

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Crime Victims Fund

Briefing Background 2017

Prepared by

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Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)

Crime Victims Fund

Background Information

- Created by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA), the Crime Victims Fund is a special mandatory spending account dedicated solely to helping victims of all types of crimes. The Fund comes from Federal criminal fines and penalties; **not taxpayers and does not add to the national debt or deficit.**
- The Fund is the only Federal funding program supporting victim assistance services for victims of *all* types of crimes, crime victim compensation, services for victims of Federal crimes and international and domestic terrorism and mass violence.
- State VOCA victim assistance formula grants support direct services, such as emergency shelter, crisis intervention, counseling and assistance in participating in the criminal justice system, through more than 4,000 public and community-based agencies to an average of 3.7 million victims every year.
- Because of fluctuations in annual Fund deposits, in 2000, Congress began delaying or “capping” annual Fund obligations “to ensure that a stable level of funding will remain available for these [VOCA] programs in future years.” [Cong. Rpt. 106-479] Unspent amounts remain in the Fund for future victim services.
- Although by 2015 the Fund’s balance grew by 900 percent, the annual cap increased by only 49 percent – from \$500 million in 2000 to \$745 million in 2014. As a result, state VOCA victim assistance grants did not even keep pace with the rate of inflation let alone the growing needs of crime victims.
- The mounting Fund balance was used by congressional appropriators to offset spending for other federal programs. However, the 2015 Congressional Budget Resolution limited the amount the Fund could be used as an offset and the cap was increased to \$2.361 billion!
- The large cap increase means that State VOCA victim assistance grants rose by four times. States will use these funds to catch up with the needs of current victim service providers, to expand services to new and underserved populations and to invest in desperately needed infrastructure and technology improvements.
- Although the Bipartisan Budget Agreement permanently removed \$1.5 billion from the balance of the Crime Victims Fund, Congress set the FY 2016 VOCA cap at \$3.042 billion. However, 13 percent of the cap was transferred to programs that are not authorized under the VOCA statute.
- The Administration’s FY 2017 budget proposes the VOCA cap at \$2 billion with a total of \$481 million carved out for non-VOCA authorized programs. Under this proposal, state VOCA assistance grants would be reduced by no less than \$800 million (41 percent) from FY 2015 grants.
- ***Unfortunately, proposals to transfer amounts from the Crime Victims Fund for non-VOCA authorized programs undermines the Fund’s original purpose, its integrity and its long-term ability to support core victim assistance services.*** These proposals not only reduce the amount available for VOCA grants, but, more importantly, set a precedent that opens the door for even greater, ongoing erosion of the Fund’s ability to support VOCA-authorized victim services.
- **Congress should require that the annual VOCA cap be no less than the average of the three full previous fiscal years’ deposits into the Crime Victims Fund and restricted solely to supporting programs authorized under the VOCA statute.**

Programs authorized by the Victims of Crime Act:

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|---|--|
| • Children’s Justice Act grants | • OVC discretionary grants |
| • U.S. Attorney’s victim/witness coordinators | • State compensation formula grants |
| • F.B.I. victim assistance specialists | • State victim assistance formula grants |
| • Federal victim notification system | • Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve |

Integrity of the Crime Victims Fund

The Crime Victims Fund, created by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, is a “separate account” made up entirely of Federal criminal fines, forfeited appearance bonds and special assessments – without any *taxpayer revenues*. Obligations from the Fund are considered “mandatory spending.”

The VOCA statute says, “Sums deposited in the Fund shall remain in the Fund and be available for expenditure under this chapter for grants under this chapter without fiscal year limitation.” (42 U.S.C. 10601(c)). **In other words, the Crime Victims Fund is intended to be used solely for support of programs expressly authorized under the VOCA statute.**

Recent proposals, however, undermine this statutory mandate by transferring significant amounts out of the Crime Victims Fund for programs that are not authorized under the VOCA statute:

