an evaluation of VS2000, an evaluation of OVC's services to families of victims during the Pan Am 103 trial, and a study of victims' rights and services among American Indian tribes.

Chapter 5 discusses ways in which OVC facilitates the exchange of up-to-date victim-related information. The three major avenues through which OVC provides information directly to the field are the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center (TTAC), the OVC Resource Center (OVCRC), and the OVC Web site. TTAC has greatly improved OVC's capacity to provide training and technical assistance across the country. OVCRC disseminates OVC publications and products that support and enhance the work of victim service providers and allied professionals, including literature on emerging victim issues, promising practices and demonstration programs, research findings, policy guides, and technical assistance and skill-building tools, videos, and customized information packages. Many of these products are available on OVC's Web site ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc)), which provides a wealth of information about OVC's programs and activities.

The final chapter in this report recognizes the work of individuals and programs throughout the Nation that have made outstanding contributions to improving crime victims' rights and services. The 1999 and 2000 recipients of the prestigious National Crime Victim Service Awards are profiled in this chapter, as well as the recipients of the Crime Victims Fund Awards to federal employees whose work has increased deposits into CVF. All award recipients, many of whom are crime victims, serve as role models and a source of inspiration for others working in the victims field.

I would like to acknowledge the efforts of Kathryn M. Turman, whose vision was the impetus for several of the more recent initiatives outlined in this report and who helped sustain the various programs authorized by VOCA during her tenure as Director and Acting Director of OVC.

On September 14, I was confirmed by the Senate to serve as Director of the Office for Victims of Crime. As a crime victim, a retired law enforcement officer, a former chair of the California Board of Prison Terms, and a citizen who works to uphold justice and advocate for victims' rights and services, I am honored by the confidence placed in me by President Bush, Attorney General Ashcroft, and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to ensure that victims' rights and needs are addressed at the national and state levels. We have

important work ahead of us and I look forward to working with you to further the cause of justice for crime victims during this administration. I appreciate your continued support for crime victims and the issues and programs administered by OVC.

*John W. Gillis*  
Director  
Office for Victims of Crime

# Introduction

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**T**he Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is a federal agency located within the Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) that Congress formally established in 1988 through an amendment to the 1984 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). OVC provides federal leadership and federal funds to support victim compensation and assistance programs around the country and advocates for the fair treatment of crime victims worldwide. OVC administers formula and discretionary grants designed to benefit victims, provides training for diverse professionals who work with victims, develops projects to enhance victims' rights and services, and undertakes public education and awareness activities on behalf of crime victims. OVC accomplishes its work through the following divisions:

**State Compensation and Assistance Division**—This division administers formula grants for local and state crime victim compensation and assistance programs. Approximately 90 percent of the money deposited into the Crime Victims Fund each year is distributed through this division.

**Special Projects Division**—As the program development arm of OVC, this division establishes national-scope training, technical assistance, and demonstration programs; launches special initiatives that address major issues in the victims field, and provides education about crime victim issues.

**Federal Crime Victims Division**—Through this division, OVC works to provide federal crime victims with assistance and full participation in the criminal justice process. The division distributes funds to federal criminal justice agencies and American Indian Tribes and Alaskan Natives across the country to support training and direct services for victims.

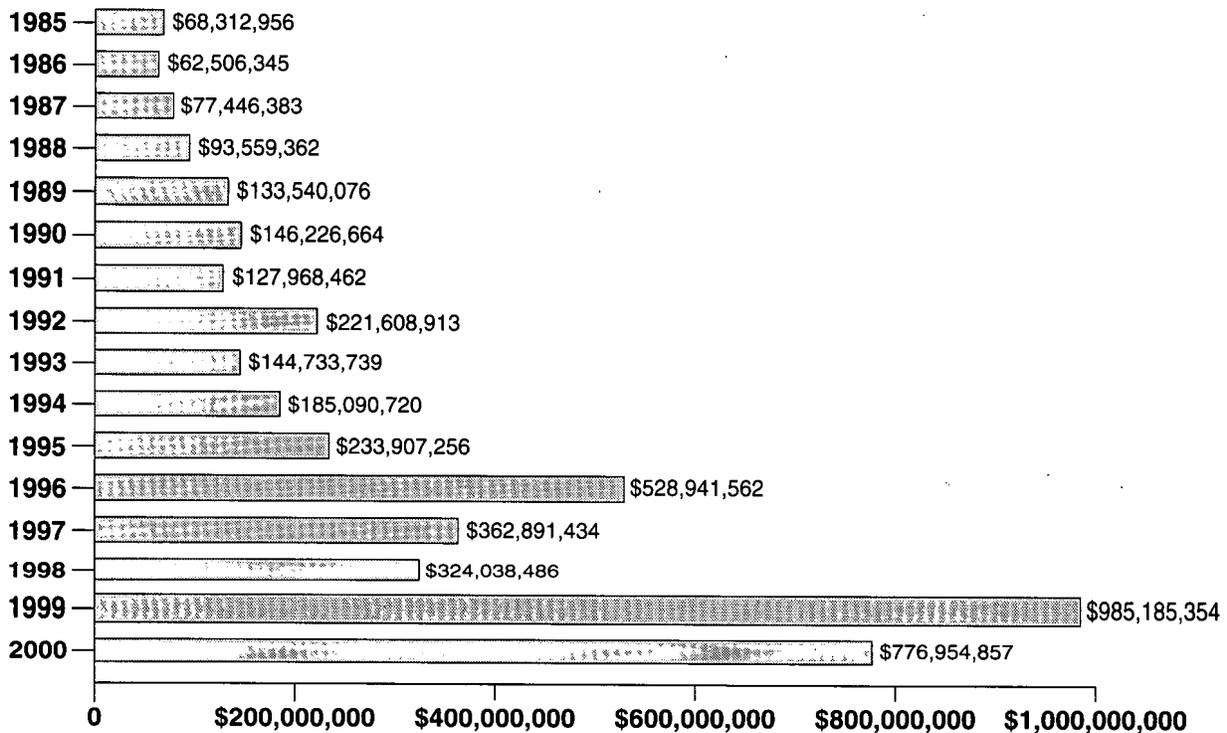
**Technical Assistance, Publications, and Information Resources Unit**—This division manages the OVC Resource Center, the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center, education and outreach initiatives, and the publication and dissemination of OVC materials and grant products.

**Crime Victims Fund**

**Terrorism and International Victims Unit**—OVC’s newest unit develops programs and initiatives to help victims of terrorism and mass violence and victims of crimes involving transnational dimensions, such as victimization of tourists, trafficking of adults and children for exploitative purposes, and international child abduction.

OVC’s programs and activities are funded through the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), which is derived not from tax dollars, but from fines and penalties paid by federal criminal offenders. This unique funding source helps support more than 4,000 local victim service agencies around the country, including domestic violence shelters, children’s advocacy centers, and rape treatment programs. CVF also helps support state efforts to reimburse victims for expenses related to their victimization, such as medical and mental health costs, lost wages, and funeral expenses. Since CVF was established in 1984, nearly \$3.7 billion has been collected, and it helps more than 2 million victims each year. Recent years have seen dramatic fluctuations in CVF deposits (see figure 1). Deposits in fiscal year (FY) 1998 (available for distribution in FY 1999) reached a healthy \$324 million, and FY 1999 deposits climbed to an all-time high of more than \$985 million. However, of the amount deposited, only \$500 million was available for distribution in FY 2000 due to a congressional funding cap.

**Figure 1. Crime Victims Fund Deposits, FYs 1985–2000**



Meanwhile, FY 2000 deposits fell slightly to \$776.9 million, but only \$537.5 million was available for distribution in FY 2001.

OVC distributes the available funds based on a formula set forth in VOCA, as amended. Up to the first \$20 million is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and OVC—with HHS receiving 85 percent and OVC the remaining 15 percent—to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases. The portion administered by OVC is used exclusively to help American Indians improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases in Indian Country, particularly child sexual abuse. Remaining CVF deposits are distributed in the following ways: 48.5 percent to state compensation programs, 48.5 percent to state assistance programs, and 3 percent for discretionary funds to support demonstration projects, training, public awareness, and assistance to expand and improve the delivery of services to federal crime victims.

The following section outlines recent developments relating to CVF and how OVC allocated funding for programs and activities during FYs 1999 and 2000.

### Earmarks

**F**or the past few years, significant funding has been earmarked for improving the federal criminal justice system's response to crime victims. In 1999, Congress earmarked \$14.3 million from CVF to support victim/witness coordinator and advocate positions for the 93 U.S. Attorneys' Offices around the country. These earmarks were included within the cap on CVF in OVC's FY 2000 allocations. In 2000, Congress designated an additional \$7.4 million from CVF to support creating 112 full-time positions for victim assistance specialists in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). These positions are to be distributed according to a formula provided by Congress: one position in each of the FBI's 56 field offices, one position in each of the FBI's largest resident agencies (smaller field offices), and 31 positions to be distributed throughout Indian Country. In 2001, a second earmark was established to support additional victim/witness efforts by the FBI and U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

### Legislative Changes

**T**wo legislative changes in 2000 affected CVF. Although the changes did not affect CVF allocations until FY 2001, they had a notable impact on OVC's policy and planning efforts during this biennium.

The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 significantly expanded OVC's authority to respond to victims of terrorism worldwide. The Act amended VOCA by charging OVC's director to establish a compensation program for victims of international terrorism and by

authorizing the director to double the amount set aside in the Emergency Fund to \$100 million (see below). It broadened the list of eligible organizations and purposes for which Emergency Fund dollars could be used to support victim assistance services for victims of terrorism and mass violence occurring outside the United States.

The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act allowed funds allocated for child abuse victims to increase from \$10 million to \$20 million. In FY 2001, OVC allocated \$17 million to HHS for child abuse prevention and treatment programs. The remaining \$3 million is being used to enhance OVC's programs in Indian Country.

## Emergency Fund

**O**VC established an Emergency Fund of \$20 million in 1995 to guard against any future dramatic decreases in CVF and to respond to cases of terrorism or mass violence. A subsequent amendment to VOCA allowed OVC to increase the fund amount to \$50 million. To date, with emergency authorization from Congress, expenditures from the Emergency Fund have been used primarily to assist victims of terrorism and mass violence, including the U.S. Embassy bombings in East Africa (1998), the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City (1995), and the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland (1988). In 2000, the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act allowed OVC to set aside up to \$100 million for the Emergency Fund and expanded OVC's authority in cases involving terrorism against Americans outside U.S. boundaries. OVC has drafted guidelines for using the Emergency Fund. However, the fund's cap and outdated VOCA provisions have limited OVC's ability to replenish amounts in the Emergency Fund.

## Victimization Trends

**V**ictimization rates in 1999 were the lowest recorded since the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) was created by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, in 1973. According to NCVS data, from 1998 to 1999 the overall violent crime rate declined 10 percent and the property crime rate fell 9 percent. Despite these glowing statistics, nearly 29 million Americans ages 12 or older were affected by crime in 1999. More than 15,000 people were murdered, and law enforcement agencies received reports of an estimated 89,000 forcible rapes. Other surveys estimate that close to 1 million children were victims of abuse or neglect and as many as 10 million children witnessed violence in their homes and communities. Recent school shootings, terrorist bombings, and other acts of mass violence, although relatively few in number, have horrified the Nation and ignited national discussion about ways to address them.

**Figure 2. Crime Victims Fund Allocations**

The figure below shows how OVC allocated CVF dollars during fiscal years 1999 and 2000. (Figures are rounded to the nearest dollar.)

	FY 1999	FY 2000
<b>Total Collections</b>	<b>\$324,038,486*</b>	<b>\$985,185,354*</b>
Less Cap on Funds	n/a	\$485,185,354
<b>Total Available for OVC Distribution</b>	<b>\$324,038,486</b>	<b>\$500,000,000</b>
<b>Distribution of Funds</b>		
Funds To Replenish Reserve Fund to \$50 million	n/a	\$10,103,774
Earmarked To Support 93 Victim/Witness Coordinators and Advocates†	n/a	\$6,838,000
Earmarked for U.S. Attorneys' Offices To Support 77 Victim/Witness Work Years†	n/a	\$7,552,000
HHS Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000
OVC Indian Country Child Abuse Programs	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Crime Victim Compensation Programs**	\$66,966,000	\$81,374,000
Crime Victim Assistance Programs	\$238,136,332	\$370,167,000
Discretionary Programs	\$9,436,154	\$13,965,187
<p>* Funds are collected in the previous year.  † Per Public Law 106-113 (General Provision 119).  ** By statute, 48.5 percent of total available funds are initially allocated for the victim compensation and victim assistance grant programs. Allocations for compensation programs are based on 40 percent of the total number of compensation claims paid by states to victims 2 years prior to the current fiscal year (e.g., FY 2000 OVC allocations are based on 1998 state payouts). Unused victim compensation allocations are added to victim assistance allocations.</p>		

Crime rates may have declined, but the financial and emotional costs of crime to victims are still staggering. In the wake of crime, victims need critical health care, which can add up to thousands of dollars. They may need ongoing mental health treatment, time off from work to attend criminal justice proceedings or to care for an injured family member, modifications to their home because of a crime-related disability, or changed locks or repairs to broken windows after a break-in—all costly. Victims also need a helping hand to guide them through the criminal justice system. Domestic violence victims may need shelter to escape their abusers. Children may need a safe place where people understand their needs. Regardless of their particular situations, all victims need to be treated fairly and with dignity and respect by those with whom they come in contact.

OVC helps provide the lifeline services that aid millions of victims each year in the aftermath of crime. Recent increases in CVF deposits have allowed OVC to help a growing number of crime victims. Still, OVC

## The Evolution of the Victims Field

funds reach only a fraction of the total number of victims each year. At the same time, new crimes are identified and professionals from numerous disciplines need to be educated about and trained in crime victim issues. Current funding levels cannot meet the demands of this growing field.

**O**ver the past two decades, what began as a grassroots effort to help victims and advocate for their rights has grown into a full-fledged victim assistance field. Since VOCA was passed, OVC has played a major role in the development and professionalization of this field by channeling significant funding to local communities and states for direct services for victims. OVC's efforts to provide cutting-edge training and technical assistance; identify, support, and improve victim-related promising practices nationwide; launch public awareness initiatives; and make information available to the field and the public also have profoundly affected the field as it has matured.

The past few years have seen an expansion of local, state, and federal victim-related funding sources. These programs do not duplicate OVC's efforts; they enhance them. For example, the 1994 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provided substantial funding through DOJ and HHS for efforts to change the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence, for a national domestic violence hotline, and for prevention activities. These funds bolster OVC's efforts to provide direct services to domestic violence victims through its network of local and state service providers. The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Byrne Program) formula and discretionary grants, also administered through DOJ, provide funding for a range of projects to improve the criminal justice system's operations. In addition, Byrne Program grants augment OVC's efforts to cultivate the system's response to victims and facilitate victim participation in the criminal justice process.

Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse historically have received a major commitment of VOCA dollars and continue to do so. With the emergence of other funding sources, however, OVC has focused more of its discretionary funding on the needs of unserved and underserved victim populations and on developing coalitions and partnerships with various professionals who have not traditionally been considered part of the victim assistance field. For example, OVC has targeted significant funding over the past 2 years to improve services for immigrant victims, victims with disabilities, elderly victims, stalking victims, and those living in rural and remote areas. OVC also has launched a major effort to assist victims of terrorism and mass violence, both in the United States and abroad.

## Victim Rights and Services in the 21st Century

With the passage of new victims' rights legislation at the state and federal levels, OVC has directed significant resources toward building public agency-based infrastructures to respond to new mandates. Thirty-two states have passed constitutional amendments for victims' rights, and the field continues to advocate for a constitutional amendment at the federal level. While the majority of VOCA subgrants are awarded to private, community-based programs, VOCA funds are increasingly directed toward public criminal justice and social service agencies at the local and state levels. Criminal justice agencies are now required to inform victims of their rights and provide services to victims at almost every stage in the process, from the moment a crime occurs through the corrections phase and beyond. OVC also maintains a commitment to improving victims' rights and services in the federal criminal justice system and in Indian Country, believing that the federal system should uphold the highest possible standard for services to victims and should be a model for local communities and states to follow.

**T**he progress of the past two decades in expanding rights and services for victims of crime requires that OVC and the field take a new look at how CVF is used. New victims, such as victims of cyber-crime, torture, trafficking, and drug-facilitated sexual assault, are continually being identified. New technologies and smarter criminals will lead to yet more forms of victimization that must be addressed. We live in an increasingly global world in which state and national borders mean less, and individuals from many places can be victimized by the same crime. These and other issues will remain at the forefront as OVC continues to work with the field to meet the ever-growing needs of crime victims.

# ● Domestic and International Leadership

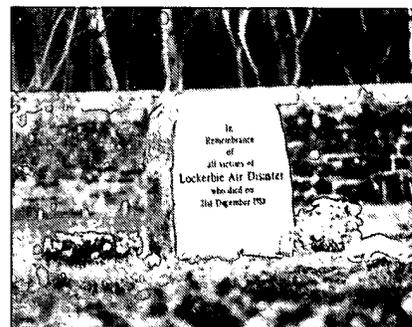
## Chapter 1

**Objective:** *To provide leadership on effective responses to crime victims at the local, state, national, and international levels.*

● **A** central piece of the Office for Victims of Crime's mission is to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime. OVC is the only federal agency in the United States established to address crime victim issues and is one of the few offices of its kind around the world. As such, OVC is in a unique position to gather victim-related information from a broad cross-section of sources, synthesize that information, and provide guidance and direction to practitioners in the field and the public.

The field consists of victims, victim advocates, academicians, researchers, policymakers, and professionals in criminal justice, health, mental health, and social services. OVC provides leadership to this expanding field through many avenues, including developing policies and program guidelines, funding comprehensive grant programs, producing and disseminating training and technical assistance and public awareness and outreach materials, providing training and technical assistance, and, in some cases, providing direct services to victims.

This chapter highlights some of the areas in which OVC has provided leadership to the field during FYs 1999 and 2000. The first half focuses on OVC's domestic leadership activities through policy development, program development, and public awareness and outreach, while the second half focuses on OVC's leadership efforts in responding to terrorism and international issues.



*Memorial stone for victims of the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.*

Courtesy of "PA" News Photo Library.

## Leadership Through Policy Development

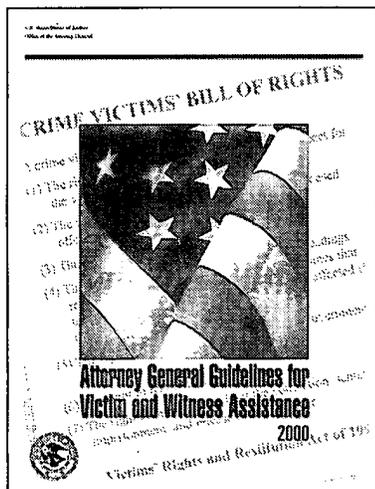
**A** major responsibility of OVC is to provide guidance and direction within the U.S. Department of Justice and to the field on how to implement laws and programs for crime victims. OVC accomplishes this by issuing guidelines and protocols, drafting and reviewing proposed legislation, disseminating information on cutting-edge issues affecting the victims field, convening focus groups to gather input on key issues affecting crime victims, and leading and serving on working groups. Some OVC activities in these areas are discussed below.

### *VOCA Victim Compensation and Assistance Program Guidelines*

One of OVC's primary functions is to administer the Victims of Crime Act victim compensation and victim assistance grant programs (see chapter 2 for more information on these programs). Under this task, OVC provides states with guidance on how to administer and implement these programs. Through VOCA program guidelines, OVC provides leadership to the field based on legislative changes and emerging trends that affect how the programs are administered. During the 2-year period covered in this report, OVC developed new program guidelines that update those published in 1997.

**VOCA Victim Compensation Program Guidelines.** The new guidelines encourage state victim compensation programs to cover victims who may not have been previously covered, including victims who have been threatened with or escaped physical injury or death but have experienced the trauma of crime. This would allow victims of stalking, bank robbery, hate crime, and workplace violence and children who witness violence, among others, to be covered. The guidelines also encourage states to cover citizens who are victims of crime abroad. By identifying these potentially underserved victims, OVC hopes to challenge states to assess the comprehensiveness of their programs and provides needed background information for states seeking to expand the scope of their programs.

**VOCA Victim Assistance Program Guidelines.** Significant new moneys have been deposited into the Crime Victims Fund during the past several years. The new guidelines encourage use of VOCA funding to cover a host of additional expenses, new services, and victims not typically covered. For example, the guidelines encourage victims' rights compliance by allowing use of VOCA funds to support programs that help victims whose rights under state constitutional amendments and victims' rights laws have been violated.



