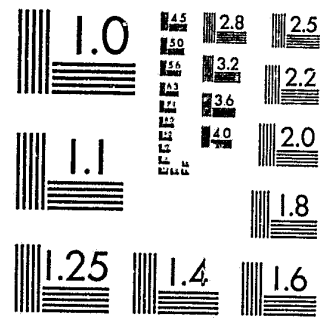


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annual report to the legislature

California Victim Witness Assistance Program



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING
DECEMBER, 1982



Office of Criminal Justice Planning

HONORABLE JOHN VAN DE KAMP
District Attorney, County of Los Angeles
Chairman
Victim/Witness Advisory Committee

HONORABLE MICHAEL D. BRADBURY
District Attorney, County of Ventura
Chairman
Victim/Witness Evaluation Subcommittee

DOUGLAS R. CUNNINGHAM
Executive Director

GREGORY W. HARDING
Deputy Director

CONTRIBUTING STAFF:

SHEILA B. ANDERSON
Chief, Program Assessment and Support Services

DENNIS ROSE
Principal Author

with the assistance of:

STERLING W. O'РАН III
Program Manager

CAROLYN G. ORTIZ
Program Analyst

SANDIE STOUT
Program Analyst

THOMAS A. NOBLE
Evaluation Analyst

JAMIE LAWRENCE
Secretary

CONSTANCE A. LEE
Secretary

JEANNE JONES
Secretary



JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
18000 CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING
210 WEST TEMPLE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
974-3501

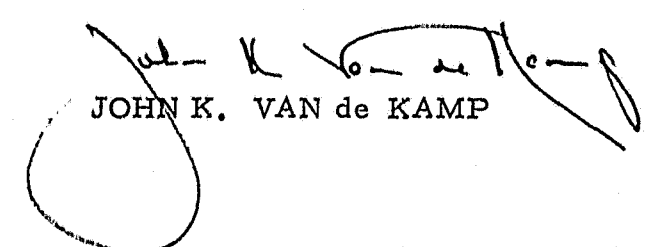
Dear Colleagues:

Since early 1980, I have had the honor of chairing the State Advisory Committee for the California Victim/Witness Assistance Program. This evaluation report, prepared by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for submission to the Legislature, documents the success of that program.

As a District Attorney, I am proud of the solid progress made by the justice system in recent years toward affirming the rights of crime victims and witnesses. An important part of that progress has been the building of a strong, state-supported network of local victim/witness assistance centers. Together with OCJP and its staff, a large number of local professionals and volunteers deserve recognition for what has been so quickly achieved in improved victim and witness services.

As I begin serving as California's Attorney General, I pledge to continue working to raise the level of services for crime victims and witnesses, and toward complete recognition of their rights.

Sincerely,



JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
9719 LINCOLN VILLAGE DRIVE, SUITE 600
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95827



December 30, 1982

The Honorable David A. Roberti
President Pro Tempore of the Senate
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

- and -

The Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Speaker of the State Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Senator Roberti and Speaker Brown:

I am pleased to present this First Report on the California Victim/Witness Assistance Program. This report reflects a refinement of the evaluation of this program, and covers the months of April through September, 1982.

This report describes the characteristics, clients, and performance of the thirty-five projects comprising the Victim/Witness Program. Highlighted are the types of services provided program-wide as well as the levels of performance for each of the critical victim and witness service components. The report illustrates that a high number of services have been delivered to victims of and witnesses to serious crimes. In short, the report finds that both the number of types of services delivered through the Victim/Witness Program are consistent with the program's goals. These goals are to reduce the trauma suffered by victims of crime and to assist local criminal justice agencies in reducing the negative impact often felt by those who are called upon as witnesses in criminal proceedings.

Preparation of this report was the responsibility of OCJP's Deputy Director, Gregory Harding, and members of his staff, Sheila Anderson, Dennis Rose, Sterling O'Ran III, and Carolyn Ortiz.

Cordially,

Doug Cunningham

DOUGLAS R. CUNNINGHAM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(916) 366-5304

DRC:ch

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MAY 13 1983

ACQUISITIONS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

During the last fifteen to twenty years, the public has become increasingly concerned with the total effect of crime on the individual citizen. Factors such as the continually rising crime rate, widely publicized court decisions, and even the increasing number of criminal justice-oriented television shows have had an impact on public awareness concerning the criminal justice system. Consequently more public attention has been directed toward the innocent crime victim or witness. Because of this public awareness and subsequent public pressure, the California Legislature passed a series of legislation which created the Indemnity Fund and the Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

Between 1965 and 1975, the California Legislature enacted several statutes to compensate victims of violent crimes for financial losses, among them:

- SB 1057 (Chapter 1549, Statutes of 1965), created the Violent Crime Indemnification Fund
- SB 725 (Chapter 1722, Statutes of 1977), increased the revenue in the Violent Crime Indemnification Fund

In 1977, the California Legislature established a statutory pilot program to move toward a uniformity in services provided by existing Victim/Witness Assistance Centers. Assembly Bill No. 1434 (Chapter 1256, Statutes of 1977, Gage), (Appendix B), established a pilot

Victim/Witness Assistance Center Program, "Crime and Offenses--Victims and Witness Assistance Centers." The Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) was to administer the program using \$484,000 of Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds.

In 1979, Senate Bill 383 (Chapter 713, Statutes of 1979) provided that revenues collected from fines and penalty assessments imposed on criminals convicted of violent crimes were to be equally divided between Victims of Violent Crime Compensation Fund and Victim/Witness Assistance Centers. It also increased the penalty assessment from ten dollars to twenty dollars for felony convictions. Senate Bill 493 (Chapter 530, Statutes of 1980, Moore), established a Penalty Assessment Fund from which the Indemnity Fund would receive revenues at an established rate. Assembly Bill 698 (Chapter 166, Statutes of 1981), (Appendix E), changed the rate at which the revenues of the Penalty Assessment Fund would be divided among the various funds. By 1980, funding mechanisms for the California Victim/Witness Assistance Program were in place. The next section will describe the goals and objectives of the program as well as its most important components.

The founding legislation for the V/W Assistance Program called for a statewide network of pilot project centers. These centers were to:

- assist criminal justice agencies in giving more consideration and personal attention to victims and witnesses through the delivery of services on their behalf
- provide a model for other community-based efforts to aid victims and witnesses

- sensitize law enforcement officials, communications technicians, and supervisors to the needs of victims of crime and reinforce a concerned approach to these victims
- decrease the incidence of unreported crimes
- assure that victims and witnesses are informed of the progress of the case in which they are involved

In addition, the Legislature mandated that the centers:

- assist victims in preparing complete and detailed Victims of Violent Crime Compensation Claims
- assist the State's Board of Control in screening and verifying Victim of Violent Crime Compensation claims
- promote greater availability of both local financial benefits and State Compensation
- establish a means for volunteers to work with criminal justice agencies
- provide follow-up support services to victims of violent crime and their families in order to ensure that they receive necessary assistance through available community resources.
- provide elderly victims of crime with services appropriate to their special needs
- provide transportation and household assistance to those victims and witnesses participating in the criminal justice process
- inform friends, relatives and employers of the victim's plight
- notify witnesses of changes in the court calendar to avoid unnecessary trips to court
- provide witness reception and guidance at the courthouse, which may include escorts, explanations of unfamiliar procedures, and translation services

The three major program objectives were:

OBJECTIVE A: To increase the Criminal Justice system's understanding of the needs of victims and witnesses, and to increase their participation in the administration of justice. This objective is to be carried out by Victim and Witness Assistance Centers which are to:

1. Provide a model for other community-based efforts to aid victims and witnesses.
2. Sensitize law enforcement officials, communications technicians and supervisors to the needs of victims of crimes and reinforce a concerned approach to these victims.
3. Decrease the incidence of unreported crimes.
4. Assure that victims and witnesses are informed of the progress of the case in which they are involved.

OBJECTIVE B: To provide for faster and more complete recovery for victims from the effects of crime.

OBJECTIVE C: To increase the role of victim and witness programs in assisting victims of violent crime in preparing applications for state compensation.

In May of 1982, the above program objectives were augmented by standards of service for Victim/Witness projects.

In order to assist the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) in developing an Evaluation Plan for the Victim/Witness Assistance Program, an Evaluation Subcommittee of the Victim/Witness Advisory Committee was appointed. Its goal was to assist OCJP in developing and implementing an evaluation plan which, in turn, would form the basis of a yearly report to the Legislature. The responsibility for gathering, reporting and analyzing data, as well as producing an evaluation report, however, was to be shared between OCJP and all participating projects. It is crucial to note that the data-base for this report begins in April of 1982, and ends in September of 1982. All data previous to April 1982 was excluded from the analysis because of reporting inconsistencies and failures.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Referral

The following description summarizes project services as reported in the months April through September 1982. Generally speaking, the flow of clients to V/W projects issued from two sources--project initiated

contacts with victims, and the referral of victims from non-project agencies or citizens. As reported, the means of directing recent victims of crime to V/W services includes the following:

courts	private agencies
defense or private attorneys	probation
hospitals	project initiated
law enforcement	prosecuting attorney
media announcements	public agencies
mortuaries	victim initiated
other sources	(including victim's family)

More victims were referred to V/W services by prosecuting attorneys than by any other means. This referral source was closely followed by project initiated contacts, while the third most frequent source was law enforcement referral.

Volunteer Training and Participation

Penal Code Section 13835, outlining the concept of California's Victim/Witness Assistance Program, contains language specifically requiring the use of volunteers. During the period of April to September 1982, the 35 V/W projects comprising California's program recruited and received service from 1,812 volunteers. These volunteers delivered over 34,000 hours of service. The range of volunteer participation during the six-month report period was extremely wide--from 0 volunteers at the Marin, Merced and San Diego sites, to over 300 volunteers at the San Luis Obispo and Orange County (YSP) projects.

Because many V/W services required a high level of sensitivity and appreciation of the criminal justice system, volunteers were typically

provided with training manuals, training and on-the-job supervision. Furthermore, volunteer training often was of a different nature than the training given to newly hired, paid staff--different curricula had to be developed. Volunteer training, in some cases, was limited to one specific function, for instance, court escort. In other cases, volunteer responsibilities involved training in the full range of available services. As recorded during the report period, projects on the average carried out 7 training sessions with an average total attendance of 27 prospective volunteers.

Staff Training

The training of Victim/Witness Program staff largely was directed toward recently hired staff persons. Staff training was of two types--either more formalized orientation sessions most often carried out by project coordinators, or continuous "on-the-job" training informally conducted by line staff. In the first instance, project coordinators acquainted newly-hired staff with the following:

- The goals and objectives of the local and statewide program
- The relationship between the project and the sponsoring agency (district attorney, probation department, or community-based organization)
- Particulars concerning the range of services offered by the project, and the respective responsibilities of current staff
- Office policies and procedures

In the second instance, that of on-the-job training, new staff received direct training in the tasks for which they were to assume responsibility. Typically, this training was not limited to only one

type of activity, since the small number of Victim/Witness Program staff coupled with a high demand for service resulted in staff becoming "service generalists".