- The “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016” (Public Law 11-113) transferred a total of \$389 million (13 percent of the cap) from the Crime Victims Fund programs, including \$379 million transferred to the Office on Violence Against Women and \$10 million to the Office of the Inspector General (in addition to the \$10 million transferred in FY 2015).
- Last session, Senate Bill 1704 would have transferred 5 percent of the annual cap to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of Interior for grants to tribes for some victim and some non-victim related purposes.
- The Administration’s proposed FY 2017 budget would carve out a total of \$481 million from the annual VOCA cap for programs not authorized under the VOCA statute, including \$326 million to the Office on Violence Against Women, \$50 million for Vision 21 projects (including \$25 million for tribal grants), \$45 million for human trafficking programs and up to \$60 million to the National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- The Senate Appropriations bill for FY 2017 (S. 2837) would continue the transfer of \$389 million for non-VOCA programs. The House bill (H.R. 5393) does not include these transfers.

These efforts create “back door” carve outs that will inevitably lead to further attempts to erode the longstanding commitment that the Crime Victims Fund be used only for VOCA authorized programs and threaten the long-term viability of the Fund to support core VOCA-authorized programs. Once this door is opened, there is no limit on the amount or types of programs the Fund could be forced to pay for.

Bipartisan legislation has been introduced to address these issues. H.R. 275, introduced by Reps. Scott Perry (R-PA) and Brendan Boyle (D-PA), would require that the annual cap be no less than the deposits into the Fund during the preceding three full fiscal years. H.R. 818, introduced by Reps. Ted Poe (R-TX) and Jim Costa (D-CA), would require that the Crime Victims Fund could only be used for purposes expressly authorized under the VOCA statute.

In supporting these bills, NAVAA has requested that they be consolidated so that the annual 3-year average CVF cap is restricted to only those purposes authorized under the VOCA statute. Basing the annual cap on the 3-year Fund deposit average without any non-VOCA transfers will provide stability, ensure the Fund’s integrity and encourage long-range planning and management of VOCA funds.

How the Crime Victims Fund Is Disbursed

As authorized under the VOCA statute, (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)), the annual VOCA cap is 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). \$17 million is transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services and \$3 million retained by the Office for Victims of Crime for grants to Native American tribes.
- After that, funds are set aside for certain Federal victim services:
 - 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 for OVC discretionary grants for demonstration projects, training and technical assistance and services to victims of Federal crimes.
 - 47.5% of the remaining funds are available for state crime victim compensation grants with each state receiving a grant based upon 60% of its state-funded compensation benefits.
 - 47.5% of remaining funds are available for state victim assistance grants plus any amount not used for state crime victim compensation grants because of the 60% limitation

Above the annual cap:

- Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve. In addition, up to five 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.

Not authorized under the VOCA statute:

- Since 2012, Congress directed that the DOJ Office of Justice Program's management and administrative costs (M&A) be paid by grant funds, rather than from a previous separate appropriation. In 2015, OJP's M&A cost \$53.4 million, all of which was taken from the amount that would otherwise be available for state VOCA victim assistance grants.
- Notwithstanding the VOCA statute requirement that the Crime Victims Fund is to be used "for expenditure under this chapter" [i.e. VOCA], Congress has tapped into the Fund for non-VOCA authorized programs. As part of the FY 2016 appropriations, Congress directed that \$379 million be transferred to the Office on Violence Against Women and \$10 million to the DOJ Office of the Inspector General. This effectively reduced the total VOCA cap available for core VOCA-authorized programs by 13 percent from the amount that would otherwise have been available for VOCA programs.

VOCA Victim Assistance Programs

Formula grants to all States and territories are based largely 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 proportional to population.

Because of a major change in OVC's data collection and reporting policies, comparable information reflecting the large increase in VOCA funding for FY 2015 and FY 2016 is not currently available.

In 2014 . . .