*The Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance 2000 (January 2000) informs U.S. Department of Justice personnel on how to treat crime victims and witnesses based on federal victims' rights laws and Department policy.*

### *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*

During FYs 1999 and 2000, OVC spearheaded the efforts of DOJ's Deputy Attorney General's Victims' Rights Working Group to revise the 1995 *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance (AG Guidelines)*. The 2000 edition of the *AG Guidelines* discusses the responsibilities under federal law of DOJ investigative, prosecutorial, and correctional employees regarding the treatment of victims of and witnesses to crime. It outlines mandatory responsibilities, including identifying victims, informing them of major case events, and referring them to appropriate services. To promote compliance with the new guidelines, OVC increased training and outreach to DOJ staff. This included a 30-minute training video, a 2-day training session in Memphis, Tennessee, for all U.S. Attorneys' Offices and some Federal Bureau of Investigation victim assistance staff, and several group training sessions for all DOJ personnel whose jobs bring them into contact with crime victims.

### *Focus Groups and Symposia*

OVC provides significant leadership by conducting focus groups and symposia on emerging victim issues or areas that have received little attention in the past and disseminating information on these topics to the field. In FYs 1999 and 2000, OVC conducted more than 30 focus groups and symposia on topics including restorative justice, human trafficking, crisis response, victims of gun violence, stalking, elderly victims, and intimate partner homicide. OVC invites experts to participate in focus groups, with the goal of developing policies, programs, and educational materials to be used by the field. Two OVC programs are discussed below.

**Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault Focus Group.** Drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA), often called "date rape," poses a growing and increasingly complex problem for the criminal justice system. While there are widespread anecdotal reports of DFSA, there has been little scientific corroboration of the nature and extent of the problem and no clear protocol to follow regarding the collection of toxicology specimens. The Hillary J. Farias and Samantha Reid Date-Rape Drug Prohibition Act of 2000 directed the U.S. Attorney General to develop protocols and training for law enforcement regarding DFSA. To help accomplish this, OVC held a multidisciplinary forum in June 2000 to develop sensitive, effective, and pragmatic protocols for DFSA cases. The report from the DFSA forum will be disseminated nationally to the criminal justice and victim

"I lost my youngest son, 19 years old, to homicide in September of 1990. After attending his trial I realized that one very important aspect was missing, and that was the victim of crime. I think victims' voices are really coming to the forefront now."

—Sharon McClain-Boyer, 1999 National Crime Victim Service Award Recipient

assistance fields. Recommendations from the focus group have guided OVC's efforts in developing training and technical assistance on this topic in a number of venues, including the Third National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crime (Federal Symposium) held in Washington, D.C., in January 2001, and the First National Sexual Assault Response Team Training Conference, held in San Antonio, Texas, in May 2001.

**Meeting the Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims.** In June 2000, OVC and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsored a symposium on the mental health needs of crime victims. Participants from the research, mental health, and victim assistance fields discussed seven papers that were commissioned specifically for the symposium on effective mental health and legal interventions with child and adult crime victims and the implications of these interventions. Participants also generated recommendations for additional research and policy implementation. The papers will be published in a special edition of the *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, which will be disseminated to mental health practitioners nationwide. Ideas from this symposium have also led a number of other OVC projects to provide training to the mental health community on victim issues (see chapter 3 for more information).

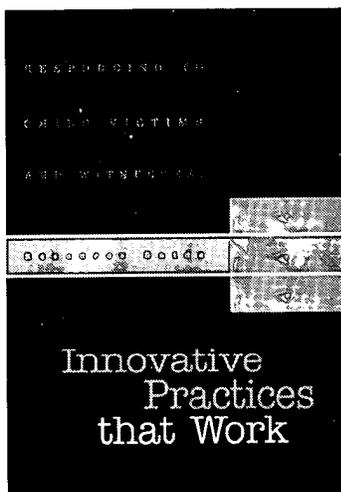
### *Working Groups*

OVC participates in a number of intra- and interagency working groups on issues affecting crime victims. In this way, OVC honors victims' voices and ensures that their interests are represented when developing various policies and programs within the federal criminal justice system and across the Federal Government. Three examples of OVC's involvement in working groups are highlighted below.

**Presidential Pardon Group.** During FY 2000, OVC staff participated in a DOJ working group that developed regulations governing victim notification and comment on petitions for executive clemency in the federal system. The rule, which was published in the *Federal Register* in September 2000, requires the U.S. Attorney General to notify crime victims in appropriate cases when an offender convicted of a federal felony files a petition for executive clemency. DOJ will invite victims to submit comments in response to the petition if they wish to do so and will inform them of the President's final decision on the clemency request.

**Elder Abuse Working Group.** OVC currently serves on an Elder Abuse Working Group, made up of representatives from the U.S. Administration on Aging, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the

**Leadership  
Through Program  
Development**



Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses:  
Innovative Practices that Work (October 2000) is the  
resource guide companion to the OVC Responding  
to Child Victims and Witnesses Video Series.

U.S. Department of Transportation, the National Institute on Aging, AARP, the United Nations, the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Hispanic Council on Aging, and the Oregon Department of Human Services. The goal of this working group is to address aspects of elder abuse, including prevention efforts and the needs of victims.

**Improving the Criminal Justice System's Response to Individuals With Mental Illness.** OVC has joined several other DOJ agencies to support the Council of State Governments' Eastern Regional Conference on improving the criminal justice system's response to individuals with mental illness. In recent years, the criminal justice system has seen an influx of individuals with mental illness. The lack of sufficient state laws, guidelines, and training on this subject has frustrated criminal justice agencies, mental health professionals, and victims. This project is an effort to respond to these concerns. OVC's goal in this initiative is to ensure victim-sensitive input into the working group process and resulting recommendations.

**A**n important OVC objective is to support the development and replication of promising practices to serve crime victims, with the goal of improving the quality of victim services nationwide. These practices are built on sound research, innovative technologies, and community-based partnerships. OVC awards grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts and enters into intra- and interagency agreements to support the development and delivery of training and technical assistance for those who interact with crime victims and the development and delivery of services to victims. Two promising practices OVC supported during the past biennium are discussed below.

*Children Exposed to Violence Initiative*

The Children Exposed to Violence Initiative (CEVI) was launched by DOJ in 1998 in a concerted effort to reduce crime and protect our Nation's children. CEVI challenges local, state, and federal law enforcement to intervene early in the lives of children who are exposed to violence and hold perpetrators of violence against children accountable. The initiative encourages criminal justice personnel to partner with families, communities, schools, social service agencies, child protective services, mental and physical health care providers, business and government leaders, and domestic violence advocates to break the cycle of violence by improving prevention, intervention, and accountability efforts. OVC—along with other DOJ divisions and federal agencies—was integrally involved in formulating this project and produced a number of products

Today, representatives from more than 50 Denver-area victim service agencies and programs are participating in the Denver VS2000 project.

—From Denver Victim Services 2000 Needs Assessment, *OVC Bulletin*, October 2000

## Leadership Through Public Awareness and Outreach

under the initiative, including a resource guide on innovative practices, a bulletin on children exposed to violence, a monograph on breaking the cycle of violence, and a five-part video series for the criminal justice system that addresses the magnitude of the problem and the resources available to deal with it.

### *Victim Services 2000*



OVC began developing the Victim Services 2000 (VS2000) concept in 1997. The goal of the 5-year VS2000 project is to improve the range, quality, and accessibility of services for all crime victims by supporting the development of integrated victim service systems in urban and rural settings to serve as models for other communities. OVC awarded VS2000 demonstration grants to two urban communities and two rural communities. One urban site, Denver, Colorado, and one rural site, Vermont, have been successful with the project. The other two sites have been discontinued but have provided important lessons about why programs fail to grow. The Denver VS2000 site, in its fifth and final year of funding from OVC, is focusing on continuing goal implementation, producing products describing Denver VS2000 initiatives, developing a training and technical assistance strategy, and transitioning to an ongoing operational structure. The Vermont VS2000 site is in its third year of funding and continues to strengthen local and state collaborative efforts to ensure education for victim service providers and allied professionals, access for underserved populations, increased public awareness of victim services, and support for survivors. OVC hopes that both VS2000 programs will inspire other communities to develop comprehensive, integrated services for crime victims.

**O**VC's mission includes raising public awareness of crime victims' rights, needs, and services by informing the public of victim issues and providing education and training to victim advocates and allied professionals who work with victims daily. This responsibility involves identifying and raising awareness about specific topics. For example, the CEVI initiative was a major interdepartmental undertaking to raise awareness about children who experience violence and witness it in their homes, streets, and schools. Other topic areas that OVC has highlighted in recent years include trafficking, terrorism, victims with disabilities, and immigrant victims. OVC also undertakes a number of public awareness activities each year during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

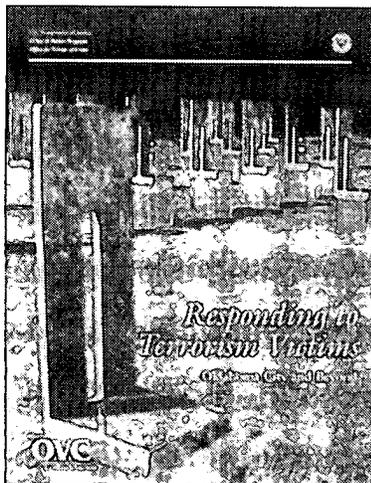
**Leadership in  
Responding to  
Terrorism, Mass  
Violence, and  
International  
Issues**

*National Crime Victims' Rights Week*

Each year, Congress designates one week in April as National Crime Victims' Rights Week to shed light on the plight of crime victims and acknowledge the work of victims and victim advocates in obtaining rights and services for all crime victims. Communities across the United States observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week by hosting rallies, vigils, public education campaigns, and award ceremonies in support of victims and victims' rights.

OVC organizes an annual ceremony on behalf of the President and the U.S. Attorney General to honor recipients of the National Crime Victim Service Award, the highest federal honor for victim advocacy (see chapter 6 for recent award recipients). OVC also funds the development of a *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* to help communities plan and implement commemorative events that focus attention on victims' rights, needs, and services. The guides are sent to more than 10,000 people in the field each year and include public education and community awareness materials, resources for the news media, statistical overviews on topics relevant to crime and victimization, and camera-ready artwork for posters, bookmarks, and other outreach materials.

**D**uring FYs 1999 and 2000, OVC concentrated on providing leadership for responding to incidents of terrorism and mass violence at home and in international arenas. Several terrorist incidents have occurred in recent years, highlighting the fact that terrorism against U.S. citizens, both at home and abroad, has become an ever-present threat for which the United States must be prepared. In 1995, the United States was shocked by the most devastating incident of domestic terrorism in our Nation's history: the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. While no model was in place at the time to guide the field's response to this terrible tragedy, the extraordinary efforts of individuals and agencies in the wake of the bombing have set a standard for others to follow in responding to terrorism. In October 2000, OVC released *Responding to Terrorism Victims: Oklahoma City and Beyond*, a report that describes victim assistance efforts following the Oklahoma City bombing and other crises, identifies critical rights and needs of victims, and makes recommendations for improving future responses. OVC has used lessons learned from the Oklahoma City response as a foundation for developing policies and programs and for providing victim-sensitive responses to recent international terrorist cases.



Responding to Terrorism Victims: Oklahoma City and Beyond (October 2000) identifies special measures needed to protect the rights and meet the needs of victims of large-scale terrorist attacks involving mass casualties.

New legislation also has significantly expanded OVC's authority to respond to victims of domestic or international terrorism and mass violence. The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 authorized OVC's director to create and maintain a compensation program specifically for victims of international terrorism. It also increased the amount of money that OVC can hold in its Emergency Fund and broadened OVC's ability to use it to respond to international terrorism cases. OVC created a special unit within the office to respond to the new legislation and to handle these extremely sensitive and time-consuming cases. The following section describes some of OVC's leadership initiatives for responding to incidents of terrorism and mass violence in the United States and internationally.

### *Initiatives To Address Domestic Terrorism and Mass Violence*

In recent years, OVC has focused on building capacity at the local and state levels to respond to terrorism and mass violence. The following are examples of OVC's efforts in this area.

**Community-Based Criminal Crisis Response Initiative (CCRI).** For the past 3 years, OVC has supported the Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies (JIJS) to develop CCRI, which is a community-based assessment and planning process that helps local communities and states design and implement a strategic plan for responding to victims of criminal mass violence, such as the Oklahoma City bombing and the Columbine High School shooting. Thus far in the initiative, JIJS has identified communities that have existing plans, developed a community action plan and program implementation guide, and started working with communities nationwide to help them develop crisis response plans.

**Mass Casualty Protocol for State Victim Compensation Programs.** During the past 2 fiscal years, OVC worked closely with state administrators of victim compensation programs to help them develop a plan for responding quickly and effectively to incidents of mass violence in their states. OVC urged state administrators to educate law enforcement and emergency preparedness officials about the compensation resources available to assist victims of terrorism.

**Mental Health Needs of Terrorism Victims.** OVC provided funding to the Center for Mental Health Services, Emergency Services and Disaster Relief Branch, to review available materials and protocols that address the immediate and long-term mental health needs of victims of mass

The devastating impact of a single act of terrorism can last for generations. Federal, state, and local governments must be prepared to respond to all aspects of terrorist acts, including finding ways to mitigate the physical, emotional, and psychological impact on victims and those professionals who are charged with responding to these terrible crimes.

—From *Responding to Terrorism Victims: Oklahoma City and Beyond*, OVC Report, October 2000

criminal disasters. The center is using OVC funding to develop training materials; deliver training and technical assistance; coordinate crisis response roles among local, state, and federal agencies and community service organizations; and develop partnerships between mental health and victim assistance disciplines. These efforts are directed principally toward law enforcement officers and emergency first responders who are tasked with assisting victims of terrorism and mass violence.

**Columbine High School Shooting.** In April 1999, students at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, suffered the worst school shooting in our Nation's history. To aid the victims and their families, OVC awarded funding to the Columbine community and the state to support victim services, including crisis and mental health counseling, and defray some of the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by victims.

### *Initiatives To Address International Terrorism and Other Crimes*

Until recently, international acts of terrorism against the United States were considered relatively rare events, and no protocols or systemic responses were in place for responding to victims. However, recent terrorist attacks and other international crimes galvanized OVC to lead a federal effort to develop an improved and streamlined response to victims of international terrorism.

**Federal Interagency Protocol for Responding to Victims of Terrorism Abroad.** Many federal agencies, including the U.S. Departments of State, Justice, Defense, and Health and Human Services, the Agency for International Development, and others, play a role in responding to international terrorist acts that affect American nationals. To date, however, there has been no clear protocol regarding the responsibilities of each agency in responding to victims of such attacks. OVC is leading an interagency effort to develop guidelines for responding to victims of terrorist acts outside U.S. boundaries. OVC has produced a report on existing resources and the responsibilities of key federal agencies, identified a number of important issues for discussion, and is working with other agencies to draft a protocol for organizing short- and long-term responses to victims.

**International Terrorism Victims Compensation Program.** The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 gave the OVC director the authority to create and maintain an International Terrorism Victims Compensation Program. This program will allow U.S. nationals and U.S.

“Perhaps the most poignant part of attending the trial at Kamp Zeist has been to meet so many of the wonderful families from all over the world who had loved ones on that flight. No words need to be exchanged, for all suffer together.”

—Kathleen and Jack Flynn, from the *Lockerbie* newsletter for families of victims of the *Lockerbie Air Disaster*, December 2000

Government employees who become victims of terrorism abroad to apply to a single federal office to obtain compensation. Prior to this act, victims of the same crime each had to apply to separate state compensation programs (depending on where they lived), creating many logistical and equity difficulties. OVC is in the early stages of creating this program and will work with other federal agencies involved in U.S. efforts abroad to develop it.

**Terrorism Emergency Fund.** The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 also gave OVC broader authority to use its Emergency Fund in international terrorism cases. Under this new authority, OVC can give grants to a wider range of organizations, including victim service organizations and U.S. Government and nongovernment agencies that serve victims, and can help victims not only with emergency relief, but also with ongoing assistance during the investigation and trial. OVC is currently formulating guidelines to implement this new authority.

**Autopsy Information for Families of International Terrorism Victims.** Autopsies, which are often essential to a criminal investigation, raise very difficult and painful issues for many families who have lost a loved one in a terrorist attack abroad. In the aftermath of the 1998 East Africa embassy bombings, the U.S. Attorney General identified a need to give families sensitive, accurate information at the time authorization is sought for an autopsy and as a reference for the future after the initial shock has abated. OVC worked with senior FBI agents and the Armed Forces Chief Medical Examiner to develop a brochure for victim families. FBI agents and victim specialists also will be trained on how to approach families about this delicate issue.

**Fostering the Reunification of Internationally Abducted Children.** OVC continues to support the International Division of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children by making funding available to allow parents of internationally abducted children to retrieve their children from a foreign country and return with them to the United States. Under OVC's reunification program, 26 children were reunited with their families in the United States in 2000.

"The trial and the verdict was the best thing that has happened to us in 12 years. It has gone a long way to restoring our faith in justice and in public officials. The caring and courtesy showed to us by your office and the Scots was an unexpected but deeply appreciated blessing. It was obvious that you respected our losses and the fact that we had so much at stake in this trial. Thank you for everything."

—Family member of a Pan Am Flight 103 victim

### *Direct Services to Victims of International Terrorism*

During the past biennium, OVC staff provided direct services to victims of federal crimes, particularly in international terrorism cases. Terrorism against Americans is not limited to the borders of the United States. Since 1998, terrorists have taken the lives of Americans in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Yemen, among other places. During this same period, the trial of two suspects accused of the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, became a major international effort. OVC was integrally involved in ensuring that victims' needs were adequately addressed in each of these cases. OVC's direct services to other federal victims are discussed in chapter 2.

**The Bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.** The trial against two Libyan defendants in Scottish court in the Netherlands began in May 2000. With funding from OVC, family members of the 270 victims killed in the bombing were able to watch trial proceedings via closed-circuit television in one of several remote viewing sites in the United States and Europe. OVC helped conduct pretrial briefings for families in the United States and the United Kingdom and set up an international toll-free line that provided updated information regarding the trial and assistance to family members. OVC also gave funds to Syracuse University College of Law to create and maintain a secure Web site to provide the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103 with information about and analysis of the criminal trial. The site averaged 995 hits per day, which is quite impressive given that the audience was limited to family members of the 270 victims. OVC also contracted with Research Planning, Inc., to handle logistical arrangements for victim travel and prepare a trial information guide for families. Following the verdict that convicted one of the Libyan defendants of the bombing, OVC and the Scottish Crown Office cohosted a series of postverdict briefings for the victims' family members in the United States and the United Kingdom.

**East Africa Embassy Bombings.** Following the simultaneous bombings in 1998 of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, OVC transferred funds to the U.S. Department of State to help with the emergency needs of victims and their families. OVC funded and helped organize a 2-day briefing for victims and their families in Washington, D.C. OVC staff helped troubleshoot problems victims were having coordinating benefits and assistance and used the OVC grantee and subgrantee network in the states to locate assistance for victims in their communities or home state of residence. OVC provided technical assistance to and continues to fund a victim/witness position in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern

Courtesy of "PA" News Photo Library.



Suse Lowenstein and Peter Tsairis, and his wife Aphrodite Tsairis, being hugged by Peter Lowenstein, after announcement of the verdict of the Pan Am 103 trial. The Lowensteins' son Alexander (21) and the Tsairis' daughter Alexia (20) were both victims.

"I want to take this opportunity to commend the contribution made by [the] Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime to the Lockerbie prosecution. OVC worked tirelessly to ensure the interests of the families of the victims were protected throughout the lengthy legal process . . . OVC staff willingly shared their experience and expertise with Scottish officials and this has already influenced the future shape of [victim] services here in Scotland."

—The Right Honorable Colin Boyd,  
QC, The Lord Advocate of Scotland

"I am happy to inform you that . . . the Knesset, the Israeli Parliament, adopted the new Victims' Rights Law. I would like to thank all of you who helped us in learning from your experience and for inspiring us in the long legislative process."

—Tali Gal, Legal Advisor, National Council  
for the Child, Jerusalem, Israel, and  
former OVC intern

District of New York to act as a point of contact for family members and victims to receive trial information.

**The Bombing of the U.S.S. Cole.** OVC provided technical assistance and funding support to the FBI and the U.S. Department of the Navy in responding to the victims and family members of the October 2000 bombing of the U.S.S. Cole in the port of Yemen, which killed 17 sailors and injured 39 others. This support included the development of a Web site and a briefing book, a toll-free telephone number, and victim-sensitive correspondence. OVC also provided financial assistance for a facility, transportation, lodging, and per diem for victims' families to attend a briefing in Norfolk, Virginia, the U.S.S. Cole's home port.

### *International Outreach*

Technology has made communication with other countries not only possible, but imperative, as crimes cross international borders and we become an increasingly global society. OVC has an interest in ensuring that American victims of transnational crimes such as terrorism, international child abduction, and trafficking receive the rights and services they need. At the same time, OVC wants to help other countries provide comprehensive rights and services to crime victims. During the past biennium, OVC staff traveled to Israel, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, and Scotland to help those countries develop their victims' rights laws and programs and to learn from colleagues in those countries. OVC also hosted interns from Israel and Japan and held scores of in-office briefings for visitors from other countries. OVC staff presented information about OVC and victims' rights laws at a number of international conferences, including an international crisis response seminar held in Tel Aviv, Israel, in January 2000 and the World Society for Victimology Conference in Montreal, Quebec, in August 2000.

