

CALIFORNIA
VICTIM
COMPENSATION
BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT



CALIFORNIA
CaIVCB
VICTIM COMPENSATION BOARD

FISCAL
YEAR
2019-20

ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR

2019-20

*The California Victim Compensation Board provides
financial assistance to victims of crime.*

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Vision, Mission, & Core Values

CALIFORNIA VICTIM COMPENSATION BOARD

VISION

The Victim Compensation Board is viewed as a national leader in victim compensation.

MISSION

The Victim Compensation Board provides financial assistance to victims of crime.

CORE VALUES

Dedication | Collaboration | Innovation | Respect | Integrity

From the Executive Officer

On behalf of the California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB), I am pleased to present the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2019-20. From July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020, CalVCB served 50,699 people, who received \$58,688,494.43 in compensation to help them recover from violent crime.

This year was one of change for the organization, and with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, for Californians.

In December 2019, I was named the interim executive officer of CalVCB, and in May 2020, the Board made the appointment permanent. My predecessor, Julie Nauman, led CalVCB for 12 years until her retirement in December 2019. The work she did in California and through her leadership position with the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards helped countless victims. We thank her for her years of service.

I am honored to take the helm and build on CalVCB's legacy. I am joined by other new executives, all of whom are embracing the important work we do. In addition, CalVCB welcomed a new Board Chair, Yolanda Richardson, Secretary of the Government Operations Agency, and a new Board Member, Michael Tubbs, the Mayor of Stockton.

In March, our world changed suddenly with the outbreak of the coronavirus and Governor Gavin Newsom's stay-at-home order. CalVCB, like other state departments, quickly pivoted to a telework environment. We temporarily shifted employees to our application and bill processing units to ensure we could efficiently meet the needs of victims and providers.

We also modified our process to remove all barriers for victims seeking medical and mental health telehealth services by allowing providers to bill all telehealth sessions. While the number of paper applications dropped at the beginning of the pandemic, the number of CalVCB Online applications increased. We expect that trend to continue.

We continue to partner with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to make sure state entities are well coordinated in our effort to help victims.

Despite all of the changes, our commitment to help victims has not waived. We value the role we play in their journey to recovery. We appreciate our community partners, advocates and staff for their dedication and hard work. I am especially proud of CalVCB's hard-working employees, who have met the challenges of this unique year and continue to provide victims and their families with the support they deserve.

Lynda Gledhill

Lynda Gledhill, CalVCB Executive Officer



Gavin Newsom
Governor of California

BOARD MEMBERS



Yolanda Richardson, Secretary of the Government Operations Agency and Board Chair

Governor Gavin Newsom appointed Yolanda Richardson the Secretary of the Government Operations Agency in January 2020. As agency secretary, she has responsibility for the Department of General Services, the California Department of Technology, CalHR, the Franchise Tax Board, the Census Office, the California Victim Compensation Board, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, FI\$Cal, CalPERS, CalSTRS and the Office of Digital Innovation. Richardson previously served as chief deputy director of Covered California, helping to launch the agency. She has held leadership positions in both the public and private sector, including with Vision Service Plan and the San Francisco Health Plan.



Betty T. Yee, California State Controller and Board Member

State Controller Betty Yee serves as an ex officio member of the Board. In her duties as California's chief fiscal officer, she is a member of numerous commissions and financing authorities, including the Franchise Tax Board, the California Board of Equalization and the governing boards of CalPERS and CalSTRS. Elected in November 2014, Yee has more than 30 years of experience in public service, specializing in state and local finance and tax policy in the legislative and executive branches of state government.



Michael Tubbs, Mayor of Stockton and Board Member

Michael Tubbs was appointed to the Board in August 2019. He has served as mayor of the City of Stockton since 2017. Tubbs served as a member of the Stockton City Council from 2012 to 2016. He earned a Master of Arts degree in policy, organization and leadership studies from Stanford University.

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP



Lynda Gledhill, Executive Officer

The Board named Lynda Gledhill the Executive Officer on May 21, 2020, after she had served as interim executive officer since December 31, 2019. Prior to her appointment, she served as the deputy secretary of communications at the Government Operations Agency. She has held a number of executive level positions, including serving as the press secretary at the California Attorney General's Office, the director of communications at the Office of California Senator Ellen Corbett and a communications consultant at the Office of California Senate President pro Tempore Don Perata.

Gary Arstein-Kerslake, Deputy Executive Officer, Information Technology Division

Gary Arstein-Kerslake joined CalVCB as Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Deputy Executive Officer in October 2017. Prior to that, he served as the CIO for the California Integrated Waste Management Board, assistant secretary for information technology and services and Agency Information Officer (AIO) for the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), and CIO for the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle.) Arstein-Kerslake retired in August 2020.

Jeannine Fenton, Deputy Executive Officer, Administration Division

Jeannine Fenton has served as CalVCB Deputy Executive Officer of the Administration Division since April 2019. Prior to joining CalVCB, she served as chief deputy director at the California Department of Aging, where she also held the Administration Division deputy director position since 2015. Fenton also held multiple positions at the California Employment Development Department from 1988 to 2015, including office chief, manager, project manager, executive consultant and senior accounting officer.

Kim Gauthier, Chief Counsel

Kim Gauthier became Chief Counsel at CalVCB in June 2020. She previously served as special counsel/assistant chief counsel for the California Secretary of State, where she also held the position of deputy secretary of state for operations during her 10 years with that office. Gauthier previously served as chief counsel at First 5 California, senior corporations counsel for the Department of Corporations and staff counsel at the Department of Health Services.

Natalie Mack, Deputy Executive Officer, Victim Compensation

Natalie Mack joined CalVCB as Deputy Executive Officer of the Victim Compensation Program in May 2020. She previously held several positions at the Employment Development Department, including central office division chief of the Disability Insurance Branch, projects and technology deputy chief and assistant project manager for the Disability Insurance Automation Process. Prior to that, Mack worked with the State Controller's Office, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Department of Health Care Services, the Department of Social Services and the Department of Justice.