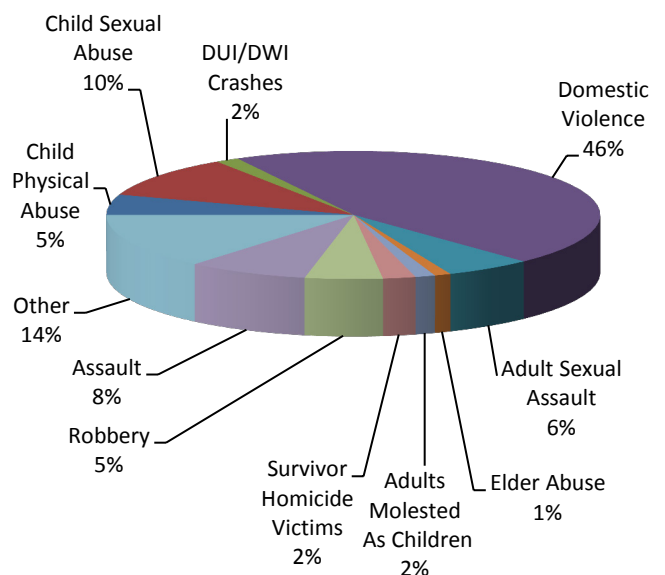
- **4,002 public and nonprofit agencies received VOCA assistance funding . . .**
There were 199 (5 percent) fewer agencies providing VOCA-funded assistance services in 2012 than in the 4,201 agencies funded in 2007.
- **to provide direct victim assistance services, such as . . .**
 - crisis intervention and counseling, support groups, therapy/treatment, information and referrals;
 - emergency shelter, hotlines, legal advocacy, emergency financial assistance;
 - support within the criminal justice system (e.g., case status/disposition information, court orientation and accompaniment, restitution assistance); and
 - personal advocacy and case management.
- **. . . to 3,539,927 victims of all types of crimes each year.**
This was 577,021 (14 percent) **fewer** crime victims receiving VOCA-funded services than in 2007.

Victims Served:

Type of Crime	2007	2014	Diff.
Child Physical Abuse	182,298	182,037	-261
Child Sexual Abuse	406,820	372,270	-34,550
DUI/DWI Crashes	85,326	54,438	-30,888
Domestic Violence	1,859,912	1,617,874	-242,038
Adult Sexual Assault	237,047	201,113	-35,934
Elder Abuse	69,782	37,797	-31,985
Adults Mol. As Children	92,946	45,969	-46,977
Surv. of Homicide Victims	115,813	75,984	-39,829
Robbery	179,216	179,379	163
Assault	313,847	279,926	-33,921
Other	573,641	492,840	-80,801
TOTAL	4,116,648	3,539,627	-577,021

Source: FY 2007 and 2014 OVC National Performance Reports

Victims Served 2014



VOCA victim assistance grants funded approximately 22,000 full-time equivalent crime victim assistance positions; the average total cost (salaries, benefit, and operating expenses) for each position was less than \$21,000.

State Plans for Using Increased VOCA Assistance Funds

The FY 2015 and FY 2016 VOCA caps greatly increased funding for desperately needed victim assistance.

- VOCA assistance grant funds failed to keep pace with inflation since caps started in FY 2000; FY 2014 grants were 12 percent less, in real inflation-adjusted dollars, compared to the FY 2000 grants.
- The annual number of crime victims served by VOCA-funded programs dropped by 577,000 (14 percent) between 2007 and 2014.
- According to the annual census by the National Network to End Domestic Violence, while the number of victims served has increased by 50 percent, the number of unmet requests for services has increased by 137 percent, showing that capacity to provide life-saving residential and advocacy services has failed to keep pace with the need.
- National surveys show a dire need for investments in victim service infrastructure and technology.
- Victim advocates were severely underpaid and overworked; VOCA funded each full-time staff position at less than \$21,000 a year (which includes salaries, benefits—if any—and operating expenses).

The large increase in VOCA assistance funding requires long-term planning and efficient management. Since the enactment of the FY 2015 appropriations bill, states have been extensively engaged in planning for the ongoing use of these enormously needed resources by conducting needs assessments, strategic planning, surveys, and discussions with stakeholder groups. State VOCA programs are committed to using the increased funding as “catch-up” to existing programs, reaching out to many more programs that had not previously received VOCA support, increasing support for victim advocates, and enhanced training and infrastructure and technology improvements.