Presentations and Training to Criminal Justice Agencies--Public Presentations

The eventual effectiveness of a personal service program such as the Victim/Witness Assistance is directly tied to public understanding of available services. Whether part of a community-based organization or affiliated with a local District Attorney or Probation Department, the Victim/Witness Program presented the range of its services in order to distinguish itself from the other activities or general orientation of its parent agency. The audiences for such presentations ranged from interested citizens or community groups, to the staff of public or private service agencies, to the members of local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

Direct Transportation

As can be seen, the majority of projects directly provided client transportation, although most of the levels were low. However, a low direct client transportation level often means that a project uses other agencies to serve clients. Although not measured by this year's evaluation, there is good reason to believe that the various subsidy programs generated in part by Victim/Witness projects--tokens or often vouchers for local carriers, and quid pro quo arrangements with other local service agencies--ultimately do have the potential for either straining Victim/Witness project operating resources, or effecting a serious reduction or close to total denial of this service. As it

stands currently, the direct provision of this service depends upon extraordinary staff commitment, a wealth of local volunteers, or a combination of the two.

Special Witness Services

The goal of California's Victim/Witness Assistance Program is two-fold. That is, the primary emphasis of the program has been to make available and in many cases directly deliver services intended to reduce the trauma and other negative effects of having been a victim of serious crime. The second goal of the Victim/Witness program is to modify local criminal justice systems which often tend to discourage rather than encourage the participation of victims and witnesses of crime.

The major disincentives to effective participation in the criminal justice system revolved around the topic of poor lines of communication between prospective witnesses and the courts; civilians, or witnesses were often subjected to long, repeated, and unnecessary trips to what often turned out to be cancelled court sessions. These facts tended to undercut the seriousness of witnesses' commitment to performing their role in the prosecution of assailants. In view of this wide-spread phenomenon, the Victim/Witness Program made a concerted effort to streamline initial communication--subpoena services--and especially to "call-off" witnesses when there is no need for their testimony. A further refinement of this process is the development and use of "on-call" or standby notification to witnesses; calls placed to witnesses asking them to be ready to testify on short notice.

Victim of Violent Crime Fund Applications

In terms of program commitment, staff activity, and direct impact on victims of crime, assistance in the Victim of Violent Crime Fund (VVC) claim process is one of, if not the most, important services provided by California's Victim/Witness Program. During the 1981-82 Fiscal Year, \$4,498,848 was collected for victims, and 4,060 individual claims filed with the assistance of local Victim/Witness Program projects.

As might be expected, this service to victims involved substantial efforts by Victim/Witness staff. Victim/Witness staff were responsible for screening prospective claims, as well as responding to requests from victims for partial or total assistance in actually completing and filing State Board of Control VVC claim forms. In addition, Victim/Witness project staff have served as advocates at Board of Control hearings, where the merits of individual claims and the propriety of suggested awards are decided. Finally, Victim/Witness projects were responsible for receipt of their clients' award checks, maintaining accounting records of these awards, and dissemination of the awards to claimants. In short, the Victim/Witness Program has been responsible for the full range of VVC related activities; from advice on the merits of a prospective claim, to direct advocacy before the Board of Control, to ensuring that clients actually received their awards in full, to assistance to victims in filing for and receiving Emergency Award monies.

Project Service Levels

As will be discussed in the following, there was considerable variation between Victim/Witness projects in terms of the mix of mandated and optional services they provided. Similarly, not all of the projects were sponsored by like agencies. Currently, the majority of Victim/Witness projects, twenty-five, operate under the auspices of the County District Attorney's Office. One project operates under the City Attorney's Office, seven of the projects were an adjunct to the County's Probation Department, while three of the projects were coordinated by private associations: The National Conference of Christians and Jews in Santa Clara County, Napa County's Volunteer Center, and YSP, Incorporated in Orange County.

The following victim services were available from April through September 1982:

<u>Services</u>	<u>Measures</u>	
	<u># of Projects Providing Service</u>	<u>% of Total Projects</u>
Case Disposition Information	35	100
Child Care	21	60
Court Escort	30	86
Creditor Intervention	29	83
Crime Prevention Information	28	80
Crisis Intervention/Emergency Assistance	34	97
Emergency Financial Information	30	86
Employer Intervention	30	86
Field Visits	34	97
Follow-up Counseling	34	97
Forms Assistance	35	100
Funeral Arrangements	15	43
Lodging/Meals	21	60
Notify Friends/Relatives	24	69
Offer of Service	35	100
Orientation to CJS	33	94
Property Return Assistance	35	100
Protective Services	31	89
Referrals to CJS Agencies	35	100
Referrals to Other Government Agencies	34	97
Referrals to Private Agencies	33	94
Restitution Assistance	35	100
Translation Services	31	89

Services which were delivered to victims during this time period included the following:

<u>Service Component</u>	<u>Direct Service to Victims</u>	<u>Indirect Service to Victims</u>	<u>Total Service to Victims</u>
Case Disposition/Case Status	26,356	28,294	54,650
Child Care (#/hours)	403/686	69/77	472/763
Court Escort (#/hours)	2,753/3,367	129/126	2882/3493
Creditor Intervention	834	1,027	1,861
Crime Prevention Information	1,654	1,190	2,844
Crisis Intervention/ Emergency Assistance	2,658	2,364	5,022
Emergency Financial Information	619	436	1,051
Employer Intervention	451	237	688
Field Visits (#/hours)	1,441/2,366	Not App	1441/2366
Follow-up Counseling Sessions	2,508	4,859	7,367
Forms Assistance	7,866	6,038	13,904
Funeral Arrangements	51	43	94
Lodging/Meals	2,154	3,016	5,170
Notify Friends/Relatives	1,817	695	2,512
Offer of Service	10,816	18,123	28,939
Orientation to CJS	11,618	9,897	21,515
Property Return Assistance	595	690	1,285
Protective Services	340	201	541
Referrals to CJS Agencies	1,781	2,589	4,370
Referrals to other Government Agencies	1,671	1,758	3,429
Referrals to Private Agencies	1,908	2,598	4,506
Restitution Assistance	2,386	4,920	7,306
Translation Services	2,731	1,134	3,865

High Volume Victim Services Included:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Occurrence Direct and Indirect</u>
Case Disposition/Case Status Information	54,688
Offer of Service	28,939
Orientation to Criminal Justice System	21,515
Forms Assistance	13,904
Follow-up Counseling	7,367
Restitution Assistance	7,306
Crisis Intervention/Emergency Assistance	5,022

The following services were delivered to witnesses from April through December 1982.

<u>Service Component</u>	<u>Measure</u>	
	<u>Direct Service to Witnesses</u>	<u>Indirect Service to Witnesses</u>
Case Disposition Case Status	81,691	71,556
Child Care (#/hours)	683/1,257	17/31
Court Escort (#/hours)	4,219/3,427	169/168
Creditor Intervention	Not App	Not App
Crime Prevention Information	5,810	1,404
Crisis Intervention/ Emergency Assistance	728	1,034
Emergency Financial Information	624	124
Employer Intervention	256	226
Field Visits (#/hours)	262/474	Not App
Follow-up Counseling Sessions	543	1,867
Forms Assistance	9,729	3,167
Funeral Arrangements	Not App	Not App
Lodging/Meals	\$8,105	\$33,637
Notify Friends/Relatives	Not App	Not App
Offer of Service	4,656	16,892
Orientation to CJS	10,146	36,914
Property Return Assistance	Not App	Not App
Protective Services	405	96
Referrals to CJS Agencies	673	934
Referrals to other Government Agencies	514	667
Referrals to Private Agencies	653	851
Restitution Assistance	Not App	Not App
Translation Services	3,096	1,149

High Volume Witness Services Included:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Occurrence</u>
Case Disposition/Case Status Information	153,247
Orientation to Criminal Justice System	37,928
Offer of Service	21,548
Forms Assistance	12,896
Crime Prevention Information	7,214

Victim Profile

The goals of a victim profile approach to the description of V/W services are to highlight those services delivered to victims as victims, and to set the stage for future cost-related analyses of those services likely to be required by particular types of victims. The data that was used in developing a victim/characteristic/service profile is the result of a survey of 31 of the 34 projects making-up the Victim/Witness Program. The number of client files used for the current profile development was 1,119 unless otherwise noted.

Of the 1,083 cases where the ethnicity of clients was recorded, over 63 percent were Anglo-Americans. In descending order of sample occurrence the following other ethnic types were served:

Hispanic-American	18%
Black-American	10%
Other	4%
American Indian	3%
Asian-American	2%

Of the 1,119 cases where the sex of clients was recorded, 57 percent were female and 43 percent male.

Of the 1,065 cases where the age of clients was recorded, the following victim age breakdowns were found:

<u>Years of Age</u>	<u># Victims Served</u>	<u>% of Sample</u>	<u>% Female</u>	<u>% Male</u>
0- 3	11	1.6%	55%	45%
4- 7	24	3.6%	67%	33%
8-11	38	5.7%	74%	26%
12	5	.7%	60%	40%
13	15	2.2%	73%	27%
14	16	2.4%	75%	25%
15	10	1.5%	90%	10%
16	10	1.5%	60%	40%
17	14	2.1%	57%	43%
18	22	3.3%	55%	45%
19	22	3.3%	32%	68%
20	20	3.0%	40%	60%
21-25	99	14.7%	59%	41%
26-30	103	15.3%	50%	50%
31-35	76	11.3%	46%	54%
36-40	56	8.3%	55%	45%
41-45	31	4.6%	68%	32%
46-50	24	3.6%	38%	62%
51-55	15	2.2%	73%	27%
56-60	22	3.3%	50%	50%
61-65	10	1.5%	30%	70%
66-70	13	1.9%	54%	46%
71-75	7	1.0%	43%	57%
76+	9	1.3%	67%	33%

Of the 1,014 cases where the question of physical handicaps was responded to, only 9 percent of the responses indicated some client handicap; 91 percent of the sample population had no reported handicap.

To summarize client characteristics, the typical victim served in California by the Victim/Witness Program during the months between April and September 1982 was Anglo-American, female and non-handicapped. The most likely ages of these victims was 21 to 40 years of age.

The following ranking of offenses committed against clients of the Victim/Witness Program is based on a sample of 1,133 victims. In descending order of occurrence, the ranking is:

	<u># of Occurrences</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Assault	407	36%
Sexual Assault	212	19%
Domestic Violence	146	13%
DUI/Hit and Run	92	8%
Homicide	77	7%
Other Crime Against Persons	76	7%
Burglary	63	6%
Other Crime Against Property	60	5%

When asked whether or not they had reported the crime(s) committed against them to local law enforcement prior to contact with Victim Witness Program representatives, 91% of the 1,088 respondents answered yes. This means that only approximately 9% of those responding to this question reported their victimization after or as a result of Victim Witness Program contact.

