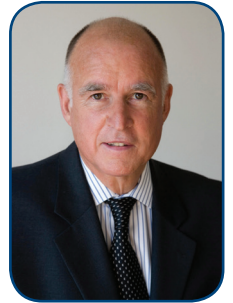


ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2014-15



Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor of California



VICTIM COMPENSATION AND GOVERNMENT CLAIMS BOARD MEMBERS



Marybel Batjer

Secretary of the Government Operations Agency and Board Chairperson

Marybel Batjer was appointed to the post by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. in June 2013 to serve as the first-ever Secretary of the California Government Operations Agency. Ms. Batjer served as vice president of public policy and corporate social responsibility for Caesars Entertainment, Inc., the largest gaming-entertainment company. Before joining Caesars in January 2005, Ms. Batjer held senior leadership posts in the executive branches of two state governments, as well as key advisory roles in two U.S. presidential administrations and at the Pentagon.



Betty T. Yee

California State Controller and Board Member

State Controller Betty T. Yee serves as an ex officio member of the board. Ms. Yee was elected in November 2014 to serve as California's Chief Financial Officer. As State Controller, she presides over the Franchise Tax Board and is a member of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) Board and the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) Board.



Michael A. Ramos

San Bernardino County District Attorney and Board Member

Michael Ramos was appointed to the Board on January 23, 2004, by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. Mr. Ramos was elected San Bernardino County District Attorney in 2002 and re-elected in 2006. Previously, he served as a deputy district attorney in San Bernardino for 13 years, four of which were in the major crimes unit.



Julie Nauman

Executive Officer of Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board

Julie Nauman was appointed as Executive Officer of the Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board (VCGCB) in 2008. Prior to joining VCGCB, Ms. Nauman held a number of executive level positions in California State Government. Ms. Nauman served as Chief Deputy Director of the Integrated Waste Management Board and Chief Deputy Director of the Department of Housing and Community Development, as well as Chief Consultant to the Assembly Local Government Committee. Known for her expertise in public policy and land use planning she held the position of Principal-In-Charge of a multi-state private consulting firm. Ms. Nauman received both a Bachelor of Arts degree in Government and a Master of Arts degree in Public Administration from California State University, Sacramento.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

5	VCGCB STRATEGIC PLAN, VISION, MISSION
7	VCGCB OVERVIEW
8	CALIFORNIA VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM (CaIVCP)
10	CaIVCP STATISTICAL DATA
15	CLAIMS PAYMENT HISTORY
16	RESTITUTION RECOVERY PROGRAM
17	GOVERNMENT CLAIMS PROGRAM
18	GOVERNMENT CLAIMS RECEIVED AND PAYMENT SUMMARY
19	APPEALS
20	HIGHLIGHTS
21	GRANT INITIATIVES
22	ADDITIONAL BOARD FUNCTIONS
25	NEW LEGISLATION

As part of its ongoing effort to improve services to crime victims, stakeholders and the public, the Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board (VCGCB) has continued efforts to complete action strategies set forth in the current Strategic Plan. The plan not only provides strategic direction, but its goals serve as measurable benchmarks for further improving business programs, processes and outcomes.

OUR VISION

Provide outstanding service and care to those we serve and be recognized as a model of efficient and effective government service in California and the nation.

OUR MISSION

To assure the rights of California victims of crime by providing responsive financial compensation through a stable Restitution Fund, and afford those with claims against the state an opportunity to resolve those claims or proceed with other remedies in an efficient and effective manner.



VCGCB OVERVIEW



VCGCB oversees the provision of compensation to victims of violent crime, the resolution of claims against the state of California and the collection of restitution from criminal offenders. Established in 1911 as the Board of Control, the agency was originally responsible for supervising the business affairs of all state departments, hospitals, prisons, reformatories, boards, commissions, bureaus and the Department of Public Accounting. In 1927, the Board's oversight role ended. Thereafter, its duties included the adoptions of rules and regulations governing the presentation and audit of contract or tort claims. Its function expanded in 1963 with the enactment of the Torts Claims Act, which VCGCB administers on behalf of the state.

In 1965, California created the nation's first Victim Compensation Program. Responsibility for this program was transferred to the Board of Control in 1967 and has since become a national leader for victim services.

In 2001, the Board of Control was renamed the Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board to more accurately reflect its increasing roles and responsibilities. Today, as a part of CalGovOps, VCGCB administers the California Victim Compensation Program (CalVCP), the Government Claims Program and the Revenue Recovery Program. In addition, it oversees a number of other matters including the handling of bid protests, claims for erroneously convicted felons, the California State Employees' Charitable Campaign (CSECC), rates for travel expenses for elected state officials and the judiciary and per diem rates for members of the legislature. VCGCB also administers both the Good Samaritan Act and the Missing Children Reward Program.