PREVIOUS EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP



Julie Nauman, Executive Officer

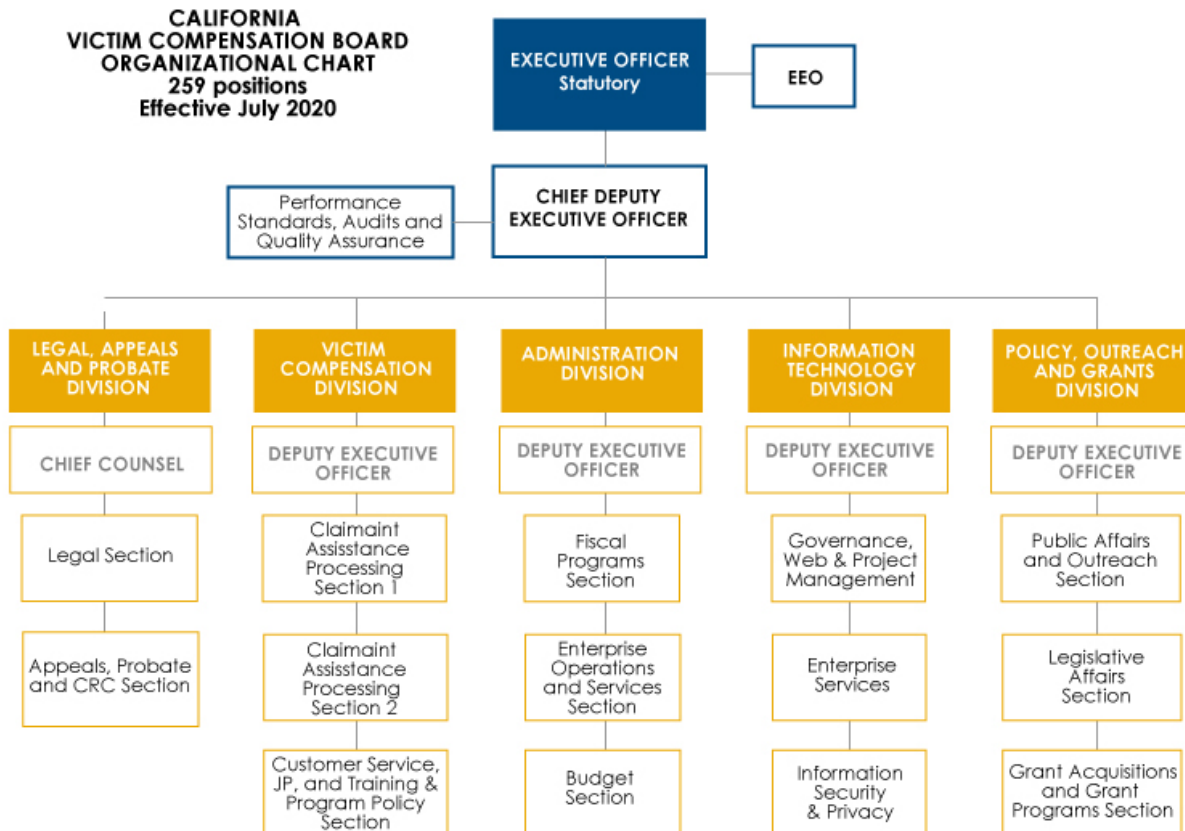
Julie Nauman led CalVCB as its Executive Officer from 2008 until her retirement in 2019. Prior to joining CalVCB, she held a number of executive level positions in California state government. Known for her expertise in public policy and land use planning, Nauman held the position of principal-in-charge of a multi-state private consulting firm. In 2016, she was elected the second vice president of the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards (NACVCB).

Larenda Delaini, Chief Counsel

Larenda Delaini served as Chief Counsel at CalVCB from September 2016 until December 2019. Prior to this, she was a deputy attorney general in the criminal division at the California Attorney General’s Office and a deputy district attorney in Sacramento and Contra Costa counties.

Christie Munson, Deputy Executive Officer, Victim Compensation

Christie Munson served as the Deputy Executive Officer of the Victim Compensation Division until her retirement in 2019. She held several positions since joining CalVCB in 2001, including in public affairs, the county liaison and support section and the Victim Compensation Division.



CaIVCB Overview

CaIVCB provides financial compensation to victims of violent crime and eligible family members for certain crime-related financial losses, including medical and mental health treatment, income loss and funeral or burial expenses. The department administers the Victim Compensation Program and the Restitution Recovery Program, determines the eligibility of claims for persons erroneously convicted of a felony and processes claims for both the Missing Children Reward Program and the Good Samaritan Program. Funding for CaIVCB comes from restitution fines and orders, penalty assessments levied on persons convicted of crimes and traffic offenses, as well as federal matching grant funds from the Victims of Crime Act.

As a payer of last resort, CaIVCB provides compensation to victims of crimes who suffered injuries that resulted in a covered pecuniary loss. CaIVCB's statutes define "pecuniary loss" as an economic loss or expense resulting from an injury or death to a victim of crime that has not been, and will not be, reimbursed from any other source. Therefore, a victim is first required to exhaust payments from other public or private sources prior to seeking compensation from CaIVCB.

CaIVCB cannot cover expenses that are not related to the crime, damages for pain and suffering or expenses for lost, stolen, or damaged property, except for medically necessary items, such as assistive devices, hearing aids or eyeglasses. Additionally, CaIVCB cannot pay for any expenses incurred while a person is on parole, probation, incarcerated or on post-release community supervision for a violent felony, or while someone is required to register as a sex offender.

HISTORY

California created the nation's first victim compensation program in 1965. The Department of Social Welfare administered the program until the Board of Control took responsibility in 1967.