With respect to the physical effect of having been a victim, the majority of victims were unhurt or treated for an injury and quickly released from care, or suffered a minor injury and were not treated by medical personnel. As recorded, 1,065 victims suffered the following physical consequences as a result of their crime:

<u>Physical Effect</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Treated for an injury and released	345	32%
Unhurt	286	27%
Hospitalized	208	20%
Non-Treated Minor Injury	142	13%
Deceased	84	8%

Based on the program-wide sample, over two-third of the crimes reported by Victim Witness Program clients were assault, sexual assault or domestic violence related. For the most part Victim Witness Program clients had reported these crimes to local law enforcement prior to contact with Victim Witness staff persons. Finally, the majority of victims in the sample suffered relatively minor physical injury.

With respect to services which were typically delivered to victims of different crimes, the crimes that required the most services were assault, sexual assault, and domestic violence.

To summarize service levels in general, the following services were provided to victims at high levels without respect to crime: offer of service, forms assistance, follow-up counseling, orientation to the criminal justice system (CJS), and case disposition/case status information. The only service not recorded as extensive by the sample population that appeared as a "high volume" service in monthly reports was restitution assistance.

Based upon victim injuries, high volume services also include: offer of service, orientation to the criminal justice system (CJS), case disposition/case status, follow-up counseling, and forms assistance.

With respect to injury, more service was necessary for victims who, as a result of their crime, were reported as "unhurt" or "treated and released." Another clear feature of this summary is the fact, not

all that unexpected, that "forms assistance" becomes a higher volume service" as the victim requires increased medical help.

Turning to the relationship between age and services delivered, it should be noted that 58 percent of the sample were between the ages of 21 and 50 years of age. A little more than 11 percent of the total population was between 51 and 76 or older, while the remainder, 31 percent were 20 years old or younger.

By ages, the following services were delivered:

Age (Yrs)	% of Programs Total Service Effort	High Level Services
0-3	1.5%	Case Disposition, Forms Assist, Offer of Service
4-7	3.7%	Case Disposition, Forms Assist, Offer of Service
8-11	6.3%	Follow-up Counseling, Offer of Service
12	1.2%	Case Disposition
13	2.4%	Court Escort, Follow-up Counseling, Offer of Service, Orientation to CJS
14	2.6%	Case Disposition, Offer of Service, Forms Assist
15	2.2%	Case Disposition, Follow-up Counseling
16	1.5%	Follow-up Counseling, Offer of Service, Forms Assist
17	1.3%	Court Escort, Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist
18	3.6%	Case Disposition, Field Visits, Forms Assist; Offer of Service
19	3.7%	Case Disposition, Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist, Offer of Service
20	2.6%	Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist, Offer of Service
21-25	16.4%	Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist, Offer of Service, Case Disposition
26-30	14.6%	Offer of Service, Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist
31-35	9.2%	Forms Assist, Offer of Service
36-40	8.3%	Follow-up Counseling, Offer of Service
41-45	5.0%	Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist
46-50	3.6%	Even distribution of services
51-55	1.8%	Forms Assist, Offer of Service
56-60	2.6%	Offer of Service
61-65	1.3%	Forms Assist, Offer of Service
66-70	1.5%	Orientation to CJS, Offer of Service
71-75	1.0%	Field Visit, Offer of Service
76+	1.8%	Follow-up Counseling, Property Return

The primary age groupings within each ethnic category are as follows:

Ethnicity	Major Age Grouping: % of Total	% of Total Above Grouping	% of Total Below Grouping	Total Age Range
American Indian	21-35; 53%	12%	35%	4-70 yrs
Anglo-American	18-60; 75%	6%	19%	1-76+ yrs
Asian-American	41-65; 56%	0	44%	8-65 yrs
Black-American	21-50; 63%	7%	30%	1-75 yrs
Hispanic-American	20-50; 70%	7%	23%	4-76+ yrs
Other Ethnicity	21-45; 86%	5%	9%	13-65 yrs

The next to last topic for analysis, the association between age and crime suffered by victims, is described below:

	Major Age Grouping: % of Total	% of Total Above Grouping	% of Total Below Grouping	Total Age Range
Assault	19-50; 77%	14%	9%	1-76+ yrs
Burglary	21-55; 91%	9%	0	21-76+ yrs
DUI/Hit and Run	20-50; 75%	9%	16%	4-75 yrs
Domestic Violence	21-50; 86%	5%	9%	4-75 yrs
Homicide	21-35; 50%	28%	22%	8-70 yrs
Other Crimes/Persons	21-40; 47%	19%	33%	1-76+ yrs
Other Crimes/Property	21-40; 64%	24%	12%	13-76+ yrs
Sexual Assault	1-11; 37%	N/A	N/A	1-65 yrs
	13-15; 20%	N/A	N/A	1-65 yrs
	20-35; 23%	N/A	N/A	1-65 yrs

In sum, victims of all major crimes can expect to receive services from California's Victim Witness Program. Although the level at which these services can be delivered clearly varies from location to location, California's Program has been a comprehensive approach to the delivery of direct and referral services to victims of crime.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings

With respect to the three program objectives, this report finds the following:

OBJECTIVE A: To improve the understanding of the needs of victims and witnesses on the part of the criminal justice system, and to increase their participation in the administration of justice.

Findings:

1. The 35 centers which comprised the Victim/Witness Assistance Program in California included variations on three distinct models:
 - Agencies located in local District Attorneys' Offices
 - Agencies located in local Probation Offices
 - Agencies which are administered and run by community-based organizations
2. During the report period, April 1982 to September 1982, the centers made 202 presentations to law enforcement and other criminal justice officials. The projects used these presentations to emphasize to these officials the need for them to be concerned and sensitive about the physical and emotional well-being of the victims and witnesses.
3. At this time it cannot be determined to what extent the incidences of unreported crimes have decreased within the jurisdictions of the program. Future evaluation efforts may be directed toward the measurement of victimization levels within at least a representative portion of the service system.
4. The centers were able to assure that victims and witnesses were informed of the progress of the case in which they were involved.

OBJECTIVE B: To provide for faster and more complete recovery for victims from the effects of crime.

Findings:

During this report period, a system was not developed which would allow the measurement of service impact. At present, there is no way to determine the extent to which victims and witnesses have recovered faster and/or more completely from the effects of crime due to program efforts. Given the certain high cost of such a determination, there is little likelihood that any evaluation design could respond to this objective, except insofar as the determination is based upon a sample of victims throughout the state.

OBJECTIVE C: To increase the role of victim and witness programs in assisting victims of violent crime in preparing applications for state compensation.

Findings:

From July 1981 through June 1982, the V/W centers assisted the victims in filing for approximately 52 percent of the Indemnity Fund claims submitted statewide. During this same period, only six of the projects filed less than the mandatory 40 percent of each respective county's total claims. The following table shows the level of program activity during Fiscal Year 1981-82:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total Claims Submitted from Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Total Claims Submitted by Program</u>	<u>% of Total Claims Submitted by Program</u>
Alameda	585	251	43%
Butte	24	19	79%
Contra Costa	123	42	34%
El Dorado	28	15	54%
Fresno	240	177	74%
Humboldt	29	3	10%
Kern	151	125	83%
Kings	14*	15	N/A
Los Angeles City	N/A	255	N/A
Los Angeles County	3,405	1,137	41%
Marin	25	8	32%
Mendocino	16	4	25%
Merced	29	9	9%
Monterey	87	44	51%
Napa	15*	18	N/A
Orange	339	165	49%
Placer	16	3	19%
Riverside	142	142	100%
Sacramento	383	154	40%
San Bernardino	276*	281	N/A
San Diego	294	154	52%
San Francisco	455	188	41%
San Joaquin	93	70	75%
San Luis Obispo	14*	22	N/A
San Mateo	175	162	93%
Santa Barbara	90	80	89%
Santa Clara	266	183	69%
Santa Cruz	86	84	98%
Shasta*	43	52	N/A
Solano	36	27	75%
Sonoma	76	50	66%
Stanislaus	63	30	48%
Tulare	39	21	54%
Ventura	104	44	42%
Yolo	39	26	67%
T O T A L	7,800	4,042	52%

*BOC data incorrect; no correction available

2. Program Relationship with Board of Control (BOC)

The V.V.C. claim review process is much improved. It should be noted, however, that there are differing goals of B.O.C. as compared to Victim/Witness projects; claims verification by B.O.C. versus claims advocacy by Victim/Witness projects.

Given its statutory charge, there is no reason for the Board of Control to be expected to function as an advocate for the Victim Witness Assistance Program. However, there is a need for the two agencies to better coordinate the exchange of information, with the goal of better service to victims of crime.

3. Program Administration

The administration of the Victim Witness Assistance Program by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning has consisted of three functional areas: fiscal grant administration, programmatic grant administration, and program evaluation.

In the last three years, fiscal grant administration has operated smoothly and effectively. OCJP's evaluation effort was flawed and operated ineffectively at its onset. It did not function as a "feedback mechanism" to program and/or management staff, thus forcing program management to make its own judgments concerning its own performance. Also it did not play the crucial role of providing comparative, model, and service system information which was to serve as the basis for improving the program. This shortcoming has been corrected and this report is the result of

that reoriented evaluation effort.

Program management, on the other hand, has served well in an advocacy role but has only recently begun to promote a statewide orientation in fulfilling its role as a technical assistance resource to local Victim Witness projects. Also, program management often did not respond to technical assistance requests, and generally was not proactive in identifying and responding to the needs of Victim Witness projects. These difficulties can, in part, be explained as the natural evolution of a "pilot program", and as a response to the need for local flexibility in designing locally delivered services.

Recommendations

Based upon the information developed during the period April to September 1982, the following are recommended:

1. Continuation of the Victim Witness Assistance Program

To preclude Victim/Witness projects from having to reduce either staff or services, it is recommended that the funding mechanism for the Victim/Witness Program be studied. The collection efforts statewide which develop Indemnity Fund revenues for use by the Victim/Witness Program should be analyzed, with a view toward more standardized and consistent collection of fines and penalty assessments, and increased attention should be paid to the local sources of the Indemnity Fund.

2. Refinement of Guiding Legislation

Rapidly growing need coupled with limited resources suggests that the Victim/Witness Program's goals of "comprehensive" services be reassessed and redefined. Specifically, there is a clear need to specify, in statute, the primary emphasis of the Victim Witness Assistance Program.

3. Refinement of Program Guidelines

Whether subsequent to or concurrent with Legislative refinement, OCJP should reappraise current guidelines. The goal of this reappraisal would be a set of operating practices which would define the "state-of-the-art" in Victim Witness services, and which would more directly tie the provision of types of services to the allocation decisions.