CALIFORNIA VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM

<p>2008 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT</p> <p>The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is signed into law by President Bill Clinton, authorizing more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women and impose tough new penalties to hold offenders accountable.</p> <p>CLAIMS AND LIMITS</p> <p>The Program allows claims for crimes involving any vehicle if the driver is under the influence of alcohol or drugs. It also sets limits on expenses including outpatient mental health counseling, wage loss and loss of support.</p>	<p>Amended by amendment to the national Child Sexual Abuse Registry legislation.</p> <p>NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE</p> <p>The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established by Congress to provide crisis intervention, information and legal referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.</p> 	<p>Reimbursement of up to \$20,000 for actual victims of domestic violence and all other individuals who are directly involved in the investigation or prosecution of the crime, including family members of the victim.</p> <p>Reimbursement up to \$5,000 for counseling costs associated with the reporting or retreating of a crime, including for victims who become permanently disabled as a result of a crime.</p> 	<p>VICTIM AND REIMBURSEMENT BENEFITS</p> <p>The Program provides an emergency grant covering costs of immediate needs for victims of domestic violence and supports the admission of domestic violence to parole and probation. It allows reimbursement for a victim's travel expenses to attend a criminal justice hearing or court proceeding. It also allows reimbursement for a victim's travel expenses to attend a criminal justice hearing or court proceeding.</p> <p>SAN DIEGO FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER</p> <p>The San Diego Family Justice Center is the first of its kind to be funded by the national grant. Bringing all support for victims and families through collaboration and coordinated services.</p>	<p>Investment funds for the Act of 2004, granting crime victims rights specific rights and providing funding for individual victims to assert those rights in court.</p>	<p>2008</p> <p>M MARSY'S LAW FOR ALL</p> <p>MAINTAIN LAW</p> <p>California Approves Proposition 53 to Repeal 50th Article of 2008 Marsy's Law, amending the California Constitution to address rights of crime victims. The California Constitution grants rights of crime victims to 11 rights in the public arena, including the right to a fair and speedy trial, the right to a public hearing, the right to a fair and speedy trial, the right to a public hearing, the right to a fair and speedy trial, the right to a public hearing.</p>	<p>2010</p>  <p>2010</p> <p>The White House is established by President Obama, authorizing the program, making significant investments to address the needs of minority, underserved populations and bring justice to future generations.</p>	<p>2015</p>
<p>NEW TERMS</p> <p>defines "derivative victim" persons impacted by the "derivative" victim to include a victim who is committed by a crime.</p> 	<p>1995 TEN PERCENT REBATE PROGRAM</p> <p>The Program enables the Ten Percent Rebate Program in order to give counties incentive to increase restitution collection from and victims. If the county submits the money within the 45 day timeframe, the Program sends a 10% rebate that is to be used toward funding restitution efforts. Since this implementation, the Program has seen a significant increase from hundreds of thousands being collected to \$18 million in date.</p>	<p>1998 CRIME VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES ACT PASSES</p> <p>The Crime Victims with Disabilities Act of 1998 passes, representing the first effort to systematically gather information about the extent of victimization of individuals with disabilities.</p> <p>EXPANDS DERIVATIVE VICTIM</p> <p>The Program allows claims by a minor victim's primary caretaker, who assumes the role of the primary caretaker after the crime, eligible for independent mental health counseling as a derivative victim.</p> 	<p>2001 NAME CHANGE</p> <p>The State Board of Control is renamed the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board.</p> <p>CA V I C T O R I A</p> <p>Victim Compensation & Government Claims Board</p> <p>TRAUMA RECOVERY CENTER PILOT</p> <p>The Trauma Recovery Center operates 13 million from the Restitution Fund for a pilot program in cooperation with the University of California at San Francisco to establish a victim recovery center in San Francisco.</p> <p>CALIFORNIA'S RESPONSE TO SEPTEMBER 11</p> <p>The Program allows a claim for up to \$10,000 for counseling services for family members of victims of the September 11 terrorist attack, in addition to the victim's claim for counseling services for family members of victims of the September 11 terrorist attack.</p> 	<p>2005 NCVJW 10 YEAR ANNIVERSARY</p> <p>The nation commemorates 10 years of passing National Crime Victims' Rights Week.</p> <p>National Crime Victims Rights Week</p>	<p>2003 THE PROTECT ACT</p> <p>The PROTECT Act of 2003 is a landmark in the "Victim's Bill of Rights" movement, authorizing the FBI to investigate and prosecute federal crimes against victims and community members in support of public safety.</p>	<p>2011 BENEFIT REDUCTION</p> <p>In February, the Board of Control is able to implement a benefit reduction program to reduce the amount of benefit payable to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The program is implemented in a phased manner, with the first phase implemented in a phased manner, with the first phase implemented in a phased manner, with the first phase implemented in a phased manner.</p> 	<p>CREATING NEW HOPE</p> <p>BENEFIT AND ACCESSIBILITY ENHANCEMENTS</p> <p>The White House is established by President Obama, authorizing the program, making significant investments to address the needs of minority, underserved populations and bring justice to future generations.</p> 

CalVCP is a state program dedicated to providing reimbursement for many crime-related expenses to eligible victims who suffer physical injury or the threat of physical injury as a direct result of a violent crime.

CRIMES COVERED BY CalVCP INCLUDE:

- Assault
- Child Abuse
- Domestic Violence
- Drunk Driving
- Elder Abuse
- Hate Crimes
- Homicide
- Human Trafficking
- Robbery
- Sexual Assault
- Stalking
- Vehicular Manslaughter

CalVCP can help victims and their families when the crime occurs in California. Also, California residents who become victims while in another state or country may be eligible for compensation. Other states' compensation programs are considered a reimbursement source, and therefore, victims who have incurred expenses due to a crime outside of California should file an application with that state first.