In 2001, the state renamed the Board of Control the "Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board (VCGCB)" to more accurately reflect its increasing roles and responsibilities. VCGCB oversaw the California Victim Compensation Program, the Revenue Recovery Program and the Government Claims Program.

In 2016, the Department of General Services assumed responsibility for the Government Claims Program. The state renamed VCGCB the "California Victim Compensation Board (CaIVCB)."

Today the Government Operations Agency oversees CaIVCB, which administers the Victim Compensation Program, the Revenue Recovery Program, Claims of Erroneously Convicted Felons, the Good Samaritan Program and the Missing Children Reward Program.



PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The Victim Compensation Program reimburses certain expenses to victims of crime in California who are injured or threatened with injury and suffer financial hardship as a direct result of a violent crime. The victim of a qualifying crime, and eligible family members, may file a claim with the CalVCB for program benefits.

THE RESTITUTION PROGRAM

The Restitution Program serves victims of crime in California by maintaining the fiscal stability of the Restitution Fund through the recovery of monies owed from restitution fines and orders. The program's chief emphasis is to educate the criminal justice community (the judiciary, district attorneys, chief probation officers, and court administrators) on the importance of the consistent imposition and collection of restitution fines and orders. The program also partners with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Franchise Tax Board and the Attorney General's Office on restitution-related activities.

GOOD SAMARITAN PROGRAM

The Good Samaritan Program reimburses persons who sustained injury or losses for certain expenses as a result of a direct action that benefited the public, such as the prevention of a crime or rescue of a person in immediate danger of injury or death.

CLAIMS OF PERSONS ERRONEOUSLY CONVICTED OF FELONIES

Under California Penal Code sections 4900 through 4906, a person erroneously convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a California state prison may file a claim for pecuniary loss with CalVCB. To file an Erroneous Conviction Claim, a claimant must fill out the Erroneously Convicted Person Claim Form and submit it to CalVCB within 10 years after judgment of acquittal, dismissal of charges, after a pardon is granted or after release from imprisonment. The persons filing the claim must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that they did not commit the crime or the crime never took place, and that they suffered injury as a result of the incarceration. If the claim is granted, the Board will make a recommendation for a legislative appropriation in the amount of \$140 for each day of incarceration served after conviction. Further, Penal Code section 851.865 mandates the Board recommend to the legislature that an appropriation be made and the claim paid for claimants who obtain declarations of factual innocence.

MISSING CHILDREN REWARD PROGRAM

The Missing Children Reward Program provides financial assistance to local law enforcement and other parties involved in the recovery of missing children in California. The program can provide up to \$500 to apply toward rewards based on a recommendation of the California Department of Justice.

Key Organizational Issues

GILROY RESPONSE

On July 28, 2019, a mass shooting at the Gilroy Garlic Festival killed three people and injured 17.

CalVCB's Mass Violence and Response Team was deployed to the Family Assistance Center, operated by the Santa Clara District Attorney's Office Victim Services Unit, the county's Behavioral Health Services and the American Red Cross. Those affected by the shooting received assistance with filling out applications, filing compensation claims and locating mental health and medical care providers.

In fiscal year 2019-20, a total of 664 victims of the Gilroy Garlic Festival shooting applied for compensation and received a total of \$200,691.42.

PAYMENTS BY PAYMENT CATEGORY	
FUNERAL BURIAL	\$6,074.61
HOME MODIFICATION	\$5,536.73
INCOME SUPPORT LOSS	\$114,954.02
MEDICAL	\$13,067.00
MENTAL HEALTH	\$57,437.78
RESIDENTIAL SECURITY	\$1,000.00
VEHICLE PURCHASE/ MODIFICATION	\$2,261.28
TOTAL	\$200,691.42

NEW LEGISLATION & REGULATIONS

Five bills and one new regulation pertaining to the California Victim Compensation Board were signed into law during fiscal year 2019-20.

SB 269 (Bradford) – Erroneous Convictions

This bill changed the process by which CalVCB considers the claims of erroneously convicted individuals, extending the two-year deadline for the filing of claims to 10 years and adding dismissal of charges to the list of events that triggers the filing period. Signed 10/2/19, Effective 1/1/20 (Chapter 473, Statutes of 2019)

SB 375 (Durazo) – Application Filing Period

This bill authorized a victim or derivative victim to file a CalVCB application within seven years of the date of the crime, seven years after the victim attains 21 years of age (i.e., 28 years of age), or seven years of the time the victim knew or in the exercise of ordinary diligence could have discovered that an injury or death had been sustained as a direct result of the crime. Signed 10/8/19, Effective 1/1/20 (Chapter 592, Statutes of 2019)

AB 415 (Maienschein) – Relocation: Pet Sheltering

This bill expanded CalVCB's compensation of relocation expenses to include the costs of temporary housing for any pets belonging to the victim upon immediate relocation. Signed 10/8/19, Effective 1/1/20 (Chapter 572, Statutes of 2019)

AB 629 (Smith) – Human Trafficking: Income Loss

This bill authorized CalVCB to provide compensation equal to the loss of income or support that a victim incurs as a direct result of the victim's deprivation of liberty during the crime of human trafficking. It limited compensation to an amount not exceeding

the value of the victim's labor as guaranteed under California law for up to 40 hours per week, as well as no more than \$10,000 per year for up to two years. It required CalVCB to adopt guidelines on or before July 1, 2020, that allow CalVCB to rely on evidence other than official employment documentation in considering and approving an application for loss of income or support, including any reliable corroborating information approved by CalVCB. It provided that, if the victim is a minor at the time of application, CalVCB shall distribute payment when the minor reaches 18 years of age. The CalVCB Board adopted the required regulations in May and the Office of Administrative Law approved the final regulations ahead of the July 1, 2020, deadline. Signed 10/8/19, Effective 1/1/20 (Chapter 575, Statutes of 2019)

AB 1830 (Gonzalez) – Erroneous Conviction Claims Bill

This bill appropriated \$3,446,800 from the General Fund to pay the erroneous conviction claims approved by CalVCB for Marco Contreras, Emmanuel Castillo-Lopez, Deshawn Reed, Horace Roberts and Timothy Atkins. Signed 7/12/19, Effective 7/12/19 (Chapter 117, Statutes of 2019)

REGULATIONS

§ 649.32.1 Income or Support Loss Resulting from the Deprivation of Liberty

A victim of human trafficking may be compensated for loss of income or support directly resulting from the deprivation of liberty during the qualifying crime determined by the minimum wage in effect at the time of the trafficking.