4. Information Sharing Between OCJP and BOC

It is recommended that OCJP and BOC enter into a memorandum of understanding to develop and exchange Victim Assistance information collected by the two agencies. As of the writing of this report preliminary agreements have already been developed and will be finalized in January, 1983.

5. Extension and Refinement of the Victim Witness Assistance Program Evaluation Approach

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning should commit sufficient resources for the refinement of current evaluation activities, as well as the extension of the evaluation horizon to cover cost-related questions of effectiveness.

6. Enhancement of Program Administration

Following upon the recent development of "Standards of Service" for FY 1982-83, OCJP should place greater emphasis on the development of consistent and documented approaches to monitoring the performance of Victim Witness Program agencies, and to responding to the technical assistance needs of Victim Witness Program staff.

PREFACE

Although the following report expresses many of the features which define California's Victim/Witness Assistance Program, perhaps the most important aspect of the program cannot be realistically portrayed. This consists of the many individual cases where victim/witness services have made a timely and positive difference in the lessening of victims' trauma and the overcoming of the effects of being victimized.

The following is an example of a victim's trauma and the services brought to bear by a Victim/Witness Assistance Program Project:

A woman in her 30's went to a residence one evening in an effort to collect rent from a tenant. The male tenant raped her after threatening her with a gun. After he raped her, he shot her three times -- twice in the head. He then pushed her under a bed.

Hearing shots, concerned neighbors called the police. The police began questioning people in the apartment parking lot about the shots, including the defendant. The victim, still conscious, heard the police radio outside, climbed out on the balcony, and called for help. The defendant was apprehended while trying to escape.

The victim spent several days in critical condition in the hospital. While in the hospital, she was visited by a victim aide, who assured her that she would receive assistance. The initial victim interview, with the prosecuting attorney and the victim aide present, took place in the hospital.

Some of the services provided by the Victim/Witness unit during and after the trial included:

- Assistance shopping for groceries;
- Assistance shopping for clothes to wear in court;
- A wheelchair and escort during the court proceedings. (The victim aide was with her throughout the trial);
- Transportation to the courthouse;
- Court orientation, preparation, and timely case information;
- Coordination of police protection because of threats by the defendant's family;
- Financial assistance through the victim of violent crime program;
- Intervention with Social Security to initiate payments right away;
- Notification of the defendant's case disposition: a finding of guilty, and a sentence of 27 years without parole.

Today, through plastic surgery and rehabilitation, the victim is ready to resume her life. She drops by the project to chat from time to time, and assists the project staff in recruiting volunteers and educating the public concerning the value of the services available to all victims and witnesses.

CHAPTER 1 BACKGROUND

Program History

Historically, the focus of the criminal justice system has been the apprehension, conviction, and treatment or punishment of the criminal offender. However, during the last fifteen to twenty years, the public has become increasingly concerned with the total effect of crime on the individual citizen. Factors such as the continually rising crime rate, widely publicized court decisions, and even the increasing number of criminal justice-oriented television shows have had an impact on public awareness concerning the criminal justice system. Consequently more public attention has been directed toward the innocent crime victim or witness. Because of this public awareness and subsequent public pressure, the California Legislature passed a series of legislation which created the Indemnity Fund and the Victim/Witness Assistance Program. This section will identify the important legislation which was passed beginning in 1965 and ending in 1981, and describe the impact this legislation had in shaping Californias' Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

Indemnification Fund -

Between 1965 and 1975, the California Legislature enacted several statutes to compensate victims of violent crimes for financial losses. Senate Bill 1057 (Chapter 1549, Statutes of 1965), created the Violent Crime Indemnification Fund. The revenue for this fund was to come primarily from General Fund monies, with a small amount to come from

finer levied by judges on criminals convicted of violent crimes. The Violent Crime Indemnification Fund as determined by Chapter 1546, Statute of 1967, required law enforcement agencies to inform victims of the fund. Enactment of this law caused claims to be filed against the fund at a faster rate than revenue was being placed into it. A further burden on the fund resulted from a hesitancy on the part of many judges to impose fines on convicted criminals.

Chapter 114, Statutes of 1973, was enacted to increase the level of the Indemnity Fund. This law established a maximum of \$10,000 which could be levied against criminals convicted of violent crimes. However, this law was not sufficient to increase the revenue in the Indemnity Fund because it did not mandate that judges impose the fines on the convicted criminal, and many judges were still reluctant to impose fines.

Senate Bill 725 (Chapter 1722, Statutes of 1977), was passed as a measure to increase the revenue in the Violent Crime Indemnification Fund. It also set a ten dollar minimum fine for violent crimes, as well as requiring a penalty assessment of ten dollars for all other felonies and five dollars for misdemeanors.

Victim Witness Assistance Program -

In 1977, the California Legislature established a statutory pilot program to move toward a uniformity in services provided by existing Victim/Witness Assistance Centers. Assembly Bill No. 1434 (Chapter 1256, Statutes of 1977, Gage), (Appendix B), established a pilot

Victim/Witness Assistance Center Program, "Crime and Offenses--Victims and Witness Assistance Centers." The Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) was to administer the program. However, the legislation as signed by the Governor did not include an appropriation of funds necessary to operate the program. Consequently, OCJP was encouraged by the Governor to seek Federal funds from the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ). As a result, the CCCJ awarded \$484,000 of Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds to OCJP to implement the pilot program.

By 1979, the California Legislature reconsidered the need for a state appropriation, and voted to fund Victim/Witness Assistance Centers from funds earmarked for the Indemnity Fund. Senate Bill 383 (Chapter 713, Statutes of 1979), (Appendix C), provided that revenues collected from fines and penalty assessments imposed on criminals convicted of violent crimes were to be equally divided between Victims of Violent Crime Compensation Fund and Victim/Witness Assistance Centers. It also increased the penalty assessment from ten dollars to twenty dollars for felony convictions.

Senate Bill 493 (Chapter 530, Statutes of 1980, Moore), (Appendix D), established a Penalty Assessment Fund from which the Indemnity Fund would receive revenues at an established rate. As a way of consolidating the various monies, collections from all penalty assessments were placed into this new Assessment Fund at the rate of three dollars per each ten dollars of fines and then distributed to various funds.

However, Assembly Bill 698 (Chapter 166, Statutes of 1981), Appendix E), changed the rate at which the revenues of the Penalty Assessment Fund would be divided among the various funds. The law increased penalty assessments from three dollars in addition to each ten dollars of fines to four dollars in addition to each ten dollars of fines, and included Rape Crisis Centers as beneficiaries of the Indemnity Fund.

By 1980, funding mechanisms for the California Victim/Witness Assistance Program were in place. The next section will describe the goals and objectives of the program as well as its most important components.

Program Description

Program Objectives

In calling for a statewide Victim and Witness Assistance Program, the Legislature intended to provide victims and witnesses with faster and more complete recovery from the effects of crime. As a secondary interest, the Legislature reasoned that one of the major effects of establishing such a program would be an enhanced understanding and more positive attitude toward the criminal justice system by those persons associated with it. Finally, the Legislature hoped that the program would encourage and strengthen the coordinated participation of criminal justice and affiliated agencies toward providing more effective assistance to victims and witnesses of all types of crime.

The founding legislation called for a statewide network of pilot project centers. These centers were to:

- Assist criminal justice agencies in giving more consideration and personal attention to victims and witnesses through the delivery of services on their behalf.
- Provide a model for other community-based efforts to aid victims and witnesses.
- Sensitize law enforcement officials, communications technicians, and supervisors to the needs of victims of crime and reinforce a concerned approach to these victims.
- Decrease the incidence of unreported crimes.
- Assure that victims and witnesses are informed of the progress of the case in which they are involved.

In addition, the Legislature mandated that the centers:

- Assist victims in preparing complete and detailed Victims of Violent Crime Compensation Claims.
- Assist the State's Board of Control in screening and verifying Victim of Violent Crime Compensation claims.
- Promote greater availability of both local financial benefits and State Compensation.
- Establish a means for volunteers to work with criminal justice agencies in order to maximize community support.
- Provide follow-up support services to victims of violent crime and their families in order to ensure that they receive necessary assistance through available community resources.
- Provide elderly victims of crime with services appropriate to their special needs.
- Provide transportation and household assistance to those victims and witnesses participating in the criminal justice process.
- Inform friends, relatives and employers of the victim's plight.
- Notify witnesses of changes in the court calendar to avoid unnecessary trips to court.

- Provide witness reception and guidance at the courthouse, which may include escorts, explanations of unfamiliar procedures, and translation services.

Given the Legislative intent, three major program objectives were established:

OBJECTIVE A: To increase the Criminal Justice system's understanding of the needs of victims and witnesses, and to increase their participation in the administration of justice. This objective is to be carried out by Victim and Witness Assistance Centers which are to:

1. Provide a model for other community-based efforts to aid victims and witnesses.
2. Sensitize law enforcement officials, communications technicians and supervisors to the needs of victims of crimes and reinforce a concerned approach to these victims.
3. Decrease the incidence of unreported crimes.
4. Assure that victims and witnesses are informed of the progress of the case in which they are involved.

OBJECTIVE B: To provide for faster and more complete recovery for victims from the effects of crime.

OBJECTIVE C: To increase the role of victim and witness programs in assisting victims of violent crime in preparing applications for state compensation.

In May of 1982, the above program objectives were augmented by standards of service for victim/witness projects. These standards were developed jointly by project coordinators, and OCJP program and evaluation staff. They currently serve as both programmatic definitions and mandatory activities for the 1982-83 grant year (See Appendix H).

Evaluation Model

In order to assist the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) in developing an Evaluation Plan for the Victim/Witness Assistance Program, an Evaluation Subcommittee of the Victim/Witness Advisory Committee was appointed (Appendix B). Its goal was to assist OCJP in developing and implementing an evaluation plan which, in turn, would form the basis of a yearly report to the Legislature. The responsibility for gathering, reporting and analyzing data, as well as

producing an evaluation report, however, was to be shared between OCJP and all participating projects.

The Subcommittee also was to make recommendations on the development and refinement of an Evaluation Data Sheet (Appendix I). The initial Evaluation Data Sheet was the primary means for projects to submit their monthly service data. While OCJP quarterly progress reports provided a narrative description of project activities, the data sheets represented the statistical base for both the evaluation analysis and subsequent report to the Legislature.

Given the importance of these statistical data sheets, OCJP and the Evaluation Subcommittee reviewed and refined the format and developed a second, new Evaluation Data Sheet. The information developed from these revised data sheets forms the basis of both the description and analysis of statewide data and the narrative/statistical summaries of each of the individual centers found in this report's Appendix A. It is crucial to note that the data-base for this report begins in April of 1982, and ends in September of 1982. All data previous to April 1982 was excluded from the analysis because of reporting inconsistencies and failures.

CHAPTER 2

VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - DESCRIPTION

The following description summarizes project services as reported in the months April through September 1982. Only the section which discusses the Victim of Violent Crime Fund (VVC) is based upon data over and above this six month period. Applications to and receipts from the VVC Fund are based upon data covering the full 1981-82 Fiscal Year.