Most recently, an OVC staff member served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the 10th Session of the U.N. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, Austria, in May 2001. The U.N. Commission formulates international policies and recommends crime control activities. Delegates participated in working groups and meetings on trafficking, cybercrime, corruption, and victim issues.

# Access to Services

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## Chapter 2

**Objective:** *To improve access to comprehensive, quality services for crime victims.*

**A**lthough the crime rate has declined dramatically in recent years, only a fraction of the Nation's estimated 29 million victims has access to comprehensive, quality services in the aftermath of a crime. Certain victim populations, including those who live in remote areas, victims with disabilities, and victims who speak little or no English, may find it difficult to get the help they need. Services such as crisis counseling and mental health care, financial assistance, and criminal justice advocacy can be essential to helping a crime victim recover both physically and emotionally. OVC is committed to improving a victim's access to such services, regardless of his or her age, race, religion, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or capability or the nature or geographic location of the victimization. This chapter outlines the ways in which OVC improved access to comprehensive, quality victim services during FYs 1999 and 2000, through various programs including formula compensation and assistance grant programs, Indian Country programs, federal programs, and targeted programs to reach certain underserved groups.

### Services Through State Formula Grant Programs

**O**VC administers two major formula grant programs in accordance with the Victims of Crime Act of 1984: the VOCA Victim Compensation Program and the VOCA Victim Assistance Program. During the past decade, these two formula grant programs have greatly improved the accessibility and quality of services to crime victims nationwide. The two programs complement each other, ensuring that the overall needs of victims are met. The victim assistance program provides for victim crisis intervention, criminal justice advocacy, and social service needs, while the victim compensation program addresses

many of the physical care and financial needs of victims. Both programs address the psychological consequences of victimization. Altogether, more crime victims were served under the victim compensation and assistance programs during FYs 1999 and 2000 than in any previous biennium in VOCA's history (see figure 3).

Please note that the data presented below for the victim compensation and assistance programs are based on performance reports submitted by the states to OVC as of June 11, 2001.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 3. Overview of VOCA Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance Grant Programs, FYs 1999–2000**

Category	Totals for Biennium
Victims Served by VOCA Victim Assistance Programs	6,422,722
Funds Expended for Victim Assistance	\$608,303,000
Funds Expended for Victim Compensation	\$600,925,429

*VOCA Victim Assistance*

OVC distributes funds for victim assistance based on a formula set forth in VOCA. Currently, all states and territories receive an annual VOCA victim assistance grant. Each state, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico receive a base amount of \$500,000. The territories of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and American Samoa each receive a base amount of \$200,000. The remaining funds are distributed based on population. (See appendix A for specific state allocations for VOCA victim assistance grants in FYs 1999 and 2000.)

During FYs 1999 and 2000, OVC distributed more than \$608 million to states through VOCA victim assistance grants (\$238 million in FY 1999; \$370 million in FY 2000). States subgranted these funds to criminal justice agencies, social service agencies, private nonprofit agencies, and American Indian tribes to support direct services to victims of child abuse, domestic violence, sexual assault, drunk driving, elder abuse, and robbery; family members of homicide victims; and victims of other violent crimes. The services provided include crisis counseling, therapy, shelter, information and referral, help in filing compensation claims, and advocacy support. Between FY 1999 and 2000, VOCA funds supported some 4,000 programs across the country and reached more than 6.4

<sup>1</sup>As of June 11, 2001, OVC had not received victim assistance data from the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, and Utah, and had not received complete victim compensation data from Indiana. Data presented in this section do not include information from these states and territories.

"It means a lot to know that I have someone like you on my side."

—A victim who received services from the Eau Claire County District Attorney's Office, Wisconsin

million crime victims. This represents a 15-percent increase in the number of victims served since the previous biennium.

The increase in victims served under VOCA victim assistance programs is a direct result of an allocation of funds to states in FY 1997 in the amount of \$397 million, the largest allocation ever. States had 4 years to spend these funds, with FY 1999 and FY 2000 marking the final 2 years of the award. Because of the history of annual fluctuations in deposits into CVF and victim assistance grants to the states, VOCA state administrators planned to use these funds over several years to stabilize existing programs and expand new ones.

VOCA victim assistance allocations to states in FY 1999 and FY 2000 decreased 9.5 percent from the previous biennium (i.e., from \$672 million in FYs 1997–1998 to \$608 million in FYs 1999–2000) because of fewer CVF deposits in FY 1999 and a fund cap in FY 2000. This decrease was offset somewhat by a 6.5-percent increase in state revenues over the previous biennium. A commitment of a 17-percent increase in state appropriations between FY 1999 and FY 2000 indicates that state policymakers understand the value of VOCA in ensuring that crime victim services are available and secured.

### *Trends for Priority Populations in Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000*

The VOCA statute requires states and territories receiving victim assistance funds to give priority consideration to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse and underserved victims, and to spend a minimum of 10 percent of their funds in each of these priority areas. In each case, states far exceeded these minimum requirements (see figure 4). OVC provides broad discretion to states in determining which victim populations fall within the underserved category. Victims of drunk

**Figure 4. Number of Victims Served in Priority Categories, FYs 1999–2000**

Victim Category	FY 1999	FY 2000
Domestic Violence	1,752,446	1,561,818
Child Abuse	369,031	379,549
Sexual Assault	238,848	255,072
Underserved	939,338	926,734
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,299,663</b>	<b>3,123,173</b>

"In seeing the trauma that our children have been put through, I know how important good counseling is. That is what we receive at the Advocacy Center."

*—Foster mother of children who received services at the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center*

driving, surviving family members of homicide victims, and victims of physical assault, elder abuse, robbery, hate crime, arson, and financial fraud are generally considered underserved.

**Domestic Violence.** Of the 6.4 million crime victims served under VOCA victim assistance during the FYs 1999–2000 biennium, domestic violence victims accounted for approximately 3.3 million (50 percent) of the number of victims served—an 11-percent increase from the previous biennium. At the same time, crime victim compensation programs awarded a dramatic 36 percent more claims to victims of domestic violence during this biennium than in the previous biennium. This is a direct result of state programs reaching out to domestic violence programs, seeking changes in legislation, and expanding compensable expenses to meet the needs of this population. The increase in services and financial assistance to domestic violence victims occurred during the same years that the majority of available VOCA funding was directed to this category of victims.

**Sexual Assault Victims and Adults Molested as Children.** Since the previous biennium, VOCA victim assistance services decreased slightly for the number of sexual assault victims and adults molested as children; however, the victim compensation program saw a 17-percent increase in the number of claims awarded and dollars expended. States also significantly increased the amount of money spent for forensic sexual assault examinations (from \$7.4 million in FYs 1997–1998 to \$8.4 million in FYs 1999–2000). OVC, many state policy officials, and most, if not all, advocates in the sexual assault field believe that sexual assault victims should not be required to pay for evidence collection just as victims of other crimes are not required to do so. Some states have created designated state accounts to pay for these examinations and have delegated administration of these accounts to the state victim compensation program. In doing so, state victim compensation programs are eligible to receive a 40-percent supplement from VOCA for these expenditures.

**Child Abuse.** The number of victims served, claims awarded, and victim compensation dollars all increased for this priority population. In the VOCA victim assistance program, this reflects increasing work with multidisciplinary responses to incidents of child abuse, including subgrants awarded to child advocacy centers. The significant increases in victim compensation awards demonstrate the success of state programs that reached out to child protection programs and other organizations serving child abuse victims.

**Underserved Victims of Crime.** During the FYs 1999–2000 biennium, states demonstrated a major commitment to increasing services to

previously underserved victims, with a 39-percent increase in the number of victims served by victim assistance programs and increases in the number of claims awarded and amount of compensation dollars expended. In VOCA victim assistance, this particularly reflects increases in serving victims of physical assault, drunk driving, elder abuse, child exploitation, economic crime, hate crime, and stalking. Of interest is that the number of survivors of homicide victims receiving services decreased from the last biennium, in part reflecting a decline in homicide rates nationwide. Emerging issues and underserved populations, according to state performance reports, include child witnesses to domestic violence, cybercrime, substance abuse, immigrant victims, and rural issues.

### *Improved Service Delivery Trends*

States and subgrantees have made and continue to make major strides in several key areas in working with crime victims. First, significant improvements are being made in the criminal justice system response to crime victims. Specialized domestic violence courts, community policing, automated notification systems, registries of protective and restraining orders and of sex offenders, and standardization of sexual assault evidence collection all support services to victims and increase offender accountability. Second, the need for and value of collaboration with other disciplines, agencies, and systems is recognized. Protocols are now in place for domestic violence and sexual assault cases and for criminal crisis response. Criminal justice officials and community-based advocates coordinate activities and, with increased training, both fields are more aware of the responsibilities of the other. Finally, states are increasingly expecting persons who serve crime victims to be trained and, in some instances, certified. Some states have developed standards for programs that receive VOCA funding. Several states have annual statewide conferences and others are implementing state victim assistance academies.

### *Victim Assistance Program Management Issues*

Because CVF deposits vary from year to year, large funding fluctuations can affect VOCA victim assistance programs. Variable funding support poses the most significant challenge for states in terms of managing the VOCA funds and developing strategic plans, according to a recent evaluation of state VOCA compensation and assistance programs conducted by The Urban Institute and the San Diego Association of Governments (see chapter 4 for details about this evaluation). VOCA allows for programs to take up to 4 years to obligate victim assistance funds, but that does not

“The importance of VOCA funds in allowing our victim service providers to enter the age of technology has been invaluable.”

—Sharon McClain-Boyer, 1999 National Crime Victim Service Award Recipient

completely alleviate the pressure caused by fund fluctuations. Over the past few years, OVC has undertaken efforts that encourage states to develop strategic plans and manage these large funding fluctuations. OVC also is developing new program guidelines that allow VOCA funds to be spent on an array of new services and for victims not traditionally covered.

### *Technological Advances To Improve Victim Assistance Programs*

VOCA allows state assistance administrators to use up to 5 percent of the federal award each year for administrative purposes, including developing technology and purchasing equipment. With the significant increase in federal funding over the past decade and the resulting growth in programs, OVC has promoted data-driven program planning at the state level. OVC is currently working with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to adapt the National Crime Victimization Survey software for use by states to assess the needs of crime victims. In addition, the National Institute of Justice’s Crime Mapping Research Center is working with OVC to develop a bulletin that will inform state administrators on how to use geographic information systems software to map crime and victim services.

### *VOCA Victim Compensation*

VOCA victim compensation funds contribute significantly to the victim compensation programs in operation in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territory of Guam. These funds help crime victims pay for expenses such as medical bills, mental health counseling, lost wages, crime scene cleanup, and other crime-related costs. In FYs 1999 and 2000, OVC awarded approximately \$148 million to state compensation programs, up from the previous 2-year period. By statute, each year state victim compensation programs receive an allocation of 40 percent of the total amount each program paid out to victims in the previous 2-year period. For example, FY 1999 VOCA compensation grant allocations were based on the amount of compensation payments states made to victims during FY 1997.

FYs 1999 and 2000 represent state victim compensation programs’ biggest biennium ever in the number of crime victims served and in the amount of money given to and on behalf of crime victims. During this biennium, states paid out more than \$600 million in compensation claims

to victims, which represents a 15-percent increase over the previous 2-year period; the number of victims served increased by 4 percent. The availability of VOCA victim compensation funds supported the large increase in expenditures. For example, various states increased coverage amounts for funerals and mental health expenses and expanded coverage to include relocation expenses for battered women and crime scene cleanup. Some states also increased the maximum amount of funds that could be paid on a per claim basis.

Figure 5 shows the total amounts that states paid for certain expenses during FYs 1999 and 2000. As has been the case in previous years, compensation programs paid out the largest amount of money for medical and dental expenses, economic support, and mental health treatment. States spent significantly more money this biennium than in the past for forensic sexual assault examinations, indicating an increase in claims for these exams and a heightened sensitivity by medical and criminal justice personnel about their importance.

**Figure 5. State Victim Compensation Program Benefits Paid by Type of Expense, FYs 1999–2000**

Expense Category	Biennium Total
Medical/Dental	\$261,959,139
Mental Health	\$98,347,988
Economic Support	\$102,391,649
Funeral/Burial	\$69,850,496
Crime Scene Cleanup	\$3,510,413
Forensic Sexual Assault Exams	\$8,429,693
Other	\$33,855,114
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$578,344,492</b>

Figure 6 shows the number and amount of victim compensation claims paid by type of crime in FYs 1999 and 2000. Physical assault was the crime for which states spent the largest amount of money and for which states received the most claims (41 percent). Child abuse (25 percent) and domestic violence (14 percent) ranked second and third in number of claims.

“Victims who suffer financial injury may have no other place to go but the state crime victim compensation program for the help they need to effectuate their recovery.”

—Dan Eddy, Executive Director, National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards

**Figure 6. Number and Amount of Victim Compensation Claims Paid by Type of Crime, FYs 1999–2000**

Type of Crime	Number of Claims*	Amount Paid
Assault	101,943	\$305,951,805
Homicide	26,209	\$98,908,562
Sexual Assault	14,869	\$20,760,231
Child Abuse	59,199	\$69,655,042
DWI/DUI/ Other Vehicular Crimes	9,443	\$23,602,747
Stalking	713	\$956,731
Robbery	7,385	\$20,087,142
Terrorism	438	\$463,782
Kidnaping	834	\$1,647,100
Arson	169	\$559,700
Other	21,635	\$24,184,696
<b>Totals</b>	<b>242,837</b>	<b>\$566,777,538</b>

\* Of the total claims paid, 36,502 were for cases of domestic violence, which are distributed across several crime categories.

**Services for  
Victims in Indian  
Country**

The BJS publication *American Indians and Crime*, published in 1999, reported that American Indians are subject to twice the rate of violent victimization than the rest of the Nation. While OVC has provided funding for services to American Indians and Alaska Natives since 1988, this disturbing finding prompted OVC to look for ways to increase its commitment to crime victims in Indian Country. OVC accomplished this through funding increases for the Children’s Justice Act and Victim Assistance in Indian Country programs, developing and disseminating Indian-specific publications, and sponsoring Indian crime victim assistance personnel to attend the Federal Symposium, grantee meetings, and training conferences.

*Children’s Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities*

Children’s Justice Act (CJA) funds help Indian tribes and tribal organizations develop, establish, and operate programs to improve the investigation, prosecution, and handling of child abuse cases, particularly cases of child sexual abuse, in a manner that mitigates additional trauma to child victims.

The program focuses on developing strategies and resources to handle child abuse cases from initial disclosure through investigation and prosecution to case resolution in an effective and timely manner.

Since 1989, the CJA program has provided more than \$10 million to approximately 45 tribes. As a result, the tribes have made a number of systemic improvements in how they handle child abuse cases. For example, tribes have revised tribal codes and procedures to address child sexual abuse; created protocols for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting cases of child sexual abuse; and developed working agreements that minimize the number of child interviews. Tribes also have enhanced case management and treatment services, established children's advocacy centers on reservations, and offered specialized training for prosecutors, judges, investigators, and other professionals who handle child sexual abuse cases. In working with these tribes, OVC has embraced the "community readiness theory," which is based on the premise that change and healing must be community specific, culturally relevant, and consistent with the level of readiness of the community to intervene.

Listed below are examples of CJA programs OVC is funding to improve services to child physical and sexual abuse victims in Indian Country.

**Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community and Law Enforcement (CIRCLE).** This 3-year initiative funded by six different DOJ agencies is designed to empower American Indian communities to more effectively fight crime, violence, and substance abuse. The three tribes participating in the CIRCLE program are the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Montana, Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, and Pueblo of Zuni Tribe of New Mexico. OVC is providing funds to support specific victim services, such as counseling, court advocacy, and emergency transportation to and from court, and to improve the investigation and prosecution of child physical and sexual abuse cases.

**Telemedicine Pilot Project.** OVC awarded funds to Wiconi Wawokiya, Inc., in Fort Thompson, South Dakota, to provide telemedical support for state-of-the-art medical evaluations for maltreated children on the Crow Creek Reservation. The program supports a nurse practitioner and a forensic interviewer to evaluate children who have been severely physically and sexually abused.

**Indian Health Service Mental Health/Forensic Child Specialist Program.** This project supports a mental health forensic interview specialist at the Indian Health Service hospital serving the Wind River Indian Reservation in Fort Washakie, Wyoming. The specialist conducts forensic

"The VOCA/VAIC group has been a very valuable experience for me. For the first time, I feel that the state and the tribes are collaborating."

—Ardith Hill,  
Shoshone Bannock Tribes, Idaho

interviews, tracks and manages cases, and assists the Wind River Indian Reservation Child Protection Team for sexual and physical abuse victims at the same time that the FBI and U.S. Attorney's Office investigates and prosecutes these cases.

**Post-Rape Stress Video for Indian Country.** OVC is funding the development of a video to be shown to women and girls in Indian Country who have been raped. The project's goal is to reduce anxiety before and during forensic medical exams and long-term post-rape distress for female victims in Indian Country. Although similar videos exist for African American and European American women, this particular video will focus on broad cultural relevance to American Indian and Alaskan Native adult and adolescent female victims.

### *Victim Assistance in Indian Country*

The Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) program awards grants to Indian tribes and tribal organizations to establish reservation-based victim assistance programs in remote areas of Indian Country. Since its inception in 1988, the VAIC program has touched the lives of thousands of American Indians and has stimulated the growth of a responsive victim assistance network that has become a permanent part of American Indian communities. Although OVC has been funding services in Indian Country for more than a decade, the level of funding has remained fairly stagnant and has not kept pace with inflation or the needs of this underserved population. Beginning in FY 1999, OVC awarded all VAIC grants on a competitive basis. Because of limited discretionary funds, OVC awarded approximately \$2.4 million to support 28 of the 150 eligible tribes under federal criminal jurisdiction during FYs 1999 and 2000. VAIC programs served some 6,000 victims in 1999; in 2000, that number increased to 8,711 victims.

One example of the type of program funded with federal discretionary dollars is the development of a demonstration program to assist elderly individuals who are victimized in tribal communities. With funding from OVC, the Blackfeet Child and Family Advocacy Center of Montana is attempting to provide a coordinated response to elderly victims by adapting the TRIAD approach to Indian Country. TRIAD combines the efforts and resources of law enforcement, senior citizens and organizations that represent them, and victim assistance providers to support a comprehensive network of services.



*VAIC programs serve youth such as these from the Chevak Tribe in Chevak, Alaska.*

## Services for Victims of Federal Crimes

### *VAIC Program Management*

An important focus for OVC continues to be to assist tribes in managing their VAIC programs and provide opportunities for sharing information and networking. Since 1999, OVC has sponsored a yearly VAIC post-awards conference, which includes training for tribal finance personnel and program staff, and allows staff to network and share information and concerns with one another. During FY 2000, OVC staff initiated a series of semiannual working groups to strengthen communication and collaboration between VAIC grantees and state VOCA program administrators. Issues of mutual concern include tribal sovereignty, improving American Indian representation on VOCA decisionmaking bodies, and increasing the number of VAIC grantees who receive crime victim assistance program funding through state VOCA grants.

**O**VC is responsible for funding direct services to victims of federal crimes and working to enhance services for victims throughout the federal system. Some of the ways OVC tackles this responsibility are listed below.

### *Developing Federal Victim Assistance Programs*

One way OVC is working to improve services for crime victims within the federal system is to fund victim specialist positions in certain key agencies, with the goal that those agencies will eventually institutionalize and assume the funding for those positions. OVC has funded victim specialist positions for 3 years in numerous federal agencies, including the FBI, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA), the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of State, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and DOJ's Civil Rights Division. This funding has led to increased training on the legal requirements for providing services to victims, new policies to improve how crime victims are treated, and insight into the specific needs of victims seeking assistance from a specific agency.

OVC provided funds for victim/witness assistance specialist positions at FBI headquarters to incorporate and expand victim-related training into existing programs and to provide mandatory annual training to field offices. This includes training on federal victims' laws, the *AG Guidelines*, and emerging and advanced issues that include child sexual exploitation on the Internet and domestic and international terrorism. OVC also has funded a forensic child interview specialist position in the

FBI's Crimes Against Children in Indian Country Unit. The person who fills this highly specialized position will train agents who investigate crimes against children on child development issues, competency, traumatic effects of victimization, and appropriate and effective methods for interviewing children. Additionally, OVC has funded a clinical-level victim/witness specialist in the FBI's Baltimore field office's Innocent Images Project. This specialist will help train agents to identify, contact, and interview child victims of online pornography and identify services for them.