To be meaningful and effective, this progress must be continued with sustained funding.

Examples of States’ uses of increased VOCA funding

Colorado	Civil legal services, housing and emergency funds. One-time funding for technology, equipment, furniture, shelter repairs;
District of Columbia	Expand emergency and victim services interpreter bank, district-wide hotline, hospital-based crisis intervention services, expanded access to trauma-informed mental health professionals.
Georgia	Increase advocate staffing and salaries; new case management systems for domestic violence/sexual assault centers; law enforcement-based victim advocates.
Indiana	Child advocacy centers, court-appointed special advocates, services in rural area. One-time technology improvements; police-based and shelter-based domestic violence and sexual assault advocates; expansion into underserved areas.
Iowa	Programs for victims of sexual assault, domestic abuse, homicide and other violent crimes; statewide hotlines and new chat line; increased salaries. One-time technology improvements.
Hawaii	Expand victim services through prosecutors’ offices and local domestic violence and sexual assault programs.
Kansas	Increase crisis response agencies, law enforcement-based and prosecutor-based advocates; legal services, victims of labor and sex trafficking, rural victims, victims with disabilities and tribal victims.
Kentucky	Fill/restore vacant advocate, volunteer coordinator, therapist and forensic interviewer positions; state crisis line; technology improvements; expand services for child victims and people with disabilities; statewide legal assistance for victims.
Maryland	Bi-lingual advocates, shelters for elderly and individuals with disabilities; services for children and victims in rural areas; technology and infrastructure, including ADA compliance; expand services for victims of elder abuse, child abuse, ID theft and financial crimes, LGBTQ, gang violence, human trafficking, and hospital-based violence intervention programs
Massachusetts	50% increase in number of VOCA funded programs; funding directed to specialized child sexual

	abuse services and court-based domestic violence advocacy services.
Minnesota	Increase advocate salaries; restored previous 50% cut in funding; shelter beds, mostly in rural or communities of color; technology upgrades for non-profit and tribal grantees; expanded funding for legal services, child advocacy centers, and victim/witness advocates.
Montana	Increase staffing and wages; funding court-appointed special advocates and county victim notification systems.
Nebraska	Hire 65 new positions; target underserved populations, rural, young adult/college students and minorities; emergency legal assistance, safety planning, emergency short-term and extended stay shelters, court-appointed special advocates; upgrade technology and support for therapists, translators and emergency victim funds.
New York	“Model” office technology, improved case management, updated statewide victim notification system, child advocacy center equipment, hospital-based intervention for youth victims, elderly and young men of color; LGBTQ advocates; domestic violence legal services; hospital “comfort kits” for domestic violence and assault victims.
Ohio	Statewide rape crisis hotline and domestic violence relocation; child advocacy center emergency and long-term services for human trafficking survivors; additional rape crisis staff and expansion to counties without services.
Oklahoma	Increase staff for domestic violence, sexual assault, tribal programs and prosecutor- and police-based programs; two new Family Assistance Centers; transitional housing through non-profit and tribal programs; child advocates; equipment upgrades; volunteer coordinators for CASA programs; wraparound legal services; human trafficking programs; improved victim notification.
Oregon	Increase funding to domestic violence/sexual assault, District Attorney victim assistance programs and special population grants; expand funding for emergency services, legal assistance, mental health counseling; housing; new child advocacy intervention centers and juvenile victim assistance programs; expand VOCA availability to campus advocacy, court-appointed special advocates and MADD programs.
Rhode Island	Restore previous funding cuts; new sexual exploitation/trafficking task force; statewide law enforcement advocates; update statewide victim notification system; expanded emergency services and legal assistance; increase advocate salaries.
Texas	Additional children’s advocate, therapists for victims of violent crimes, domestic violence and sexual assault; shelter for battered men, reduction of agency waiting lists; sex trafficking advocacy; 24/7 hotline for domestic/sexual violence survivors, legal advocacy; emergency shelter for child victims of abuse/neglect.
Vermont	Expand advocates for domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and under-served populations; establish a centralized legal assistance network ; recruitment and training of pediatric and adult sexual assault nurse examiners; build capacity of child advocacy centers.
Washington	Increase advocate compensation; expanding services to federally recognized tribes; innovative initiatives for services to victims of trafficking, child abuse, elder abuse, SANE programs, civil legal services and victim/witness assistance; language interpretation.
West Virginia	Increase advocate salaries and agency operating expenses; dating violence advocate in high schools; identity theft victim assistance; specialized elder abuse advocates; programs addressing ethnic/racial underserved victims; human trafficking, domestic violence specialists with adult and child protective services; children exposed to violence programs; legal assistance, transportation services, SANE nurses and sexual assault advocates in hospitals.
Wisconsin	Increase the number of advocates programs not previously VOCA funded; increase advocates’ salaries/benefits; staff training (i.e. trauma-informed care, culturally specific, mental health); interpreters and translators; technology upgrades; funding for programs that serve culturally specific populations or traditionally underserved populations.