The sections described in the following include:

- Project Training/Staffing
- Witness Oriented Services
- Victim of Violent Crime Fund Applications
- Project Service Levels

It should be stressed that, with the exception of the section on the VVC Fund, what follows functions as a descriptive "units of service delivered" summary. The impact of these services is beyond the current scope of the evaluation of California's Victim/Witness Program (see Recommendations, Chapter 4 for extension of the evaluation's scope). Chapter 3, which discusses profiles of service, comes closest to an analytical approach to the availability, delivery, clientele, cost, and value of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

Victim Referral Sources

Since the goal of the Victim/Witness Program projects is to respond to the needs of all victims with their respective jurisdictions, it is extremely important that there be clear lines of communication and referral between projects and other local service agencies.

Additionally, it is important that V/W projects be prepared to solicit clients where project staff have evidence of citizens having been victimized.

The importance of these two methods of referrals has been recognized by those agencies composing the V/W Program in California. Generally speaking, the flow of clients issues from two sources--project initiated contacts with victims and the referral of victims from non-project agencies or citizens. As reported, the means of directing recent victims of crime to V/W services includes the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| courts | private agencies |
| defense or private attorneys | probation |
| hospitals | project initiated |
| law enforcement | prosecuting attorney |
| media announcements | public agencies |
| mortuaries | victim initiated |
| other sources | (including victim's family) |

As is reflected in Table 1 on the following page, more victims were referred to V/W services by prosecuting attorneys than by any other means. This referral source was closely followed by project initiated contacts, while the third most frequent source was law enforcement referral.

TABLE 1
VICTIM REFERRAL SOURCES - 4/82 - 9/82

<u>Source</u>	<u>Level</u> (# of referrals)
Prosecuting Attorney	12,400
Project Initiated	10,463
Law Enforcement	8,342
Victim Initiated	3,032
Court	1,325
Probation Department	1,003
Private Agencies	997
Public Agencies	932
Other Sources	714
Hospitals	383
Defense or Private Attorney	368
Media Announcements	270
Mortuaries	119
T O T A L	40,348

It is not surprising that the first three most frequent referral sources are those mentioned in the narrative above, since most projects were directly affiliated with district attorneys' offices. A well-defined working relationship with a district attorney's office provided most frequent access to recent victims both directly, through cases being readied for prosecution, and indirectly, through its institutionalized relationship with local law enforcement. Through its easy and continuous access to law enforcement crime reports, projects located in district attorneys' offices were quite effective in initiating contact with recent victims whether or not a suspect had been apprehended or a case was being prepared.

This is not to say, however, that only a project which is located in a district attorney's office can efficiently and effectively contact

recent victims. Similarly, those projects offering services through probation departments as a group received almost seventy percent of their referrals from law enforcement. The Santa Clara County project received seventy percent of its referrals from law enforcement agencies. It, as well as the Orange and Napa County projects, served a substantial number of victims and all three are private non-profit agencies. Therefore, there is no reason to believe that any one setting significantly limits a project's access to law enforcement crime reports.

In sum, the only burden which would likely be placed upon projects not affiliated with a district attorney's office involves project initiated victim contacts. Even here, whatever the impact of the burden, it has only been on community-based organizations, where, on average, 35 percent of their referrals have come from staff initiated contacts, rather than law enforcement or district attorney's office contacts.

Volunteer Training and Participation

Penal Code Section 13835, outlining the concept of California's Victim/Witness Assistance Program, contains language specifically requiring the use of volunteers. The guiding assumption for the use of volunteers involved the likely situation where a continuously expanding need for services takes place in the face of, at best, marginally expanding program funds. Also, the ability of any direct service program to respond adequately to a fluctuating need very often depends upon the existence of a local pool of volunteers. The availability of volun-

teers has been of primary importance to the Victim/Witness Program due to fluctuating need, but more importantly, because of the following conditions:

1. High and currently accelerating public need for program services coupled with insufficient resources to substantially expand the number of paid staff.
2. Identifiable and predictable periods of the year when service demand may tax the abilities of paid staff to maintain the usual quality of service.
3. In many localities, the ability of V/W projects to successfully offer their services to all citizens of the community depends upon recruiting volunteers who are associated with, or who are advocates for community groups.

During the period of April to September 1982, the 35 V/W projects comprising California's program recruited and received service from 1,812 volunteers. These volunteers delivered over 34,000 hours of service. The range of volunteer participation during the six-month report period was extremely wide--from 0 volunteers at the Marin, Merced and San Diego sites, to over 300 volunteers at the San Luis Obispo and Orange County (YSP) projects.

The average number of volunteers providing service to a V/W Program site was 52. These 52 volunteers on the average delivered almost 975 person-hours of assistance to paid project staff. The range of hours provided by volunteers was extremely wide. Three projects recorded no hours of volunteer assistance, nine projects delivered over 1,000 hours of volunteer service, while the Orange County (YSP) projects volunteers provided almost 8,000 hours of service. Table 2 on the following page summarizes significant groups with respect to volunteer participation.

TABLE 2
VOLUNTEER PARTICIPATION
4/82 - 9/82

<u>County</u>	<u># of Volunteers</u>	<u>Hours of Service</u>
Alameda	5	188
Butte	12	922
Contra Costa	42	469
El Dorado	4	223
Fresno	7	580
Humboldt	30	316
Kern	77	1,175
Kings	2	20
Los Angeles City	19	1,261
Los Angeles County	117	907
Marin	0	0
Mendocino	8	28
Merced	0	0
Monterey	2	67
Napa	60	487
Orange	308	7,908
Placer	4	324
Riverside	25	769
Sacramento	3	65
San Bernardino	68	1,859
San Diego	0	0
San Francisco	23	466
San Joaquin	177	704
San Luis Obispo	300	4,200
San Mateo	96	3,956
Santa Barbara	56	1,330
Santa Clara	33	605
Santa Cruz	40	898
Shasta	24	200
Solano	30	400
Sonoma	32	557
Stanislaus	49	1,378
Tulare	14	278
Ventura	44	1,529
Yolo	1	32
TOTAL	1,812	34,101

These volunteers assisted in providing the full range of V/W services, but were especially helpful in the following:

- Attempts to contact persons subpoenaed for court appearances in order to identify problems which may prevent them from testifying
- Assistance in filing for victims of violent crime compensation
- Transmission of probable court appearance schedules to both project staff and prosecutors in order to ensure the appearance of witnesses or to delay or discontinue prosecution
- Assistance to citizens in familiarizing themselves with in court procedures, and
- Serving as court escorts in sensitive cases such as homicide or sexual assault cases

While the use of volunteers added dimensions of service to V/W projects, the development of this resource was not without its costs. Apart from obvious increases in costs for such items as telephone service, office space and supplies, the use of volunteers involved a certain amount of training by paid or current volunteer staff.

Because many of these activities require a high level of sensitivity and appreciation of the criminal justice system, volunteers were typically provided with training manuals, training and on-the-job supervision.

Apart from these costs, which varied considerably from project to project, there were opportunity costs involved--the loss of staff ability to deliver service while carrying-out training. Furthermore, the training of volunteers in many cases was of a different nature than

the training given to newly hired, paid staff--different curricula had to be developed. Volunteer training, in some cases, was limited to one specific function, for instance, court escort. In other cases, volunteer responsibilities involved training in the full range of available services. Finally, given the probability of relatively high volunteer as opposed to paid staff turn-over, the training of volunteers, may have involved higher training costs, as compared to paid staff.

As recorded during the report period, projects on the average carried out 7 training sessions with an average total attendance of 27 prospective volunteers. Table 3 on the following page summarizes the extent of training volunteers.

TABLE 3
VOLUNTEER TRAINING
4/82 - 9/82

<u>County</u>	<u># of Sessions</u>	<u>Training Hours</u>
Alameda	10	13
Butte	6	17
Contra Costa	35	122
El Dorado	11	81
Fresno	0	0
Humboldt	6	14
Kern	31	118
Kings	2	1
Los Angeles City	12	39
Los Angeles County	7	32
Marin	0	0
Mendocino	7	17
Merced	0	0
Monterey	19	11
Napa	7	13
Orange	7	28
Placer	3	104
Riverside	9	18
Sacramento	0	0
San Bernardino	2	35
San Diego	0	0
San Francisco	10	16
San Joaquin	12	44
San Luis Obispo	3	7
San Mateo	4	5
Santa Barbara	1	107
Santa Clara	1	4
Santa Cruz	11	28
Shasta	1	2
Solano	9	22
Sonoma	2	16
Stanislaus	11	12
Tulare	3	5
Ventura	10	18
Yolo	0	0
TOTAL	252	969

Staff Training

The training of Victim/Witness Program staff largely was directed toward recently hired staff persons. Staff training was of two types-- either more formalized orientation sessions most often carried-out by project coordinators, or continuous "on-the-job" training informally conducted by line staff. In the first instance, project coordinators acquainted newly-hired staff with the following:

- The goals and objectives of the local and state-wide program
- The relationship between the project and the sponsoring agency (district attorney, probation department, or community-based organization)
- Particulars concerning the range of services offered by the project, and the respective responsibilities of current staff
- Office policies and procedures

In the second instance, that of on-the-job training, new staff received direct training in the tasks for which they were to assume responsibility. Typically, this training was not limited to only one type of activity, since the small number of Victim/ Witness Program staff coupled with a high demand for service resulted in staff becoming "service generalists". More often than not, any particular project staff person would be called upon to deliver practically any service. Consequently, this phase of training tended to be relatively long-term, problem or location specific, and not easily summarized.

Where more formalized training was carried out, the average length of each session was a little over three hours. Table 4 below summarizes the training that was provided to staff from April through September 1982.

TABLE 4
STAFF TRAINING
4/82 - 9/82

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u># OF SESSIONS</u>	<u>TRAINING HOURS</u>
Alameda	8	41
Butte	6	17
Contra Costa	4	9
El Dorado	18	39
Fresno	2	4
Humboldt	3	8
Kern	19	96
Kings	12	34
Los Angeles City	11	57
Los Angeles County	9	70
Marin	6	12
Mendocino	17	40
Merced	0	0
Monterey	1	5
Napa	6	29
Orange	37	119
Placer	0	0
Riverside	8	45
Sacramento	13	63
San Bernardino	5	6
San Diego	3	7
San Francisco	16	65
San Joaquin	8	58
San Luis Obispo	7	11
San Mateo	7	12
Santa Barbara	4	4
Santa Clara	1	56
Santa Cruz	1	4
Shasta	0	0
Solano	6	44
Sonoma	6	44
Stanislaus	5	6
Tulare	2	3
Ventura	8	43
Yolo	0	0
TOTAL	259	1,051

Presentations and Training to Criminal Justice Agencies--
Public Presentations

The eventual effectiveness of a personal service program such as the Victim/Witness Assistance is directly tied to public understanding of available services. As well, programs like Victim/Witness Assistance depend upon the cooperation of both Criminal Justice and other service agencies, and consequently, project staff must ensure that these community agencies fully understand the resources and limitations of their programs.