A claimant may be eligible for assistance if he or she meets defined statutory criteria, including filing within the specified time limit, no involvement in the crime, as well as cooperation with law enforcement. Survivors of crime victims who have died, persons who are legally dependent upon the victim for financial support and certain members of an eligible victim's family may also qualify for financial assistance.

If a person meets the eligibility requirements, CalVCP will compensate many types of services when the costs are not covered by other sources.

CRIME-RELATED EXPENSES INCLUDE:

- Crime scene clean up
- Funeral and burial expenses
- Home or vehicle modifications for victims who became disabled
- Income loss
- Loss of support for dependents when a victim is killed or permanently disabled
- Medical equipment
- Medical and dental treatment
- Mental health services
- Relocation
- Residential security

There are limits on how much can be paid for each loss.

*CalVCP is developing legislation intended to increase benefits in the next fiscal year.

WHAT IF I NEED FINANCIAL HELP IMMEDIATELY?

In certain situations, CalVCP can provide the applicant with emergency financial assistance within 30 days. For example, you may qualify for emergency assistance if your personal safety is at risk and you need to relocate. Necessary documentation must be provided in a timely manner. Additionally, the program can assist with wage loss, dependent support loss, job retraining and home or vehicle modifications if a person is disabled as a result of the crime.

WHAT EXPENSES ARE NOT COVERED?

- Any expenses not related to the crime
- Any expenses paid by insurance or another source of reimbursement or coverage
- Expenses for lost, stolen or damaged property
- Damages for pain and suffering

The program cannot pay expenses while a person is on parole, probation or post release community supervision for a violent felony, incarcerated or required by law to register as a sex offender during the time the expenses were incurred.

CHILD WITNESS TO A VIOLENT CRIME:

Children under the age of 18, who suffer emotional injuries as a result of witnessing a violent crime, may qualify for mental health counseling benefits even if they are unrelated to the crime victim. The minor witness must have been in close proximity to the crime.

NEW APPLICATIONS BY TYPE OF CRIME

Type of Crime	New Applications
Assault	20,463
Child Physical & Sexual Abuse	10,767
Other Crimes	5,368
Sexual Assault - Adult	4,208
Homicide	4,883
Robbery	2,524
Other Vehicle Crimes	914
Driving Under the Influence	870
Total Applications:	49,997

THE AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME FOR APPLICATIONS

Fiscal Year	FY 2009–10	FY 2010–11	FY 2011–12	FY 2012–13	FY 2013–14	FY 2014–15
Days	59	62	64	54	59	46

COMPENSATION PAID BY TYPE OF EXPENSE

Fiscal Year	FY 2009–10	FY 2010–11	FY 2011–12	FY 2012–13	FY 2013–14	FY 2014–15
Dental	\$1,991,169	\$1,896,541	\$1,177,333	\$1,153,568	\$1,193,587	\$961,926
Funeral/Burial	\$12,321,234	\$9,762,135	\$6,265,666	\$6,790,837	\$6,455,273	\$6,486,650
Income/ Support Loss	\$16,379,762	\$13,285,715	\$10,562,346	\$7,524,440	\$6,939,095	\$7,116,650
Medical	\$33,824,774	\$32,658,936	\$25,198,192	\$21,839,504	\$21,396,726	\$12,596,909
Mental Health	\$27,465,648	\$33,988,327	\$23,472,571	\$21,084,361	\$21,528,453	\$20,655,268
Rehabilitation	\$160,561	\$165,724	\$138,155	\$147,501	\$136,627	\$145,876
Relocation	\$4,416,546	\$4,069,947	\$3,608,187	\$3,452,226	\$3,427,877	\$3,549,692
Total	\$96,559,692	\$95,827,326	\$70,422,451	\$61,992,437	\$61,077,637	\$51,512,972

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY CLAIMANT TYPE

Direct Victims	36,787	73.578%
Derivative Victims	12,094	24.189%
To Be Determined	1,116	2.232%

Female Claimants	30,908	61.820%
Male Claimants	17,777	35.556%
Not Specified	76	0.152%
Unknown	1,236	2.472%

Adult Claimants	29,726	59.456%
Minor Claimants	19,155	38.312%
Unknown Date of Birth	1,116	2.232%