Victim Assistance Grants (in thousands)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	412,134	428,081	379,670	425,207	455,790	1,958,835	2,219,900
Alabama	6,323	6,626	5,864	6,537	6,973	29,522	33,245
Alaska	1,364	1,410	1,307	1,416	1,484	4,909	5,476
Arizona	8,656	8,692	7,739	8,705	9,373	40,786	46,514
Arkansas	4,073	4,237	3,781	4,192	4,463	18,253	20,570
California	46,205	48,244	42,593	48,127	51,829	232,723	264,297
Colorado	6,713	6,945	6,214	6,995	7,555	32,553	37,272
Connecticut	4,851	5,081	4,499	4,995	5,315	22,025	24,699
Delaware	1,594	1,651	1,513	1,648	1,740	6,099	6,875
Dist. of Columbia	1,242	1,271	1,190	1,292	1,366	4,443	5,030
Florida	23,423	24,596	21,783	24,685	26,682	119,556	137,108
Georgia	12,654	12,916	11,461	12,920	13,880	60,930	69,338
Hawaii	2,102	2,243	2,035	2,243	2,380	8,996	10,148
Idaho	2,411	2,509	2,270	2,498	2,659	10,282	11,653
Illinois	16,464	16,944	14,872	16,620	17,750	77,587	87,164
Indiana	8,442	8,810	7,778	8,685	9,299	39,980	45,110
Iowa	4,219	4,404	3,920	4,349	4,638	19,095	21,552
Kansas	3,986	4,157	3,707	4,113	4,375	17,880	20,122
Kentucky	5,835	6,061	5,380	5,984	6,386	26,913	30,321
Louisiana	6,055	6,310	5,609	6,261	6,694	28,327	31,976
Maine	2,130	2,202	1,983	2,164	2,279	8,460	9,458
Maryland	7,548	7,899	7,009	7,867	8,439	36,267	40,977
Massachusetts	8,653	8,891	7,857	8,821	9,462	40,870	46,288
Michigan	12,828	13,167	11,529	12,874	13,751	59,808	67,368
Minnesota	7,012	7,297	6,469	7,235	7,758	33,160	37,494
Mississippi	4,150	4,303	3,826	4,237	4,505	18,419	20,665
Missouri	7,904	8,175	7,213	8,039	8,593	36,789	41,498
Montana	1,706	1,768	1,615	1,758	1,859	6,626	7,461
Nebraska	2,722	2,841	2,558	2,823	3,002	11,760	13,278
Nevada	3,768	3,961	3,541	3,954	4,236	17,491	19,981
New Hampshire	2,138	2,187	1,972	2,154	2,272	8,441	9,467
New Jersey	11,267	11,768	10,351	11,598	12,417	53,993	60,868
New Mexico	2,985	3,139	2,825	3,111	3,292	12,982	14,552
New York	24,664	25,335	22,238	25,002	26,814	118,676	133,904
North Carolina	12,100	12,721	11,284	12,709	13,687	60,012	68,179
North Dakota	1,300	1,362	1,264	1,376	1,469	4,926	5,601
Ohio	14,773	15,285	13,393	14,953	15,994	69,888	78,763
Oklahoma	5,059	5,308	4,734	5,276	5,656	23,709	26,859
Oregon	5,231	5,410	4,824	5,382	5,763	24,261	27,651
Pennsylvania	16,086	16,779	14,731	16,480	17,605	77,028	86,776
Rhode Island	1,802	1,849	1,674	1,815	1,908	6,815	7,618
South Carolina	6,140	6,428	5,726	6,414	6,894	29,421	33,495
South Dakota	1,505	1,543	1,420	1,543	1,631	5,606	6,285
Tennessee	8,286	8,633	7,651	8,583	9,198	39,696	44,979
Texas	31,144	32,726	29,173	33,126	35,915	161,830	185,615
Utah	3,943	4,042	3,646	4,075	4,384	18,113	20,690
Vermont	1,269	1,302	1,200	1,284	1,339	4,250	4,719
Virginia	10,247	10,754	9,542	10,749	11,561	50,331	56,993
Washington	8,741	9,118	8,128	9,135	9,835	42,761	48,821
West Virginia	2,750	2,875	2,572	2,823	2,983	11,574	12,928
Wisconsin	7,492	7,788	6,879	7,669	8,190	34,958	39,393
Wyoming	1,173	1,222	1,135	1,222	1,280	3,996	4,450
Puerto Rico	5,406	5,275	4,640	5,121	5,382	21,736	24,749
Virgin Islands	636	641	622	632	640	1,123	1,198
Am. Samoa	281	285	275	269	273	526	566
Guam	421	432	405	400	415	1,164	1,290
N. Mariana Isl.	264	262	251	264	269	508	553