Whether part of a community-based organization, or affiliated with a local district attorney or probation department, the Victim/Witness Program was obliged to present the range of its services, and to distinguish itself from the other activities or general orientation of its parent agency. The audiences for such presentations ranged from interested citizens or community groups, to the staff of public or private service agencies, to the members of local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

Typically the presentations and training displayed in Table 5 on the following page, were developed and delivered by both project staff and volunteers. During the period of April through September 1982, a total of 292 presentations were made to Criminal Justice agencies, with each presentation lasting an average of approximately an hour and one half. Presentations to the public, on the other hand, took place at a much higher level, 615, though on average they lasted slightly longer--one hour forty-five minutes.

TABLE 5
PRESENTATIONS/TRAINING
4/82 - 9/82

<u>County</u>	<u>P/T to CJS (#)</u>	<u>P/T to CJS (Hrs)</u>	<u>Presentations to Public (#)</u>	<u>Presentations to Public (Hrs)</u>
Alameda	4	9	25	57
Butte	11	16	14	23
Contra Costa	2	10	8	29
El Dorado	10	13	41	34
Fresno	25	37	10	15
Humboldt	9	9	26	35
Kern	9	12	3	3
Kings	9	8	4	6
Los Angeles City	11	37	12	39
Los Angeles County	14	12	22	33
Marin	2	3	0	0
Mendocino	11	31	18	42
Merced	0	0	4	6
Monterey	29	44	8	11
Napa	4	3	9	19
Orange	22	28	83	152
Placer	6	29	2	10
Riverside	13	36	25	54
Sacramento	6	10	7	14
San Bernardino	8	5	31	18
San Diego	12	21	42	90
San Francisco	7	8	38	53
San Joaquin	2	8	8	31
San Luis Obispo	6	6	44	112
San Mateo	15	15	12	16
Santa Barbara	3	5	10	16
Santa Clara	5	9	20	24
Santa Cruz	2	2	11	14
Shasta	4	4	11	16
Solano	2	3	14	26
Sonoma	6	3	2	2
Stanislaus	4	3	6	12
Tulare	8	9	12	10
Ventura	11	28	25	51
Yolo	0	0	8	6
T O T A L	292	476	615	1,079

Direct Transportation

Upon first consideration, the transportation of both victims and witness by Victim/Witness project staff might seem to be just one of many services among the many available throughout the state service network. However, this particular service has forced many projects into an uncomfortable calculation. That is, projects have had to balance the relatively high cost of transporting clients with what often have been inconsistent and case-by-case definitions of the need for transportation services.

With neither state nor local commitments to transportation cost subsidies, local projects must on one hand inform clients of the possibility of free transportation to and/or from court-related meetings, while on the other hand projects must continually attempt to minimize the possible abuse of this expensive service by clients who truly do have the capability of arranging their own transportation. For these reasons, many projects have completely forgone direct transportation in favor of cooperative arrangements with local carriers.

Table 6 on the following page, summarizes the extent to which Victim/Witness Program projects directly provided direct transportation services. Here direct service is contrasted with the strategies of arranging transportation through local carriers, or with other service agency staff. For the period of 4/82 through 9/82, a total of 2,053 hours of transportation was provided for clients. The average length of any one trip to or from court-related proceedings was one hour, twenty-five minutes.

TABLE 6
DIRECT TRANSPORTATION
4/82 - 9/82

<u>County</u>	<u>Times Provided</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Alameda	13	15
Butte	0	0
Contra Costa	134	218
El Dorado	13	23
Fresno	74	143
Humboldt	0	0
Kern	1	2
Kings	15	9
Los Angeles City	4	23
Los Angeles County	30	40
Marin	9	7
Mendocino	33	55
Merced	35	26
Monterey	64	29
Napa	10	9
Orange	66	69
Placer	18	31
Riverside	113	230
Sacramento	35	81
San Bernardino	89	257
San Diego	181	218
San Francisco	47	59
San Joaquin	93	103
San Luis Obispo	38	40
San Mateo	12	8
Santa Barbara	154	155
Santa Clara	15	12
Santa Cruz	10	3
Shasta	1	8
Solano	19	16
Sonoma	0	0
Stanislaus	3	0
Tulare	45	20
Ventura	79	141
Yolo	8	3
T O T A L	1,461	2,053

As can be seen, the majority directly provided client transportation, although most of the levels were low. However, a low direct client transportation level often means that a project uses other agencies to serve clients. Although not measured by this year's evaluation, there is good reason to believe that the various subsidy programs generated in part by Victim/Witness projects--tokens or often vouchers for local carriers, and quid pro quo arrangements with other local service agencies -- ultimately do have the potential for either straining Victim/Witness project operating resources, or effecting a serious reduction or close to total denial of this service. As it stands currently, the direct provision of this service depends upon extraordinary staff commitment, a wealth of local volunteers, or a combination of the two.

Special Witness Services

As previously discussed, the goal of California's Victim/Witness Assistance Program is two-fold. That is, the primary emphasis of the program has been to make available and in many cases directly deliver services intended to reduce the trauma and other negative effects of having been a victim of serious crime. However, unless victims participate in the development of cases against and eventual prosecution of their assailants, the criminal justice system can never be effective in working toward the prevention of serious crime. Consequently, the secondary goal of the Victim/Witness program is to modify local criminal justice systems to the extent that local systems

often tend to discourage rather than encourage the participation of victims and witnesses of crime.

Witness Oriented Services

As determined by the Victim/Witness Program's designers, the major disincentives to effective participation in the criminal justice system revolved around the topic of poor lines of communication between prospective witnesses and the courts. Whether law enforcement officers or civilians, witnesses were often subjected to long, repeated, and unnecessary trips to what often turned out to be cancelled court sessions. This fact tended to undercut the seriousness of witnesses' commitment to performing their role in the prosecution of assailants. In view of this wide-spread phenomenon, the Victim/Witness Program has made a concerted effort to streamline initial communication--subpoena services--and especially to "call-off" witnesses when there is no need for their testimony. A further refinement of this process is the development and use of "on-call" or standby notification to witnesses; calls placed to witnesses asking them to be ready to testify on short notice.

TABLE 7.
SUBPOENA DELIVERY
4/82 - 9/82

<u>County</u>	<u>Subpoenas Mailed</u>	<u>Subpoenas Mailed Including CJS Info</u>
Alameda	0*	0
Butte	0*	0
Contra Costa	317	2,298
El Dorado	740	844
Fresno	0*	0
Humboldt	0*	0
Kern	0*	0
Kings	4,263	999
L A City	0*	0
L A County	127,267	35,267
Marin	1,390	575
Mendocino	130	238
Merced	0*	0
Monterey	17,389	6,041
Napa	0*	0
Orange	18,625	15,946
Placer	1	0
Riverside	15	20
Sacramento	0*	0
San Bernardino	0*	0
San Diego	24	95
San Francisco	0*	54
San Joaquin	2,947	1,706
San Luis Obispo	3,807	2,518
San Mateo	0*	1,706
Santa Barbara	824	73
Santa Clara	0*	0
Sant Cruz	2,681	329
Shasta	0*	313
Solano	0*	5,982
Sonoma	2,218	2,218
Stanislaus	2,371	2,371
Tulare	3,338	430
Ventura	9,795	6,081
Yolo	1,501	524
TOTAL	199,643	86,628

*Zeros indicate either no responsibility for subpoena delivery or, a lack of activity in this service area.

Table 7 illustrates clearly several features of the subpoena delivery component of projects witness management approach. First, the mailing of subpoenas, either with or without information on the local criminal justice system (CJS), was a high volume service. However, not every project took part in this witness management activity. A significant feature of subpoena delivery was that it served as an efficient means of distributing criminal justice system information. The net effect of including CJS information at once was to lay the groundwork for trust between witnesses and the courts, transmit practical information on court procedures and locations, explain those services available through the Victim/Witness Program, and, perhaps, minimize the subpoena's impact upon those prospective witnesses who have had no prior experience with criminal justice proceedings.

If it is true that information included with subpoenas sets the stage for cooperation, then it is the "call-off" and "on-call" functions that have served to assure cooperation between witness and the local justice systems. Although not calculated for this report, there likely is no other Victim/Witness service whose positive result is more cost-effective. Witness call-off, whether directed toward law enforcement or civilians, has been relatively easy to standardize as a process. Staff costs have been moderate due to the use of volunteers, the training costs involved with volunteers, and the training costs involved with volunteer use have been low. The work-time savings to the employers of prospective witnesses, as demonstrated by the number of calls in Table 8, has been quite substantial.

TABLE 8
WITNESS CALL-OFFS AND ON-CALL SERVICES
4/82 - 9/82

	<u>Call-Off LE Officers</u>	<u>Civilian Call-Off</u>	<u>On Call Stand By Notice</u>
Alameda	0	0	0
Butte	128	170	27
Contra Costa	4,042	4,793	893
El Dorado	0	10	1
Fresno	0	1	2
Humboldt	1,568	1,209	37
Kern	0	0	0
Kings	728	649	424
Los Angeles City	711	1,056	9,963
Los Angeles County	6,979	8,377	33,348
Marin	2,574	1,192	704
Mendocino	494	310	81
Merced	2,339	2,210	3,554
Monterey	5,980	4,054	2,471
Napa	737	384	0
Orange	2,789	6,443	18,519
Placer	706	960	592
Riverside	912	936	318
Sacramento	5,614	9,732	2,736
San Bernardino	3,403	3,051	1,413
San Diego	1,962	1,590	1,218
San Francisco	0	0	3
San Joaquin	2,153	1,520	2,242
San Luis Obispo	1,028	1,817	3,329
San Mateo	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	996	970	3,697
Santa Clara	0	0	1,083
Santa Cruz	646	1,203	598
Shasta	20	25	0
Solano	7	25	9
Sonoma	458	489	0
Stanislaus	2,546	2,080	1,543
Tulare	64	1,054	700
Ventura	11,914	7,593	11,329
Yolo	144	152	0
TOTAL	61,642	64,055	100,834

Victim of Violent Crime Fund Applications

In terms of program commitment, staff activity, and direct impact on victims of crime, assistance in the Victim of Violent Crime Fund (VVC) claim process is one of if not the most important services provided by California's Victim/Witness Program. During the 1981-82 Fiscal Year, \$4,498,848 was collected for victims, and 4,060 individual claims were filed with the assistance of local Victim/Witness Program projects.

California's Board of Control consists of a three-person adjudication panel, and staff support sufficient for the panel to receive recommendations concerning the disposition of individual victims' claims. The decision-making panel retains full and complete decision making power, while their support staff, made-up of an Executive Director, mid-management, claims specialists and their clerical staff, carry-out claims verification and develop a dollar reimbursement amount.

