

## Victims of Crime Act Fund FY 03-06

Updated 3/14/06

State/Territory	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06
Alabama	\$ 5,497,000	\$ 5,543,000	\$ 5,773,000	\$ 6,108,000
Alaska	\$ 1,217,000	\$ 1,224,000	\$ 1,260,000	\$ 1,311,000
Am. Samoa	\$ 264,000	\$ 264,000	\$ 267,000	\$ 271,000
Arizona	\$ 6,578,000	\$ 6,633,000	\$ 7,038,000	\$ 7,610,000
Arkansas	\$ 3,519,000	\$ 3,546,000	\$ 3,693,000	\$ 3,907,398
California	\$ 39,613,000	\$ 39,969,000	\$ 42,073,000	\$ 44,933,000
Colorado	\$ 5,520,000	\$ 5,565,000	\$ 5,831,477	\$ 6,190,000
Connecticut	\$ 4,354,000	\$ 4,390,000	\$ 4,581,000	\$ 4,837,000
Delaware	\$ 1,399,000	\$ 1,407,145	\$ 1,458,000	\$ 1,528,000
District of Columbia	\$ 1,136,000	\$ 1,142,000	\$ 1,160,000	\$ 1,185,000
Florida	\$ 19,116,000	\$ 19,285,000	\$ 20,439,000	\$ 22,036,000
Georgia	\$ 10,035,000	\$ 10,122,000	\$ 10,675,000	\$ 11,430,000
Guam	\$ 372,000	\$ 374,000	\$ 381,000	\$ 392,000
Hawaii	\$ 1,887,000	\$ 1,899,000	\$ 1,973,000	\$ 2,063,000
Idaho	\$ 1,994,000	\$ 2,007,000	\$ 2,101,000	\$ 2,225,000
Illinois	\$ 14,535,000	\$ 14,663,000	\$ 15,325,000	\$ 16,238,000
Indiana	\$ 7,360,000	\$ 7,423,000	\$ 7,759,000	\$ 8,221,385
Iowa	\$ 3,771,000	\$ 3,801,000	\$ 3,949,000	\$ 4,157,000
Kansas	\$ 3,525,000	\$ 3,553,000	\$ 3,691,000	\$ 3,886,000
Kentucky	\$ 5,059,000	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 5,324,000	\$ 5,632,000
Louisiana	\$ 5,493,000	\$ 5,538,000	\$ 5,768,000	\$ 6,090,000
Maine	\$ 1,942,000	\$ 1,955,000	\$ 2,030,000	\$ 2,131,000
Maryland	\$ 6,579,000	\$ 6,635,000	\$ 6,954,000	\$ 7,380,000
Massachusetts	\$ 7,660,000	\$ 7,725,000	\$ 8,037,000	\$ 8,443,000
Michigan	\$ 11,695,000	\$ 11,796,000	\$ 12,309,125	\$ 13,018,000
Minnesota	\$ 6,091,000	\$ 6,142,000	\$ 6,427,000	\$ 6,814,382
Mississippi	\$ 3,699,000	\$ 3,728,000	\$ 3,876,000	\$ 4,094,000
Missouri	\$ 6,818,000	\$ 6,876,000	\$ 7,183,000	\$ 7,624,000
Montana	\$ 1,513,000	\$ 1,522,000	\$ 1,575,000	\$ 1,647,000
N. Mariana Islands	\$ 277,000	\$ 278,000	\$ 281,000	\$ 286,000
Nebraska	\$ 2,426,000	\$ 2,444,000	\$ 2,538,000	\$ 2,663,000
Nevada	\$ 2,921,000	\$ 2,943,000	\$ 3,126,000	\$ 3,390,000
New Hampshire	\$ 1,920,000	\$ 1,933,000	\$ 2,009,000	\$ 2,109,000
New Jersey	\$ 10,068,000	\$ 10,155,000	\$ 10,621,000	\$ 11,268,000
New Mexico	\$ 2,566,000	\$ 2,585,000	\$ 2,696,000	\$ 2,856,000
New York	\$ 21,838,000	\$ 22,033,000	\$ 22,983,000	\$ 24,301,000
North Carolina	\$ 9,767,000	\$ 9,852,000	\$ 10,350,000	\$ 11,073,000
North Dakota	\$ 1,206,000	\$ 1,213,000	\$ 1,243,000	\$ 1,285,000
Ohio	\$ 13,221,000	\$ 13,337,000	\$ 13,898,000	\$ 14,685,000
Oklahoma	\$ 4,391,000	\$ 4,427,000	\$ 4,614,000	\$ 4,862,000
Oregon	\$ 4,422,000	\$ 4,458,000	\$ 4,670,000	\$ 4,950,000
Pennsylvania	\$ 14,239,000	\$ 14,364,000	\$ 14,987,000	\$ 15,858,000
Puerto Rico	\$ 4,798,000	\$ 4,837,000	\$ 5,044,000	\$ 5,321,359
Rhode Island	\$ 1,692,000	\$ 1,702,000	\$ 1,761,000	\$ 1,838,000
South Carolina	\$ 5,075,000	\$ 5,116,000	\$ 5,359,000	\$ 5,697,000
South Dakota	\$ 1,348,000	\$ 1,355,000	\$ 1,395,000	\$ 1,454,000
Tennessee	\$ 6,957,000	\$ 7,016,000	\$ 7,344,000	\$ 7,805,000
Texas	\$ 24,759,000	\$ 24,980,000	\$ 26,414,000	\$ 28,340,000
Utah	\$ 3,080,000	\$ 3,103,000	\$ 3,255,000	\$ 3,457,000
Vermont	\$ 1,187,000	\$ 1,193,000	\$ 1,225,000	\$ 1,269,000
Virgin Islands	\$ 621,000	\$ 622,000	\$ 627,000	\$ 634,387
Virginia	\$ 8,624,000	\$ 8,698,000	\$ 9,154,000	\$ 9,734,408
Washington	\$ 7,260,000	\$ 7,321,000	\$ 7,683,000	\$ 8,180,000
West Virginia	\$ 2,507,000	\$ 2,525,000	\$ 2,621,000	\$ 2,747,000
Wisconsin	\$ 6,561,000	\$ 6,616,000	\$ 6,911,000	\$ 7,320,000
Wyoming	\$ 1,055,299	\$ 1,061,000	\$ 1,087,000	\$ 1,127,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 353,027,299</b>	<b>\$ 355,994,145</b>	<b>\$ 372,806,602</b>	<b>\$ 395,918,319</b>

# VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT FUND

Funding Need: One-time \$375 million Cap Increase

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Fund was created by Congress in 1984 to provide federal support to the many state and local programs that assist victims of crime. The VOCA Fund is derived entirely from fines and penalties paid by offenders at the federal level, not taxpayer revenues, and is largely distributed to the states through a formula grant. The state money funds both crime victim compensation programs, which pay many of the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by victims, and victim assistance programs such as rape crisis centers, domestic violence shelters, victim assistants in law enforcement and prosecutor offices, and other direct services to victims of all types of crime.

## The Need: Assistance for Victims of All Types of Crime

VOCA assistance grants are a key source of funding for programs that directly assist crime victims, including crisis intervention, assistance with the criminal justice process, safety planning, counseling, support, court accompaniment, and much more. Domestic violence, sexual assault, and general victim services programs all have pressing needs to expand their outreach and service components. The recent increase in crime across the country has meant an increased demand for victim services. Some 4,400 agencies rely on continued VOCA funding to serve 3.8 million victims a year. And yet, there are still too few services for disabled victims, rural victims, teen victims, elder victims, non-English speaking victims, and others.

## The Solution: Protect the VOCA Fund

After two unsuccessful attempts to rescind the balance of the VOCA Fund, the President's FY '08 budget proposes to cancel the VOCA Fund, moving to a system of setting an annual appropriation from the General Fund to be offset by the amount collected through criminal fines. Such a system would eliminate the dedicated funding stream that has enabled steady support for crime victim services. Under the President's proposal, victim advocates would have to lobby for funding every year, competing against every other federal budget item. **We urge Congress to protect the existence of the VOCA Fund, maintaining a system whereby criminal offenders at the federal level support services to crime victims.**

**We urge Congress to raise the VOCA cap by \$375 million one time only and extend the time in which states have to spend the money, from the current four years to six years, to provide additional stability.** This increase in funding for FY '08 would help states respond to the current demand for services, ensure that the money collected from offenders was used for the purpose for which it was designed, and also allow for a modest Fund balance of approximately \$300 million to remain for future years to help guarantee stable funding.

Congress must also guard against the creation of new earmarks from the VOCA Fund. The VOCA Fund was created specifically as a non-taxpayer source of money to provide basic services and compensation to victims of crime. Congress should prevent the creation of any new earmarks from the VOCA Fund for federal administrative expenses, special projects or other purposes – even those that might benefit crime victims. Earmarks reduce the amount states will receive to support victim assistance efforts. In addition, a key to the VOCA Fund's success is the flexibility it affords states to address the specific assistance needs in each state. Diverting or earmarking money for specific projects undermines this important aspect of the Fund and depletes the funding available to meet future needs. **Congress should fund VOCA in FY '08 with no new or expanded earmarks.**

**A one-time increase in the VOCA cap for FY '08 by \$375 million with no new or expanded earmarks will protect the VOCA Fund for the future and provide services for victims nationwide.**

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