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National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators

**Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
Crime Victims Fund**

Briefing Background

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Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Crime Victims Fund

Executive Summary

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF), created by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, is the nation’s sole federal program dedicated exclusively to helping crime victims. Funded entirely by criminal fines and penalties—not taxpayer dollars—the Fund supports over 6,000 victim service organizations nationwide that annually assist more than 8.5 million victims.

However, the Fund faces a critical sustainability crisis. Due to the unpredictable nature of large criminal fines and Congress’s diversion of Fund money to non-victim programs, victim assistance grants have plummeted from \$3.3 billion in 2018 to just \$779 million in 2024—a 77 percent decrease that has forced widespread service cuts and staff reductions. With the Fund’s accumulated balance dropping from \$13 billion to less than \$1 billion, immediate legislative action is needed to stabilize funding and prevent the collapse of essential victim/survivor services nationwide.

Background

- Created by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA), the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) is a special mandatory spending account dedicated solely to helping victims of all types of crimes. It is the only federal program with this singular purpose. The Fund is derived from federal criminal fines and penalties, not from taxpayer dollars, and does not contribute **to the national debt or deficit**.
- State VOCA victim assistance formula grants support direct services, such as emergency shelter, crisis intervention, counseling, and help navigating the criminal justice process, through more than 6,080 public and community-based agencies to an average of 8.6 million victims every year.
- Because annual Fund deposits fluctuate, Congress began “capping” the amount of money that can be spent from the Fund each year in 2000. The goal was to “ensure stable funding levels for these programs in future years” [[H. Rept. 479](#)]. (Technically, the “cap” means that any money above a certain threshold isn’t released for spending right away and is held for use in the following fiscal year.) Money that isn’t allocated for current spending stays in the Fund and can be used for future victim/survivor services. As deposits declined, however, the accumulated balance has shrunk from a high of \$13 billion in 2018 to less than \$1 billion at the beginning of FY 2024.
- The VOCA statute spells out specific CVF-funded programs, including state victim assistance and state crime victim compensation formula grants; Children Justice Act grants; victim assistance services provided by U.S. Attorneys’ and FBI offices, including a federal victim notification system; and discretionary grants for training and technical assistance and services to victims of federal crimes. Additionally, the Fund contains the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve and the Child Pornography Victims Reserve.
- In addition to the statutorily authorized programs, Congress, in annual appropriations bills, has directed the use of the CVF for other programs: Office of Justice Programs management and administration, a set-aside for tribal victim assistance programs, an allocation to the DOJ Inspector General’s office to audit VOCA-funded programs, and transfers to the Office on Violence Against Women.
- Significant fluctuations and recent reductions in annual deposits have resulted in severe cutbacks to critical victim services. State victim assistance grants dropped from a high of \$3.3 billion in 2018 to a low of \$779 million in 2024. In some instances, individual state governments have sought to help by providing one-year or short-term funding to offset reductions in VOCA assistance grants.
- Legislation has been introduced in the House ([H.R. 909](#)) and Senate ([S. 1892](#)) to temporarily supplement the CVF with net proceeds from the False Claims Act. These can be a short-term stopgap in alleviating VOCA funding challenges.
- **It is critical to act now to ensure an adequate and sustainable level of funding to continue providing vital VOCA-funded victim/survivor assistance services.**

How the Crime Victims Fund Is Disbursed

The VOCA statute (34 U.S.C. 20101 (d)) requires the annual VOCA cap to be distributed as follows:

Under the annual cap:

- The first \$20 million is used for formula grants to states to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse (Children’s Justice Act). Seventeen million dollars is transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services, and \$3 million is retained by the Office for Victims of Crime for grants to Native American tribes.
- After that, funds are allocated for certain federal victim services, as determined by the DOJ:
 - Victim witness coordinators in U.S. Attorneys’ offices
 - Victim assistance staff in FBI offices
 - Federal victim notification system
- Of the amount remaining, after the above allocations:
 - Five percent is available for OVC discretionary grants for demonstration projects, training and technical assistance, and services to victims of federal crimes.
 - 47.5 percent of the remaining funds go to states to reimburse them for their own victim compensation programs. Each state’s grant is calculated as 75 percent of what that state paid out of its own funds to crime victims in the past year.
 - 47.5 percent of remaining funds are available for state assistance grants plus any amount not used for state crime victim compensation grants because of the 75 percent limitation.

Above the annual cap:

- **Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve (AER):** In addition, up to 5 percent of amounts remaining in the Fund after the above allocations may be used to replenish the \$50 million AER, which is available to assist victims of international and domestic terrorism or mass violence, and compensation to international terrorism victims. In recent years, annual amounts obligated from the AER have averaged \$18 million.
- **Child Pornography Victim Reserve Fund (CPVRF):** Up to \$10 million is retained in the Fund for payments to victims of federal child pornography cases who elect to receive a one-time “defined monetary assistance” of \$35,000 (indexed for inflation) instead of restitution. Revenues into the reserve are generated by special assessments of \$17,000, \$35,000, or \$50,000, depending on the offense. In 2024, \$2.5 million was distributed from the CPVRF.

Not authorized under the VOCA statute:

- Since 2012, Congress has directed that the DOJ Office of Justice Programs’ management and administrative costs (M&A) be paid by grant funds, rather than from a previous separate appropriation. Annual amounts range from \$55 million to \$100 million.
- Notwithstanding the VOCA statute requirement that the Crime Victims Fund is to be used “for expenditure under this chapter” [i.e., VOCA], Congress has directed that amounts from the Fund be used for other non-VOCA authorized programs, including the following:
 - A set-aside for grants to support tribal victim assistance programs
 - Funds for the DOJ Inspector General to audit VOCA-funded programs
 - Transfers to the Office on Violence Against Women for VAWA programs

Because of the allocation sequence, the amount available for state victim assistance grants, although the largest share, essentially gets whatever is left over after the other CVF activities are funded.