### *Federal Victim Information and Notification System*

In 1997, OVC allocated \$8 million to support the development of an automated victim information and notification system for the federal criminal justice system. Under this project, victims will be notified of major case events through an automated system. OVC transferred funding to EOUSA to spearhead the project with the assistance of a working group comprising representatives from the FBI, OVC, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The group hired an outside consulting agency, PricewaterhouseCoopers, to analyze each component's requirements for an automated system, review current available systems that might be expanded to meet the specific needs of the initiative, and develop the system. The analysis was completed in January 1999. A pilot test of the notification system is scheduled for the spring/summer of 2001 in Tampa, Florida, and the full system is expected to be deployed in the field in the fall of 2001. Approximately 1,200 DOJ staff will be trained on the system before it is deployed to the field.

### *Federal Crime Victim Assistance Funds*

The purpose of the Federal Crime Victim Assistance Funds (FCVAF) is to provide limited funding for support services of an emergency nature to federal crime victims and their families when no other resources are available. The funds are not intended to create a separate system of services for federal crime victims, but to ensure that funds are available to pay for needed items and services, such as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, forensic medical exams, and emergency legal assistance. OVC provides this emergency assistance through the FBI and EOUSA.

The FBI has used the fund to allocate victim resources in the following cases:

- ▲ An employee was abducted from her workplace during an armed robbery and transported across two state lines. The victim subsequently escaped from her captor. FCVAF were approved for emergency food and lodging for the victim until she was able to return home.
- ▲ A man defrauded a local bank and then unlawfully took his children to another country. A complaint was filed charging the suspect with bank fraud, money laundering, and parental kidnaping. A warrant was issued for his arrest. The suspect was located and arrested, and the children were taken into protective custody by the foreign authorities. FCVAF were approved for airfare for the children and mother, who accompanied them back to the United States.
- ▲ A man committed a home invasion robbery and then forcibly abducted one of the occupants, taking her to another state. An investigative lead enabled the FBI to capture the suspect and rescue the victim. FCVAF were authorized to pay for airfare for the victim to return home.

Meanwhile, EOUSA has used the fund to serve victims in the following cases:

- ▲ For travel expenses to a trial for family members of an abduction victim.
- ▲ For travel and lost work expenses to attend a prisoner's competency hearing for family members of a prison guard who was killed by a prisoner.
- ▲ For mileage, lodging, and food for a family to attend a trial that was moved from one jurisdiction to another significantly farther away.

## Services for Remote and Underserved Victims

**O**VC continually strives to improve access to services for all victims of crime, including victims living in rural areas, victims with disabilities, and victims who have immigrated to this country or who are not familiar with the language and customs of the United States. The following are some of OVC's recent efforts to address the needs of these crime victims.

### *Services for Victims in Rural Areas*

Approximately one-quarter of all Americans live in rural areas, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 2000. In 1997, violent crimes dropped 6.2 percent in cities with populations of more than 1 million,

while rural counties experienced a 3.1-percent increase, the FBI reported in its 1998 *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States*. Crime victims in rural areas face significant challenges in obtaining the services they may need in the aftermath of crime. Not only do victims often have to travel long distances to obtain specialized services and participate in the criminal justice system, but in many cases, the health, mental health, and other services they need simply do not exist. OVC has undertaken several initiatives in the past 2 years to address these issues.

OVC began negotiating with the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry to support a demonstration project in one rural community to address the mental health needs of crime victims. The goal of the project is to develop a community-based program that implements effective practices for delivering integrated volunteer and professionally administered mental health services to crime victims and that will serve as a model for other rural jurisdictions across the United States.

OVC also has entered into discussions with the Rural Caucus of the National Association of Counties about victim issues in rural America. The Rural Caucus is made up of about 100 county officials.

### *Services for Immigrant Populations*

In recent decades, the United States has experienced the largest influx of immigrants in history. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, by the mid-1990s the number of foreign-born people in the United States reached a historic high. A recent report by The Urban Institute estimates that immigrants now constitute approximately one-third of the annual U.S. net population growth. Immigrant crime victims often face language and cultural barriers as they attempt to access victim services and participate in the criminal justice system. Although many victim service providers are striving to provide more culturally competent services to immigrant crime victims, many victims are still unable to obtain the services they need. OVC has funded about 10 projects during FYs 1999 and 2000 targeted at improving services for immigrant populations, including battered immigrant women, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, foreign travelers victimized in the United States, and victims of trafficking, telemarketing fraud against Latino elders, and immigration fraud. OVC also has funded positions within the federal system to provide services to victims of worker exploitation and immigration fraud. Recent OVC-funded programs include the following:



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*OVC has targeted funds at improving services for immigrant populations, including migrant and seasonal farmworkers.*

- ▲ A multiyear demonstration program to improve victim services for immigrant crime victims. Aided by an OVC grant, the Court-Appointed Special Advocates of Maryland will develop, implement, and evaluate a replicable model for comprehensive and culturally appropriate victim services for crime victims from immigrant communities.
- ▲ A training program for attorneys, law enforcement officers, and victim advocates about the factors they should consider when working with crime victims of diverse backgrounds. Diversity is defined broadly to include race, ethnicity, class, gender, sexual orientation, and physical and mental ability. The National Multicultural Institute developed this program with an OVC grant. The program is a success and the grantee has developed a 4-day training of trainers program for graduates of the 1-day training who want to teach others how to work with these victims.
- ▲ A training program to improve the capacity of health care providers to respond to the needs of victims of family violence when working with migrant and seasonal farmworkers. An OVC grant will support this training, which is being developed by the Migrant Clinicians Network, Inc.
- ▲ A program to assist people trafficked into the United States from other countries for the purpose of forced labor and slavery-like practices. The Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, located in Southern California, will provide this assistance with funding from an OVC grant. OVC has also held national and regional focus groups and developed a video to raise awareness of this issue among victim service providers, federal law enforcement personnel, and prosecutors.

### *Services for Victims With Disabilities*

For the past 2 years, OVC has continued efforts to ensure that comprehensive, quality services are available to crime victims with disabilities. Efforts have included focus groups and publications to inform victim service providers, criminal justice professionals, researchers, and others of the barriers that hinder victims with disabilities from fully participating in the criminal justice process and obtaining the help they may need. As part of this effort, OVC has provided the following funding support:

- ▲ A grant to the Abused Deaf Women's Advocacy Service (ADWAS) of Seattle, Washington, for a "Justice for Deaf Victims Training and Technical Assistance Project." The goal of this project is to build on

the successful ADWAS model of services for deaf, deaf-blind, and hard of hearing victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and to create similar services in five other U.S. cities. OVC funding laid the foundation for ADWAS to develop a national coalition of replicated programs.

- ▲ A grant to the American Association of University Affiliated Projects to develop an online searchable database of information describing training programs and products that focus on crime victims with disabilities. Users will find information on resources pertaining to persons with disabilities who are victimized, including books, videos, training manuals, and training programs. The database, which became available this summer, is for use by service providers, educators, victim assistance professionals, criminal justice personnel, researchers, and people with disabilities.
- ▲ A grant to Video Action, Inc., to support the development of an instructional video and complementary resource materials to help victim assistance practitioners in both system-based and private, non-profit agencies serve crime victims with disabilities more effectively.
- ▲ A grant to the National Sheriffs' Association to develop a concise guide for law enforcement on responding to crime victims with disabilities. This pocket guide will provide brief, instructional tips on the best ways to respond legally, professionally, and compassionately to crime victims who have Alzheimer's Disease, mental illness, mental retardation, or who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- ▲ A grant to the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), in partnership with The Arc of the United States, to improve services for crime victims with mental retardation. The grantee is developing two guidebooks, one for the victim assistance community and one for the disability community, to improve the identification of and response to crime victims with mental retardation.

# ● Professional Development and Training

## Chapter 3

**Objective:** *To improve the knowledge, skills, and abilities of professionals working with crime victims.*

● **V**ictims come in contact with a host of people after a crime, including victim advocates and practitioners in the fields of criminal justice, health, mental health, social services, emergency response, education, and faith, among others. Since its inception, OVC has helped advance the victims' movement by supporting initiatives designed to gain understanding of victims' needs, train the diverse individuals and organizations that serve victims, and support and replicate promising practices. In recent years, as the victim assistance community has grown and developed, OVC has worked with states, universities, and others to professionalize the field of victim services. At the same time, OVC has provided many opportunities for multidisciplinary training and developed coalitions and partnerships with specific professional communities to provide cutting-edge, profession-specific education and training on victim issues. This chapter outlines a selection of professional development and training programs that OVC funded during FYs 1999 and 2000.



*The National Victim Assistance Academy provides academically based learning opportunities for crime victim advocates and allied professionals.*

### Professional Development Initiatives

● **S**ince its modest beginnings in the 1970s, the victim assistance movement has grown rapidly into a full-fledged field dedicated to meeting the physical, financial, and psychological needs of crime victims. More than 10,000 programs, many of which receive funding from OVC, exist across the country to support and assist victims in the aftermath of crime. As the field has developed, OVC has provided opportunities for members of this diverse field to come together to address standards and common approaches to serving victims. The following are two examples of OVC's work in this area.

### *Victim Assistance Professional Development Consortium*

While the victim services field has matured considerably over the past two decades, the rapid development of ideas, services, and programs has made it difficult to merge the various approaches for serving victims. In an effort to marry different approaches and provide a framework for consistent, quality services to crime victims, OVC funded the Center for Child and Family Studies at the University of South Carolina to develop a National Victim Assistance Standards Consortium (NVASC). The consortium is a multidisciplinary group of experts from the field that convened to examine standards and credentialing in victim assistance. A major goal of the consortium was to reach across geographic and philosophical divides to forge a common ground in victim services professional development.

Among the tasks performed by the group were drafting a common definition and mission to span the field of victim assistance. The group also examined existing standards drafted by state agencies, coalitions, and local service organizations. The consortium identified core individual and program standards—the common ground suitable for use in a variety of victim service settings. Members also identified points of divergence, in which specialized standards are more appropriate to meet unique task demands. Overall, the NVASC standards are intended as a resource for victim service practitioners, assistance programs, and communities.

### *National Training for VOCA Assistance Administrators*

Around the Nation, VOCA assistance programs are administered by various state agencies, including criminal justice agencies, health and human service agencies, financial administration and grants management agencies, and governors' offices. An association of VOCA victim assistance administrators is under development and will be formally established in October 2001. Its mission will be to provide technical assistance and training to ensure effective and efficient use of VOCA funds in all states. The association also will provide an avenue for enhanced communication between VOCA administrators.

OVC awarded a grant to the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards (NACVCB) to provide training and technical assistance to state VOCA administrators. That initiative brought more than 300 VOCA compensation and assistance administrators and staff from 50 states to the National Training Conference in Chicago in September 1999. The conference was instrumental in helping participants explore ways to improve the delivery of services to crime victims. With supplemental funding for this project, NACVCB developed a Web site for

## Multidisciplinary Training Programs and Conferences

"I like to think of OVC as a mentor, someone who recognizes the potential and helps practitioners, people in the field, to get there through many avenues and many channels. There is something very special about bringing victim services people together."

—Carol Ellis, Fairfax County, Virginia, Police Department, from *No More Victims. Know More. Ask OVC. video*

VOCA administrators, a newsletter for VOCA victim assistance administrators, and a national training conference for VOCA victim assistance administrators. NACVCB also developed a resource center for VOCA victim assistance administrators.

OVC has found that one effective way of educating and training practitioners from a wide variety of professions is to host multidisciplinary training programs and conferences. In the wake of a crime, professionals from many different disciplines often come together to address the myriad needs of crime victims. Through multidisciplinary training programs and conferences, OVC provides an opportunity for practitioners to come together in a classroom setting to address general rights and services for crime victims and the specific needs of certain populations.

### *National Victim Assistance Academy*

The National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) has been the centerpiece of OVC's efforts to provide academically based learning opportunities for crime victim advocates and allied professionals. NVAA is sponsored by OVC in collaboration with a coordinated group of cosponsors including the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc. (VALOR); California State University–Fresno; the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center at the Medical University of South Carolina; the University of New Haven's Center for the Study of Crime Victims' Rights, Resources, and Remedies; and the Center on Violence and Victim Studies at Washburn University in Kansas. Students attending the 1-week course have the opportunity to earn undergraduate or graduate credits offered in multiple academic disciplines. One-third of all academy students opt to take the course for college credit. The academy offers two distinct levels of training and education:

**The Foundation Level Academy.** NVAA foundation level training is offered annually during the summer at selected universities. NVAA is a comprehensive, 40-hour, academically based course in victimology, victims' rights, and victim services for victim service providers and allied professionals.

**The Advanced Topic Series.** Advanced topic workshops consist of 20–24 hours of academically based training and education in selected concentrations, including specific areas of victimization and victim assistance and training/education skills and techniques.



*Students at the 2000 National Victim Assistance Academy at American University in Washington, D.C., participate in a role-playing exercise.*

"I appreciated the diverse backgrounds of the faculty and students. It was helpful to hear and talk to victim service providers from law enforcement, corrections, prosecution, and the community."

*—2000 National Victim Assistance Academy student*

Since 1995, approximately 1,600 students from all 50 states, 4 U.S. territories, and 6 foreign countries have completed NVAA. The academy is held at university sites nationwide, which are linked via teleconferencing for selected portions of the curriculum, giving all students interactive access to national speakers and unifying the training effort. Each university site hosts a core faculty that includes national leaders in the academic, nonprofit, direct service, and governmental and public policy sectors of victim assistance.

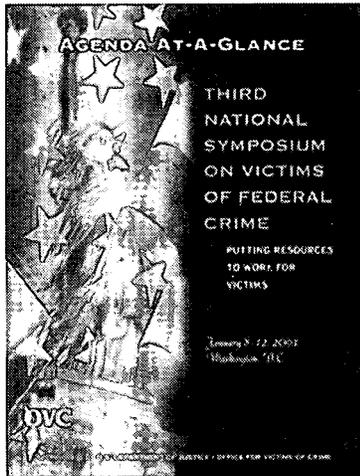
The number of students increased from a class of 268 students in 1998 to more than 350 each year in 1999 and 2000. The academy curriculum now contains more than 36 topics and is updated each year. An NVAA Web site was developed to link all academy material ([www.nvaa.org](http://www.nvaa.org)), and a toll-free phone number was established (1-877-748-NVAA) to answer frequently asked questions free of charge. At the 1999 academy, the U.S. Attorney General praised NVAA for providing vital, comprehensive, and standard-setting training and education on victim issues, not just for criminal justice professionals but for all professionals whose lives touch victims.

### *State Victim Assistance Academies*

Building on the success of NVAA, in 1999 OVC funded five states to develop effective strategies for establishing State Victim Assistance Academies. OVC's goal for this project is to encourage the development of a network of state academies capable of meeting the foundation level educational needs of a broad range of victim assistance providers and allied professionals. The five states funded in 1999 were Colorado, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Utah. Each state has successfully completed the planning phase of the project and is now holding its own state academy. To help other states interested in developing state academies, OVC is publishing a compendium of planning guides developed by the five pilot states. OVC also provides trainers through its Training and Technical Assistance Center who offer technical assistance and teach at state-sponsored victim assistance academies.

### *Federal Symposium*

Following months of planning, OVC sponsored the Third National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crime in Washington, D.C., in January 2001. The symposium's theme was "Putting Resources to Work for Victims." The symposium examined today's changing environment in the victim services field at the federal level and focused on approaches that



OVC sponsored the Third National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crime in Washington, D.C., in January 2001. The theme was "Putting Resources to Work for Victims."

"I learned to always remember the victim in all that we do, and how to try and help [the] community avoid crimes where we can. I want to set up a resource information center at my workplace and train staff at a yearly refresher training. [This was] the best conference I've ever attended."

—2001 Federal Symposium participant from the Federal Bureau of Prisons

will improve services to victims of federal crime. Most of the 1,100 participants were federal employees who provide services to federal crime victims. The symposium content and logistics were developed by an advisory committee of representatives from various federal agencies, including DOJ, the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Navy Personnel Command, BOP, the FBI, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, DEA, and the Treasury Department. Topics covered at the symposium included international terrorism, human trafficking and slavery, refugee survivors of torture, children exposed to methamphetamine labs, Internet crimes, financial fraud, and issues facing survivors of homicide victims.

### *National Indian Nations Conference*

OVC sponsored the Seventh National Indian Nations Conference in September 1999, the goal of which was to improve the skills of multidisciplinary professionals in responding to the rights and needs of American Indian crime victims. The conference brought together state, tribal, and federal professionals who work on behalf of crime victims in Indian Country, and provided training to victim service providers, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, judicial personnel, social service personnel, and health and mental health professionals on best practices in establishing victim assistance services in Indian Country. The Eighth National Indian Nations Conference will be held in 2002.

### *National Economic Crime Summit*

In May 2000, OVC and the Bureau of Justice Assistance were cosponsors of the National White Collar Crime Center's (NWCCC's) National Economic Crime Summit. More than 1,000 people from different disciplines attended the summit, including fraud investigators, electronic commerce representatives, victim advocates, and DOJ staff. OVC also sponsored scholarships for federal victim/witness coordinators from U.S. Attorneys' Offices to attend the summit to improve their understanding of the complexities of fraud-related investigations and prosecutions and to gain insight into the unique needs of fraud victims. OVC staff moderated panels on victims of fraud, telemarketing fraud against the elderly, and national programs and federal offices that offer support to victims. In conjunction with the summit, OVC released a new bulletin, *Victims of Fraud and Economic Crime*. To further educate administrators and policymakers on the rights and needs of fraud victims, OVC was asked to

## Training for Specific Professions



Sexual Assault Resource Service logo.

contribute an article to NWCCC's magazine, *The Informant*, on what resources and federal funds are available to assist victims of fraud and economic exploitation.

**E**ach discipline that comes in contact with crime victims has its own educational and training requirements and a lexicon that is unique to that profession. The following are examples of OVC's recent efforts to provide indepth, discipline-specific training to certain professional groups.

### *Training for the Health Care Community*

The health care community is often the first to come into contact with crime victims who have been physically injured. The way in which victims are treated by health care providers can affect not only their physical health but also their mental health. Three of OVC's recent projects targeting the health care community are listed below.

**Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs)/Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs).** Providing sensitive health care to victims is critically important in the aftermath of a sexual assault. Since the 1970s, more than 500 SANE programs have been developed across the country to address the numerous inadequacies of the traditional medical model for conducting the sexual assault medical evidentiary exam. Accompanying this growth in SANE programs has been the need for standardized, scientifically based training and technical assistance to guide nurses, physicians, and others in a community who wish to develop a SANE program. In response to this need, OVC funded the Minnesota-based Sexual Assault Resource Service (SARS) to develop a comprehensive *SANE Development and Operation Guide* that addresses the many legal, clinical, and operational issues involved in developing and administering a SANE program. OVC also has funded SARS to provide technical assistance to communities interested in developing a SANE program and to develop a multidisciplinary training program on "Building Skills for Sexual Assault Response Teams."

### **American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG).**

Because the majority of sexual assaults go unreported, many victims do not receive immediate medical care and only later consult physicians for health concerns arising from the assault. In 1999, OVC funded ACOG to develop, field test, and distribute to each of its 846 residency programs a curriculum on the provision of compassionate care to women with histories of sexual assault. This curriculum will provide instruction on

"Words are a difficult way to describe the magnitude of mental anguish a rape victim and family suffer and the struggle to reach for help. I feel most fortunate to have taken advantage of this sensitive counsel and reaped emotional and mental benefits beyond my expectations."

—A sexual assault victim

screening victims, short- and long-term physical and psychological consequences of sexual violence, guidelines for followup care, recommendations for modifying clinical practices to avoid retraumatization, and guidance on establishing a copractice with mental health practitioners when warranted. The grantee anticipates that the curriculum will reach more than 1,100 young physicians, and subsequent ACOG practice guidelines will incorporate the information developed as a result of this project. These combined efforts will result in improved medical services for victims of sexual assault.

**Family Violence Intervention Model for Dental Professionals.** OVC provided grant funding to the University of Minnesota's Program Against Sexual Violence and School of Dentistry to target a gap in existing knowledge and interventions in the field of family violence. Highlighting the fact that dental professionals are a relatively new but critical part of the medical response to family violence, this project has focused on educating new dental professionals, providing ongoing training for practicing dentists and their ancillary staffs, and integrating dental staff throughout the country into coordinated community responses to family violence. Training materials developed include a curriculum and two videos, which have been highlighted in the Family Violence Prevention Fund's *Health Resource Center* newsletter and the journal *Northwest Dentistry*. With funding provided by the grant, and later with funds from the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center, the project staff have provided this unique training to dental professionals nationwide.

### *Training for the Mental Health Community*

Victims often suffer psychological, physical, and social trauma as a result of crime. There is a continuing need for more information about the mental health needs of crime victims and for education and training for mental health practitioners on this topic. In FYs 1999 and 2000, OVC undertook the following projects in this area:

**Training for Social Workers.** In March 1999, OVC funded the Texas Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers and the University of Texas to develop a national demonstration project on victim issues. The goals of the project were to raise awareness of the effect of violent crime on adult victims and their families, develop linkages between crime victim assistance professionals and social workers, and create a training workshop that introduces social workers to crime victims' rights and services. The project was continued in FY 2000 and is now moving to rural states.

