

Grant:	STOP VAWA	SASP	VOCA	MDVI
Grant Program:	Violence Against Women Act	Sexual Assault Services Program	Victims of Crime Act	Misdemeanor Probation Program
Funding Agency:	Office on Violence Against Women	Office on Violence Against Women	Office for Victims of Crime/Office of Justice Programs	State Special Revenue

Purpose: STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, awarded to states and territories, enhances the capacity of local communities to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Each state and territory must allocate 25 percent for law enforcement, 25 percent for prosecutors, 30 percent for victim services (of which at least 10 percent must be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations), 5 percent to state and local courts, and 15 percent for discretionary distribution. Twenty percent of the overall award is allocated for "meaningful" sexual assault response and

Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. The SASP Formula Grant Program directs grant dollars to states and territories to assist them in supporting rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations or tribal programs that provide services, direct intervention, and related assistance to victims of sexual assault. Funds provided through SASP are designed to supplement other funding sources directed at addressing sexual assault on the state and territorial level.

The [Crime Victims Fund](#) (the Fund) was established by the [Victims of Crime Act \(VOCA\)](#) of 1984. The Fund is financed by fines and penalties paid by convicted federal offenders, not from tax dollars. As of September 2013, the Fund balance had reached almost \$9 billion and includes deposits from federal criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalties, and special assessments collected by U.S. Attorneys' Offices, federal U.S. courts, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Federal revenues deposited into the Fund also come from gifts, donations, and bequests by private parties, as provided by an amendment to VOCA through the USA PATRIOT Act in 2001 that went into effect in 2002. From 2002 – 2013, over \$300 thousand dollars have been deposited into the Fund through this provision.

When the Fund was authorized in 1984, a cap was placed on how much could be deposited into it for the first 8 years. During this time, the annual cap varied from \$100 million to \$150 million. The lifting of the cap in 1993 allowed for the deposit of all criminal fines, special assessments, and forfeited bail bonds to support crime victim program activities.

For the first 15 years of the Fund's existence, the total deposits for each fiscal year were distributed the following year to support services to crime victims.

Starting in 2000, in response to large fluctuations in deposits, Congress placed a cap on funds available for distribution. These annual caps were intended to maintain the Fund as a stable source of support for future victim services. From 2000 to 2012, the amount of the annual cap varied from \$500 million to \$705 million. In FY 2013, the cap was set at \$730 million.

The purpose of this program is to promote victim safety and offender accountability through a variety of case management and compliance monitoring methods. These methods include but are not limited to: probation personnel, electronic or GPS monitoring, and case management systems that track recidivism and revocation. Recidivism and risk of serious injury or death to victims can be reduced when offenders are held accountable by the criminal justice system and are required to comply with court ordered sanctions such as payment of fines and restitution, batterer counseling/treatment, Orders of Protection, and drug and alcohol screening. Communities should demonstrate a collaborative approach in program development between courts, law enforcement, prosecution, and victim assistance programs. Involvement by participating agencies should be documented and include specific contributions to be made.

Organizations, called "subrecipients", use the VOCA victim assistance funds to provide direct service - such as crisis intervention, emergency shelter, transportation, crisis intervention, counseling and criminal justice advocacy - to crime victims free of charge. Victim advocates in these programs inform victims about the eligibility requirements of compensation and assist victims with the required paperwork.

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Funding over last five years:

2011	\$903,568	\$154,150	\$1,768,028	n/a
2012	\$898,052	\$234,297	\$1,614,757	\$100,000
2013	\$878,501	\$239,964	\$1,758,418	\$125,000
2014	\$943,633	\$273,962	\$1,859,354	\$110,000
2015	\$933,135	\$303,043	\$6,625,856	\$169,000

Total amount requested by applicants that exceeds allocations (see note below):

2011	\$494,698	\$105,639	n/a	n/a
2012	\$314,918	\$63,106	\$707,595	n/a
2013	\$513,213	\$40,588	\$702,287	\$71,148
2014	\$479,894	\$83,308	\$465,866	\$28,405
2015	\$412,317	\$13,649	requests met	\$95,208

Note: Applicants have historically reduced their requests over the years, particularly with SASP funding, after being denied their full requests.