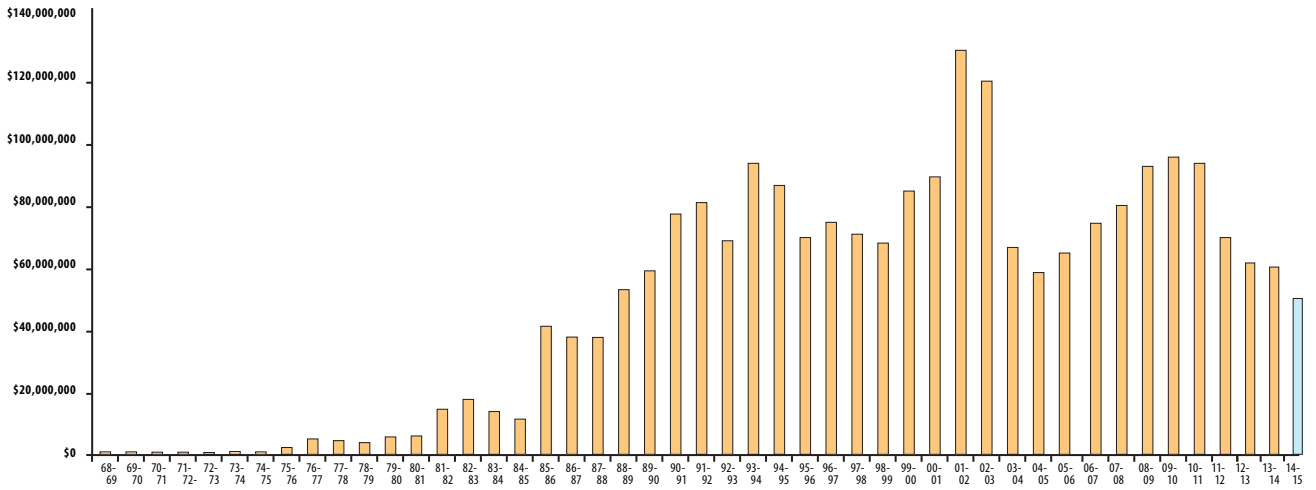
Domestic Violence Claimants	14,133	28.268%
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Claimants From Victim Witness Assistance Centers	37,989	75.983%
Claimants With Attorney Representation	992	1.984%
Claimants Filing Directly	9,531	19.063%

Total Applications	49,997	100%
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NOTE: "Unknown", "Not Specified" or "To Be Determined" reflects data not available at the time of report.

PAYMENTS BY FISCAL YEAR



COMPENSATION PAID AND APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY COUNTY

	FY 2010–11	FY 2011–12	FY 2012–13	FY 2013–14	FY 2014–15	FY 2014–15
County	Compensation	Compensation	Compensation	Compensation	Compensation	Received
Alameda	\$4,261,791	\$3,743,928	\$3,287,494	\$2,754,520	\$3,175,408	3,182
Alpine	\$2,303	\$1,968	\$1,714	\$1,736	\$20	4
Amador	\$38,728	\$63,105	\$45,699	\$30,232	\$28,700	46
Butte	\$936,841	\$726,042	\$770,083	\$661,614	\$662,384	804
Calaveras	\$57,924	\$44,561	\$62,452	\$42,082	\$31,456	96
Colusa	\$35,834	\$40,846	\$46,756	\$70,291	\$61,230	37
Contra Costa	\$2,792,620	\$2,130,328	\$1,837,707	\$1,776,231	\$1,325,465	1,287
Del Norte	\$99,713	\$56,977	\$35,116	\$28,695	\$11,810	28
El Dorado	\$299,078	\$216,381	\$228,131	\$187,360	\$188,912	194
Fresno	\$1,425,006	\$884,059	\$760,721	\$881,187	\$999,717	1,196
Glenn	\$130,125	\$104,391	\$61,176	\$56,302	\$24,763	117
Humboldt	\$417,998	\$442,396	\$224,990	\$262,053	\$282,060	278
Imperial	\$185,586	\$184,868	\$136,157	\$68,850	\$150,482	114
Inyo	\$27,929	\$12,061	\$14,468	\$12,355	\$5,809	18
Kern	\$1,025,103	\$693,331	\$812,384	\$864,612	\$696,543	555
Kings	\$240,664	\$271,637	\$173,908	\$120,632	\$167,770	509
Lake	\$318,997	\$377,555	\$235,095	\$157,635	\$166,866	132
Lassen	\$96,470	\$34,398	\$21,435	\$27,590	\$13,511	19
Los Angeles	\$33,627,177	\$23,261,417	\$21,308,857	\$22,341,717	\$18,993,499	13,911
Madera	\$416,752	\$297,560	\$175,049	\$216,635	\$247,133	208
Marin	\$567,484	\$251,099	\$270,111	\$437,011	\$330,597	247
Mariposa	\$50,332	\$37,754	\$51,034	\$60,566	\$19,758	10
Mendocino	\$102,411	\$90,517	\$108,139	\$81,273	\$92,324	95
Merced	\$575,384	\$464,431	\$451,720	\$554,754	\$314,702	504
Modoc	\$15,836	\$66,599	\$19,141	\$42,609	\$50,459	12
Mono	\$2,099	\$6,593	\$3,327	\$21,708	\$8,626	4
Monterey	\$1,420,025	\$1,099,661	\$931,232	\$959,343	\$645,315	569
Napa	\$320,241	\$287,175	\$337,218	\$189,749	\$197,231	194
Nevada	\$154,462	\$152,738	\$120,487	\$151,422	\$99,389	71
Orange	\$4,414,128	\$2,815,832	\$3,248,156	\$2,843,278	\$2,590,748	1929

COMPENSATION PAID AND APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY COUNTY