**Training for Mental Health Providers on Terrorism and Mass Violence.** OVC and the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services are developing training for mental health providers on assisting victims of terrorism and mass violence. CMHS already delivers excellent training and technical assistance to mental health providers on working with disaster victims. CMHS has conducted an assessment of current research, literature, and practice regarding the mental health needs of terrorism victims. CMHS is also incorporating the specific issues around mass victimization resulting from criminal acts into existing training programs and will present a modified training to victim assistance providers on the mental health needs of terrorism victims and make appropriate referrals.

**Developing Guidelines for the Mental Health Treatment of Child Victims.** OVC provided funding to the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center at the Medical University of South Carolina to develop practical guidelines for the mental health assessment and treatment of child victims of intrafamilial physical and/or sexual abuse. The guidelines were developed using current research and professional knowledge on assessment and treatment efficacy. The development process included input from the mental health community to ensure clinical utility, scientific integrity, and broad support from the child abuse field.

**Institute for Professional Training on Mental Health Treatment for Child Victims and Witnesses.** OVC also has funded the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center at the Medical University of South Carolina to develop a model training program to improve the mental health response to children who are victims of or witnesses to violence. An improved response requires mental health professionals who are knowledgeable about the initial and long-term consequences of violence and who have been trained in the most scientifically sound and clinically effective approaches to be available for assessing and treating victimized children. Young people, particularly teens, commit about 18 percent of crime but make up 33 percent of crime victims. Each year, about 3 million incidents of abuse and neglect are reported to child protective agencies. In addition, it is estimated that 40 percent of children witness serious violence in their lifetime. Research clearly documents the detrimental effects of exposure to violence on children. Effective intervention with child victims and witnesses is one of the most critical means of minimizing the effect of violence on children.

**Homicide Support Project.** OVC has funded the Virginia Mason Medical Center (VMMC) to develop a multidisciplinary approach to

assisting families in the aftermath of a homicide. This approach is intended to reduce long-term psychological trauma; help family and friends cope with their grief and teach them how to regain control of their lives; and create a model for the criminal justice system, mental health care providers, and public and private crime victim agencies to share information, coordinate services, and find more efficient ways to assist this fragile population. Once completed, VMMC will work with other programs nationwide to establish similar multidisciplinary teams to replicate this approach.

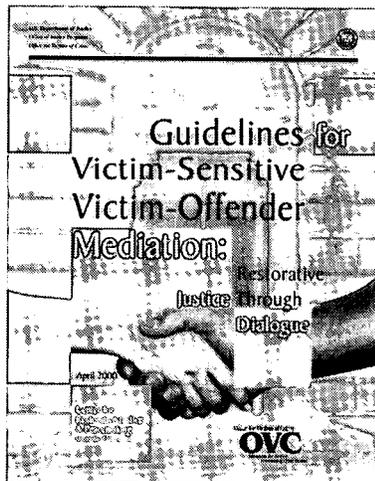
### *Training for the Corrections and Probation and Parole Community*

When OVC first stepped forward to take the issues of crime victims into the correctional arena, it did so amid an atmosphere of misunderstanding and suspicion. At times the mere mention of victim services to corrections officials and of corrections to victim advocates provoked an anxious or angry response. In partnership with corrections practitioners, however, there has been extraordinary success in breaking down barriers and changing attitudes and correctional practices across America. This systemic change affects thousands of correctional employees and even more victims of crime whose offenders are sentenced to some type of correctional supervision. A recent OVC project in this area is described below.

**Corrections-Based Victim Services.** In May 2000, OVC sponsored a Second National Corrections-Based Victim Services Colloquium. Two representatives from the victim units of each state's adult department of corrections met in Washington, D.C. They discussed issues, identified promising programs and practices, and strengthened collaborative relationships to improve services to crime victims.

In FYs 1999 and 2000, a number of OVC-funded projects in the corrections field came to fruition. The products from these projects, listed below, are important resources for educating and training correctional employees and others about victim issues.

***Promising Practices and Strategies for Victim Services in Corrections.*** Developed by the National Center for Victims of Crime in cooperation with national correctional associations, this compendium provides a comprehensive overview of correctional practices used in responding to victims and offers a wealth of ideas on establishing and enhancing corrections-based victim services.



Guidelines for Victim-Sensitive Victim-Offender Mediation: Restorative Justice Through Dialogue (April 2000) is part of the OVC Restorative Justice Collection of documents that cover important issues related to restorative justice.

"OVC has really helped fill our toolboxes to carry out the work that we need to do for crime victims."

—Trudy Gregorie, National Center for Victims of Crime, from *No More Victims*. Know More. Ask OVC. video

**Promising Victim-Related Practices and Strategies in Probation and Parole.** Developed by the American Probation and Parole Association in cooperation with the Council of State Governments, this document focuses on the function of probation and parole agencies and how they can effectively serve crime victims.

**Guidelines for Victim-Sensitive Victim-Offender Mediation: Restorative Justice Through Dialogue.** This is the first of a collection of documents developed by the Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking that cover important issues related to restorative justice. The other published documents are the *National Survey of Victim-Offender Mediation Programs in the United States*; the *Directory of Victim-Offender Mediation Programs in the United States*; *Family Group Conferencing: Implications for Crime Victims*; and *Multicultural Implications of Restorative Justice: Potential Pitfalls and Dangers*.

**Victim Issues for Parole Boards.** This video and guidebook set shares the perspectives of victims and parole board members about the value of victim participation in the parole decisionmaking process. It features examples from California, Massachusetts, and South Carolina, where special efforts have been made to increase victim participation.

### **Training for First Responders to Terrorism and Mass Violence Cases**

OVC is funding the development of a training curriculum and exercises for first responders that will focus on the impact of terrorism and other mass casualty crimes on victims. The training will include psychological reactions, stress management, the needs of victims, available resources, statutory rights of victims, and secondary trauma in first responders. It also will feature components for agency heads, planners, and frontline first responders. Training for both groups will be delivered through the Office of State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support. The curriculum will be available through the Red Cross, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and other avenues. Products will include a training curriculum, video, and brochure on what emergency response officials should know about terrorism/mass casualty crime victims; a bulletin for medical examiners and others who work with families of mass violence victims; and a handbook for first responders to victims of terrorism.

# Evaluation

## Chapter 4

**Objective:** *To evaluate victim service strategies to determine their effectiveness in meeting the needs of crime victims.*

**E**valuation is an essential component in determining the effectiveness and efficiency of programs that serve victims of crime. Since 1996, OVC has been authorized under VOCA to fund program evaluation. OVC has undertaken a number of major evaluation projects, often in partnership with NIJ, to improve the programs and services funded with VOCA dollars. This chapter discusses four evaluation projects that OVC initiated during the past biennium.

### **National Evaluation of State VOCA Compensation and Assistance Programs**

**I**n 1984, VOCA established CVF to supplement state victim compensation and assistance programs. Between 1986 and 2001, OVC disbursed more than \$3.2 billion in formula grants to these programs. OVC and NIJ commissioned The Urban Institute and the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) to evaluate state victim compensation and assistance programs. The goal of this multiyear evaluation, which is still ongoing, is to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of state programs at delivering a seamless web of support to help victims in their struggle to recover from the financial, emotional, physical, and psychological effects of criminal victimization.

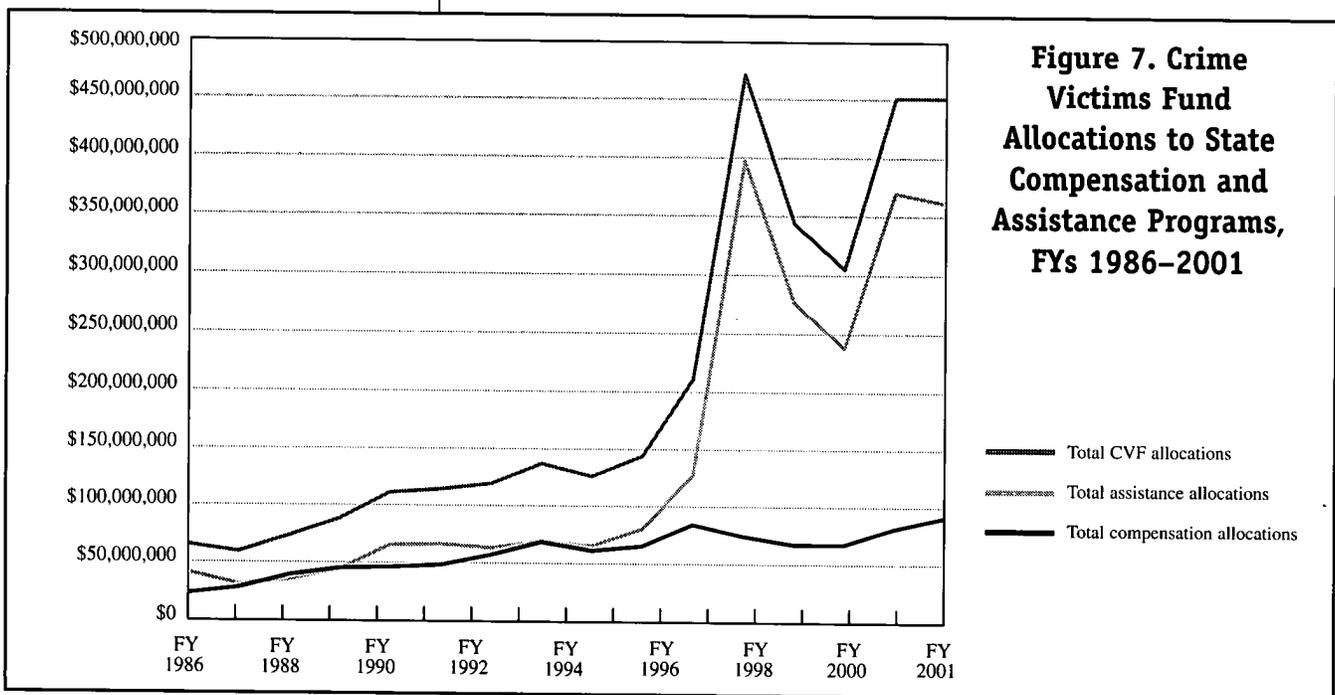
The evaluation has several phases and gathers information from state administrators, advocates, members of advisory bodies, local service providers, and victims who have accessed compensation and assistance services. In the project's first phase, which is now complete, The Urban Institute and SANDAG surveyed all state administrators regarding current policies, practices, contentious issues, and areas needing improvement.

Overall, findings in the first phase indicate that state programs are generally functioning well but could improve operations in planning, training, outreach, and coordination. Survey results show that the most pressing problem facing state administrators of assistance programs is the difficulty in long-range planning given the fluctuations in funding levels from year to year, due to variations in deposits into CVF. Survey results also indicate the need to develop policies for future uses of funds collected but not available for distribution for victim programs.

OVC is doing a number of things in response to the issues raised by the first phase of the evaluation. For example, OVC used the evaluation to formulate ideas for revising the victim compensation and victim assistance program guidelines (see chapter 1). OVC also used this information for planning future discretionary grants and training and technical assistance efforts. OVC has undertaken a major effort to work with states on strengthening their management capabilities, strategic and financial planning, and training and technical assistance.

**Victim Services  
2000 Evaluation**

**O**VC developed the Victim Services 2000 concept in 1997 with the goal of improving the range, quality, and accessibility of services for victims of crime. Since that time, OVC has funded four VS2000 demonstration sites representing both urban and rural communities across the country (see chapter 1 for more details on VS2000). Two of these sites have been successful in implementing their planning strategy while the other two have not. To determine whether VS2000



**Figure 7. Crime Victims Fund Allocations to State Compensation and Assistance Programs, FYs 1986-2001**

This is an auspicious time to assess how programs currently operate, lessons learned from the past, and promising directions for future developments. There is a valuable opportunity to use the high levels of funding currently available to develop state-of-the-art methods for better serving victims' needs, especially since crime rates have declined in recent years.

—The National Evaluation of State Victims of Crime Act Compensation and Assistance Programs: Findings and Recommendations From a National Survey of State Administrators, March 2001

## Pan Am Flight 103 Evaluation

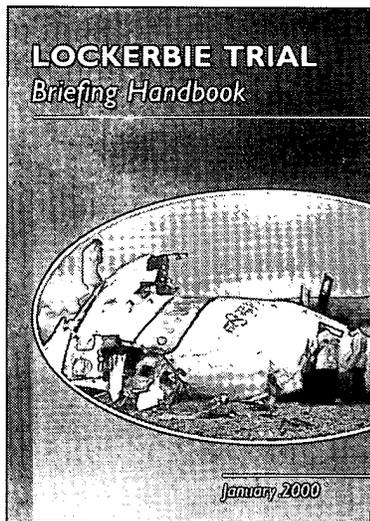
was successful in developing integrated victim services models that provide a template for planning and implementing comprehensive, coordinated, and accessible services to victims, an evaluation of the program was necessary. Through NIJ, a contract was awarded to Caliber Associates to conduct the evaluation. This evaluation will produce the following:

**Process Evaluation of VS2000.** To better understand why some communities are successful with planning and others are not and to identify the impact of strategic planning on agencies, communities, and individuals, a process evaluation of the planning phase of VS2000 is under way. All four original sites are included in the evaluation even though only two were successful. The findings will help OVC and the VS2000 sites develop effective, but realistic, assistance for communities nationwide that want to adopt the program model.

**Assessment Instrument Development.** Caliber Associates will develop, test, and implement an assessment instrument or instruments to evaluate whether the service provider training components are achieving their intended or desired outcomes.

**Logic Model Training.** Caliber Associates will provide a 1-day training session to help representatives from the two successful sites develop "logic models" of their programs. The logic model is an exercise that can guide both program design and refinement and evaluation design. The logic model training is also another tool that enables OVC and VS2000 sites to assist communities nationwide.

**I**n May 2000, the Scottish court in the Netherlands began the mass murder trial against two Libyans accused of the December 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. One of OVC's major efforts in FYs 1999 to 2000 was to provide trial support and victim assistance services to surviving family members of the victims who died in the bombing (see chapter 1 for more information). In FY 2000, OVC funded the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center to evaluate whether surviving family members used and were satisfied with OVC's services and other services offered by the Scottish court and police.



The Lockerbie Trial Briefing Handbook was printed, in part, with funding from OVC.

## Study of Victims' Rights and Services in an American Indian Tribe

"Based on preliminary results from our survey, Pan Am 103 family members think all of the services offered by OVC are important and should be offered to victims in future terrorism cases."

—Dean Kilpatrick, National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, on the status of the Pan Am Flight 103 evaluation

Three hundred adult relatives of the Pan Am Flight 103/Lockerbie case were interviewed during the first phase of this evaluation. Preliminary results indicate that most family members were satisfied with the treatment by the Scottish police and with the quality of OVC services. Specifically, 77 percent of family members were very satisfied with the services offered by OVC and fewer than 3 percent reported being somewhat or very dissatisfied. When family members were asked about specific services provided by OVC, the majority were aware of the international telephone line, Web site, family liaison officers, a secure waiting area at Kamp von Zeist, Netherlands (where the trial was held), case brief meetings with the Lord Advocate and his team, closed-circuit viewing of the trial proceedings, and the *Lockerbie Trial Briefing Handbook*. However, only 43 percent of relatives knew that OVC had made funds available to pay for mental health counseling and only 8 percent had used these funds. A second wave of interviews is under way. Recommendations will be made based on the complete findings after further data analyses are completed.

OVC recently transferred funds to NIJ to document promising approaches to ensuring victims' rights in Indian Country. An in-depth study of victims' rights and services will be done at one tribal site to determine what progress has been made toward establishing victims' rights and providing services to American Indians. The study will serve as a model that can be used by OVC and others to collect similar information at other tribal sites. It will include an analysis of what services are provided to victims; victims' perceptions of their rights; the services they think should be provided and what services they think are provided; an identification of factors that enhance and hinder the delivery of comprehensive services to victims; and recommendations of promising strategies for improving services for American Indian victims.

# Information Exchange

## Chapter 5

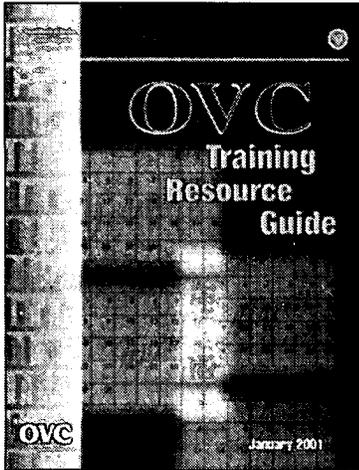
**Objective:** *To facilitate the exchange of information in the crime victims field at the local, state, national, and international levels.*

**I**nformation is power, and providing up-to-date information and materials to help empower victims and victim service providers is a crucial goal of OVC. To accomplish this goal, OVC offers training and technical assistance, conference support, publications, and other vital information resources through three channels—the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center, the OVC Resource Center, and the OVC Web site.

### OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center

**O**VC's Training and Technical Assistance Center (TTAC) was created in 1998 to serve as a centralized access point for OVC's training and technical assistance resources and to funnel needed resources to local, state, tribal, and federal agencies to strengthen their capacity to serve victims. TTAC provides these services through a variety of means designed to make access to OVC resources more user-friendly, efficient, and cost-effective. TTAC focuses on **training** agencies and organizations on various topics; providing **technical assistance** in areas such as program development, management, evaluation, and policy and procedure development; operating a **speaker's bureau** to identify speakers for conferences, focus groups, and other meetings; and maintaining a **consultant pool** of experts to support OVC's initiatives across the country.

TTAC received 191 requests for assistance in its second contract year, May 1999 to April 2000, which represents a 7-percent increase from the first year. Of those requests, 112 were from the field, including private victim services organizations, local and state agencies, departments of



The OVC Training Resource Guide, an annual publication, describes available training developed by OVC discretionary grantees.

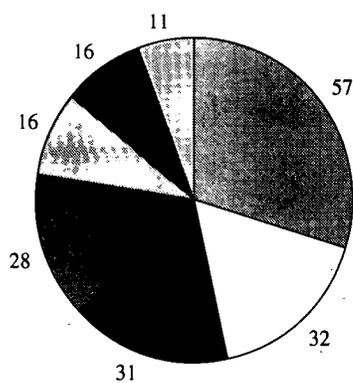
corrections, U.S. Attorneys' Offices, federal agencies, and American Indian organizations. Topic areas for the requests included training and presentations on restorative justice, traumatic grief, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, sexual assault, clergy and victims, cultural competence, juvenile justice, elderly victims, and victims with disabilities. Subjects for technical assistance requests included coordination of services, technology, strategic planning, and financial management. Figures 8 and 9 show the number of requests broken out by type of service, organization, and state between May 1999 and April 2000.

The following are specific tools that TTAC developed to make its training and technical assistance resources more accessible to the public.

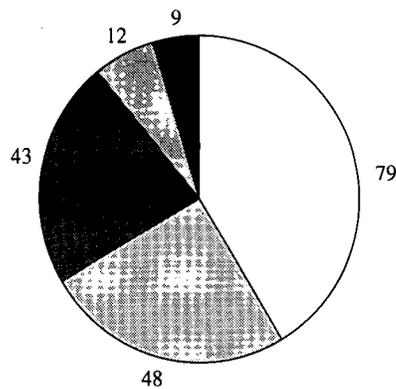
- ▲ **OVC Training Resource Guide.** In an effort to enhance customer service, TTAC created the *OVC Training Resource Guide* to inform the public about the trainings developed by OVC discretionary grantees. The guide lists all of the OVC discretionary grant curricula available through TTAC and a training calendar with scheduled trainings offered to the public throughout the year. In its first year, TTAC hosted four trainings in Florida, Minnesota, Ohio, and Virginia.