Crime Victim Compensation

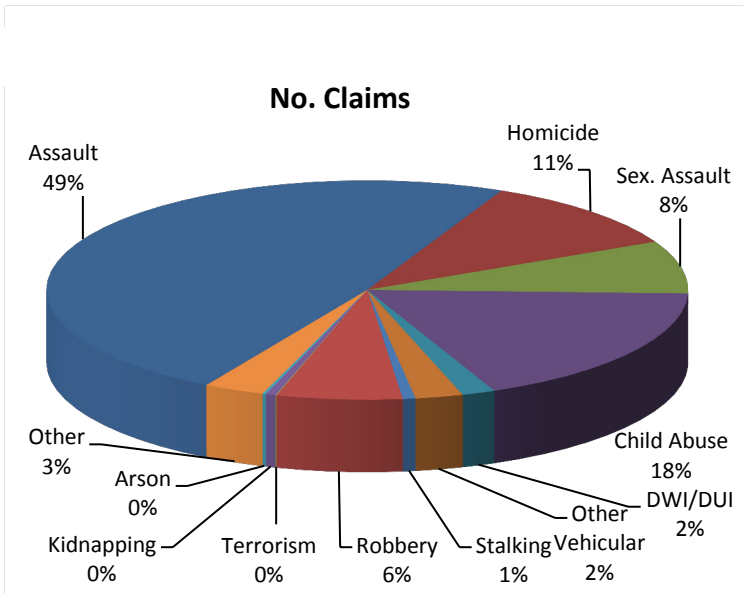
- Benefits to victims of violent crimes for unreimbursed, out-of-pocket expenses directly related to the crime.
- VOCA grants are based upon 60% of compensation benefits paid with state funds.