VOCA 2025 Allocations

VOCA cap	\$1,900,000,000
■ <i>OJP Management & Administration*</i>	93,577,912
■ <i>OVW</i>	80,000,000
■ <i>Inspector General</i>	10,000,000
■ <i>Tribal grants (5%)</i>	95,000,000
Non-VOCA authorized	278,577,912
Amount Remaining	1,621,422,088
■ Children’s Justice Act (up to \$20 million; \$17m to HHS; \$3m to OVC)	19,169,241
■ U.S. Atty’s Victim/Witness Coordinators*	30,638,000
■ FBI Victim Assistance Specialists*	42,403,372
■ Federal Victim Notification System*	6,507,000
■ OVC Discretionary (5% of balance)	76,135,223
■ State Compensation Grants (75% state paid benefits)	178,983,000
■ State Victim Assistance Grants (base amount plus population)	1,267,586,252
Above the cap obligations (FY 2024 obligations)	
■ Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve	18,103,848
■ Child Pornography Victims Reserve Fund	2,505,480

* Amount determined by DOJ



Crime Victims Fund							
FFY	Prev. Year Deposits	Cap ¹	Victim Ass't Grants	FFY	Prev. Year Deposits	Cap ¹	Victim Ass't Grants
1986	68,312,956	100,000,000	41,270,000	2006	668,268,054	625,000,000	395,918,319
1987	62,506,345	110,000,000	30,772,000	2007	649,631,046	625,000,000	370,600,464
1988	77,446,383	110,000,000	34,886,000	2008	1,017,977,475	589,998,183	309,054,463
1989	93,599,361	110,000,000	43,492,000	2009 ²	896,316,825	635,000,000	411,297,025
1990	133,540,076	125,000,000	64,818,500	2010	1,745,677,602	705,000,000	412,133,935
1991	146,226,664	125,000,000	65,062,500	2011	2,362,337,940	705,000,000	428,080,890
1992	127,968,462	150,000,000	62,734,000	2012	1,998,220,205	705,000,000	379,669,039
1993	221,608,913	150,000,000	68,500,000	2013	2,795,547,045	730,000,000	425,200,707
1994	144,733,739		65,428,000	2014	1,489,582,811	745,000,000	455,789,902
1995	185,090,720		79,760,450	2015	3,591,493,390	2,361,000,000	1,958,834,647
1996	233,907,256		127,333,038	2016	2,639,961,928	3,042,000,000	2,219,900,941
1997	528,941,562		397,048,488	2017	1,486,357,496	2,573,000,000	1,846,507,313
1998	362,891,434		275,555,733	2018	6,584,504,474	4,436,000,000	3,328,058,065
1999	324,038,487		238,136,332	2019	444,832,641	3,353,000,000	2,253,332,143
2000	985,185,354	500,000,000	370,167,040	2020	495,306,240	2,641,000,000	1,668,275,434
2001	776,954,858	537,500,000	360,864,000	2021	503,000,000	2,015,000,000	1,041,115,728
2002	544,437,015	550,000,000	383,027,323	2022	774,329,903	2,600,000,000	1,434,251,368
2003	519,466,480	600,000,010	353,027,299	2023	822,151,551	1,900,000,000	1,349,733,022
2004	361,341,967	621,312,498	355,994,145	2024	1,386,223,934	1,353,000,000	778,891,172
2005	833,695,013	620,000,000	372,806,602	2025	2,538,155,277	1,900,000,000	1,267,586,252

¹ There was a cap on deposits **INTO** the Fund from 1985 to 1993; the cap since 2000 was on obligations **FROM** the Fund.

² Includes \$100 million in tax funds allocated from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which added \$47.5 million to state victim assistance and state crime victim compensation grants and \$5 million to OVC discretionary grants.

Integrity of the VOCA Statute

The VOCA statute says, “Sums deposited in the Fund shall remain in the Fund and be available for expenditure *under this subchapter* for grants *under this subchapter* without fiscal year limitation.” (34 U.S.C. 20101(c)). **In other words, the Crime Victims Fund is intended to be used solely for support of programs expressly authorized under the VOCA statute.**