**Figure 8. Number of TTAC Requests by Type of Service and Organization (May 1999–April 2000)**

**Requests by Type of Service**



**Requests by Organization**



- Document Development
- Document Peer Review
- Meeting Support
- Meeting Coordination
- Training
- Technical Assistance
- Speaker's Bureau

- Department of Corrections
- USAO/Federal Criminal Justice
- State/Local
- Private
- OVC

**N=191**

**Figure 9. OVC Technical Assistance Requests by State  
(May 1999–April 2000)**

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Requests</u>				
Alabama	0	Kansas	0	North Dakota	0
Alaska	1	Kentucky	0	Ohio	3
Arizona	8	Louisiana	3	Oklahoma	1
Arkansas	7	Maine	1	Oregon	3
California	9	Maryland	3	Pennsylvania	4
Colorado	8	Massachusetts	2	Rhode Island	1
Connecticut	0	Michigan	1	South Carolina	4
Delaware	1	Minnesota	2	South Dakota	0
District of Columbia	56*	Mississippi	1	Tennessee	2
Florida	8	Missouri	5	Texas	6
Georgia	0	Montana	0	Utah	0
Hawaii	6	Nebraska	0	Vermont	2
Idaho	3	Nevada	1	Virginia	6
Illinois	5	New Hampshire	0	Washington	1
Indiana	1	New Jersey	0	West Virginia	2
Iowa	2	New Mexico	5	Wisconsin	1
		New York	11	Wyoming	2
		North Carolina	1	International	2

*\*Many of the District of Columbia training and technical assistance requests originated from OVC to support promising practices in the field.*

- ▲ **Consultant Database.** TTAC maintains a pool of expert consultants, deployed onsite to help strengthen services to victims, train on victim issues, and assist service providers with other victim-related activities. To better facilitate access to TTAC's consultant pool, an automated Consultant Database of more than 250 consultants is available online via OVC's Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/ttac.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/ttac.htm). Through the database, users can easily locate a consultant for conferences and trainings. Users may search by name, location, and area of expertise.
- ▲ **Professional Development Institute.** Feedback from the field indicated an interest in training on management issues in victim services. In response, OVC developed the Professional Development Institute, first presented at the National Organization for Victim Assistance conference in Los Angeles, California, in August 1999. The institute is a 16½-hour training presented by experts in human resource and

## OVC Resource Center

"I wish to express particular gratitude and admiration for the OVC TTAC organization and the absolutely essential mission it is fulfilling. You are a splendid example of how our Federal Government is serving the needs of our citizens at the local level."

—Chaplain K.J. Lewis, Crisis Response Team  
Coordinator, Midlands Crisis Chaplaincy,  
Lugoff, South Carolina

victim services management through five modules—Leadership, Strategic Planning, Human Resources, Evaluation, and Implementation. Participant evaluations from the first institute were exceptionally positive. Through TTAC, OVC is planning to host two institute trainings in 2001.

Other support provided by TTAC in FYs 1999 and 2000 included coordinating focus groups to identify new and emerging victim issues, providing speakers for key conferences and meetings, arranging meetings for Victim Assistance in Indian Country grantees and Victims of Crime Act administrators, and planning OVC's Third National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crime.

**T**he OVC Resource Center (OVCRC) is a clearinghouse for victim-related information. As a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), OVCRC has direct access to the most comprehensive criminal justice library in the world. OVCRC produces, collects, maintains, and disseminates information and resources for victim service providers and allied professionals. When you ask OVCRC for help, knowledgeable information specialists will tailor a response based on your needs using regional and national victimization statistics, research findings, and a network of victim advocates and organizations. OVCRC staff attend local, state, and national conferences and display literature at the OVCRC exhibit table. In addition, OVCRC provides publications and resource materials for training workshops, seminars, and conferences upon request. During 1999 and 2000, OVCRC fielded more than 18,000 requests for information and materials and distributed more than 600,000 documents. The largest number of requests (42 percent) were from local and state lawmakers.

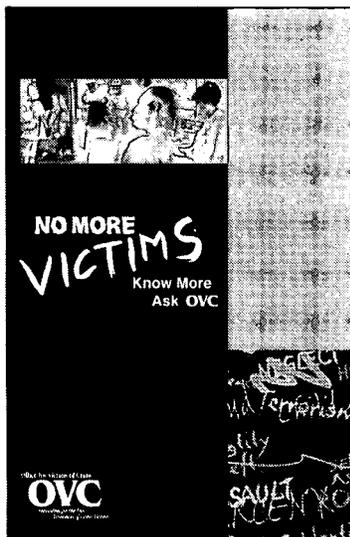
### *OVC Publications*

Over the past few years, OVC has greatly increased its capacity to develop publications and products to support victim service providers and allied professionals. These products are disseminated through OVCRC. OVC publications include research findings, statistics, and literature on emerging victim issues; studies of promising practices and demonstration programs with national impact; guides for policy development; and technical assistance and skill-building tools. Other specialized products include customized information packages, fact sheets, and videos. A list of the 74 products OVC published in FYs 1999 and 2000 can be found in appendix E. A few of OVC's recent publications are listed below.

“With the breadth of the criminal justice field and the various issues that arise, publications and videos provided by OVC, and NCJRS as a whole, make a valuable contribution to practitioners, teachers, and others as we strive to expand our working knowledge to improve professionally and/or to become more informed.”

—Mike Pearlman, Adjunct Professor, George Mason University and Northern Virginia Community College, Fairfax, Virginia

- ▲ ***Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Programs: Improving the Community Response to Sexual Assault Victims.*** This bulletin updates the field 3 years after OVC released the *SANE Development and Operation Guide* for starting and administering a SANE program. SANE programs are designed to improve the traditional model for sexual assault medical evidentiary exams. The OVC bulletin offers valuable insight into the difference a SANE program makes to victims and their communities and updated information from SANE programs already in operation. Promising practices presented in this bulletin will help programs and communities address emerging issues, including how a SANE program can find funding after its initial development and what is involved in establishing SANE standards of practice, training, and certification.
  
- ▲ ***Understanding DNA Evidence: A Guide for Victim Service Providers.*** This bulletin discusses the important role forensic DNA evidence plays in solving criminal cases, particularly brutal sexual assaults and homicides. The importance of DNA evidence has grown considerably in recent years as improved technology renders more accurate results and DNA evidence is used more frequently to convict or exonerate defendants. As a result, victim service providers need to know the significance of DNA evidence in victims' cases. They must be trained to identify DNA evidence and to counsel victims on how valuable it is in apprehending and convicting offenders. The bulletin includes three case studies that reflect the power of a DNA match and reveal the complexities involved in the criminal justice system.
  
- ▲ ***Video Series on Children Exposed to Violence.*** As part of the Children Exposed to Violence Initiative (see chapter 1), OVC funded the development of a five-part video series to focus on the criminal justice system's role in responding to child victims and witnesses. The series begins with *Through My Eyes* and continues under the *Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses Video Series* label. The four videos in the latter group target law enforcement professionals, prosecutors, and court personnel and examine how they can work together to minimize the effect of violence on children. The video series uses the voices and artwork of children to open viewers' eyes to the magnitude of this problem and the resources that are available to address it.



The OVC Products and Services Brochure (January 2001) describes the OVC resources that help you deliver comprehensive, quality services to victims of crime.

▲ **Internet Crimes Against Children.** Advanced technology and the Internet have created new opportunities for perpetrators to commit sexual crimes against millions of children who go online daily. The nature of Internet crime poses a complex challenge for law enforcement personnel and victim service providers as they try to protect children and meet their needs, investigate geographically dispersed crimes, gather evidence, and apprehend offenders. This bulletin explores these challenges, the crimes involved, the child victims and their needs, and how best to respond to them and their families.

**Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC)**

P.O. Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
1-800-627-6872  
TTY 1-877-712-9279

Clearinghouse staff are available Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. eastern time.

**National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)**

[www.ncjrs.org](http://www.ncjrs.org)

*OVC Promotional Materials*

OVC recently developed a new videotape, exhibit, and brochure to promote a better understanding of what OVC does and to showcase ways in which OVC can assist the field. They highlight OVC's three major public access points, OVCRC, TTAC, and the OVC Web site, and describe the general programmatic work done at OVC on behalf of victims. Each item contains the same message—*No More Victims. Know More. Ask OVC.* The materials will be used for conferences, trainings, briefings, and other opportunities to educate the public about OVC.

**OVC Online Resources**

**T**he OVC Web site is another way that OVC provides information and leadership to the field. Located at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc), the site provides a wealth of information about OVC, grants and funding, help for victims, training and technical assistance, publications, and resources for international victims. Approximately 60 of OVC's publications are available online, and new information is continuously

"The OVC Web site continues to grow and provide more and more useful material for the public's use in serving the needs of crime victims. Thank you so much for all the continued effort in this project and much needed public access forum."

—Janie Thurman, Victim/Witness Coordinator,  
U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern  
District of New York, Syracuse, New York

"Our editorial team has scoured the Web for the very best government and civic resources and found your site to be top-notch."

—Stephanie Benes, GovSpot.com

uploaded. The OVC Web site also provides links to victim-related publications released by other Office of Justice Programs components. The OVC Web site is accessed by crime victims, victim advocates, VOCA administrators and subrecipients, discretionary grantees, educators, policymakers, and the public. During FY 2000, OVC initiated and completed an effort to make its Web site compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act so people with disabilities can access the information.

### *E-Training for Victim Advocates*

OVC is committed to using the latest technology to provide information and training resources to the victims field. While OVC recognizes that the Internet offers a unique opportunity in which to carry out this task, there are many questions concerning how best to harness the Web for these purposes and what role, if any, OVC should play. To further this discussion, OVC hosted a special session at the NOVA conference in Miami in August 2000. The discussion made it clear that victim advocates typically want and need more training than they receive and that many different kinds and levels of training might lend themselves to an online environment. The next phases of this project include developing a handbook to help OVC grantees create their own Web-ready training materials and adapting existing "victims and the media" curricula into online training for OVC's Web site.

### *VOCA Subgrantee Listserv*

OVC recently launched a computerized listserv e-mail system to allow VOCA subgrantees to communicate with one another. The system builds on OVC's successful listserv for VOCA compensation and assistance administrators. The subgrantee listserv is used to announce new and future projects, programs, available funds, and creative approaches to helping victims of crime, and provides a bulletin board where colleagues can ask questions and request advice. OVC staff update e-mail addresses and periodically purge old requests for feedback. Grantees in reservation-based victim programs funded through VAIC and the Children's Justice Act also have a listserv to improve communication with OVC and among tribal programs.

# ● Awards for Outstanding Achievement

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## Chapter 6

**Objective:** *To recognize extraordinary efforts on behalf of crime victims.*

● **T**he remarkable growth of the victims field over the past 25 years is due to the vision, action, and leadership of countless individuals and programs whose efforts have improved the lives of crime victims. Each year, the Office for Victims of Crime combs the Nation for people and groups that have made outstanding contributions to the field of crime victims' rights and services. These individuals, many of whom are crime victims themselves, serve as role models and a source of inspiration for thousands working in the field. They symbolize the creativity, dedication, and hope that the field embraces. OVC organizes two awards ceremonies each year: the prestigious National Crime Victim Service Awards, the highest federal honor for victim advocacy; and the Crime Victims Fund Award, which recognizes federal employees whose work increases deposits into the Crime Victims Fund, which provides millions of dollars in federal funding for crime victim services. This chapter highlights the 1999 and 2000 recipients of these awards.

### **National Crime Victim Service Awards**

OVC organizes the National Crime Victim Service Awards ceremony each year as part of the Federal Government's recognition of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The ceremony honors advocates for their outstanding service on behalf of crime victims. The U.S. Attorney General presided over the ceremonies in 1999 and 2000, and award plaques were signed by both the U.S. Attorney General and the President.

"Victim services and emotional first aid doesn't have to just be done by a counselor. Anyone can be responsive to victims' concerns."

—Trudy Gregorie, 1999 National Crime Victim Service Award Recipient

### *1999 National Crime Victim Service Award Recipients*

#### **Trudy Gregorie**

Arlington, Virginia

Trudy Gregorie's career in victim services spans 20 years, from her work as a local victim assistance provider to her career as a nationally renowned trainer and spokesperson. During her 13 years as director of a prosecutor-based program in Charleston, South Carolina, Ms. Gregorie and her staff assisted more than 60,000 victims. She was a founding member of the South Carolina Victim Assistance Network, where she helped to win passage of a number of rights for victims. She went on to become the state's first Victim Ombudsman, which she developed into a national model. As Training Director at the National Center for Victims of Crime, Ms. Gregorie developed a comprehensive manual for prosecutor-based victim assistance providers. Her work to improve the response of corrections agencies to victims has been regarded as revolutionary.

#### **Sharon McClain-Boyer**

Columbus, Ohio

Sharon McClain-Boyer has been active in the victims' rights movement and violence prevention since the murder of her youngest son, Kevin, in September 1990. In 1992, she was appointed to the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission as a victim representative to reform the state's felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile laws. Her leadership helped secure a number of important measures for victims in Ohio. In 1995, Ms. McClain-Boyer became the Administrator of the Ohio Attorney General's Crime Victim Assistance Division. Under her leadership, Ohio has nearly doubled the number of victim-related grants it gives and was one of the first states in the Nation to implement a computerized statewide victim notification program.

#### **Lieutenant Bill Walsh**

Dallas, Texas

Lieutenant Bill Walsh is a 20-year veteran of the Dallas Police Department. Throughout his career, he has been involved in many activities that have improved the law enforcement response to victims of child abuse, sexual exploitation, and domestic violence. He started the Child Exploitation Squad, a specialized team of detectives who investigate child sexual exploitation and child abductions. He cofounded the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center, initiated the first annual Crimes Against Children Conference, and started the first child death review team in Texas. He also initiated the Sex Offender Apprehension Program, a



1999 National Crime Victim Service Award recipients.

specialized team of detectives created to ensure that registered sex offenders comply with the state's sex offender registration law and the terms of their probation and parole.

**Harlie Wilson**

Statesville, North Carolina

In 1978, at age 59, Harlie Wilson was shot during an armed robbery and left paralyzed from the waist down. He was hospitalized for almost 6 months after the shooting, and he eventually incurred medical bills totaling more than \$800,000. After he was forced to leave the hospital several days early due to an unsettled bill and nearly lost his home, he and his wife Ruth began a grassroots effort that led to the establishment of the North Carolina Victim Compensation Fund. Since that time, he and his wife have been staunch advocates for the right of victims to legal and financial advice and medical and psychological assistance.

**Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim-Witness Assistance Program**

Chicago, Illinois

Established in 1981, the Victim-Witness Assistance Program of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office is one of the largest and most comprehensive prosecutor-based victim advocacy programs in the country, serving all victims and witnesses of felony crimes in Chicago and its suburban districts. Each year, 73 specialists serve thousands of victims. The program also includes initiatives targeting underserved populations, such as elderly individuals, people with disabilities, and gays and lesbians. Victim specialists also cofacilitate eight homicide support groups a month, offering services to children, adolescents, adults, and Spanish-speaking survivors.

"I made a decision when I was in the hospital that I wanted to go out and speak to schools and tell them what happened to me. It hurts to get up there and tell the story, but [it's worth it] just to know that maybe one of those people in that room will never drink and drive again. Maybe I can save a life or even a family."

—Amanda Lacey, 1999 National Crime  
Victim Service Award Recipient

### **Korean-American Family Service Center**

New York, New York

Established in 1989, the Korean-American Family Service Center (KAFSC) offers support services to Korean-American immigrants in the New York metropolitan area who have been victimized by domestic violence. Drawing on the resources available from New York's Korean-American community and relying heavily on the work of volunteers, KAFSC provides one-on-one counseling, 24-hour crisis intervention, court advocacy and interpretation, employment assistance, and other opportunities for healing and empowerment to thousands of domestic violence victims and their children.

### **Victim Advocates Reaching Out**

Hagatna, Guam

Victim Advocates Reaching Out (VARO) has provided comprehensive services to crime victims since 1982. VARO offers crisis intervention 24 hours a day to victims of assault, domestic violence, and sexual assault, and survivors of homicide and suicide. Among its services are advocacy, transportation, shelter, emergency financial assistance, provision of clothing and personal care items, and referrals. VARO has been particularly active in reforming Guam's response to family violence, participating in the government's Family Violence Task Force and successfully lobbying for a bill to prevent the early release of family violence and sexual assault offenders.

### *1999 Special Award for Courageous Youth*

#### **Amanda Lacey**

Little Elm, Texas

On February 15, 1997, Amanda Lacey was returning home from a dance sponsored by her high school's chapter of Students Against Drunk Driving when she was hit head-on by a drunk driver. Ms. Lacey, who was president of the chapter, suffered serious injuries and was unable to eat for 2 months. At the time of the award, she had undergone 18 surgical procedures. Ms. Lacey has used her experience as a platform for public safety. She participates in Victim Impact Panels sponsored by Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), where she speaks before students and parents to warn them of the dangers of drinking and driving, and has given more than 65 presentations.

*2000 National Crime Victim Service Award Recipients***Bruce Cook**

Atlanta, Georgia

Bruce Cook became an active volunteer in the crime victims' movement after his stepbrother was murdered in 1977. While serving on the American Correctional Association's Task Force on Victims of Crime from 1987 to 1992, Mr. Cook was commended for his help in formulating 15 national recommendations to improve the rights of crime victims. Due in large part to Mr. Cook's efforts, Georgia passed legislation requiring and implementing victim notification in correctional settings. In the early 1990s, Mr. Cook was instrumental in developing an innovative community restitution program for federal prisoners housed in a minimum security prison. In 1989, Mr. Cook founded the Crime Victims Advocacy Council, which provides free counseling to hundreds of crime victims, particularly homicide survivors. He has served as the council's president, secretary, and advisor.

**Casa de los Niños****Jeanne Landdeck-Sisco, Executive Director**

Tucson, Arizona

Casa de los Niños (House of the Children) opened the Nation's first crisis nursery for severely abused children in 1973. The organization offers beds to children from birth to 9 years of age who have been physically or sexually abused, criminally neglected, abandoned, or left homeless or who are medically vulnerable. During their time at the nursery, children receive comprehensive medical and dental care 24 hours a day. With the help of the southern Arizona community, Casa de los Niños has sheltered more than 25,000 children. Hundreds of shelters in the United States are modeled after Casa de los Niños, but very few provide the same breadth and depth of services, especially medical care, to the most vulnerable child victims.

**Wayne Fortin**

Vista, California

In 1985, Wayne Fortin founded Trauma Intervention Programs, Inc. (TIP), a nonprofit organization that serves victims of crime. Under his leadership, TIP has grown from a local victims' support program to a national network that serves 75 cities and counties. TIP trains and supervises volunteers who are contacted round-the-clock by police and other emergency personnel to provide emotional and practical support to crime

"Children have a gift for life, and given the right environment, and structure, and daily routine, they can rebuild their lives."

—*Jeanne Landdeck-Sisco, Executive Director of Casa de los Niños, 2000 National Crime Victim Service Award Recipient*

"This program gives people a hands-on way to make a difference in the lives of people who are often at the worst times in their lives."

—Wayne Fortin, founder of Trauma Intervention Programs, Inc., 2000 National Crime Victim Service Award Recipient

victims. As a result of Mr. Fortin's work, numerous crime victims have received on-the-scene support, police departments nationwide have replicated the TIP model, and emergency responders in many locales have benefited from "emotional first aid training," which helps them provide compassionate care to victims.

**Jacksonville Victim Services Center**

**Mary Blake-Holley, Chief**

Jacksonville, Florida

The Jacksonville Victim Services Center is the Nation's first full-service, one-stop victim services center; it has served more than 20,000 child and adult victims of crime since it opened in 1987. Victims receive assistance with filing compensation claims; counseling (including information on the center's counseling hotline); court advocacy; emergency food, shelter, and transportation; pharmaceuticals; medical referrals; and home security enhancements. The center uses a Sexual Assault Response Team to respond to sexual assault victims and provides free forensic exams. It also runs a radio talk show and hosts a monthly cable television program led by crime victims. The center operates a police academy training program and a 5-week summer youth crime prevention and education program and collaborates with law enforcement to maintain a crisis response team.

**Thomas Alessandro**

New York, New York

Through 22 years of dedicated service, Thomas Alessandro has developed the Witness Aid Services Unit into a comprehensive program addressing the needs of all crime victims who come to the New York County District Attorney's Office. At the same time, he has strived to reach underserved victims in the community. During his tenure as Director of the Witness Aid Services Unit, Mr. Alessandro established a counseling department that offers individual and group therapy and created a child victim specialist position. Mr. Alessandro also directed the development of new technology to increase the efficiency and availability of victim services, including victim notification systems and tracking protection orders.

**Helga Azizkhan**

Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Helga Azizkhan was thrust into an activist's role when a drunk driver killed her son, a surgical resident at a local hospital, in 1982. Ms.

Azizkhan used the public attention focused on her son's death to help launch her area's first MADD chapter in a three-county area of Pennsylvania. Since 1983, she has served several terms as the MADD chapter's president and worked tirelessly throughout Pennsylvania to raise the state's minimum drinking age and make DUI license suspensions a priority. In 1994, the national MADD organization awarded her its Golden Achievement Award, the highest honor given to volunteers, for the significant contributions she has made to her community and state. Ms. Azizkhan and her husband have created a trust fund in their son's memory—the Dr. Karl Azizkhan Memorial Fund—which is used solely to support victim services.

*2000 Special Award for Innovations in Service to Victims in Indian Country*

**Round Valley Indian Tribes, STOP Violence Against Indian Women**

**Margaret Hoaglen, Program Coordinator**

Covelo, California

The Round Valley Indian Tribes' STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Violence Against Indian Women Program began in May 1998 and has already made an extraordinary impact on the community it serves. Program staff immediately forged partnerships with local agencies, entering into formal memoranda of agreement with the Mendocino County Sheriff's Office and the County Victim Witness Unit. They also completed a draft tribal domestic violence ordinance that has generated open discussion of domestic violence issues. The STOP Violence Against Indian Women Program also works with the local domestic violence shelter and has provided funding to support the shelter's program for children, which includes licensed daycare and counseling services.