Compensation Claims, 2014:

Type of Crime	Total No. Claims	Domestic Violence Claims*	Amount Paid (State and VOCA)
Assault	64,992	26,791	\$212,412,048
Homicide	14,538	1,369	57,729,781
Sexual Assault	10,401	900	12,703,162
Child Abuse	24,119		22,478,095
DWI/DUI	2,243		11,409,024
Other Vehicular	3,205		15,177,272
Stalking	851	454	901,272
Robbery	8,464	201	17,563,818
Terrorism	59		116,027
Kidnapping	680	195	1,004,244
Arson	231	52	455,262
Other	4,085	1,410	10,441,848
TOTAL	133,686	31,372	\$362,358,853

* Domestic Violence Claims included in Total No. Claims

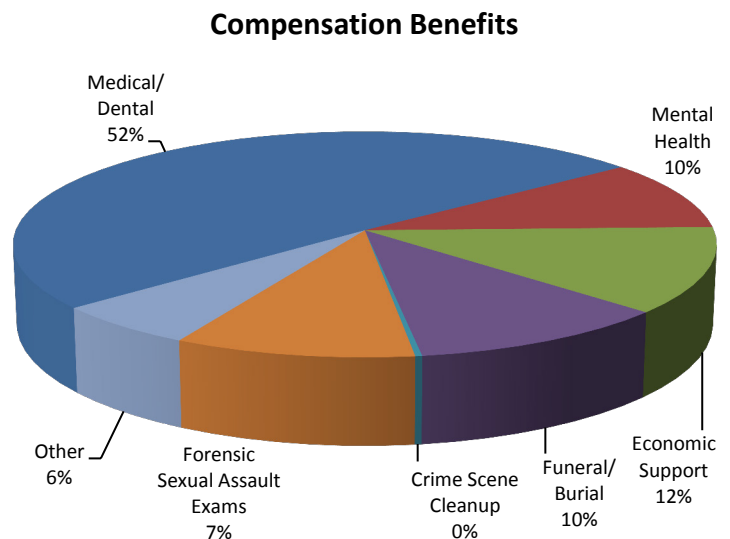
Source: OVC 2014 VOCA National Performance Report



Compensation Benefits, 2014:

Expense:	Amount Paid
Medical/Dental	\$201,710,166
Mental Health	39,837,416
Economic Support	48,939,977
Funeral/Burial	43,386,869
Crime Scene Cleanup	1,120,508
Forensic Sexual Assault Exams	39,270,231
Other	24,109,524
TOTAL	\$398,374,691

Source: 2014 OVC VOCA National Performance Report



Crime Victim Compensation Grants (in thousands)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	198,043	180,890	178,147	159,067	137,398	141,290	165,433
Alabama	1,297	1,052	840	1,063	453	900	916
Alaska	666	434	646	989	897	390	575
Arizona	1,249	1,234	731	1,010	896	1210	1,133
Arkansas	1,326	916	1,071	1,050	1,152	1271	893
California	38,693	28,715	34,183	32,374	23,651	20069	10,361
Colorado	4,671	4,567	4,445	4,578	4,675	4106	4,578
Connecticut	1,567	1,177	1,144	1,009	1,220	1192	1,155
Delaware	3,432	876	3,416	3,126	1,707	776	625
Dist. of	843	3,762	1,270	1,274	3,198	3331	2,733
Florida	13,192	11,094	9,053	5,935	3,872	4250	5,520
Georgia	8,034	7,850	7,896	8,417	4269	6684	6,393
Hawaii	208	385	276	330	150	229	91
Idaho	1,356	1,046	747	550	837	586	628
Illinois	15,501	9,335	6,896	2,563	4,818	4039	4,584
Indiana	2,707	1,718	1,387	2,122	2,338	3734	2,109
Iowa	3,224	2,061	2,112	2,222	1,852	2071	1,731
Kansas	1,488	2,061	1,119	551	1,041	719	373
Kentucky	650	651	951	322	339	217	160
Louisiana	863	833	386	607	404	484	506
Maine	180	156	272	181	197	220	197
Maryland	2,719	2,443	2,148	699	1,139	1813	1,638
Massachusetts	1,504	1,199	1,113	1,178	1,273	1249	41,431
Michigan	1,242	1,157	2,066	2,086	2,547	1695	1,430
Minnesota	1,227	802	924	581	641	718	813
Mississippi	1,116	1,889	2,219	1,865	972	750	910
Missouri	3,426	3,299	2,916	3,629	2,016	2410	2,087
Montana	266	225	432	389	391	277	309
Nebraska	36	19	8	18	66	117	134
Nevada	2,971	4,541	3,103	2,054	2,332	2449	2,049
New Hampshire	223	402	50	238	224	223	179
New Jersey	1,991	2,955	3,678	2,201	4,929	2384	4,548
New Mexico	861	866	660	729	650	663	560
New York	11,355	9,409	11,545	11,578	9,899	976	7,396
North Carolina	2,996	3,259	3,677	3,412	2,842	3558	2,820
North Dakota	179	272	170	432	238	356	132
Ohio	6,666	4,528	3,393	3,870	3,154	4857	3,931
Oklahoma	1,758	1,797	1,933	1,663	1,555	2558	1,522
Oregon	1,717	1,471	1,236	1,607	1,515	1518	834
Pennsylvania	4,448	4,089	4,386	3564	2,353	4475	4,480
Rhode Island	751	311	115	265	606	549	579
South Carolina	4,364	3,891	3,782	3,507	4,329	3940	1,901
South Dakota	161	88	279	305	176	235	30
Tennessee	5,181	3,848	4,991	5,650	4,937	4408	3,622
Texas	26,951	34,227	30,924	28,130	20,443	20523	25,037
Utah	2,887	2,296	1,861	1,901	2,409	2909	3,165
Vermont	208	338	205	185	189	250	274
Virginia	1,388	2,827	1,493	1,157	568	911	1,615
Washington	5,290	5,617	6,511	3,199	3,012	4192	2,313
West Virginia	1,477	893	1,191	881	1,157	1159	1,043
Wisconsin	934	1,103	1,445	1,266	1,969	2459	2,350
Wyoming	288	253	258	81	438	683	714
Puerto Rico	199	525	478	303	300	985	155
Virgin Islands	116	128	116	171	163	163	171