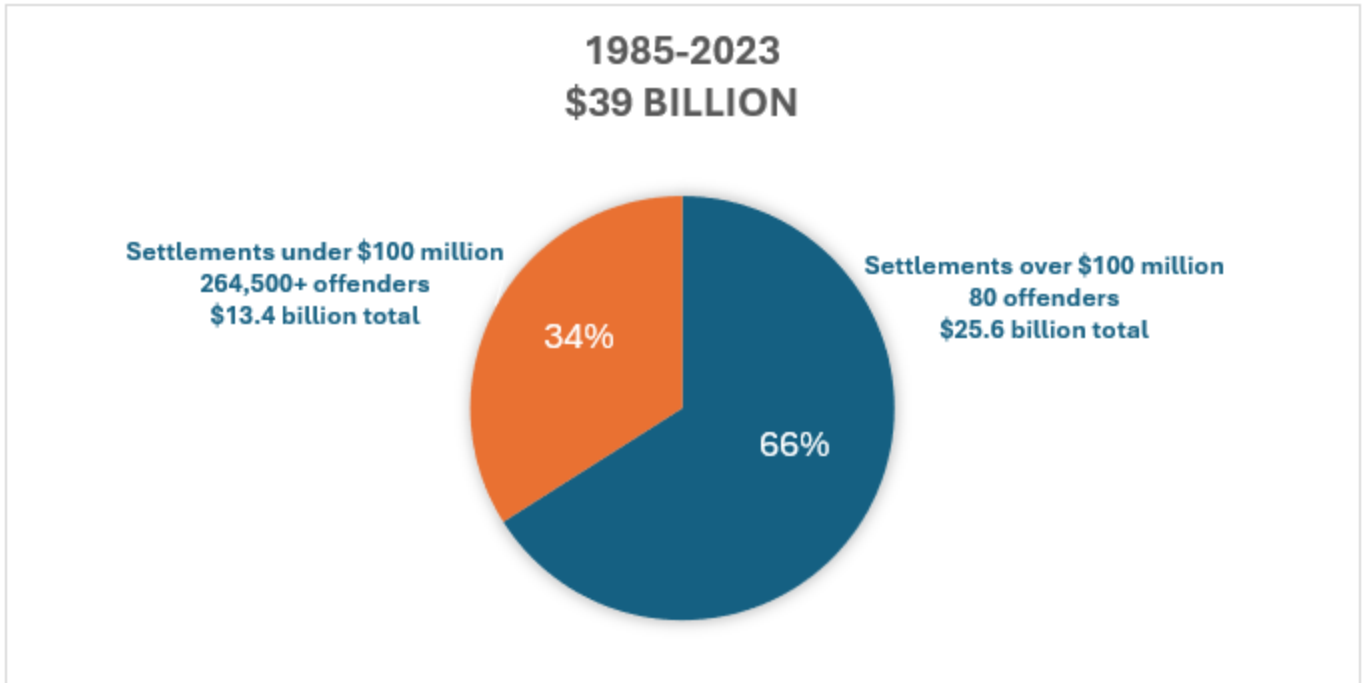
Despite this clear statutory mandate, Congress, in its annual appropriations acts, has directed specific CVF amounts to be allocated for purposes that are not authorized under the VOCA statute:

- Since 2012, a portion of the CVF has been used to pay for part of the Office of Justice Programs’ management and administrative costs. These amounts ranged from \$56 million to \$101 million. Although the methodology to allocate those costs among the various VOCA-authorized programs has varied, *the net impact has reduced the amount otherwise available for state victim assistance formula grants.*
- Since 2015, when Congress tripled the cap on CVF obligations, \$10 million each year has been allocated to the DOJ Office of Inspector General (OIG) to audit VOCA-funded programs. Although the OIG reports findings of only \$15 million in “questioned” costs, there have been no substantial findings of waste, fraud, or abuse in these programs. Nevertheless, the \$90 million allocated for OIG audits *reduced the amount that would have been otherwise available for direct crime victim assistance services.*
- Since 2016, appropriators have transferred amounts from the CVF to the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) for Violence Against Women (VAWA) programs. These amounts ranged from \$80 million to \$575 million, totaling \$3.3 billion. *Although used for victim/survivor services, these funds reduced the amounts that would have been available for VOCA victim assistance formula grants otherwise.*
- In 2018, Congress directed that three percent of the VOCA cap be set aside for grants to support tribal victim assistance programs. In 2019 and the years since, the tribal allocation was increased to five percent. The amounts allocated for this purpose have varied in tandem with changes in the cap, ranging from \$195 million to \$167 million. In addition to these grants, tribes may also be eligible to receive VOCA funding under the state VOCA victim assistance formula grant program.
- *Although used for victim/survivor services, these funds reduced the amounts that would otherwise have been available for VOCA victim assistance formula grants.*

Sustainability of the Crime Victims Fund and Victim Services

When Congress began capping annual CVF obligations, it explained that it had done so “to protect against wide fluctuations in receipts into the Fund, and to ensure that a stable level of funding will remain available for these programs in future years” ([H. Rept. 479](#)). In a 2005 OVC-funded study of the Crime Victims Fund, NAVAA found that “[t]he most striking and significant feature of the post-FY 1996 deposits is the impact of a relatively few anomalous cases in which criminal fines of \$100 million or more were imposed and entirely or substantially paid off.” ([2005 Crime Victims Fund Report](#)). That conclusion holds today.

Since 1985, a total of \$39 billion has been deposited into the CVF. Two-thirds of that amount (\$25.6 billion) came from just 80 federal defendants. These 80 cases represent only 0.03 percent of the more than 246,500 federal offenders ordered to pay a criminal fine (based on U.S. Sentencing Commission data, which only go back to 1996).



Annual CVF deposits have followed a historical pattern of fluctuations marked by significant annual increases followed by declining deposits, only to have major increases recur. As noted above, these fluctuations are explained by a relatively small number of, yet extremely large, criminal fine cases. Taking those large cases into account, annual deposits averaged \$1 billion; without those few large fines, average annual deposits would have been only \$343.5 million.

The following are the 20 largest criminal fines deposited into the Crime Victims Fund. Note that all are convicted corporate offenders, and all fines were the result of negotiated agreements between the DOJ and the offender. Historically, many cases involved violations of federal laws relating to anti-trust price-fixing (e.g., LCD display panels, air cargo freight, vitamins, generic drugs, automobile parts, canned tuna fish, broiler chicken parts), Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, pharmaceutical misbranding of drugs, and fraudulent bank interest rate manipulations of foreign currency exchange and international sanctions violations.

