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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

NAVAA's National Resource on VOCA & the Crime Victims Fund

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> | <i>93,577,912</i> |
| ■ <i>OVW</i> | <i>80,000,000</i> |
| ■ <i>Inspector General</i> | <i>10,000,000</i> |
| ■ <i>Tribal grants (5%)</i> | <i>95,000,000</i> |
| 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.**

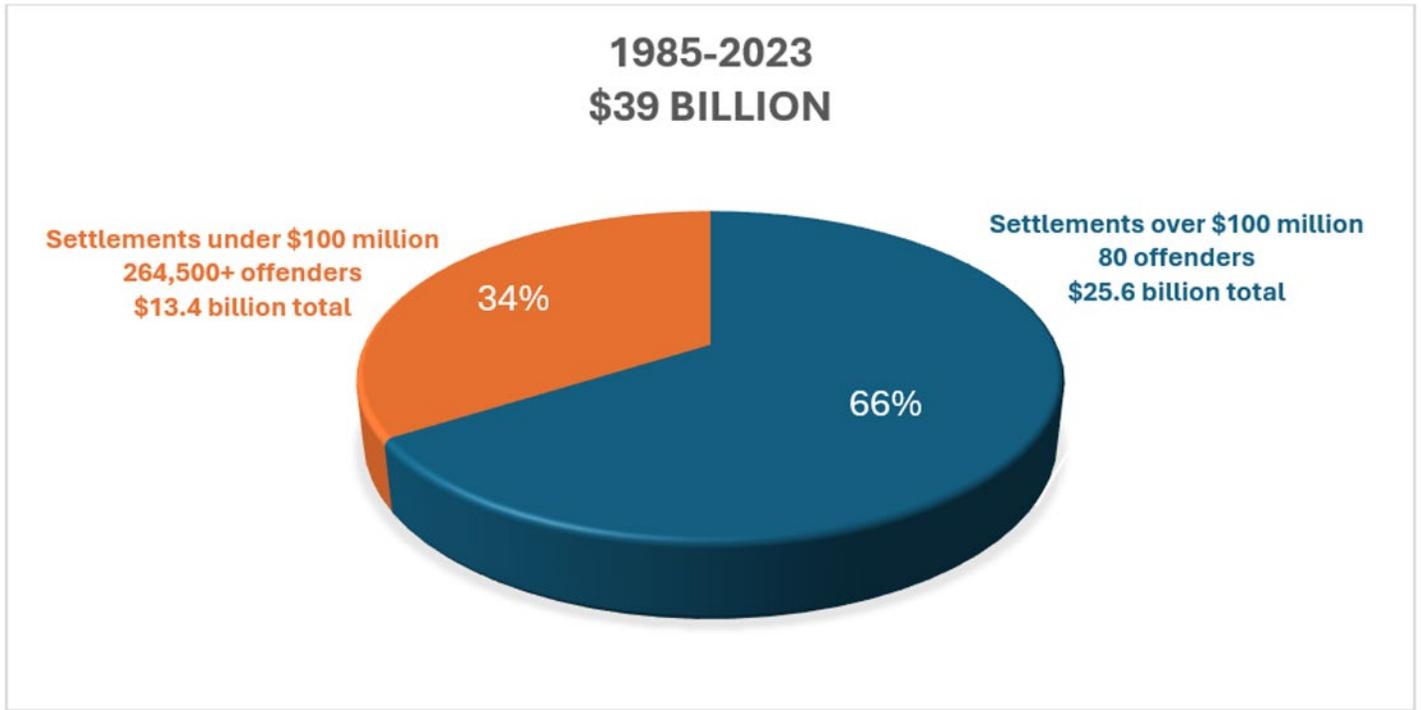
Despite this clear statutory mandate, Congress, in its annual appropriations acts, has directed specific CVF amounts to be allocated for purposes that are not authorized under the VOCA statute:

- 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).

(millions)

| 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 |
| 2025 | 3,157,000 | 2,087,000 | 1,069,000 |

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 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 |

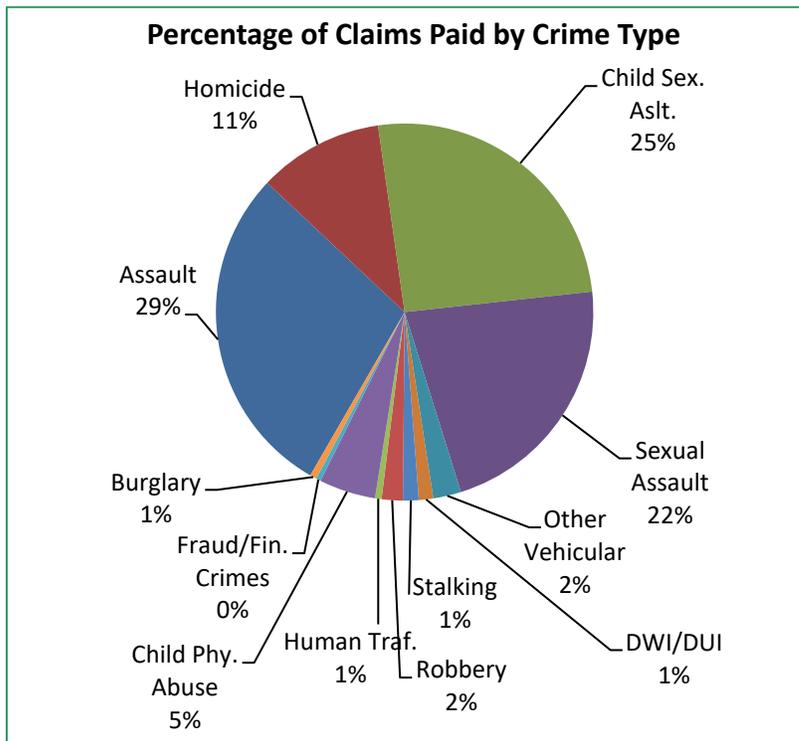
Crime Victim Compensation

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.

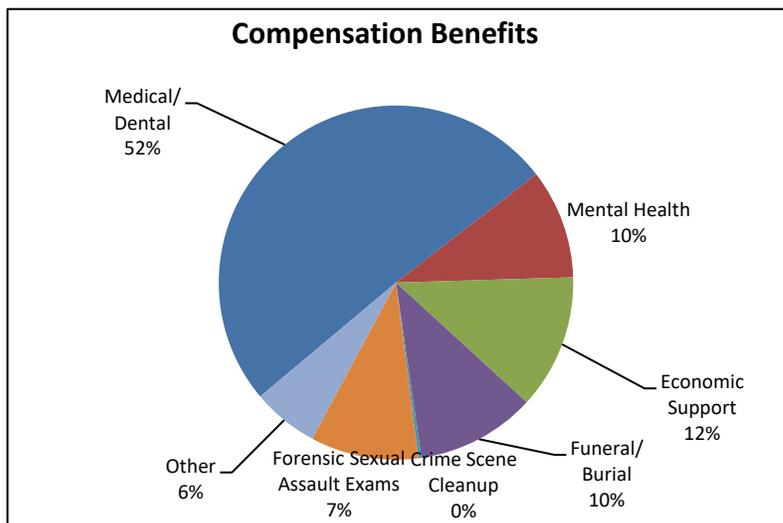
Compensation Claims, 2024

| 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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Tel: (405) 802-9499; Email: jaime@navaa.org**

⁴ Office of the Inspector General, “Top Management and Performance Challenges Facing the Department of Justice – 2024,” October 10, 2024.