Acceptable evidence of income or support loss for victims shall include reliable,

corroborating information, including, but not limited to:

- (1) A statement under penalty of perjury from the applicant, a human trafficking caseworker, a licensed attorney, or a witness to the circumstances of the qualifying crime; or
- (2) a Law Enforcement Agency Endorsement; or
- (3) a certification or eligibility letter from a government agency for a special visa as a refugee due to human trafficking or other government benefits as a result of human trafficking; or
- (4) an approval notice from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for an Application for T Nonimmigrant Status.



COVID-19 RESPONSE

Governor Gavin Newsom issued a statewide stay-at-home order (Executive Order N-33-20) to all Californians on March 19, 2020, requiring all non-essential workers to stay home due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The CalVCB executive staff immediately shifted the majority of the workforce to telework, including customer service, application and bill processing, and legal. The Information Technology Division worked tirelessly to en-sure all employees had the necessary equipment and access to our internal network so we could continue serving victims, providers and advocates throughout the state. Several employees shifted within the department to maximize the number of people processing paperwork and answering calls. More than a dozen CalVCB team members answered the Governor's call to become contact tracers. As the number of people filing applications decreased during the pandemic, CalVCB launched a social media marketing campaign to raise awareness of our online application, which led to an increase in the number of people applying using CalVCB Online.

In early April, CalVCB modified our process to assist victims seeking medical and mental health telehealth services consistent with stay-at-home orders and based on feedback we received from providers and guidance from state and federal authorities. CalVCB began allowing medical and mental health telehealth sessions billed while the stay-at-home orders remain in effect.

CalVCB also recognized the impact of early inmate releases on victims throughout the state and provided information about compensation available to them, including the ability to submit a late filing form for those whose crimes occurred more than seven years ago.

Crime Victim Compensation Program

CalVCB is dedicated to helping victims and their families recover from violent crime.

Anyone who experiences violent crime in California, or California residents who become victims while in another state or country, may be eligible for assistance. Adults must apply within seven years of the crime, seven years after the direct victim turns 21 years of age, or seven years from when the crime could have been discovered, whichever is later. Also, if the application is based on specified crimes involving sex with a minor, a victim may file at any time prior to the victim's 28th birthday.

Survivors of crime victims who have died, persons who are legally dependent upon the victim for financial support, and members of a victim's family may also qualify for assistance. This may include parents, grandparents, siblings, spouses, children or grandchildren of the victim.

CRIMES COVERED INCLUDE:

- ASSAULT
- CHILD ABUSE
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- DRUNK DRIVING
- ELDER ABUSE
- HATE CRIMES
- HOMICIDE
- HUMAN TRAFFICKING
- ONLINE HARASSMENT
- ROBBERY
- SEXUAL ASSAULT
- STALKING
- TERRORISM
- VEHICULAR MANSLAUGHTER

Appeals

All applicants have the right to file an appeal. Appeals are held on the written record and conducted by phone or in person. Applicants may also file a request for reconsideration with the Board or a Petition for a Writ of Mandate in a local Superior Court. In fiscal year 2019-20, CalVCB received 766 appeals and 188 requests for reconsideration, totaling 954 appeals.

How We Help

STATISTICAL DATA

Applications Received by Type of Crime

CalVCB receives applications both by mail and CalVCB Online, which are then classified and grouped by type of crime.

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
ARSON	82	94	110
ASSAULT	24,783	22,968	21,016
CHILD ABUSE	9,942	10,133	9,872
DUI/DWI	1,123	1,035	1,028
HOMICIDE	5,466	5,075	5,398
KIDNAPPING	839	849	813
NOT COVERED OR UNSPECIFIED	333	332	463
NOT YET DETERMINED	484	475	621
OTHER	3,096	3,087	3,315
OTHER VEHICLE	1,243	1,383	1,209
ROBBERY	2,458	2,421	2,028
SEXUAL ASSAULT	4,646	4,846	4,605
STALKING	243	271	220
TERRORISM	6	4	1
TOTAL	54,744	52,973	50,699

Applications Received by Victimization Type

CalVCB reports five victimization types to the Office for Victims of Crime. Domestic violence claims account for nearly a quarter of applications submitted to CalVCB.

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
BULLYING	43	57	53
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	13,064	14,285	13,355
ELDER ABUSE	251	238	232
HATE CRIME	56	106	58
MASS VIOLENCE	2,938	1,000	1,023

Applications Received by Race

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
American Indian/Alaska Native	416	366	328
Asian	1,493	1,368	1,500
Black/African American	6,337	6,868	6,572
Hispanic or Latino	24,285	23,305	21,969
Multiple Races	1,316	1,481	1,549
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	271	249	266
Not Reported	9,634	8,896	8,497
Not Identified	122	108	76
Other Race	426	421	381
White Non-Latino/Caucasian	10,444	9,911	9,561
TOTAL	54,744	52,973	50,699

Average Application Processing Time

After receiving an application and related documentation, CalVCB staff reviews the information to determine if the applicant is eligible for assistance. Within 90 days of receiving the application, staff makes a written recommendation to the Board to approve or deny the claim.

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
DAYS	76	55	65

Compensation Paid by Expense Type

CalVCB may reimburse the following expenses if they are necessary due to a crime and if there are no other sources of reimbursement available, such as health insurance, worker's compensation or other benefits. Caps or limits may apply.