	FY 2009–10	FY 2010–11	FY 2011–12	FY 2012–13	FY 2014–15	FY 2014–15
County	Compensation	Compensation	Compensation	Compensation	Compensation	Received
Placer	\$760,666	\$619,861	\$439,600	\$497,743	\$468,762	439
Plumas	\$85,972	\$24,216	\$70,433	\$10,009	\$88,234	18
Riverside	\$4,239,407	\$2,791,156	\$2,268,544	\$1,996,621	\$1,775,396	1,698
Sacramento	\$3,933,931	\$2,353,590	\$2,115,195	\$2,259,219	\$1,729,186	1,639
San Benito	\$167,524	\$109,900	\$154,023	\$141,997	\$112,182	98
San Bernardino	\$4,563,542	\$3,749,208	\$2,740,476	\$2,901,183	\$1,748,483	2793
San Diego	\$5,898,496	\$4,506,059	\$3,773,902	\$3,368,297	\$2,871,148	2090
San Francisco	\$2,337,892	\$1,635,877	\$1,693,249	\$1,692,431	\$1,612,070	1,811
San Joaquin	\$3,522,552	\$2,886,522	\$2,039,956	1,688,439	\$1,300,008	1,529
San Luis Obispo	\$1,006,293	\$773,005	\$510,660	\$559,764	\$430,011	427
San Mateo	\$1,157,464	\$1,098,652	\$1,032,877	\$759,122	\$446,253	501
Santa Barbara	\$1,234,021	\$960,988	\$948,834	\$814,991	\$721,253	807
Santa Clara	\$3,974,386	\$3,462,767	\$2,632,058	\$2,563,380	\$2,197,346	2,510
Santa Cruz	\$964,431	\$848,648	\$610,117	\$552,772	\$606,480	494
Shasta	\$913,445	\$512,845	\$445,116	\$420,792	\$309,750	736
Sierra	\$3,700	\$736	\$4,355	\$9,205	\$0	3
Siskiyou	\$51,477	\$101,772	\$85,807	\$66,100	\$65,113	64
Solano	\$797,278	\$671,400	\$561,572	\$701,464	\$538,691	431
Sonoma	\$687,906	\$476,327	\$433,288	\$496,466	\$326,665	710
Stanislaus	\$785,345	\$626,788	\$514,732	\$677,207	\$350,795	397
Sutter	\$300,896	\$383,232	\$244,108	\$260,595	\$144,546	319
Tehama	\$92,305	\$85,741	\$99,819	\$58,946	\$77,507	212
Trinity	\$22,725	\$4,844	\$27,429	\$26,362	\$15,122	35
Tulare	\$1,181,758	\$669,748	\$978,682	\$746,603	\$472,290	702
Tuolumne	\$82,467	\$76,318	\$55,977	\$61,453	\$114,119	122
Ventura	\$1,073,596	\$711,099	\$556,534	\$835,130	\$682,574	611
Yolo	\$495,220	\$192,402	\$162,140	\$245,372	\$218,069	522
Yuba	\$276,071	\$243,194	\$263,759	\$225,626	\$206,427	418
Non-CA, Other	\$1,157,515	\$985,348	\$749,233	\$536,307	\$301,807	1,491
TOTAL	\$95,827,326	\$70,422,451	\$61,992,437	\$61,077,637	\$51,512,972	49,997

VICTIM COMPENSATION CLAIMS PAYMENT HISTORY 1965 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2014-15

Fiscal Year	Total Paid
1965-69	\$194,056
1969-70	\$171,645
1970-71	\$385,814
1971-72	\$525,050
1972-73	\$767,030
1973-74	\$1,375,000
1974-75	\$1,422,000
1975-76	\$2,577,000
1976-77	\$5,305,000
1977-78	\$5,099,000
1978-79	\$4,227,000
1979-80	\$6,335,000
1980-81	\$6,353,000
1981-82	\$15,170,000
1982-83	\$18,337,000
1983-84	\$14,335,000
1984-85	\$12,060,000
1985-86	\$41,979,000
1986-87	\$38,258,000
1987-88	\$38,455,000
1988-89	\$53,536,000
1989-90	\$59,868,000
1990-91	\$78,275,000
1991-92	\$81,713,000

Fiscal Year	Total Paid
1992-93	\$69,633,000
1993-94	\$94,267,000
1994-95	\$87,102,000
1995-96	\$70,606,000
1996-97	\$75,524,000
1997-98	\$71,628,000
1998-99	\$68,633,000
1999-00	\$85,687,000
2000-01	\$85,575,314
2001-02	\$125,777,645
2002-03	\$117,662,400
2003-04	\$66,956,833
2004-05	\$58,716,734
2005-06	\$65,834,948
2006-07	\$71,611,417
2007-08	\$78,780,377
2008-09	\$93,990,343
2009-10	\$96,559,692
2010-11	\$95,827,326
2011-12	\$70,422,451
2012-13	\$61,992,437
2013-14	\$61,077,637
2014-15	\$51,512,972
TOTAL	\$2,260,588,148

A VICTIM'S RESTITUTION GUIDE

Financial Recovery



California Victim Compensation Program

VCGCB's Restitution Recovery Program focuses on collecting restitution payments and reimbursements to maintain California's Restitution Fund. The fund is CalVCP's primary funding source and it receives the majority of its revenue from restitution fines, diversion fees and penalties imposed on criminal offenders in California. In addition, CalVCP also receives federal grant monies from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds. These funds come from penalties paid by offenders convicted of federal crimes.