Other Programs Supported by the Crime Victims Fund

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 by OVC for Native American grants.

United States' Attorneys Office victim/witness coordinators (2000) - VOCA funding for Federal victim/witness coordinators in United States Attorneys' Offices in each of 94 United States Attorneys' Offices (170 FTEs in 2011); Annual costs have ranged from \$14.4 million in 2000 to \$29.4 million in 2016.

F.B.I. victim assistance specialists (2001) - VOCA funding for victim assistance specialists in 56 F.B.I. field offices, 25 largest Resident Agencies and 31 across Indian Country (134 FTEs in 2011); Annual costs have ranged from \$1.9 million in 2002 to \$16.5 million in 2014 and jumped to \$26 million in 2015.

Federal Victim Notification System (VNS) (2003) - Automated victim notification on case and offender status by USAO, FBI and Bureau of Prisons; VOCA funding ranged between \$4.5 million in 2012 to \$11.5 million in 2015.

Office for Victims of Crime Discretionary Grants (1986) - Five percent of annual cap after CJA and federal earmarks; at least half used for national scope training and technical assistance, demonstration projects, program evaluations, and compliance efforts and no more than half used for services to victims of Federal crimes.

(thousands)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
DOJ OIG						10,000	10,000
OVW							379,000
OJP M&A			55,594	52,586	57,706	53,427	78,055
CJA	19,441	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	13,365
USAO	23,332	23,440	21,537	21,637	21,900	26,525	29,376
FBI	14,636	15,752	16,209	16,341	16,500	26,124	17,293
VNS	5,300	4,786	4,485	4,418	4,500	11,455	4,033
OVC Disc.	32,115	32,051	29,359	30,751	31,220	113,345	125,544

Replenishment of 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.

Not VOCA Authorized

Department of Justice Inspector General (DOJ OIG) - As part of the FY 2015 and 2016 appropriations, \$10 million was provided each year 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."

Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) - In 2016, Congress transferred \$379 million out of the Crime Victims Fund to OVW for its grant programs.

Office of Justice Programs Management and Administration (M&A) - Since 2012, Congress directed DOJ to use program funds, instead of a separate appropriation, to pay for grant offices' management and administrative costs. These costs are allocated to all OJP grant programs, including the Crime Victims Fund.

For more information about VOCA and the Crime Victims Fund, please contact:
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