The claim process begins with individual claims being submitted by either individual claimants or Victim/Witness staff. Then the standardized claim format is submitted directly to the Board of Control, which has full responsibility for the intake, analysis, accounting and disposition of claims from the time of its receipt until a check is mailed.

As might be expected, the substantial service to victims involved substantial efforts by Victim/Witness staff. As Table 9 demonstrates, Victim/Witness staff was responsible for screening prospective claims,

as well as responding to requests from victims for partial or total assistance in actually completing and filing State Board of Control VVC claim forms. In addition, Victim/Witness project staff have served as advocates at Board of Control hearings, where the merits of individual claims and the propriety of suggested awards are decided. Where the Board of Control has denied claims, project staff may to various degrees assist victims in appealing the denial. Finally, Victim/Witness projects were responsible for receipt of their clients award checks, maintaining accounting records of these awards, and dissemination of the awards to claimants. In short, the Victim/Witness Program has been responsible for the full range of VVC related activities; from advice on the merits of a prospective claim, to direct advocacy before the Board of Control, to ensuring that clients actually received their awards in full.

TABLE 9
VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME FUND APPLICATIONS
4/82 - 9/82*

County	Screened	Filed BOC	Claims Presented BOC
Alameda	332	110	12
Butte	6	6	0
Contra Costa	68	18	3
El Dorado	31	16	0
Fresno	167	76	0
Humboldt	29	16	0
Kern	80	46	0
Kings	11	3	0
Los Angeles City	1,217	140	11
Los Angeles County	1,685	631	31
Marin	0	0	0
Mendocino	20	1	1
Merced	20	16	0
Monterey	72	21	0
Napa	40	7	1
Orange	754	122	5
Placer	12	0	0
Riverside	134	65	8
Sacramento	158	80	16
San Bernardino	175	135	2
San Diego	218	106	5
San Francisco	109	88	1
San Joaquin	95	37	4
San Luis Obispo	31	15	0
San Mateo	823	78	24
Santa Barbara	101	43	13
Santa Clara	1,178	87	14
Santa Cruz	90	19	1
Shasta	6	27	1
Solano	53	12	0
Sonoma	222	28	5
Stanislaus	24	19	2
Tulare	65	18	0
Ventura	278	28	0
Yolo	27	15	3
TOTAL	8,331	2,129	163

*The measures included during this report period, plus the almost \$3,000,000 collected, are as opposed to the FY 81-82 totals presented in the report narrative; measures here are partially included in FY totals presented on Page 77.

As a measure of Victim/Witness Program efforts in the filing of VVC claims, the first question naturally would be the rate at which individual client claims were denied by the BOC. This measure, is not available for two reasons. First, the length of time between the filing and disposition of claims means that any claim total for any period of time will only be approximate. For instance, for the report period FY 1981-82, a claim filed in the last quarter of the fiscal year may not have been verified by the end of the fiscal year. The second reason has to do with the need for augmenting BOC's computer capability.

OCJP has recently begun meeting with BOC and expects to reach an agreement to expand the software capabilities of the BOC computer to increase the data collection so that the overall effectiveness of V/W assisted VVC claims can be measured. This memorandum of understanding is expected in January of 1983.

Finally, one last aspect of the VVC fund claim process involves Victim/Witness staff assistance to victims in filing for and receiving Emergency Award monies. This special category of reimbursement is available in those cases where victimization has resulted in severe restrictions on normal day to day activities: loss of home or shelter, or other catastrophic event. Although the same caveats apply here as they did for the overall VVC claim process, Table 10 below summarizes Emergency Award activities during the report period.

TABLE 10
EMERGENCY AWARD CLAIMS
4/82 - 9/82

<u>County</u>	<u>Emergency Claims Filed (#)</u>	<u>Emergency Award Claims (\$)</u>
Alameda	10	5,603
Butte	0	0
Contra Costa	2	621
El Dorado	4	1,000
Fresno	7	3,003
Humboldt	0	0
Kern	2	972
Kings	0	0
Los Angeles City	2	2,000
Los Angeles County	34	28,017
Marin	0	0
Mendocino	1	0
Merced	1	0
Monterey	3	3,000
Napa	2	0
Orange	6	4,202
Placer	0	0
Riverside	1	0
Sacramento	15	10,533
San Bernardino	2	1,000
San Diego	3	2,000
San Francisco	3	904
San Joaquin	1	0
San Luis Obispo	0	0
San Mateo	2	1,000
Santa Barbara	0	441
Santa Clara	2	1,505
Santa Cruz	1	986
Shasta	0	0
Solano	1	1,000
Sonoma	1	854
Stanislaus	0	0
Tulare	0	0
Ventura	7	2,000
Yolo	0	0
T O T A L	1,114	71,641

Project Service Levels

As will be discussed in the following, there was considerable variation between Victim/Witness projects in terms of the mix of mandated and optional services they provided. Similarly, not all of the projects were sponsored by like agencies. Currently, the majority of Victim/Witness projects, twenty-five, operate under the auspices of the County District Attorney's Office. One project operates under the City Attorney's Office, seven of the projects were an adjunct to the County's Probation Department, while three of the projects were coordinated by private associations: The National Conference of Christians and Jews in Santa Clara County, Napa County's Volunteer Center, and YSP, Incorporated in Orange County.

Another variation between the program's 35 project sites was the length of time many counties had been providing services similar to those stipulated by the program's guiding legislation, AB 1434 (Chapter 1256, Statutes of 1977, Gage). Table 11 on page 37 summarizes, in alphabetical order, the number of Victim/Witness projects that provided each of the services that compose California's Comprehensive Victim/Witness Program.

TABLE 11
PROGRAM SERVICES: AVAILABILITY STATEWIDE
4/82 - 9/82

<u>Services</u>	<u>Measures</u>	
	<u># of Projects Providing Service</u>	<u>% of Total Projects</u>
Case Disposition Information	35	100
Child Care	21	60
Court Escort	30	86
Creditor Intervention	29	83
Crime Prevention Information	28	80
Crisis Intervention/Emergency Assistance	34	97
Emergency Financial Information	30	86
Employer Intervention	30	86
Field Visits	34	97
Follow-up Counseling	34	97
Forms Assistance	35	100
Funeral Arrangements	15	43
Lodging/Meals	21	60
Notify Friends/Relatives	24	69
Offer of Service	35	100
Orientation to CJS	33	94
Property Return Assistance	35	100
Protective Services	31	89
Referrals to CJS Agencies	35	100
Referrals to Other Government Agencies	34	97
Referrals to Private Agencies	33	94
Restitution Assistance	35	100
Translation Services	31	89

As can be seen, many of the service components were implemented throughout the program. There were 17 components that were delivered by at least 85 percent of the projects, and with the exception of "Funeral Arrangements" all services were delivered by at least 50 percent of the Victim/Witness projects.

A. Victim Services: High Volume Service

Prior to the enactment of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program, the California Legislature found a need to develop methods to reduce the trauma and undue treatment victims and witnesses often had experienced in the wake of a crime. All too often, citizens who became involved with the criminal justice system either as victims of or witnesses to crime were further victimized by that system. As described in the previous section, the Victim/Witness Assistance Program was established to alleviate some of the trauma experienced by victims and witnesses. This section will identify and show to what extent services have been provided to victims of crimes.

Table 12 on page 39 summarizes the availability and delivery of those comprehensive direct services from April through September of 1982.

TABLE 12
DIRECT AND INDIRECT SERVICES TO VICTIMS
4/82 - 9/82

Service Component	Measure		Total Service to Victims
	Direct Service to Victims	Indirect Service to Victims	
Case Disposition/Case Status	26,356	28,294	54,650
Child Care (#/hours)	403/686	69/77	472/763
Court Escort (#/hours)	2,753/3,367	129/126	2882/3493
Creditor Intervention	834	1,027	1,861
Crime Prevention Information	1,654	1,190	2,844
Crisis Intervention/Emergency Assist	2,658	2,364	5,022
Emergency Financial Information	619	436	1,051
Employer Intervention	451	237	688
Field Visits (#/hours)	1,441/2,366	Not App	1441/2366
Follow-up Counseling Sessions	2,508	4,859	7,367
Forms Assistance	7,866	6,038	13,904
Funeral Arrangements	51	43	94
Lodging/Meals	2,154	3,016	5,170
Notify Friends/Relatives	1,817	695	2,512
Offer of Service	10,816	18,123	28,939
Orientation to CJS	11,618	9,897	21,515
Property Return Assistance	595	690	1,285
Protective Services	340	201	541
Referrals to CJS Agencies	1,781	2,589	4,370
Referrals to other Govt. Agencies	1,671	1,758	3,429
Referrals to Private Agencies	1,908	2,598	4,506
Restitution Assistance	2,386	4,920	7,306
Translation Services	2,731	1,134	3,865

Table 12 illustrates the frequency with which some program components occurred far exceeded that of other components. Generally, the volumes of activities fell into two categories--high frequency and moderate-to-low frequency. For victim services, the high frequency components fell in the range of approximately 5,000 to 54,000 occurrences. On the other side, the moderate-to-low frequency components occurred in the range of approximately 4,500 to 50 occurrences.

The figures below describe what have been classified as "high volume" services:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Occurrence Direct and Indirect</u>
Case Disposition/Case Status Information	54,688
Offer of Service	28,939
Orientation to Criminal Justice System	21,515
Forms Assistance	13,904
Follow-up Counseling	7,367
Restitution Assistance	7,306
Crisis Intervention/Emergency Assistance	5,022

The method of delivery of these high volume components fell into two categories--Indirect and Direct. Indirect service deliveries are those services which were provided to clients primarily by telephone or mail. Direct service deliveries were those services which are provided to the clients in the presence of or by a center's staff. Direct services may have occurred at the center or at the client's residence. In many instances, both the indirect and direct approach were used to deliver a service component.

The following are brief descriptions of high volume victim services.

Case Disposition Information -

Here, project staff informed their clients about the final outcomes of their cases (i.e., conviction, acquittal, and/or sentence). This service was important for many reasons, not the least of which was the fact that, once a case has been decided, a client might be eligible for Victim of Violent Crime reimbursement. At the disposition stage in the criminal justice process the restitution decision was made, and centers were able to inform their clients of their eligibility. This component

was most often delivered by mail or by telephone, and, thus was most often an indirect service.

Case status information was offered by the projects in order to keep victims apprised of the progress of their cases through the criminal justice system. Most often the victims were informed of the case status by telephone or mail, indirectly. The types of information that a center provided ranged from notifying the victims when the suspect was apprehended, to notifying the victims as to the time and date of significant events relating to the case, such as arraignment, preliminary hearings, trial, continuances, and sentencing.

Offer of Service

Offer of service involves project staff initiating contact with prospective clients. This contact usually results from a law enforcement crime report, but may also be an informal referral from interested parties or a more formal referral from affiliated service agencies. The usual means of offering service was by letter; a description of available services, plus an offer to assist in coping with the recipients victimization. A substantial number of prospective clients were also contacted by telephone, or face-to-face.