To ensure the viability of the Restitution Fund, program staff has created partnerships with prosecutors, probation officers, courts and other state agencies to facilitate the imposition and collection of restitution fines and orders against criminal offenders.

Practices have been established for efficient revenue recovery when other sources are available to the victim to cover crime-related losses. For example, the 25 Criminal Restitution Compacts (CRCs) between counties and VCGCB allow for Victim/Witness Program Specialists that work with victims, prosecutors, probation departments and courts to ensure that offenders are ordered to pay restitution to the victim and the program when appropriate.

In addition to collaborating with county offices at the local level, VCGCB also partners with the California Restitution Recovery Program, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Franchise Tax Board's Court-Ordered Debt Collections program to help ensure restitution orders are complete and timely.

Established in 1911, the Government Claims Program (GCP) provides individuals and businesses an administrative opportunity to resolve contract and tort claims for money or damages against the state of California. Individuals who have suffered damages or loss due to negligence or actions by a state agency or its employees are eligible to file a claim.

Filing a claim with GCP is the first step for a person considering a lawsuit against the state. The claimant must seek an administrative remedy through the GCP process before further legal action is taken.

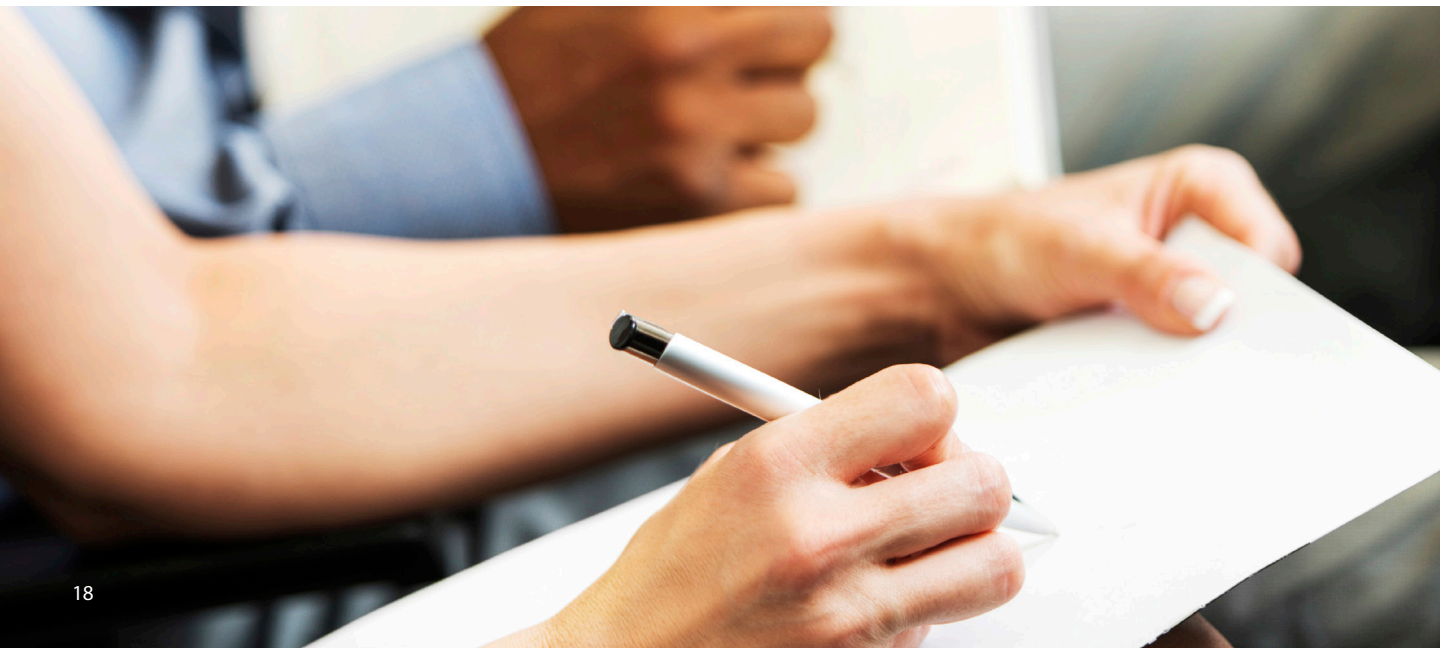
After that, a claimant may proceed through the courts only upon a denial or rejection of a claim. Typical claims involve state vehicle accidents, contract disputes and damage to property. Upon receiving a government claim, program staff review the application for sufficiency, jurisdiction and timeliness. GCP staff then prepare a recommendation to the three-member Board (the Board) regarding the disposition of the claim based on case facts and input from the affected department. The Board acts on the recommendation during a public meeting where claimants are given the opportunity to comment.

For approved claims, payment is made either by the affected department from existing funds or through an appropriation (an annual omnibus claims bill) approved by the legislature and signed by the governor.