*2000 Special Award for Courageous Response to Hate Crime*

**Judy and Dennis Shepard**

Casper, Wyoming

Judy and Dennis Shepard have used the attention generated by the murder of their son, Matthew, as a platform for positive change in the criminal justice system's response to crimes motivated by hate. In October 1998, Matthew, a gay student at the University of Wyoming, was lured to a rural road, tied to a fence, beaten unconscious, and left to die. Matthew's funeral and the subsequent trials of his killers generated tremendous media

interest. The Shepards have used their visibility to draw attention to the Nation's growing concern about the prevalence of hate crime, in which thousands of Americans are victimized each year because of their skin color, ethnicity, religion, gender, or sexual orientation.

#### **The Family of James Byrd, Jr.**

Early in the morning of June 7, 1998, James Byrd, Jr., was walking home along Martin Luther King Boulevard in his hometown of Jasper, Texas, when he was picked up by three white men. He was beaten, chained by his ankles to a pickup truck, and dragged to his death. The crime's brutality sparked national debate on the state of race relations in the United States. The Byrd family, however, spoke out against any attempt to appropriate James' death for divisive purposes. In a statement of extraordinary conciliation released soon after his murder, the family said that "we as human beings are all interconnected" and implored the Nation not to allow James' death to "be a spark that ignites more hatred, alienation, and retribution."

#### *2000 Special Award for Extraordinary Response to International Terrorism*

##### **Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary Police Headquarters, Cornwall Mount Dumfries, Scotland**

The bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 on December 21, 1988, claimed the lives of 270 people from 21 countries, including 189 Americans. The tragedy affected not only the family and loved ones of the passengers, but also the residents of Lockerbie, Scotland, the town over which the explosion occurred. Thousands of police, fire officials, military personnel, rescue workers, and citizens responded. The Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary set the standard for the response of law enforcement officials everywhere to mass crises. Officials spent 3 years identifying and cataloging victims' human remains and personal belongings and returning them to relatives. Over the years, the police have made visits to the United States to meet with victims' families to explain autopsy results and update them on the case.

"The compassion, generosity, and resilience of the people of Lockerbie, represented by the Dumfries and Galloway Council, show that the Pan Am 103 story is one not only of devastating tragedy, but of great human spirit."

—Kathryn M. Turman, then-Director,  
Office for Victims of Crime

**Dumfries and Galloway Council**

**Andrew Campbell, Convener and Senior Elected Member**  
Dumfries, Scotland

Despite their trauma and loss, the citizens of Lockerbie and the region, represented by the Dumfries and Galloway Council, mobilized to aid the families of the Pan Am 103 victims. The council set up a community support office to coordinate volunteer efforts by both private citizens and professionals. The volunteers helped police prepare victims' belongings for return to the families, which involved constructing a warehouse to inventory items, washing and ironing articles of victims' clothing, drying soggy diaries and letters, and packaging belongings. The council also helped to create the Lockerbie Trust to handle donations coming in from around the world and coordinated a "Friendship Group" to attend to the needs of bereaved relatives who traveled to Lockerbie to visit the site where their loved ones were found.



2000 National Crime Victim Service Award recipients.

## Crime Victims Fund Awards

"I want to express my appreciation to you and all of the OVC staff for a truly memorable awards ceremony and luncheon yesterday. I am very grateful to receive the Crime Victims Fund Award. What you and your staff do is simply noble and should be an inspiration to every civil servant. I was truly inspired by OVC's mission, accomplishments, and staff."

—Paul Rustigan, Certified Public Accountant,  
U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of  
Massachusetts

The Crime Victims Fund Awards recognize federal employees whose work increased deposits into the Crime Victims Fund and substantially improved federal criminal debt collection. The awards ceremony highlights the importance of federal debt collection efforts and demonstrates how the work of award recipients directly benefits crime victims. The ceremony also raises awareness among federal employees about crime victims' rights and services and their important role within the criminal justice system. Each year, OVC coordinates awardee selection and sponsors the awards ceremony. The 1999 and 2000 ceremonies were presided over by the U.S. Attorney General.

### *1999 Crime Victims Fund Award Recipients (awarded in 2000)*

#### **Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice**

Through the extraordinary investigation and prosecution of the international cartel in the vitamins industry, the Antitrust Division brought almost \$1 billion into the Crime Victims Fund. The prosecutions spanned three continents, demonstrating the staff's commitment and resolve in protecting competition in the marketplace and, by extension, every American consumer.

#### **Multidistrict Litigation Team: U.S. Attorneys' Offices, Northern District of Georgia, Middle and Southern Districts of Florida; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Federal Bureau of Investigation Field Offices, Atlanta, Tampa, and Miami; and the U.S. Department of Justice's Criminal and Civil Divisions**

A model of collaboration was demonstrated in the investigation and litigation of a large and complex health care fraud case. Setting the standard for multidistrict litigation, the team exacted a deposit into the fund of more than \$10 million.

#### **National Medical Care Litigation Team, U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Massachusetts**

A 4-year investigation led by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Massachusetts uncovered a bold scheme of Medicare fraud engineered by the world's largest provider of dialysis services and some of its subsidiaries. The team's efforts resulted in a fine of more than \$101 million, the largest fine ever recovered in a health care fraud case.

**James L. Nelson, Assistant U.S. Attorney, Financial Litigation Unit,  
U.S. Attorney's Office for the Middle District of Louisiana**

Through innovative and creative development of procedures, methods, and practices, particularly concerning fines and special assessment collections, the Financial Litigation Unit (FLU) of Louisiana's Middle District has achieved an outstanding rate of special assessment collection during the sentencing phase. Its enterprising work has realized a 64-percent collection rate for fines.

**Barbara Wilson, U.S. Probation Officer, U.S. Attorney's Office for the  
District of Alaska**

With determination and painstakingly thorough efforts, Barbara Wilson secured a remarkable amount of criminal debt and established a renewed emphasis on criminal debt collection in her district.

**Sandy Schmitt and James P. Perdue, U.S. Probation Officers,  
U.S. District Court, District of Nevada**

As a result of tireless efforts and outstanding work, a total of \$303,565 in cash was located and seized from a convicted felon under the supervision of the District of Nevada, the largest confiscation of hidden cash from an offender in the history of the federal probation system.

**Timothy N. Boldt, Case Manager, Federal Correctional Institution,  
Sheridan, Oregon, Federal Bureau of Prisons**

Demonstrating a special commitment to help crime victims recoup their financial losses, Mr. Boldt was instrumental in the collection of \$242,686 through the Bureau of Prisons's Inmate Financial Responsibility Program from inmates confined at the Sheridan institution in fiscal year 1999.

*2000 Crime Victims Fund Award Recipients  
(awarded in 2001)*

**Financial Litigation Unit, U.S. Attorney's Office for the District  
of Idaho**

In FY 2000, FLU handled a landmark case involving \$6 million in criminal debt and the longest sentence ever imposed for an environmental crime. In that case, Allan Elias was convicted of knowingly endangering a 20-year-old employee by ordering him into a 25,000 gallon tank containing cyanide sludge with no protective gear or rescue equipment. The FLU team, headed by Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) Amy Howe, took aggressive action to see that the young victim gets the restitution to which he is entitled.

**Financial Litigation Unit, U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Maryland**

The District of Maryland's FLU significantly improved its overall federal debt collection operation by more than doubling its criminal collections from \$3 million in FY 1999 to \$7 million in FY 2000.

**Canella (Connie) Henrichs, Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Illinois**

AUSA Canella (Connie) Henrichs addressed a number of serious problems that had developed due to errors in old criminal judgment orders. Ms. Henrichs worked tirelessly with the clerk of the District Court and U.S. Probation Office to update victim lists in old cases and to obtain amended orders for payment of fines and restitution, leading to significantly enhanced debt collections.

**Financial Litigation Unit, U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida**

AUSA Elizabeth Ruf Stein reorganized the FLU's criminal collections section and prioritized the duties of the collections staff in an effort to increase productivity and collectability, and to alleviate the backlog of uncollected judgments. As a result, in FY 2000 criminal debt recovery doubled from \$12 million in FY 1999 to more than \$27.5 million.

**Financial Litigation Unit, U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Missouri**

The FLU team for the Western District of Missouri collected more than \$9 million in criminal fines, civil judgments, defaulted loans, bankruptcies, foreclosures, asset forfeitures, and other debts owed to the Federal Government during FY 2000.

**Eastern District of Wisconsin**

Through the efforts of AUSA Steven Biskupic and Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agent Katherine Schweit, Edward Graff was convicted under a seldom used federal statute for his failure to pay a fine as part of a criminal judgment rendered in 1987. Mr. Graff pled guilty and was required to pay more than \$99,000 in restitution and fines.

# ● APPENDIX A

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## VOCA Victim Assistance Allocations, FYs 1999 and 2000

STATE	FY 1999	FY 2000	TOTAL
Alabama	\$3,854,000	\$5,939,000	\$9,793,000
Alaska	973,000	1,267,000	2,240,000
Arizona	4,037,000	6,335,000	10,372,000
Arkansas	2,459,000	3,673,000	6,132,000
California	25,555,000	41,329,000	66,884,000
Colorado	3,523,000	5,463,000	8,986,000
Connecticut	3,039,000	4,592,000	7,631,000
Delaware	1,068,000	1,429,000	2,497,000
District of Columbia	911,000	1,154,000	2,065,000
Florida	11,878,000	19,143,000	31,021,000
Georgia	6,313,000	10,052,000	16,365,000
Hawaii	1,421,000	1,991,000	3,412,000
Idaho	1,440,000	2,036,000	3,476,000
Illinois	9,737,000	15,555,000	25,292,000
Indiana	5,053,000	7,873,000	12,926,000
Iowa	2,715,000	4,078,000	6,793,000
Kansas	2,515,000	3,786,000	6,301,000
Kentucky	3,535,000	5,420,000	8,955,000
Louisiana	3,879,000	5,961,000	9,840,000
Maine	1,464,000	2,055,000	3,519,000
Maryland	4,456,000	6,918,000	11,374,000
Massachusetts	5,250,000	8,183,000	13,433,000
Michigan	8,089,000	12,770,000	20,859,000
Minnesota	4,138,000	6,406,000	10,544,000
Mississippi	2,620,000	3,940,000	6,560,000
Missouri	4,695,000	7,297,000	11,992,000
Montana	1,182,000	1,600,000	2,782,000
Nebraska	1,786,000	2,578,000	4,364,000
Nevada	1,802,000	2,683,000	4,485,000

## VOCA Victim Assistance Allocations, FYs 1999 and 2000 (continued)

STATE	FY 1999	FY 2000	TOTAL
New Hampshire	\$1,411,000	\$1,981,000	\$3,392,000
New Jersey	6,753,000	10,643,000	17,396,000
New Mexico	1,843,000	2,671,000	4,514,000
New York	14,583,000	23,217,000	37,800,000
North Carolina	6,265,000	9,932,000	16,197,000
North Dakota	998,000	1,298,000	2,296,000
Ohio	9,186,000	14,510,000	23,696,000
Oklahoma	3,076,000	4,683,000	7,759,000
Oregon	3,018,000	4,602,000	7,620,000
Pennsylvania	9,833,000	15,500,000	25,333,000
Rhode Island	1,267,000	1,736,000	3,003,000
South Carolina	3,420,000	5,294,000	8,714,000
South Dakota	1,073,000	1,423,000	2,496,000
Tennessee	4,668,000	7,288,000	11,956,000
Texas	15,594,000	25,197,000	40,791,000
Utah	2,099,000	3,124,000	5,223,000
Vermont	957,000	1,239,000	2,196,000
Virginia	5,729,000	8,988,000	14,717,000
Washington	4,856,000	7,611,000	12,467,000
West Virginia	1,910,000	2,764,000	4,674,000
Wisconsin	4,514,000	7,029,000	11,543,000
Wyoming	872,000	1,101,000	1,973,000
American Samoa	236,000	258,000	494,000
Guam	303,000	366,000	669,000
Northern Mariana Islands	234,000	254,000	488,000
Puerto Rico	3,472,000	5,325,000	8,797,000
Republic of Palau*	0	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	579,000	627,000	1,206,000
<b>FY Totals</b>	<b>\$238,136,000</b>	<b>\$370,167,000</b>	<b>\$608,303,000</b>

\* The Republic of Palau became ineligible beginning in 1999.

# APPENDIX B

## VOCA Victim Compensation Allocations, FYs 1999 and 2000

STATE	FY 1999	FY 2000	TOTAL
Alabama	\$945,000	\$842,000	\$1,787,000
Alaska	265,000	226,000	491,000
Arizona	356,000	357,000	713,000
Arkansas	503,000	849,000	1,352,000
California	17,670,000	19,161,000	36,831,000
Colorado	2,295,000	2,781,000	5,076,000
Connecticut	586,000	573,000	1,159,000
District of Columbia	221,000	590,000	811,000
Delaware	447,000	367,000	814,000
Florida	3,487,000	4,544,000	8,031,000
Georgia	663,000	612,000	1,275,000
Hawaii	364,000	270,000	634,000
Idaho	463,000	573,000	1,036,000
Illinois	2,351,000	4,919,000	7,270,000
Indiana	580,000	1,458,000	2,038,000
Iowa	834,000	950,000	1,784,000
Kansas	580,000	911,000	1,491,000
Kentucky	213,000	361,000	574,000
Louisiana	331,000	314,000	645,000
Maine	69,000	85,000	154,000
Maryland	453,000	1,461,000	1,914,000
Massachusetts	742,000	959,000	1,701,000
Michigan	313,000	311,000	624,000
Minnesota	575,000	738,000	1,313,000
Mississippi	315,000	420,000	735,000
Missouri	2,264,000	1,473,000	3,737,000
Montana	222,000	152,000	374,000
Nebraska	93,000	114,000	207,000
Nevada	705,000	847,000	1,552,000

## VOCA Victim Compensation Allocations, FYs 1999 and 2000 (continued)

STATE	FY 1999	FY 2000	TOTAL
New Hampshire	\$57,000	\$66,000	\$123,000
New Jersey	1,587,000	1,686,000	3,273,000
New Mexico	254,000	357,000	611,000
New York	3,369,000	4,187,000	7,556,000
North Carolina	809,000	1,549,000	2,358,000
North Dakota	44,000	59,000	103,000
Ohio	2,066,000	3,394,000	5,460,000
Oklahoma	687,000	693,000	1,380,000
Oregon	334,000	623,000	957,000
Pennsylvania	1,117,000	1,317,000	2,434,000
Rhode Island	448,000	615,000	1,063,000
South Carolina	1,941,000	2,410,000	4,351,000
South Dakota	92,000	138,000	230,000
Tennessee	1,855,000	1,959,000	3,814,000
Texas	7,917,000	9,055,000	16,972,000
Utah	751,000	1,057,000	1,808,000
Vermont	124,000	142,000	266,000
Virginia	450,000	619,000	1,069,000
Washington	2,828,000	2,920,000	5,748,000
West Virginia	530,000	523,000	1,053,000
Wisconsin	542,000	569,000	1,111,000
Wyoming	132,000	173,000	305,000
Guam	0	6,000	\$6,000
Puerto Rico	0	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	127,000	39,000	166,000
<b>FY Totals</b>	<b>\$66,966,000</b>	<b>\$81,374,000</b>	<b>\$148,340,000</b>

# ● APPENDIX C

## Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities Grant Program Allocations, FYs 1999 and 2000

TRIBES/STATE	FY 1999	FY 2000	TOTAL
Aleutian/Pribilof Islands—Alaska	\$122,083	\$123,000	\$245,083
Chevak Traditional Council—Alaska	131,208	130,764	261,972
Chugachmiut—Alaska	60,000	99,535	159,535
Ft. Berthold Domestic Violence Coalition—North Dakota	60,000	0	60,000
Lac duFlambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians—Wisconsin	60,000	75,000	135,000
Lummi Indian Nation—Washington	75,000	0	75,000
Nez Perce Tribe—Idaho	80,000	75,000	155,000
Northern Cheyenne Tribe—Montana	98,000	98,000	196,000
Oglala Sioux Tribe—South Dakota	60,000	60,000	120,000
Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin—Wisconsin	66,177	0	66,177
Pueblo of Laguna—New Mexico	150,000	75,000	225,000
Pueblo of Zuni—New Mexico	60,000	60,000	120,000
Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes—Wyoming	74,993	0	74,993
Three Affiliated Tribes—North Dakota	60,000	0	60,000
Two Feathers Native American Family Services—California	60,000	75,000	135,000
Wiconi Wawokiya, Inc.—South Dakota	60,000	100,000	160,000
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska—Nebraska	75,000	75,000	150,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,352,461</b>	<b>\$1,046,299</b>	<b>\$2,398,760</b>

# APPENDIX D

## Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Allocations, FYs 1999 and 2000

STATE	TRIBE/COMMUNITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
Arizona	Navajo Nation	Window Rock, AZ	\$84,922
Arizona	Pasqua Yaqui	Tucson, AZ	40,000
Idaho	Nez Perce	Lapwai, ID	60,000
Idaho	Shoshone Bannock	Ft. Hall, ID	50,000
Michigan	Bay Mills	Brimley, MI	38,276
Michigan	Grand Traverse	Suttons Bay, MI	90,000
Michigan	Lac Vieux Desert	Watersmeet, MI	84,846
Michigan	Sault Sainte Marie	Sault Sainte Marie, MI	92,002
Minnesota	Prairie Isle	Welch, MN	88,906
Minnesota	Red Lake	Red Lake, MN	51,055
Mississippi	Choctaw	Philadelphia, MS	55,633
Montana	Blackfeet Child and Family Advocacy Center, Inc.	Browning, MT	40,000
Montana	Crow Tribe	Crow Agency, MT	40,000
Nevada	Nevada Urban Indians, Inc.	Reno, NV	60,000
New Mexico	Pueblo of Acoma	Acoma, NM	120,000
New Mexico	Pueblo of Taos	Taos, NM	70,000
North Dakota	Three Affiliated Tribes	Ft. Berthold, ND	58,271
North Dakota	Spirit Lake	Ft. Totten, ND	40,000
North Dakota	Turtle Mountain	Belcourt, ND	48,599
Oklahoma	Miami Tribe	Miami, OK	60,000
Oklahoma	Muscogee Creek	Okmulgee, OK	40,000
Oklahoma	Osage Tribe	Pawhuska, OK	76,562
Oregon	Warm Springs	Warm Springs, OR	40,000
South Dakota	Sisseton Wahpeton	Sisseton, SD	40,000
South Dakota	Wiconi Wawokiya, Inc.	Ft. Thompson, SD	60,000
Washington	Lummi Indian Tribe	Bellingham, WA	60,000
Wisconsin	Menominee Tribe	Keshena, WI	40,000
Wyoming	Shoshone/Arapaho	Ft. Washakie, WY	53,568

**Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community and Law Enforcement (CIRCLE) Project, Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Funds, FY 2000**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>TRIBE/COMMUNITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Montana	Northern Cheyenne Tribe	Lame Deer, MT	\$60,000
New Mexico	Pueblo of Zuni Tribe	Zuni, NM	60,000
South Dakota	Oglala Sioux Tribe	Pine Ridge, SD	89,100

# ● APPENDIX E

## OVC Publications and Products Released in FYs 1999 and 2000

Fiscal Year 1999\* (October 1, 1998—September 30, 1999)

TITLE	NCJ NUMBER	DATE RELEASED
<b>Bitter Earth: Child Sexual Abuse in Indian Country Discussion Guide</b> (revised booklet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/bitter">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/bitter</a> )	179105	September 1999
<b>Breaking the Cycle of Violence: Recommendations To Improve the Criminal Justice Response to Child Victims and Witnesses</b> (monograph) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/monograph.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/monograph.htm</a> )	176983	June 1999
<b>Children Exposed to Violence: Criminal Justice Resources</b> (bulletin) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/cevcjr.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/cevcjr.htm</a> )	176984	June 1999
<b>Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities</b> (fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/cjaffact.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/cjaffact.htm</a> )	FS000206	May 1999
<b>Community Crisis Response</b> (updated fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/ccr.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/ccr.htm</a> )	FS000148	August 1999
<b>Improving Tribal/Federal Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse Cases Through Agency Cooperation</b> (bulletin) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/tribal/tribalbult.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/tribal/tribalbult.htm</a> )	172877	September 1999
<b>International Crime Victim Compensation Program Directory: 1998–1999 Resource Directory</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/intdir/intdir.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/intdir/intdir.htm</a> )	173392	March 1999
<b>Mission and Goals of the Office for Victims of Crime</b> (fact sheet)	LT000316	May 1999
<b>New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century</b> (bookmark)	LT000348	April 1999
<b>Office for Victims of Crime FY 1999 Discretionary Grant Application Kit</b>	SL000321	March 1999
<b>Office for Victims of Crime International Activities</b> (fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/interact.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/interact.htm</a> )	FS000229	July 1999
<b>Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center: Your Primary Source for Information About Victims of Crime</b> (brochure)	BC000610	March 1999
<b>Office for Victims of Crime Rolodex Card</b>	BC000613	May 1999
<b>Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center</b> (fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/factsht.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/factsht.htm</a> )	FS000236	March 1999
<b>Promising Practices and Strategies for Victim Services in Corrections</b> (report) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/victims/victserv.pdf">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/victims/victserv.pdf</a> )	166605	July 1999

## OVC Publications and Products Released in FYs 1999 and 2000

Fiscal Year 1999\* (October 1, 1998—September 30, 1999) (continued)

TITLE	NCJ NUMBER	DATE RELEASED
<b>Promising Victim-Related Practices and Strategies in Probation and Parole</b> (resource guide) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/probparole/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/probparole/welcome.html</a> )	166606	July 1999
<b>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Development and Operation Guide</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/sane/saneguide.pdf">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/sane/saneguide.pdf</a> )	170609	August 1999
<b>Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Training and Technical Assistance</b> (fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/vaictt.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/vaictt.htm</a> )	FS000250	August 1999
<b>Victims of Crime Act Crime Victims Fund</b> (updated fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/cvfvca.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/cvfvca.htm</a> )	FS000082	July 1999
<b>Victims' Voices: Silent No More—1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week</b> (poster)	LT000341	February 1999
<b>Victims' Voices: Silent No More—1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Public Service Announcements</b> (video) VHS format BETA format	175053 175054	February 1999 February 1999
<b>Victims' Voices: Silent No More—1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/1999">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/1999</a> )	175039	February 1999
<b>VOCA Subgrantees' Training Guide</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/subgrantee/ncj175717.pdf">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/subgrantee/ncj175717.pdf</a> )	175717	September 1999
<b>What is the Office for Victims of Crime?</b> (updated fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/ovcfact.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/ovcfact.htm</a> )	FS000181	September 1999
<b>What You Can Do If You Are a Victim of Crime</b> (fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles/fs1766.txt">www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles/fs1766.txt</a> )	FS000176	May 1999

\* The titles provided are only those in which OVCRC was involved in the production and/or dissemination. Grantee products submitted to OVC and not made available through OVCRC are not referenced in the listings for fiscal year 1999. Unless otherwise indicated, videos are available in VHS format only.