FISCAL YEAR	2019-20
CRIME SCENE CLEAN-UP	\$36,412.72
DENTAL	\$2,266,549.83
FUNERAL BURIAL	\$11,284,923.13
HOME MODIFCATION	\$32,136.26
INCOME SUPPORT LOSS	\$11,229,588.37
MEDICAL	\$8,921,310.83
MENTAL HEALTH	\$17,961,476.61
REHABILITATION	\$4,005.60
RELOCATION	\$5,747,413.04
RESIDENTIAL SECURITY	\$746,310.80
VEHICLE PURCHASE/ MODIFICATION	\$458,367.24
TOTAL	\$58,688,494.43

Total payment amount may differ from Fi\$Cal.

Compensation Paid by Type of Crime

Assistance is limited to the amount of out-of-pocket expenses or bills incurred by, or on behalf of, the victim or applicant that have not been reimbursed by other sources. The maximum amount that can be reimbursed per claim is \$70,000 and can occur over multiple fiscal years. Payment amounts listed were made during fiscal year 2019-20, regardless of when the application was originally processed.

FISCAL YEAR	2019-20
ARSON	\$188,658.79
ASSAULT	\$26,491,424.66
CHILD ABUSE	\$5,032,796.60
DUI/DWI	\$1,918,244.63
HOMICIDE	\$13,421,230.81
KIDNAPPING	\$696,664.71
NOT COVERED OR UNSPECIFIED	\$44,618.90
OTHER	\$2,310,321.13
OTHER VEHICLE	\$2,447,454.17
ROBBERY	\$2,640,889.18
SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$3,254,536.68
STALKING	\$238,796.14
TERRORISM	\$2,858.03
TOTAL	\$58,688,494.43

Total payment amount may differ from Fi\$Cal.

Applications Received by Age Groups

CalVCB helps two types of victims: direct and derivative.

Direct victims include anyone who suffers an injury, threat of injury or death as a result of a violent crime.

Derivative victims include the parent, grandparent, sibling, spouse, child or grandchild of the victim; someone living in the household of the victim; a person who had previously lived in the household of the victim for at least two years; and any person who voluntarily pays or assumes payment for the expenses of a deceased victim.

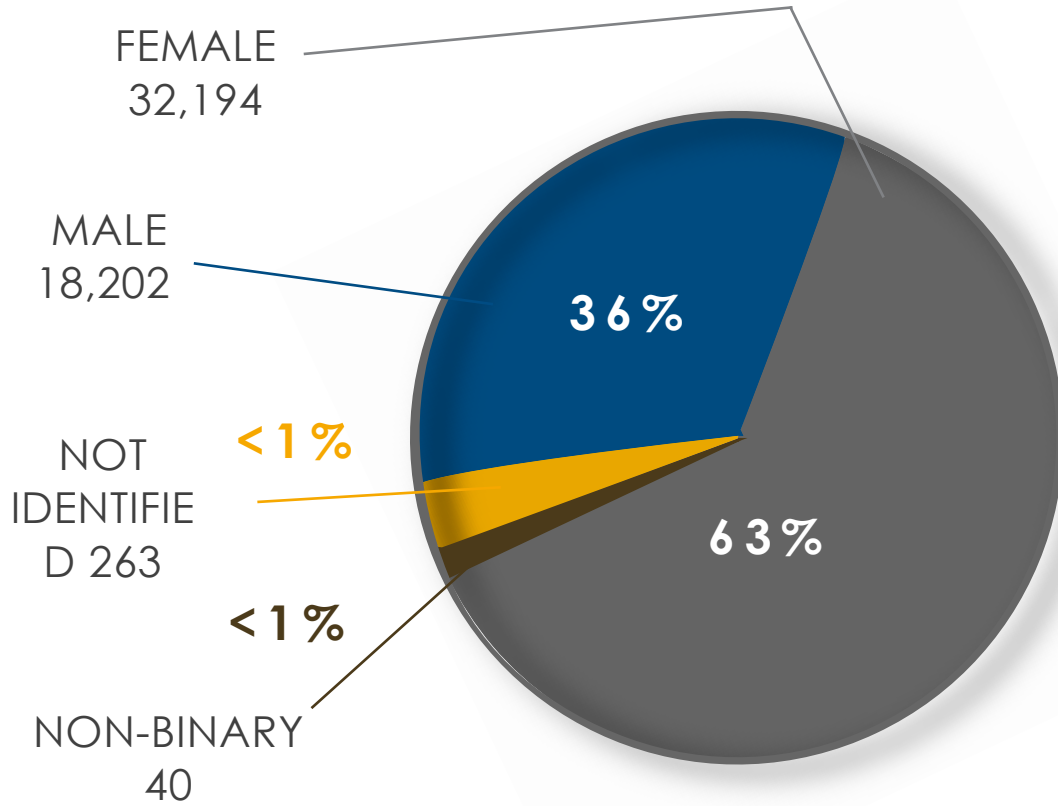
DIRECT		
AGE	APPLICATIONS	2019-20
0-12	11,710	
13-17	4,049	
18-24	4,237	
25-59	18,966	
60+	1,884	
NOT YET DETERMINED	555	
TOTAL	41,401	

DERIVATIVE		
2019-20	AGE	APPLICATIONS
	0-12	1,611
	13-17	673
	18-24	615
	25-59	5,574
	60+	527
	NOT YET DETERMINED	75
	TOTAL	9,075

Age demographics as reported to the Office for Victims of Crime.