Originally supported with an administrative budget from the State's General Fund, GCP became a self-funded program in 2004. Legislation now requires a \$25 per claim application filing fee and a surcharge of 15 percent that is paid by the affected department when a claim is approved. A fee waiver may be obtained if the claimant is unable to pay the \$25.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS RECEIVED AND PAYMENT SUMMARY

Fiscal Year	Claims Received	Claims Allowed	Amount Paid
1999-00	9,605	N/A	N/A
2000-01	9,570	N/A	N/A
2001-02	10,743	N/A	N/A
2002-03	10,197	1,399	\$7,781,948
2003-04	9,452	1,151	\$5,957,898
2004-05	8,751	1,109	\$14,306,171
2005-06	6,130	846	\$19,931,281
2006-07	6,953	795	\$5,394,147
2007-08	7,472	840	\$8,737,754
2008-09	7,636	759	\$9,993,886
2009-10	7,441	951	\$9,892,563
2010-11	7,473	1,434	\$142,108,188
2011-12	7,014	882	\$12,892,312
2012-13	6,626	1,041	\$8,032,247
2013-14	7,033	781	\$5,956,797
2014-15	6,485	618	\$8,325,036





APPEALS

An applicant has a right to file an appeal if a claim is recommended for denial or if any part of the claim and/or expense is recommended for denial. An appeal must be filed within 45 days of the date VCGCB mailed the notice of deny recommendation. After review and verification, appeals are scheduled for a hearing on the written record or by telephone before a hearing officer. The hearing will give the applicant the opportunity to present information supporting the claim. If the applicant does not agree with the Board's decision, a request for reconsideration and/or a Petition for a Writ of Mandate may be filed.

In FY 2014–15, 1,733 appeals and requests for reconsiderations were received and hearing officers conducted over 360 administrative hearings. Also the inventory of appeals cases was reduced by 22 percent from the previous year.

SERVING VICTIMS FOR 50 YEARS

In 2015, CalVCP acknowledged 50 years of serving victims while being the first and largest state compensation program in the nation. Over the past five decades, CalVCP gained a greater understanding of the cycle of victimization, the impact of trauma and the types of services victims and their families need to heal.

Fifty years ago, the benefit limit was \$5,000 per applicant and the program paid out \$194,000 in financial assistance. Over the last 50 years, CalVCP provided over \$2 billion to victims and providers. Today, the program receives approximately 50,000 applications each year and provides more than \$51 million in financial assistance. CalVCP also recently assessed unmet needs and barriers for underserved crime victims to access compensation and is actively implementing strategies to address those needs.

CalVCP also continually evolves and helps foster legislation and regulations to best meet victims' needs. The program is on the verge of new legislation that will update decade old laws. In addition, CalVCP is actively involved in working with other service delivery models such as Trauma Recovery Centers and Family Justice Centers to assist victims. Both approaches are based on the concept of co-location of a multi-disciplinary team of professionals who work together to provide coordinated services to crime victims.

Acknowledging 50 years of serving victims with many partners, CalVCP developed a three-part documentary-style series, featuring thoughts and feedback from various influential representatives of the victim service community and judicial system. To view this series, please visit our YouTube page, CaliforniaVCP.



GRANT INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014–15

In an effort to identify underserved victims of crime in California, CalVCP sought and obtained funds from the 2013 Crime Victim Compensation Program Initiative Grant which was awarded by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) in the Department of Justice. The goal was to identify underserved crime victims in California, determine unmet needs and gaps in services available to them and implement program improvements to address those gaps.

CalVCP prepared a Baseline Data Report, analyzing victim compensation usage in California and compared that usage with available crime and census data. In FY 2014–15 the findings of the Baseline Data Report were submitted to OVC, illustrating the gap between those currently receiving compensation and those who need it; thus bringing CalVCP to prepare a Needs Assessment Report.

Through multiple survey strategies, the Needs Assessment Report evaluated victim's access to services and compensation. Four themes came from the report including unmet needs, barriers to accessing CalVCP services, underserved crime victim communities and emerging trends in service delivery and outreach.

In order to analyze and synthesize the information from the first two reports, CalVCP created the Gap Analysis Report which highlighted a number of gaps in services to victims. In FY 2015–16, CalVCP will provide an Implementation Plan describing strategies and activities to reduce the gaps and barriers.

In the upcoming fiscal year, CalVCP will hire a third party evaluator to complete a comprehensive evaluation report to measure the effectiveness of newly implemented strategies and make recommendations for practices that can be replicated by compensation programs in other states.

CalVCP has also implemented activities for OVC's Building Technology Capacity grant, including seeking stakeholder input regarding their needs for an online access system and assessing the As-Is state of the application process.

BID PROTESTS

California law states that an unsuccessful bidder may protest the award of a state contract if the bidder believes they were the low bidder meeting specifications or should have been selected based on the criteria in the bid request document. Bid protests are filed with the Department of General Services, which forwards them to VCGCB. Protests are assigned to a hearing officer, who prepares a proposed recommendation for consideration by the Board.

CALIFORNIA STATE EMPLOYEES' CHARITABLE CAMPAIGN

VCGCB assists with the administration of the California State Employees' Charitable Campaign (CSECC). This campaign provides a single, coordinated fund-raising drive that allows state employees to direct regular contributions from their paychecks to any of the 2,645 participating charitable organizations.