## OVC Publications and Products Released in FYs 1999 and 2000

Fiscal Year 2000\* (October 1, 1999—September 30, 2000)

TITLE	NCJ NUMBER	DATE RELEASED
<b>Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance 2000</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/agg2000/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/agg2000/welcome.html</a> )	178249	January 2000
<b>Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance 2000</b> (poster)	LT000386	January 2000
<b>Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance 2000 Training Video</b>	179741	January 2000
<b>Bridging the Systems To Empower Victims: Mental Health and Victim Services</b> (updated curriculum) (For instructor manual, visit <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/vestmtl">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/vestmtl</a> ; for student manual, visit <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/student">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/student</a> )	179217	May 2000
<b>Directory of Victim-Offender Mediation Programs in the United States</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96521-dir_victim-offender/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96521-dir_victim-offender/welcome.html</a> )	176349	April 2000
<b>Family Group Conferencing: Implications for Crime Victims</b> (report) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96523-family_group/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96523-family_group/welcome.html</a> )	176347	April 2000
<b>The Federal Crime Victims Division</b> (updated fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/fcvd-jun.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/fcvd-jun.htm</a> )	FS000209	October 1999
<b>First Response to Victims of Crime</b> (handbook) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/firstrep/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/firstrep/welcome.html</a> )	176971	May 2000
<b>Guidelines for Victim-Sensitive Victim-Offender Mediation: Restorative Justice Through Dialogue</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96517-gdlines_victims-sens/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96517-gdlines_victims-sens/welcome.html</a> )	176346	April 2000
<b>Michigan Crime Victims Web site</b> (brochure)	LT000339	December 1999
<b>Multicultural Implications of Restorative Justice: Potential Pitfalls and Dangers</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96522-multicultural/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96522-multicultural/welcome.html</a> )	176348	April 2000
<b>National Resource Directory of Victim Assistance Funding Opportunities 2000</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/nrd/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/nrd/welcome.html</a> )	181042	May 2000
<b>National Survey of Victim-Offender Mediation Programs in the United States</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96520-national_survey/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/96520-national_survey/welcome.html</a> )	176350	April 2000
<b>National Victim Assistance Academy</b> (bookmark)	LT000297	October 1999

## OVC Publications and Products Released in FYs 1999 and 2000

Fiscal Year 2000\* (October 1, 1999—September 30, 2000) (continued)

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>NCJ NUMBER</b>	<b>DATE RELEASED</b>
<b>New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century</b> (order form for bulletins)	LT000335	October 1999
<b>New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century</b> (video)	178283	February 2000
<b>New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century—Strategies for Implementation Tools for Action Guide</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/newdirections2000/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/newdirections2000/welcome.html</a> )	179558	February 2000
<b>New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century—Strategies for Implementation Tools for Action Guide</b> (order form)	LT000401	April 2000
<b>The News Media's Coverage of Crime and Victimization</b> (video)	178239	February 2000
<b>No More Victims</b> (bookmark)	LT000412	July 2000
<b>Office for Victims of Crime FY 2000 Discretionary Grant Application Kit</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/dakit/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/dakit/welcome.html</a> )	SL000418	April 2000
<b>Office for Victims of Crime Mission Statement and Five Global Challenges</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/welcome/mission.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/welcome/mission.htm</a> )	LT000409	June 2000
<b>Office for Victims of Crime Publications Resource Guide</b>	181298	June 2000
<b>Office for Victims of Crime Training Resource Guide</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/trainresguide/trainres.pdf">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/infores/trainresguide/trainres.pdf</a> )	181583	May 2000
<b>Office for Victims of Crime Report to Congress 1999</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/welcovc/repcong2000/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/welcovc/repcong2000/welcome.html</a> )	178933	December 1999
<b>Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses: Innovative Practices for Law Enforcement</b> (video)	181501	October 2000
<b>Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses: Innovative Practices for Prosecutors</b> (video)	181504	October 2000
<b>Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses: Innovative Practices in the Courtroom</b> (video)	181505	October 2000
<b>Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses: Innovative Practices that Work Resource Guide</b>	181506	October 2000
<b>Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses: Promising Partnerships To Improve Case Outcomes</b> (video)	181500	October 2000
<b>Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses: Resource Guide and Video Series</b> (order form)	LT000400	April 2000

## OVC Publications and Products Released in FYs 1999 and 2000

Fiscal Year 2000\* (October 1, 1999—September 30, 2000) (continued)

TITLE	NCJ NUMBER	DATE RELEASED
<b>Responding to Hate Crime: A Multidisciplinary Curriculum for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals</b> (online curriculum) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/responding/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/responding/welcome.html</a> )	182290	February 2000
<b>Restorative Justice and Mediation Collection: Executive Summary</b> (bulletin) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/bulletin1/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/restorative_justice/bulletin1/welcome.html</a> )	180301	July 2000
<b>State Compensation and Assistance Division</b> (updated fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/scad2.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/scad2.htm</a> )	FS000226	February 2000
<b>State Crime Victim Compensation and Assistance Grant Programs</b> (updated fact sheet) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/comp&amp;asst.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/comp&amp;asst.htm</a> )	FS000178	February 2000
<b>State Legislators' Handbook for Statutory Rape Issues</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/statutoryrape/handbook/statrape.pdf">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/statutoryrape/handbook/statrape.pdf</a> )	178238	February 2000
<b>Survivors of Politically Motivated Torture: A Large, Growing, and Invisible Population of Crime Victims</b> (report) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/motivatedtorture/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/motivatedtorture/welcome.html</a> )	178911	January 2000
<b>Through My Eyes</b> (video)	178229	November 1999
<b>United Nations Guide for Policy Makers</b> ( <a href="http://www.uncjin.org/Standards/policy.pdf">www.uncjin.org/Standards/policy.pdf</a> )	179084	February 2000
<b>United Nations Handbook on Justice for Victims</b> ( <a href="http://www.uncjin.org/Standards/9857854.pdf">www.uncjin.org/Standards/9857854.pdf</a> )	179083	February 2000
<b>Victim-Oriented Multidisciplinary Responses to Statutory Rape Training Guide</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/statutoryrape/trainguide/victimoriented.pdf">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/statutoryrape/trainguide/victimoriented.pdf</a> )	178237	February 2000
<b>Victims of Fraud and Economic Crime</b> (bulletin)	176357	May 2000
<b>Victims of Trafficking: Far From Home and Helpless</b> (video)	182334	August 2000
<b>Victims' Rights: Dare To Dream—2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week</b> (poster)	LT000391	January 2000
<b>Victims' Rights: Dare To Dream—2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Public Service Announcement</b> (video)	181105	February 2000
<b>Victims' Rights: Dare To Dream—2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide</b> ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/2000.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/2000.htm</a> )	180141	January 2000
<b>VOCA Crime Victim Assistance Grant Program Instruction and Application Kit FY 2000</b> (online application) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/fy2000kits/cva.pdf">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/fy2000kits/cva.pdf</a> )	SL000390	December 1999

## OVC Publications and Products Released in FYs 1999 and 2000

Fiscal Year 2000\* (October 1, 1999—September 30, 2000) (continued)

TITLE	NCJ NUMBER	DATE RELEASED
<b>VOCA Crime Victim Compensation Grant Program Instruction and Application Kit FY 2000</b> (online application) ( <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/fy2001kit/welcome.html">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/fy2001kit/welcome.html</a> )	SL000387	December 1999

*\* The titles provided are only those in which OVCRC was involved in the production and/or dissemination. Grantee products submitted to OVC and not made available through OVCRC are not referenced in the listings for fiscal year 2000. Unless otherwise indicated, videos are available in VHS format only.*

# APPENDIX F

## OVC-Funded Terrorism Initiatives for Fiscal Year 1999\*

AWARD RECIPIENTS	EVENT	AWARD AMOUNT
Oklahoma District Attorneys Council	Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Bombing	\$404,816
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice	Columbine High School Shooting	\$1,500,000
U.S. Department of State; U.S. Department of Justice; Syracuse University	Pan Am 103 Bombing Trial	\$2,943,184
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys; Washington, D.C., and Florida Crime Victim Compensation Programs; U.S. Department of State	Kenya and Tanzania Embassy Bombings	\$311,596
Oregon Department of Justice	Thurston High School Shooting	\$288,173
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$5,447,769</b>

\* Section 1402(d)(5)(A) of VOCA authorizes OVC to set aside up to \$100 million to compensate and assist victims of terrorism or mass violence. Amounts indicated represent obligations. Actual expenditure figures are not available and may be less than the amount obligated. For more details on these projects, visit OVC's Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc).

## OVC-Funded Terrorism Initiatives for Fiscal Year 2000

AWARD RECIPIENTS	EVENT	AWARD AMOUNT
Oklahoma District Attorneys Council	Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Bombing	\$207,517
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice	Columbine High School Shooting	\$166,995
U.S. Department of State; U.S. Department of Justice; Syracuse University; Medical University of South Carolina; Video Action, Inc.	Pan Am 103 Bombing Trial	\$5,196,291
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys; Washington, D.C., and Florida Crime Victim Compensation Programs; U.S. Department of State	Kenya and Tanzania Embassy Bombings	\$75,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$5,645,803</b>

# APPENDIX G

## OVC Discretionary Program Allocations, FY 1999<sup>1</sup>

AWARD RECIPIENT	TITLE	AWARD AMOUNT
Abused Deaf Women's Advocacy Service	Justice for Deaf Victims Training and Technical Assistance Project	\$100,000
Abused Deaf Women's Advocacy Service	Action Partnerships: Domestic Violence Education for Deaf People	\$75,000
American Medical Women's Association	Online Health Care Providers Education Program on Domestic Violence	\$11,438
American Prosecutors Research Institute	Promising Strategies and Practices for Prosecutors	\$11,000
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	Action Partnerships with Professional and Membership Organizations	\$75,000
Anti-Violence Partnership of Philadelphia	Traumatic Grief: The Synergism Between Trauma and Grief	\$75,000
Anti-Violence Partnership of Philadelphia	Making Visible the Hidden: Serving Child Victims in the Health Care Community	\$67,974
Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board	Law Enforcement Training Program	\$75,000
Aspen Systems Corporation <sup>2</sup>	Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC)	\$923,765
Aspen Systems Corporation <sup>3</sup>	Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (TTAC)	\$2,036,402
Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	State Victim Assistance Academy	\$35,000
Connecticut Judicial Branch	State Victim Assistance Academy	\$35,000
Council of State Governments	Eastern Regional Victims Conference	\$25,000
Denver VALE Board	Denver Victim Services 2000	\$390,956
Education and Training Programs, Inc.	Faith Community Victim Services Support Project	\$93,111

<sup>1</sup> Discretionary funding awarded from the Crime Victims Fund is used to support national-scope training and technical assistance, program evaluations, demonstration projects, and direct services for federal crime victims. Funding is principally used to produce training curricula and informational materials or to support the development of model programs with the potential for replication. For more details about these projects, visit OVC's Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc).

<sup>2</sup> The contract year for OVCRC does not coincide with the federal fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> The contract year for OVC TTAC does not coincide with the federal fiscal year.

**OVC Discretionary Program Allocations, FY 1999 (continued)**

<b>AWARD RECIPIENT</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AWARD AMOUNT</b>
Family Violence Prevention Fund	The Workplace Responds to Domestic Violence	\$191,621
Florida International University	Project IMPACT	\$100,000
International Association of Chiefs of Police	Summit on Crime Victims	\$167,335
Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies	Community-Based Crisis Response Initiative	\$249,957
Medical University of South Carolina	Developing Guidelines for the Mental Health Treatment of Child Victims	\$71,777
Migrant Clinicians Network, Inc.	Action Partnerships with Professional and Membership Organizations	\$74,017
Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation	Sexual Assault Counselor/Advocate Training Workshops	\$99,955
National Association of Social Workers, Inc.	Victims of Crime: A Social Work Response	\$76,254
National Center for Victims of Crime	Legal Bulletins on Issues Affecting Crime Victims and Advocates	\$77,200
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	Juvenile Court Response to Victims of Juvenile Offenders	\$149,980
National Criminal Justice Association	Implementing Victims Rights Compliance Enforcement	\$74,413
National Hispanic Council on Aging	Telemarketing Fraud Project for Latino Elderly <sup>4</sup>	\$97,000
National Multicultural Institute	Cultural Considerations in Victims of Sexual and Physical Violence	\$73,077
National Organization for Victim Assistance	Improving Services for Crime Victims with Mental Retardation	\$74,914
National Organization for Victim Assistance	National Association of Adult Protective Services	\$74,999
National Organization for Victim Assistance	Promising Practices for Assisting International Tourist Victims	\$74,946
National Sheriffs' Association	First Response to Victims of Crime: Special Populations	\$51,000
National Sheriffs' Association	Operation Fraudstop: A Partnership To Reduce Telemarketing Fraud and Assist Victims <sup>5</sup>	\$96,968
New York University	Victims of Mentally Ill Offenders	\$110,423

<sup>4</sup> Funded with money transferred from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to OVC.

<sup>5</sup> Funded with money transferred from BJA to OVC.

## OVC Discretionary Program Allocations, FY 1999 (continued)

AWARD RECIPIENT	TITLE	AWARD AMOUNT
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency	State Victim Assistance Academy	\$35,000
Safe Horizons	Victims of Gang Violence	\$100,000
Safe Horizons	School Demonstration Projects To Assist Victims and Witnesses: Safe Harbor	\$255,000
Senior and Disabled Services Division, Oregon Department of Human Services	Elder Financial Exploitation Prevention Program <sup>6</sup>	\$296,000
South Bay Regional Public Safety	Law Enforcement Training Program	\$75,000
Texas Attorney General's Office	State Victim Assistance Academy	\$35,000
University of Minnesota	Victim Empowerment Through Mediation and Dialogue	\$100,000
University of Minnesota, Office of Sponsored Programs	Family Violence: An Intervention Model for Dental Professionals	\$87,107
University of South Carolina	Victim's Services Professional Development	\$149,833
Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services	Vermont Victim Services 2000	\$294,927
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc.	National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide 2000	\$99,774
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc.	1999 National Victim Assistance Academy	\$419,942
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc.	National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide 1999	\$99,774
Video Action, Inc.	Training Videos	\$154,998
Video Action, Inc.	OVC Informational Videos	\$175,000
Video Action, Inc.	Promising Practices for Serving Victims of Crime with Disabilities	\$89,900
Video Action, Inc.	Children Exposed to Violence and Responding to Child Victims and Witnesses Training Videos	\$241,598
Virginia Mason Medical Center	Homicide Support Project	\$75,000
Wisconsin Department of Justice	Law Enforcement Training Program	\$75,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$8,874,335</b>

<sup>6</sup> Funded with money transferred from BJA to OVC.

## OVC Discretionary Program Allocations, FY 2000<sup>7</sup>

AWARD RECIPIENT	TITLE	AWARD AMOUNT
American Bar Association	Domestic Violence Children's Initiative	\$30,000
Anti-Violence Partnership of Philadelphia	Making Visible the Hidden: Serving Child Victims in the Health Care Community	\$75,000
Aspen Systems Corporation <sup>8</sup>	Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center	\$1,352,099
Aspen Systems Corporation <sup>9</sup>	Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center	\$1,518,913
Dallas Children's Advocacy Center	Crimes Against Children Training Conference	\$25,000
Denver VALE Board	Denver Victim Services 2000	\$460,387
Family Violence Prevention Fund	The Missing Link: Strengthening the Health Care Response to Domestic Violence	\$75,000
International Association of Chiefs of Police	Summit on Victims of Crime: Phase II Law Enforcement	\$300,000
Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies	Community-Based Crisis Response Initiative	\$249,955
Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation	SANE-SART Technical Assistance Project	\$149,985
Mothers Against Drunk Drivers	Death Notification Training Curriculum Package for Resident Physicians	\$71,821
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	National Technical Assistance Conference for State VOCA Victim Administrators	\$15,000
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	Training and Technical Assistance for VOCA Administrators	\$25,000
National Association of Social Workers, Inc.	Victims of Crime: A Social Work Response	\$103,972
National Center for State Courts	Ensuring Participation of Victims of Crime in the Criminal Justice System	\$149,773
National Center for Victims of Crime	Legal Bulletins on Issues Affecting Crime Victims and Advocates	\$100,042
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	Interagency Collaborations To Address Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment	\$200,000
National Criminal Justice Association	Implementing Victim Rights Compliance Enforcement	\$32,783

<sup>7</sup> Discretionary funding awarded from the Crime Victims Fund is used to support national-scope training and technical assistance, program evaluations, demonstration projects, and direct services for federal crime victims. Funding is principally used to produce training curricula and informational materials or to support the development of model programs with the potential for replication. For more details about these projects, visit OVC's Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc).

<sup>8</sup> The contract year for OVCRC does not coincide with the federal fiscal year.

<sup>9</sup> The contract year for OVC TTAC does not coincide with the federal fiscal year.

## OVC Discretionary Program Allocations, FY 2000 (continued)

AWARD RECIPIENT	TITLE	AWARD AMOUNT
National Hispanic Council on Aging	Telemarketing Fraud Project for Latino Elderly <sup>10</sup>	\$290,000
National Multicultural Institute	Cultural Considerations in Victims of Sexual and Physical Violence	\$74,731
National Organization for Victim Assistance	Promising Practices for Assisting International Tourist Victims	\$74,785
National Sheriffs' Association	Operation Fraudstop: A Partnership To Reduce Telemarketing Fraud and Assist Victims <sup>11</sup>	\$345,000
Safe Horizons	Victims of Gang Violence	\$100,000
Sam Houston State University	Development of a Model Text on Victims of Violent Crime	\$39,995
Senior and Disabled Services Division, Oregon Department of Human Services	Elder Financial Exploitation Prevention Program	\$150,000
Senior and Disabled Services Division, Oregon Department of Human Services	Underserved Populations of Victims of Abuse	\$200,000
University of Houston	Training Frontline Professionals in Identification, Referral, and Court-Related Interaction in Child Abuse Cases	\$87,997
University of Minnesota	Victim Empowerment Through Mediation and Dialogue	\$150,000
Utah Office of Crime Victim Reparation	State Victim Assistance Academy	\$35,000
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc.	2000 National Victim Assistance Academy	\$549,981
Video Action, Inc.	Tribute Video for National Crime Victims' Rights Week 2000	\$200,000
Video Action, Inc.	Serving Victims of Crime with Disabilities	\$69,998
Virginia Mason Medical Center	Homicide Support Project	\$100,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$7,402,217</b>

<sup>10</sup> Funded with money transferred from BJA to OVC.

<sup>11</sup> Funded with money transferred from BJA to OVC.

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

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Office of Justice Programs

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