20 Largest Criminal Fines Deposited into the CVF			
Volkswagen AG	2,800,000,000	JP Morgan Chase	550,000,000
Binance Holding Ltd*	1,505,475,575	Hino Motors Ltd	521,760,000
TD Bank N.A.	1,435,013,478	Eli Lilly	515,000,000
Pharmacia & Upjohn	1,195,000,000	Abbott Labs	500,000,000
Credit Suisse AG	1,136,988,986	AU Optronics	500,000,000
GlaxoSmithKline	956,814,400	F. Hoffmann-LaRoche	500,000,000
Citicorp	925,000,000	Yazaki Corporation	470,000,000
CR Intrinsic Investors	822,000,000	Siemens AG	448,500,000
Alstom S.A.	772,290,000	British American Tobacco PLC*	440,350,738
Barclays PLC	710,000,000	Bridgestone Corp.	425,000,000

* CVF deposits are reserved pending litigation.

The single largest case, against Volkswagen, resulted from its submission of false emissions tests. The actual criminal charges—conspiracy to defraud the United States, wire fraud, and violations of the Clean Air Act—were only one component of the \$14.7 billion criminal, civil, and consumer settlements.

In years when more money was deposited into the CVF than Congress allowed to be spent (the cap), the leftover, unspent funds built up as an “above the cap” reserve. In years when deposits were less than the cap, the Fund used this

reserve to make up the difference, ensuring that the full capped amount could still be distributed.³ Over time, this reserve balance grew to as much as \$13 billion in 2018 (even though Congress removed \$1.5 billion from the Fund for unrelated reasons). But as deposits dramatically declined, the balance also decreased.

Following the reduced Fund balances and the annual cap, amounts for state victim assistance grants declined precipitously, from a high of \$3.3 billion in 2018 to only \$779 million in 2024. This resulted in severe cutbacks for the thousands of programs relying on VOCA, including reductions in services, staff layoffs, and limitations on service hours.

Congress responded to declining deposits in 2021 by enacting the “VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act” ([Pub. L. 117-27](#)), which, in part, requires that payments from deferred and non-prosecution agreements that otherwise go into the Treasury’s general fund be deposited into the CVF. These payments, while helping to offset some of the CVF’s diminished revenues, appear to follow a similar pattern to criminal fines, as they depend on several, very large deferred prosecution/non-prosecution agreements (DPA/NPA).

FFY	Total Deposits	Criminal Fines	DPA/NPA Payments
2021	774,330	549,776	224,554
2022	822,152	290,659	531,493
2023	1,386,224	1,122,607	263,617
2024	2,538,155	2,102,769	435,386

Additionally, several state governments have provided one-year or short-term funding to help offset the reduced VOCA assistance grants. The decline in deposits has been reversed in 2024 and 2025, easing some of the pressure to maintain current levels of VOCA programs. However, given the CVF’s historical pattern, it is unclear whether and for how long this reversal will continue.

The Crime Victims Fund Stabilization Act, introduced in the House (H.R. 909) and the Senate (S. 1892) in 2025, would require that net proceeds from False Claims Act cases be deposited into the CVF for five years. **Enactment of this legislation would provide critical bridge funding until a more permanent solution can be developed, ensuring stable, sustainable, and predictable funding for VOCA victim assistance programs.**

³ The exception was in 2023 when the cap was set at \$1.9 billion, but the opening Fund balance was only \$1.499 billion. In an unprecedented move, DOJ relied on the current year’s deposits to make up the difference, thus reducing amounts otherwise available for future use.

VOCA Victim Assistance Programs

Formula grants to all states and territories are mainly based on population. Of the amount available for state victim assistance grants, each state receives a base amount of \$500,000 (\$200,000 for territories), and the remainder is distributed proportionally by population.

Reported Victimization Types							
Types of Crime	2022	2023	2024	Types of Crime	2022	2023	2024
Domestic/Family Violence	3,569,429	3,036,453	2,847,258	DUI/DWI	114,790	92,687	84,691
Adult Physical Assault	996,485	874,023	843,396	Sex. Trafficking	71,235	70,338	71,985
Child Sexual Assault	976,318	706,418	822,855	Teen Dating Viol.	34,181	34,958	32,967
Child Physical Abuse/Neglect	1,035,225	688,031	696,107	Mass Violence	41,738	21,048	32,240
Adult Sexual Assault	505,598	441,950	416,808	Child Sex. Materials	32,773	27,196	31,090
Stalking/Harassment	416,468	375,749	369,668	Kidnapping (non-cust)	26,242	21,834	21,503
ID Theft/Fraud/Fin. Crimes	285,617	239,070	201,434	Hate Crimes	19,308	16,617	14,205
Survivors of Homicide Victims	233,765	208,070	181,160	Arson	16,026	15,091	13,500
Bullying	206,325	183,685	183,685	Labor Trafficking	13,421	14,309	15,339
Burglary	212,378	176,687	176,687	Terrorism	13,330	8,903	11,826
Adults Molested as Children	149,232	119,212	110,806	Kidnapping	9,392	7,807	7,189
Robbery	135,104	119,806	117,155	Other Victimization	5,980,744	6,592,442	6,658,889
Other Vehicular Crime	126,291	111,091	93,774	TOTAL Victimization	15,331,159	14,293,189	14,106,753