Applications Received by Gender

2019-20



TOTAL 50,699 APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

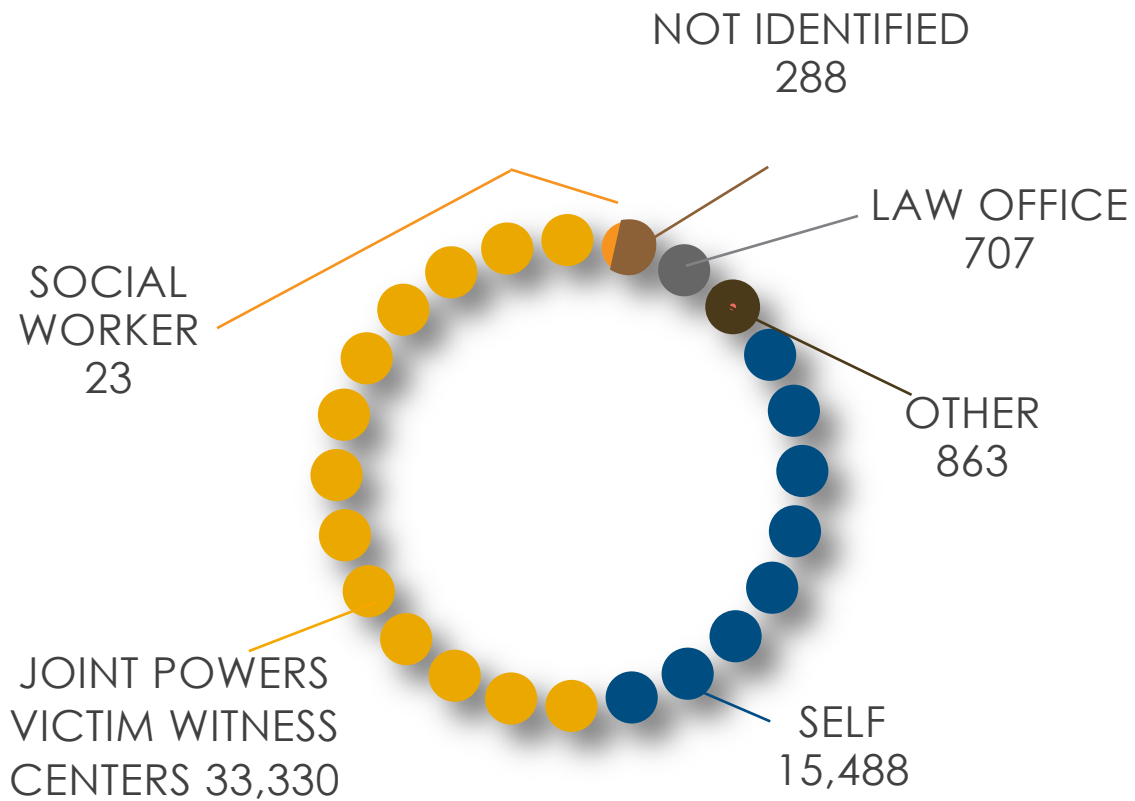


Application Representation

2019-20

A victim representative may:

- Complete the application
- Submit necessary documents for verification
- Receive, review and respond to correspondence
- Obtain status updates on the claim



TOTAL 50,699 APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Compensation by County Where the Crime Occurred

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Alameda	\$2,969,575.34	\$3,290,009.53	\$3,127,464.55
Alpine	\$2,992.42	\$2,668.21	\$0
Amador	\$29,431.00	\$63,452.71	\$41,359.34
Butte	\$471,545.06	\$436,756.68	\$476,064.82
Calaveras	\$49,409.10	\$58,737.99	\$48,412.97
Colusa	\$32,447.51	\$28,368.49	\$25,498.27
Contra Costa	\$1,025,479.99	\$1,413,903.39	\$1,549,054.74
Del Norte	\$9,020.09	\$43,539.59	\$38,371.67
El Dorado	\$262,401.71	\$301,214.00	\$376,093.99
Fresno	\$1,320,037.91	\$1,591,942.27	\$1,557,248.11
Glenn	\$57,589.03	\$21,450.35	\$34,737.97
Humboldt	\$188,049.22	\$206,150.05	\$242,934.55
Imperial	\$190,436.27	\$102,421.12	\$45,656.97
Inyo	\$10,146.04	\$6,511.33	\$19,445.20
Kern	\$1,064,675.91	\$904,135.40	\$860,205.65
Kings	\$320,481.85	\$125,525.40	\$212,510.18
Lake	\$85,013.69	\$164,432.17	\$165,200.68
Lassen	\$23,668.52	\$52,044.45	\$51,077.81
Los Angeles	\$21,233,984.87	\$21,181,489.67	\$21,582,553.79
Madera	\$127,341.88	\$139,507.53	\$109,478.25
Marin	\$190,281.79	\$288,245.25	\$181,817.10
Mariposa	\$24,445.40	\$6,816.24	\$7,274.33

CONTINUED

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Mendocino	\$69,495.99	\$163,960.26	\$64,864.83
Merced	\$275,368.38	\$342,511.10	\$256,170.61
Modoc	\$14,142.38	\$4,846.43	\$7,980.66
Mono	\$4,273.87	\$0	\$2,044.96
Monterey	\$636,938.39	\$538,632.38	\$717,343.43
Napa	\$133,658.85	\$103,928.93	\$92,306.12
Nevada	\$108,687.46	\$198,168.91	\$159,180.38
Orange	\$2,316,378.86	\$2,844,877.81	\$2,709,754.84
Placer	\$607,844.54	\$753,413.94	\$1,052,705.64
Plumas	\$6,182.00	\$8,064.05	\$14,074.62
Riverside	\$2,025,055.90	\$2,091,308.11	\$2,320,897.62
Sacramento	\$2,181,942.50	\$3,032,946.04	\$2,893,365.49
San Benito	\$98,643.41	\$127,352.01	\$130,826.40
San Bernardino	\$2,781,276.33	\$3,071,083.15	\$2,120,039.73
San Diego	\$2,694,206.49	\$2,834,594.47	\$2,374,367.69
San Francisco	\$1,582,187.14	\$1,814,162.23	\$1,241,625.58
San Joaquin	\$1,407,074.15	\$1,819,423.81	\$1,701,829.10
San Luis Obispo	\$396,148.32	\$662,215.09	\$601,831.70
San Mateo	\$367,848.02	\$357,485.80	\$476,841.97
Santa Barbara	\$524,633.96	\$623,964.51	\$677,049.47
Santa Clara	\$1,600,440.41	\$1,595,232.76	\$2,266,733.64
Santa Cruz	\$471,997.23	\$600,023.15	\$646,013.12
Shasta	\$367,164.80	\$453,487.44	\$567,655.10
Sierra	\$1,440.17	\$1,299.82	\$6,029.84