In 2015, state employees donated more than \$6.2 million to approved CSECC charities. VCGCB employees generously donated \$11,874 to nonprofits through CSECC.

Each year, VCGCB certifies the eligibility of charities and selects organizations to manage the campaign in various regions throughout the state. All applicants must certify their exempt status under California Revenue and Taxation Code section 23701(d) and United States Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3). Furthermore, they must also certify compliance with the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900).





CLAIMS OF ERRONEOUSLY CONVICTED FELONS

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 VCGCB. The claim needs to be filed within two years from the date the person was acquitted, pardoned or released from state prison.

The person filing the claim must prove both of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

- 1) he or she did not commit the crime or the crime never took place
- 2) he or she suffered a pecuniary loss because of the incarceration

If the claim is granted, the Board will make a recommendation for a legislative appropriation in the amount of \$100 for each day of incarceration served after conviction. Once approved by the legislature, payments are made from the State's General Fund.

A photograph of a row of classical marble columns, likely from a government building or courthouse. The columns are fluted and have a papyrus capital. They are set on a series of steps. A white banner with a blue border is overlaid across the top of the image, containing the text 'NEW LEGISLATION' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

NEW LEGISLATION

THE FOLLOWING BILLS WERE SIGNED INTO CALIFORNIA STATE LAW IN FISCAL YEAR 2014–15:

AB 2685 (COOLEY) – RESTITUTION COLLECTION

This bill was sponsored by the Board to enhance the collection of restitution from criminal offenders by: (1) allowing a representative of the Board to provide information on the Board's economic losses to the court for purposes of including them in a restitution order, and (2) expanding the current requirement that the Board be notified when an inmate is scheduled to receive funds from an estate to include former inmates in addition to current inmates and to include beneficiaries in addition to heirs.

Signed 9/20/14

SB 1031 (DE LEON) – GOVERNMENT CLAIMS

The Board's first Government Claims Bill of 2014, which appropriates \$776,946.59 to pay 332 claims approved by the Board from May 2013 through December 2013, and \$305,900 to pay the erroneous conviction claim of Mario Rocha.

Signed 9/9/14

AB 1617 (GATTO) – GOVERNMENT CLAIMS

The Board's second Government Claims Bill of 2014, which appropriates \$745,042.81 to pay 136 claims approved by the Board from January 2014 through April 2014, and \$1,450,200 to pay the erroneous conviction claims of Jose Luis Diaz, Johnny Williams and Francisco Carrillo.

Signed 9/9/14

AB 1629 (BONTA) – REIMBURSEMENT OF VIOLENCE PEER COUNSELING EXPENSES

This bill expands the Victim Compensation Program's reimbursement of mental health counseling expenses to include peer counseling services provided by a service organization for victims of violent crime. Previously, the Program could only pay for peer counseling services provided by a rape crisis center. It requires that a peer counselor be supervised by a licensed marriage and family therapist, educational psychologist, clinical social worker, or professional clinical counselor. These provisions expire on January 1, 2017 unless extended by further legislation.

Signed 9/25/14

AB 2264 (LEVINE) – VICTIM COMPENSATION: GUIDE, SIGNAL, OR SERVICE DOGS

This bill provides that an individual with a disability whose guide, signal or service dog is disabled or killed due to a criminal act is eligible for compensation from the Victim Compensation Program if the defendant is unable to make restitution. Compensation may include up to a total of \$10,000 for the reimbursement of veterinary bills, replacement costs of the dog or other reasonable costs deemed appropriate by a court.

Signed 9/20/14

AB 2545 (LOWENTHAL) – VICTIMS OF CRIME: MILITARY SEXUAL ASSAULT

This bill prohibits denial of a Victim Compensation Program application with respect to a claim based on sexual assault committed by military personnel against military personnel, solely because the sexual assault was not reported to a superior officer or law enforcement at the time of the crime.

Signed 9/20/14

SB 384 (GAINES) – CALIFORNIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

This bill reopens eligibility for the California Memorial Scholarship Program, which provided scholarships to dependents of California resident victims of the September 11 attacks. It requires the Board to identify all persons who are eligible for scholarships and to notify them of their eligibility by July 1, 2015. It requires that eligible participants execute participation agreements by July 1, 2016.

Signed 8/22/14

SB 419 (BLOCK) – RESTITUTION: COLLECTION OF FINES AND FEES

This bill authorizes a local collection program to collect restitution fines and fees from individuals on post-release community supervision or mandatory supervision and county jail inmates who have served a completed sentence in a county jail, and to deduct and retain administrative fees for those collections. It also makes technical changes to statutes related to restitution collection under realignment to more clearly define terms.

Signed 9/20/14

SB 1197 (PAVLEY) – RESTITUTION: COLLECTION BY COUNTIES

This bill authorizes counties to collect restitution orders and fines, and to deduct administrative fees, from offenders on post-release supervision or mandatory supervision and provides that payment of restitution shall be a condition of either form of supervision. It also authorizes a probation officer or district attorney to provide the victim's contact information and a copy of the restitution order, with the victim's consent, to the county agency responsible for collecting the restitution.

Signed 9/20/14