<p>In FY2024... 6,080 organizations received VOCA assistance funding, including...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,297 nonprofit organizations • 1,672 government agencies • 68 campus organizations • 64 tribal organizations 	<p>...which helped 7,193,722 victims of all types of crimes...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,368,714 were newly served individuals. • There were 5,351,939 additional anonymous contacts reported by VOCA-funded agencies.
<p>...with direct assistance services, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-scene crisis response, crisis intervention • Emotional support, including individual counseling, support groups, therapy/treatment • Information and referrals • Emergency shelter, safe houses, and relocation assistance • Hotlines, legal advocacy, emergency financial assistance • Medical/nonmedical forensic exams and interviews • Support within the criminal justice system, such as notification of proceedings, case status and disposition information, court orientation and accompaniment, and restitution assistance • Personal advocacy and case management 	
<p>Priority and Underserved Allocations</p> <p>States are required to spend a minimum of 10 percent of each year’s victim assistance grant in assisting certain priority and previously underserved victims of violent crimes (as determined by each state). These allocations in 2024 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$790,000,000 Domestic and Family Violence • \$333,350,000 Sexual Assault • \$433,510,000 Child Abuse • \$585,780,000 Previously Underserved Victims of Violent Crime 	
<p>Source: OVC VOCA Victim Assistance Data Dashboard</p>	

Victim Assistance Grants (in thousands)								
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TOTAL	3,328,058	2,253,332	1,668,278	1,041,116	1,434,251	1,349,733	778,891	1,267,586
Alabama	49,343	33,391	24,748	15,484	21,644	20,430	11,851	19,126
Alaska	7,912	5,462	4,118	2,726	3,574	3,381	2,130	3,173
Arizona	70,800	48,758	36,497	23,096	31,027	29,404	17,012	27,882
Arkansas	30,602	20,780	15,424	9,727	13,195	12,462	7,316	11,653
California	396,642	266,681	195,906	120,362	165,116	153,790	87,080	142,899
Colorado	56,682	38,826	28,980	18,182	24,884	23,437	13,560	22,014
Connecticut	36,452	24,541	18,132	11,330	15,627	14,742	8,537	13,772
Delaware	10,138	7,008	5,316	3,504	4,710	4,500	2,793	4,299
Dist. of Columbia	7,453	5,227	3,990	2,670	3,311	3,139	2,009	3,036
Florida	210,756	143,824	106,717	66,670	91,879	87,868	50,741	84,905
Georgia	104,998	71,286	53,008	33,108	45,808	43,361	25,007	40,878
Hawaii	14,803	10,059	7,502	4,784	6,548	6,156	3,689	5,722
Idaho	17,703	12,304	9,338	6,062	8,475	8,116	4,866	7,728
Illinois	128,771	86,235	63,168	38,825	53,661	49,917	28,385	46,400
Indiana	67,299	45,530	33,794	21,066	29,053	27,337	15,748	25,506
Iowa	32,019	21,738	16,103	10,132	13,896	13,070	7,626	12,206
Kansas	29,688	20,092	14,908	9,372	12,812	12,036	7,034	11,228
Kentucky	45,129	30,568	22,595	14,132	19,418	18,222	10,557	17,070
Louisiana	47,435	31,857	23,490	14,643	19,899	18,528	10,663	17,104
Maine	13,885	9,506	7,148	4,611	6,257	5,941	3,601	5,574
Maryland	61,141	41,162	30,399	18,938	26,365	24,712	14,232	23,118
Massachusetts	69,233	46,945	34,587	21,489	29,803	27,922	16,057	26,271
Michigan	100,319	67,763	49,889	30,845	42,666	39,910	22,803	37,120
Minnesota	56,375	38,258	28,391	17,725	24,444	22,955	13,250	21,421
Mississippi	30,400	20,596	15,218	9,533	12,876	12,047	7,032	11,128
Missouri	61,755	41,725	30,852	19,229	26,378	24,764	14,268	23,054
Montana	11,026	7,648	5,786	3,790	5,133	4,910	3,017	4,607
Nebraska	19,738	13,482	10,067	6,399	8,738	8,229	4,896	7,742
Nevada	30,539	20,919	15,733	10,055	13,690	12,981	7,597	12,300
New Hampshire	13,954	9,628	7,224	4,660	6,327	5,980	3,615	5,588
New Jersey	90,733	60,446	44,426	27,544	39,379	36,876	21,144	34,811
New Mexico	21,422	14,600	10,870	6,913	9,377	8,800	5,198	8,193
New York	199,383	132,000	96,707	59,374	83,718	77,783	43,987	72,247
North Carolina	103,436	70,372	52,368	32,776	44,766	42,521	24,576	40,391
North Dakota	8,069	5,615	4,269	2,830	3,751	3,561	2,242	3,377
Ohio	117,315	79,159	58,308	36,102	49,921	46,673	26,688	43,414
Oklahoma	39,886	27,033	20,069	12,620	17,225	16,288	9,508	15,290
Oregon	42,009	28,699	21,359	13,414	18,314	17,153	9,906	15,929
Pennsylvania	128,807	86,679	63,812	39,421	54,888	51,448	29,301	47,732
Rhode Island	11,117	7,615	5,739	3,719	5,096	4,796	2,935	4,517
South Carolina	50,842	34,711	25,963	16,387	22,277	21,248	12,440	20,286
South Dakota	9,214	6,437	4,875	3,218	4,256	4,073	2,543	3,839
Tennessee	67,792	46,056	34,273	21,468	29,763	28,195	16,335	26,602
Texas	284,101	193,636	143,898	89,893	124,379	118,443	68,278	113,501
Utah	31,579	21,771	16,355	10,395	14,504	13,778	8,094	13,153
Vermont	6,749	4,714	3,586	2,398	3,208	3,041	1,939	2,842
Virginia	85,366	57,816	42,712	26,655	36,757	34,605	19,866	32,320
Washington	74,703	51,207	38,159	23,924	32,966	31,079	17,860	29,240
West Virginia	18,694	12,652	9,363	5,934	7,980	7,472	4,433	6,892
Wisconsin	58,569	39,620	29,295	18,258	25,235	23,643	13,634	22,027
Wyoming	6,305	4,388	3,362	2,273	2,928	2,783	1,798	2,622
Am. Samoa	716	542	448	344	395	378	299	359
Guam	1,877	1,329	1,032	713	908	864	576	812
N. Mariana Isl.	724	550	456	358	417	402	314	385
Puerto Rico	34,084	22,670	16,525	10,214	13,685	12,669	7,293	11,404
Virgin Islands	1,575	1,220	1,027	824	944	914	733	877