CONTINUED

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Siskiyou	\$22,020.16	\$29,220.14	\$32,243.76
Solano	\$526,979.58	\$531,435.15	\$512,126.81
Sonoma	\$268,252.27	\$300,987.46	\$343,116.43
Stanislaus	\$450,458.50	\$465,750.12	\$475,626.37
Sutter	\$145,400.53	\$143,344.93	\$141,724.49
Tehama	\$172,741.19	\$174,911.52	\$233,524.64
Trinity	\$13,165.79	\$41,207.30	\$37,362.34
Tulare	\$424,548.51	\$481,730.71	\$454,818.15
Tuolumne	\$42,256.07	\$118,605.92	\$52,925.81
Ventura	\$669,413.37	\$807,770.86	\$489,621.73
Yolo	\$256,355.26	\$298,432.71	\$322,717.48
Yuba	\$288,541.14	\$329,666.89	\$253,738.70
Unknown	\$693,319.04	\$1,258,209.64	\$602,279.84
Non-California County	\$2,937,802.95	\$2,427,876.68	\$882,674.40
Total	\$57,272,738.51	\$61,881,454.05	\$58,688,494.43

Total payment amount may differ from Fi\$Cal.

Applications Received by County Where the Crime Occurred

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Alameda	3,407	2,729	2,539
Alpine	1	8	2
Amador	47	75	86
Butte	834	650	604
Calaveras	150	103	55
Colusa	67	65	35
Contra Costa	1,100	1,179	1,018
Del Norte	21	30	34
El Dorado	219	258	408
Fresno	1,528	1,590	1,471
Glenn	91	94	71
Humboldt	305	235	221
Imperial	136	124	93
Inyo	9	12	8
Kern	687	549	599
Kings	432	520	398
Lake	108	145	145
Lassen	30	40	38
Los Angeles	14,410	14,838	14,311
Madera	265	199	172
Marin	304	231	157
Mariposa	16	5	9

CONTINUED

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Mendocino	82	74	50
Merced	419	481	373
Modoc	21	15	19
Mono	2	6	4
Monterey	789	861	656
Napa	148	147	155
Nevada	90	77	76
Orange	1,738	1,824	1,808
Placer	668	708	629
Plumas	12	4	4
Riverside	1,638	1,895	1,924
Sacramento	1,502	1,687	1,782
San Benito	194	200	199
San Bernardino	2,750	3,025	3,086
San Diego	2,028	2,212	2,217
San Francisco	1,577	1,396	1,134
San Joaquin	2,479	2,802	2,911
San Luis Obispo	314	526	543
San Mateo	497	589	649
Santa Barbara	678	705	705
Santa Clara	2,864	2,811	3,434
Santa Cruz	612	415	365
Shasta	575	798	881
Sierra	2	6	9

CONTINUED

FISCAL YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Siskiyou	38	45	41
Solano	509	542	526
Sonoma	602	619	432
Stanislaus	422	449	416
Sutter	302	269	255
Tehama	242	188	162
Trinity	38	36	42
Tulare	419	441	441
Tuolumne	90	115	110
Ventura	482	709	500
Yolo	318	398	337
Yuba	360	567	446
Unknown	1,798	549	257
Non-California County	2,985	746	149
Not Yet Determined	293	357	498
Total	54,744	52,973	50,699

County based on where the crime occurred, not where the applicant resides.

Application Denial Rate

CalVCB may recommend the Board deny a claim or expense based on a number of factors, including an application for a crime not covered. An applicant can file an appeal within 45 days of the date the Board mailed the notice to deny the claim and/or expense.

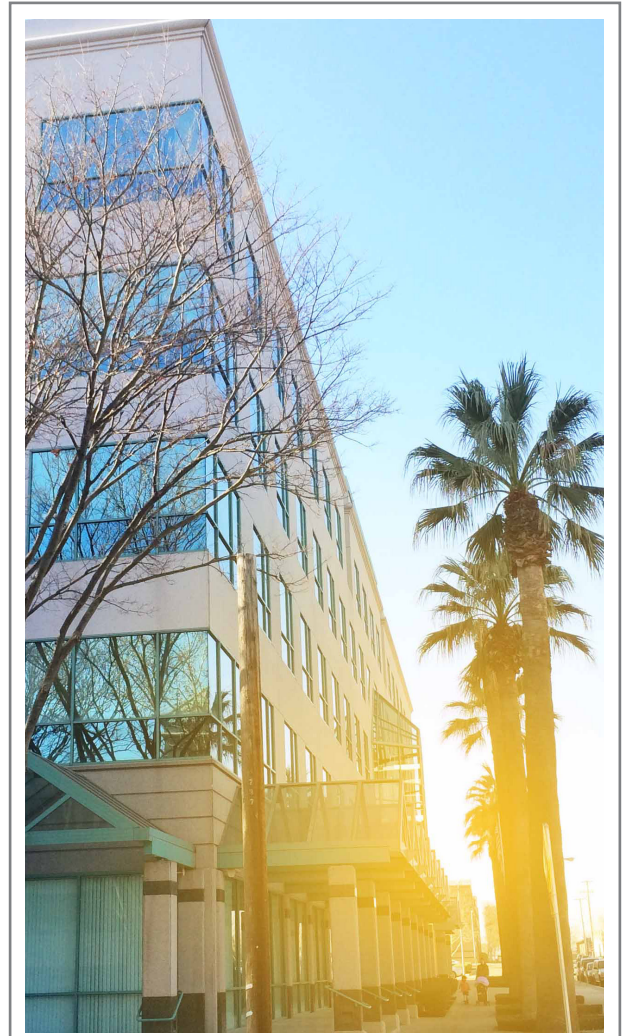


Claims of Persons Erroneously Convicted of a Felony

2019-20

APPLICATIONS ALLOWED
7

TOTAL PAYMENTS
\$5,087,040.00



Grants

CALOES GRANTS AWARDED TO CaIVCB

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) awarded CalVCB two victim assistance grants funded by the Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) Fund. Through the Improvement to Delivery of Victim Services Program grant, CalVCB will use nearly \$1,600,000 to embark on several projects to improve services to victims and increase public awareness of compensation benefits, including:

- Create and distribute toolkits for service providers throughout the state
- Hire a consultant to develop a targeted marketing plan to reach underserved victims
- Create eLearning modules to teach the public and victim advocates how to use the CalVCB Online application
- Redesign the CalVCB website
- Hire five victim advocate liaisons to provide outreach to victims and connect them with appropriate resources and referrals

The \$125,000 Increased Access to Services Program grant was awarded to CalVCB to create outreach to victims who have limited English proficiencies and communicate in a different language. Work completed through this grant will also improve accessibility to victims of crime who live with visual impairments through adapting, translating and distributing applicable outreach materials.

OVC GRANTS AWARDED TO CaIVCB

CalVCB continues to receive grant funding from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) to assist victims of both the San Bernardino terrorist attack on December 2, 2015, and the Las Vegas Route 91 Harvest Festival mass shooting on October 1, 2017. Both grants are funded by OVC's Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program, which assists victims of terrorism or mass criminal violence.

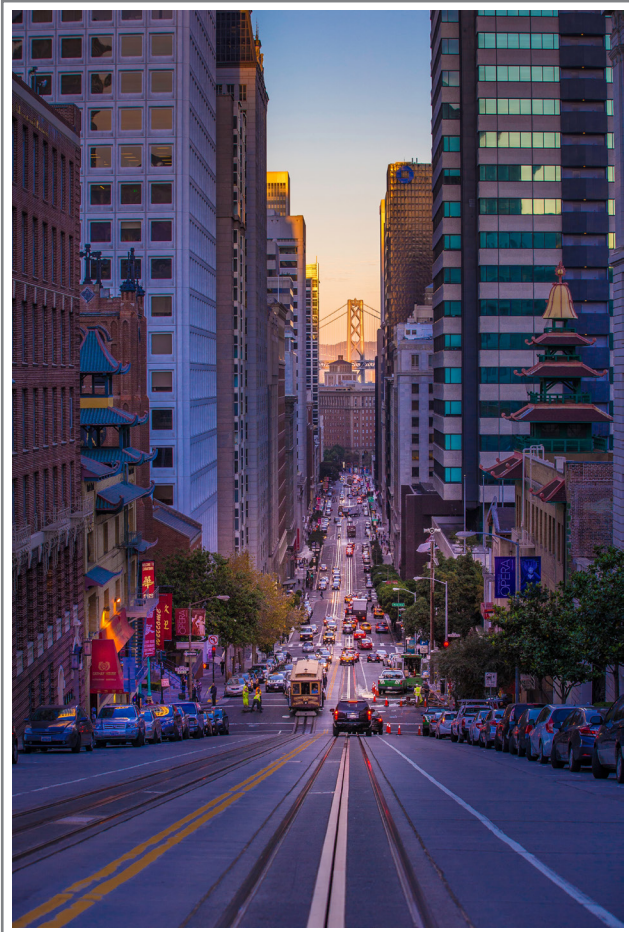
The \$4 million San Bernardino grant ends on September 30, 2020, and the \$8.3 million Las Vegas grant ends in 2022.

Money from the grants covers income loss, medical treatments, mental health, rehabilitation, crisis counseling, post-trauma recovery workshops, peer support training, crisis leadership training, identity theft protection and funeral expenses. The grants also fund community resilience forums to provide education and resources to those affected by the attack.

Trauma Recovery Centers

Every year, CalVCB awards Trauma Recovery Center (TRC) grants in a competitive application process. In fiscal year 2019-20, 14 TRCs statewide received funding provided from the Restitution Fund and the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act Fund. The grants last for two years and are awarded annually in the spring.

For fiscal year 2019-20, CalVCB selected eight TRCs using the University of California, San Francisco Trauma Recovery Center model, and funding began on July 1, 2019.



AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED
Chadwich Center for Children and Families at Rady Children's Hospital	\$1,076,226
Harbor - UCLA Medical Center	\$1,939,500
Partnerships for Trauma Recovery	\$870,034
Solano Courage Center	\$936,843
Strength United, California State University, Northridge	\$679,717
University of California, Davis	\$829,171
Fathers and Families of San Joaquin	\$1,851,665
Special Service for Groups	\$1,234,444

Six additional TRCs received grant funding that began in fiscal year 2018-19 and expired on June 30, 2020.

In March 2020, CalVCB selected seven TRCs to receive two-year grants starting in fiscal year 2020-21.

AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED
Alameda County Family Justice Center	\$1,377,391
Alternative to Domestic Violence (Riverside)	\$750,000
California State University, Long Beach	\$2,079,800
Downtown Women's Center (Los Angeles)	\$702,680
St. Francis Medical Center	\$1,226,061
University of California, San Francisco	\$1,947,868

AGENCY	AMOUNT AWARDED
Alameda County Family Justice Center	\$1,970,972
Christian Counseling Service's Trauma Recovery Center	\$997,895
Downtown Women's Center in Los Angeles	\$2,373,173
Long Beach Recovery Center	\$3,089,511
University of California, San Francisco Trauma Recovery Center	\$2,334,825
South Alameda County Trauma Recovery Center	\$1,596,090



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