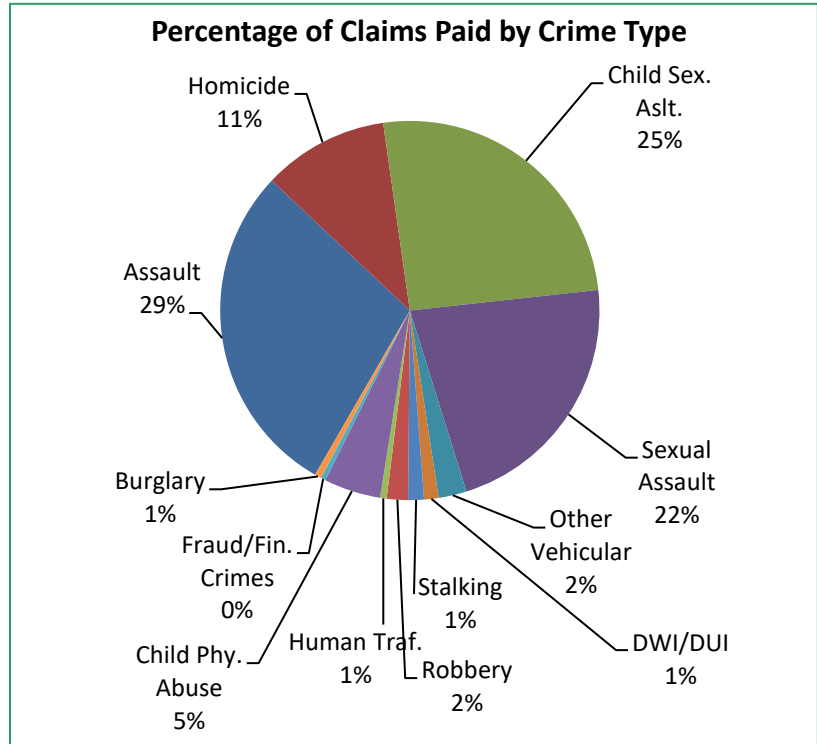
Crime Victim Compensation

Crime victim compensation programs were created by and are administered under each state's laws. The programs provide benefits to victims of crimes for many out-of-pocket expenses directly related to the crime. VOCA crime victim compensation grants supplement state funds used to pay benefits to eligible crime victims and certain claimants (survivors of homicide victims, dependents, etc.).

Each state VOCA compensation grant is based on a formula whereby each state is awarded 75 percent of compensation benefits paid for with state funds. This represents approximately 43 percent of the amount states have available to pay crime victim compensation benefits to eligible applicants.

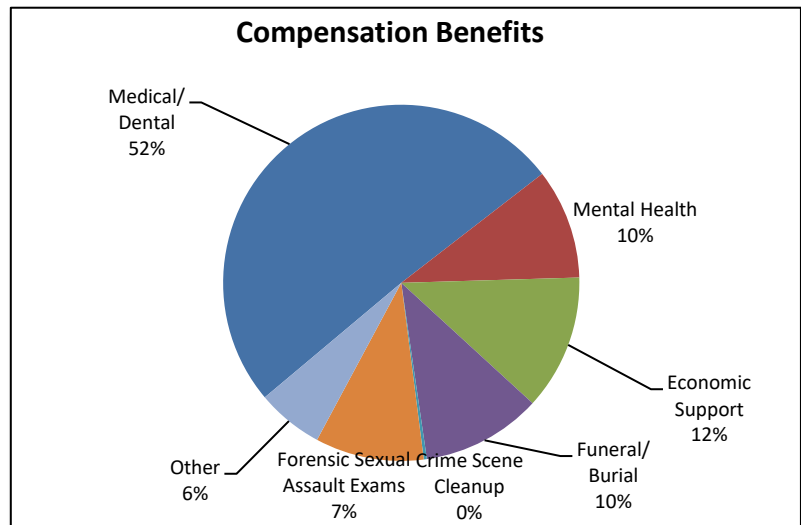
Compensation Claims, 2024

Selected Types of Crimes	No. Claims Paid	Amount Paid (State and VOCA)
Assault	61,160	152,953,720
Homicide	22,875	98,491,191
Child Sex. Assault	54,415	43,853,394
Sexual Assault	46,718	42,426,888
Other Vehicular	5,095	21,105,9631
DWI/DUI	2,633	12,104,351
Stalking	2,865	8,770,789
Robbery	3,857	8,489,714
Human Traf.	1,198	6,648,598
Child Phy. Abuse	10,328	4,981,773
Fraud/Fin. Crimes	865	1,382,418
Burglary	1,214	1,244,418
Kidnapping	939	1,024,032
Terrorism	175	473,471
Arson	199	398,223
Child Pornography	403	435,690
TOTAL	214,939	\$594,738,301



Compensation Benefits, 2024

Selected Expense Types:	Amount Paid
Medical/Dental	\$116,603,414
Funeral/Burial	77,874,083
Economic Support	61,637,157
Forensic Sexual Assault Exams	60,159,214
Mental Health	28,087,535
Relocation	16,995,417
Travel	2,028,976
Dependent Care	1,681,170
Replacement Services	638,390
Crime Scene Cleanup	404,368



Crime Victim Compensation Grants (in thousands)								
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TOTAL	128,685	138,789	133,896	186,841	177,813	169,885	176,084	178,983
Alabama	876	1,300	2,249	1,005	630	491	385	851
Alaska	527	639	385	580	554	428	390	244
Arizona	1,065	1,278	1,467	2,057	1,633	1,382	1,924	1,490
Arkansas	908	771	843	1,132	1,021	909	638	1,257
California	16,630	15,750	19,023	36,000	32,389	25,746	23,206	22,458
Colorado	3,833	4,585	4,101	7,546	6,770	5,841	7,510	7,509
Connecticut	1,122	814	970	1,269	755	844	1,076	750
Delaware	1,270	738	946	1,219	495	721	834	1,147
Dist.of Columbia	2,872	4,169	395	1,131	1,045	2,668	3,122	1,946
Florida	5,267	4,479	4,971	9,935	5,502	4,898	907	2,180
Georgia	6,623	7,840	7,194	6,359	9,148	9,232	5,717	7,307
Hawaii	119	100	112	257	192	262	318	379
Idaho	849	811	752	1,148	1,202	793	1,024	813
Illinois	-	979	3,235	1,615	860	3,405	7,549	8,024
Indiana	1,807	2,945	1,904	3,493	1,548	1,316	4,008	3,488
Iowa	2,610	2,525	1,818	2,635	2,452	1,989	2,131	2,339
Kansas	1,905	1,233	1,158	1,953	1,003	1,337	503	662
Kentucky	139	358	351	533	664	413	447	491
Louisiana	233	609	1,414	1,863	3,655	2,715	2,362	2,104
Maine	213	160	287	443	416	363	404	346
Maryland	1,462	1,088	1,075	1,617	1,257	1,081	1,369	296
Massachusetts	1,465	1,156	1,308	1,558	1,669	2,019	1,452	2,022
Michigan	418	1,193	2,035	1,815	1,201	1,316	2,680	2,462
Minnesota	851	1,150	2,216	1,363	1,759	2,545	2,106	1,080
Mississippi	2,413	4,516	1,103	869	797	1,676	2,118	1,666
Missouri	2,173	3,132	3,535	4,987	5,080	2,395	2,834	2,457
Montana	285	177	458	609	284	270	640	365
Nebraska	190	151	46	159	164	108	43	156
Nevada	1,068	2,252	2,252	1,119	2,349	1,030	2,362	742
New Hampshire	276	252	314	326	417	172	299	239
New Jersey	3,376	3,122	2,767	3,252	6,103	9,522	9,996	9,140
New Mexico	985	705	732	937	1,003	1,176	1,221	1,231
New York	5,533	8,236	8,955	11,842	9,588	10,880	6,789	6,498
North Carolina	2,038	2,754	3,471	4,394	4,140	3,742	3,659	4,475
North Dakota	162	202	99	162	64	10	146	378
Ohio	3,299	4,207	4,846	4,912	1,584	927	3,731	7,208
Oklahoma	1,917	1,112	1,904	3,077	3,382	1,830	1,830	1,972
Oregon	608	736	1,111	2,457	2,253	1,981	3,062	3,072
Pennsylvania	4,149	4,935	3,822	6,037	4,745	6,080	5,971	5,916
Rhode Island	491	582	257	502	231	642	290	294
South Carolina	3,425	3,953	3,272	3,814	1,297	2,410	3,086	3,022
South Dakota	119	88	103	146	118	88	510	324
Tennessee	5,203	3,825	4,082	5,154	5,261	2,301	3,378	5,331
Texas	27,512	27,552	19,111	23,744	31,446	31,824	37,931	39,570
Utah	2,771	2,443	2,093	2,687	2,168	3,226	3,990	2,768
Vermont	154	181	218	369	257	168	268	305
Virginia	1,923	2,012	1,578	2,981	2,051	2,908	982	1,502
Washington	1,590	1,454	5,485	9,769	10,877	7,951	4,354	4,791
West Virginia	1,171	814	-	530	442	233	515	646
Wisconsin	1,986	1,848	1,335	2,481	2,424	2,524	3,008	2,189
Wyoming	548	663	477	755	999	686	582	786
Guam	33	82	95	82	45	13	53	10
Puerto Rico	150	114	154	162	385	309	230	285
Virgin Islands	73	19	12		39	86	144	

Other Programs Supported by the Crime Victims Fund

Programs Authorized by the Victims of Crime Act

- Children’s Justice Act grants
- U.S. Attorneys’ victim/witness coordinators
- FBI victim assistance specialists
- Federal victim notification system
- OVC discretionary grants
- State compensation formula grants
- State victim assistance formula grants
- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve
- Child Pornography Victim Reserve

Not Authorized Under VOCA; Congressionally Directed CVF Funding

- OJP Management and Administration
- Tribal victim assistance set-aside
- DOJ Inspector General audits
- Office on Violence Against Women

VOCA-Authorized Programs

Children’s Justice Act (1986): Up to \$20 million in formula grants to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases; 85 percent awarded by DHHS to states; 15 percent awarded by OVC for Native American grants.

Office for Victims of Crime Discretionary Grants (1986): OVC is allocated five percent of the annual cap after congressionally directed non-VOCA programs, Children’s Justice Act, and federal set-asides are funded; at least half must be used for victim services, training and technical assistance, demonstration projects, program evaluations, and compliance efforts. Additionally, up to \$10,000 may be used to support nonprofit neighborhood and community-based victim service organizations and coalitions that aim to enhance outreach and services to crime victims. No more than half of OVC’s allocation may be used for services to victims of federal crimes. These funds may also be used to support other programs authorized under VOCA, such as crime victim legal assistance grants (34 U.S.C. § 20107), crime victim notification grants (34 U.S.C. § 20108), and sexual assault survivor notification grants (34 U.S.C. § 20109). However, it does not appear that any such funds have been used for these purposes.

United States Attorneys’ Office Victim/Witness Coordinators (2000): VOCA funding for federal victim/witness coordinators in United States Attorneys’ Offices (USAO) in each of 94 USAO (170 full-time equivalents [FTEs] in 2011); Congress began using the CVF for these positions in 1998. Annual costs have ranged from \$13 million in 1998 to \$31.6 million in 2024.

FBI Victim Assistance Specialists (2001): VOCA funding for victim assistance specialists began in 2001 and currently supports 211 FTE positions. Annual costs have ranged from \$7.4 million in 2001 to \$42.4 million in 2024.

Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve (AER) (2001): Five percent of the Fund balance (“above the cap”) is available (after other programs are funded) to replenish \$50 million reserve available for supplemental assistance and compensation programs for victims of domestic and international terrorism or mass violence. Cumulative obligations from the AER were \$18,306,447 in 2023 and \$18,103,848 in 2024.

Federal Victim Notification System (VNS) (2003): Automated victim notification about case and offender status by USAO, FBI, and Federal Bureau of Prisons. Annual costs have ranged between \$4.5 million in 2012 and \$6.5 million in 2024.

Child Pornography Victims Reserve Fund (2018): The reserve was created by the “Amy, Vicky and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018 ([Pub. L. 115-299](#)). The reserve is funded by special assessments against people convicted of specific federal anti-pornography laws. The assessments are \$17,000, \$35,000, or \$50,000, depending on the severity of the offense. The reserve is limited to \$10 million and is used for one-time “defined monetary assistance” payment of \$35,000 (indexed for inflation) instead of restitution. Expenditures from the reserve in 2024 totaled \$2,505,481.

Not VOCA Authorized

Office of Justice Programs Management and Administration (M&A): Since 2012, Congress has directed the DOJ to use program funds, rather than a separate appropriation as it had in previous years, to cover the M&A costs of grant offices. These costs are allocated to all OJP grant programs, including the Crime Victims Fund. The methodology for allocating these costs among VOCA-funded programs has varied from year to year, although the largest amount has come from state victim assistance formula grants. M&A allocations paid by VOCA have ranged from \$34 million to \$101 million.

Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside Formula Program: The program supports the provision of victim assistance services in federally recognized American Indian/Alaska Native tribal communities to enhance crime victim services, consistent with the requirements of the VOCA statute. This is a non-competitive formula grant program.

Department of Justice Inspector General (DOJ OIG): Every year since 2015, \$10 million has been given to the DOJ Office of the Inspector General “for increased oversight and auditing activities associated with the anticipated increases in both funds available, and in the number of grant recipients.” In a recent report, the OIG stated that “[s]ince 2016, the OIG has released over 110 reports resulting in about 700 recommendations and approximately \$15 million in questioned costs in conducting oversight of the use of these grant funds.”⁴ It should be noted that “questioned costs” does not mean proven fraud or misspent funds, but, in most instances, resulted from unsatisfactory recordkeeping and documentation (e.g., lack of receipts, time cards, etc.). A review of 94 OIG state victim assistance and crime victim compensation agency audits shows that the \$15 million in “questioned costs” represents less than half of 1 percent (0.41%) of the \$3.6 billion in VOCA grants audited (audits of subgrantees were excluded to prevent double-counting).

Office on Violence Against Women (OVW): Since 2016, except in 2018, Congress has transferred amounts ranging from \$80 million to \$575 million from the Crime Victims Fund to OVW for its grant programs.

Non-formula Grants

<i>(thousands)</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
OJP M&A	85,160	80,901	81,770	87,761	100,937	95,355	96,543	93,578
Tribal	133,080	167,650	132,050	100,750	130,000	95,000	67,650	95,000
OIG	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
OVW	492,000	497,500	435,000	435,000	575,000	-0-	80,000	80,000
CJA	18,974	18,739	19,998	20,000	19,983	18,187	13,714	19,169
USAO	27,772	26,001	25,711	28,082	27,899	31,536	31,639	30,638
FBI	28,106	29,338	34,005	34,816	34,816	43,300	41,434	42,403
VNS	5,261	4,848	5,440	6,005	4,456	7,024	6,784	5,507
OVC Disc.	181,934	125,901	94,851	64,629	84,846	79,980	50,262	76,135

**For more information about VOCA and the Crime Victims Fund, please contact:
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⁴ Office of the Inspector General, “Top Management and Performance Challenges Facing the Department of Justice – 2024,” October 10, 2024.