Orientation to Criminal Justice System (CJS)

This service was provided to help familiarize victims with the physical location, procedures, structure and agencies affiliated with the local criminal justice system. The projects mailed victims brochures or made

telephone calls to them explaining the criminal justice system, but was most often delivered through face-to-face contact.

Forms Assistance

This service ranged from assisting clients in obtaining and completing Victim of Violent Crime Fund (V.V.C.) claims, insurance claims, and applying for public or private services. Indirect and direct service delivery occurred at roughly equal levels.

Follow-up Counseling

Follow-up counseling was done in order to assure that victims who were referred to either public or private counseling agencies were continuing to have their needs met. This service was also meant to update project staff on any further needs the victim may have, and to provide additional referrals as required. This service typically occurred indirectly--most often telephone contact--and many times functioned as a means of "closing cases", assuring that a victim's needs were met to the best of the Victim/Witness program's ability.

Restitution Assistance

Through this component, the projects assisted victims in receiving restitution from the convicted offender. The centers helped the victims in three significant areas. First, the projects informed victims that they might be eligible for restitution. The centers accomplished this through restitution information letters which were sent to victims. Most often these letters were sent when suspects were apprehended by law enforcement agencies.

Second, some projects made recommendations to the court as to the level of restitution that the victims should receive. In some cases, a questionnaire was sent with the restitution letters that requested information from the victims which would help the centers determine an appropriate level of restitution.

The third area was restitution monitoring. Although probation departments were responsible for the collection of restitution monies, the projects kept track of the victim's request for restitution as it progressed through the courts. In addition, the projects sometimes oversaw the collection of restitution monies where the offender was granted unsupervised or summary probation. More often than not, this service was provided indirectly.

Crisis Intervention/Emergency Assistance

For the centers providing this service, crisis intervention consisted of the initial contact between the centers and victims. This component was designed to assist the victims in overcoming the trauma of their recent victimization. Whether by telephone or home visit, the project staff, which included volunteers, offered a sympathetic ear. Equally important to being good listeners, the project staff carried-out an assessment of clients needs, suggested an action plan which could include the services of the victim/witness center, outside assistance agencies, and the availability of compensation from the Indemnity Fund.

Emergency Assistance involved project staff identifying victims who were desperately in need of money, medical care, shelter or some other

necessities as a consequence of being victims of a crime. Through the program's emergency assistance component, the projects were able to assist victims in meeting many of their needs.

Two methods were used throughout the program in order to obtain resources necessary for the maintenance of the emergency assistance component. Most of the projects relied heavily on the cooperation of other agencies, public or private, to help provide victims with emergency assistance. After the centers identified a victim's needs, they sent the victim to an appropriate public or private agency for assistance. On the other hand, some of the centers maintained funds which they could access in order to purchase necessities for the victims. The delivery of these services occurred almost as often indirectly as directly.

B. Witness Services: High Volume Service Level

As outlined in the legislation for California's Victim/Witness Assistance Program, Assembly Bill 1434 (Chapter 1256, Statutes of 1977, Gage), witnesses to crimes often were unintentionally penalized for their involvement in the apprehension and prosecution of criminals. This disincentive ranged from mild inconveniences such as child care or transportation difficulties to the more serious hazards of witness intimidation and retribution. More common, however, were the costly and frustrating delays in trials and the resulting "dead time" witnesses experienced away from their homes or employment.

Given the often disruptive effect of being a witness, and given the negative long-term impact such disruption must ultimately have on the criminal justice system, the designers of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program attempted to provide a comprehensive means of advancing the participation of citizens in criminal justice processes. Table 13, which follows, summarizes the availability and delivery of those comprehensive services.

TABLE 13
DIRECT AND INDIRECT SERVICES TO WITNESSES
4/82 - 9/82

Service Component	Measure	
	Direct Service to Witnesses	Indirect Service to Witnesses
Case Disposition/Case Status	81,691	71,556
Child Care (#/hours)	683/1,257	17/31
Court Escort (#/hours)	4,219/3,427	169/168
Creditor Intervention	Not App	Not App
Crime Prevention Information	5,810	1,404
Crisis Intervention/Emergency Assist	728	1,034
Emergency Financial Information	624	124
Employer Intervention	256	226
Field Visits (#/hours)	262/474	Not App
Follow-up Counseling Sessions	543	1,867
Forms Assistance	9,729	3,167
Funeral Arrangements	Not App	Not App
Lodging/Meals	\$8,105	\$33,637
Notify Friends/Relatives	Not App	Not App
Offer of Service	4,656	16,892
Orientation to CJS	10,146	36,914
Property Return Assistance	Not App	Not App
Protective Services	405	96
Referrals to CJS Agencies	673	934
Referrals to other Govt. Agencies	514	667
Referrals to Private Agencies	653	851
Restitution Assistance	Not App	Not App
Translation Services	3,096	1,149

As illustrated in Table 13 certain program components were carried out at levels far exceeding others. The reasons for these differences, generally, were two-fold:

- a. Certain components--orientation to the criminal justice system, court escorts, case disposition, status notification, law enforcement officer and witness call-offs--primarily involved telephone or mail contacts; each instance of the activity involved much less cost effect, and time than, for instance, crisis intervention or witness protection services.
- b. Each project design, that is, the relative emphasis on any one given set of components, was a function of local, individual crime, victim and service system relationships.

As with victim services, the fact that certain types of services were carried out at high or relatively low levels does not necessarily imply anything about their relative cost or value to project staff or clients. That is, a low-volume service may have had a large, positive impact on a client's well-being, while many of the more high-volume services may have been helpful, but not of like impact. Similarly, the cost of high-volume services may have been much less, per unit of service, than the cost of certain low-volume services. This report does not attempt to analyze either the quality or relative cost of any program components or activities, but only to describe the types and levels of service available through Victim/Witness centers. Future efforts will take into consideration questions of service impact, real (\$) and opportunity (staff time) costs, and the appropriateness of a "unit of service" approach to the description of program operations.

The following components are those most frequently provided:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Occurrence</u>
Case Disposition/Case Status Information	153,247
Orientation to Criminal Justice System	37,928
Offer of Service	21,548
Forms Assistance	12,896
Crime Prevention Information	7,214

The following are brief descriptions of high volume witness services.

Case Disposition/Case Status Information

In the past, a common complaint of both victims and witnesses was that they were not informed about the status of the cases in which they were involved. Despite the crucial nature of their participation in the progress of a trial, it has been rare for a victim or witness to be told of changes or developments in a case or even of its final disposition. In order to alleviate this condition, many projects took one of two approaches: a) coordination with courts and prosecutors to encourage them to provide case status and disposition information or, b) assumption of the responsibility for providing the notification through letters and/or telephone calls. All of the operating projects engaged in this service and at very high levels.

Orientation to the Criminal Justice System

This witness service represented one of the major emphases of centers program-wide. Because the operation of the criminal justice system remains unfamiliar to most citizens, dealing with the system may be almost as traumatic as the crime incident. Victims and witnesses may be called upon to repeat the details of the crime numerous times to law enforcement officials and again to prosecutors. Throughout the process witnesses and victims may be inconvenienced in terms of time and expense.

One of the primary goals of the centers was to provide an orientation to the criminal justice system. This orientation included services

such as, printed brochures outlining the local court and law enforcement system, maps and/or guides to the physical locations of courts and offices, and more personalized outlines of an individual's role in a particular court case. In addition, these services were in some cases highly individualized and involved direct telephone conversations between witnesses and center or prosecutorial staff on what to expect in the courtroom. Indirect service delivery occurred at a level three times that of direct service delivery.

Offer of Service

This service essentially was the identification and notification of potential clients who may have benefited from a project's services. In the case of witnesses, every individual receiving a subpoena to appear in a court case automatically was eligible. In addition, those persons having contact with law enforcement and prosecutors in the reporting of a crime, its investigation, or case preparation may also have qualified for witness services.

In an attempt to contact witnesses, informational letters, brochures and pamphlets were developed which included maps to the court(s), general information about court proceedings, transportation facilities, and/or methods of contacting the projects. In some counties, these materials were distributed with subpoenas, and in others they were distributed by outside agency personnel. Frequently, the subpoenas and brochures directed that witnesses call the center for confirmation of receipt of a subpoena or to discuss any questions or problems relating to the court appearance. This call served as the catalyst to any other

assistance which could be provided the witness. Indirect service was four times as frequent as direct service delivery.

Forms Assistance

As with the victims service, this service ranged widely; from assisting witnesses with court-related documents, to arrangements for meal and lodging billing while testifying. Direct assistance occurred at a rate three times that of indirect service delivery.

Crime Prevention Information

The dissemination of crime prevention information was one of the services Victim/Witness Assistance Centers provided at a moderate level. This activity focused on three areas. First, the centers were brokers of information as to how the victims could secure themselves and their property from future criminal acts. Second, they referred victims to existing crime prevention programs and/or agencies. Third, the centers arranged for security inspections of the victims' homes in order to recommend measures which could be taken to improve the security of the victims' homes. Direct service delivery occurred four times as often as indirect.

C. Low Volume Services: Victim and Witness

As with high volume components, low volume components were provided directly and indirectly to the victims. The following are descriptions of the Victim/Witness Program's low volume services.

Child Care

The services offered to victims and witnesses when participating in court activities through this component are what would be expected and were determined primarily by the distinction between those centers which referred clients to child care and those which provided it directly.

Court Escort

This service entailed the escorting of both victims and witnesses in those serious cases -- sexual assault, child molestation or homicide -- where physical, as well as emotional support might assist the court in more comprehensive and/or precise testimony. The service typically involved transportation to the courtroom, the physical presence of escorts in the courtroom, and in the cases of children and the elderly, actual presence in the witness box.

Creditor Intervention

Some projects offered services to individuals in order to help lessen the impact of any financial loss resulting from their being victims of criminal acts. Through the creditor intervention component, projects notified creditors that the debtors had become victims of a crime. Furthermore, projects would explain the impact the crime had upon the debtor's financial situation, and offer their assistance in developing payment schedules. Often, victims were able to delay their payments or make smaller payments to their creditors because of this service.

Crisis Intervention/Emergency Assistance (Witnesses)

The most immediate impact of crime on the witnesses is the personal trauma they may experience, both at the scene of the crime and as the case progresses through the courts. As with victim crisis intervention, the centers have taken several different approaches to the provision of crisis intervention. Some maintained 24-hour availability, making either staff or volunteers personally accessible to witnesses by referral or crisis lines. Where 24-hour service was not available, witnesses were contacted by the center at the earliest possible point during working hours following the crime.

The provision of crisis intervention services fluctuated greatly during the course of the program year. The fluctuations, as well as the net increase in the provision of services during the program year, illustrate the direct tie between this component and the varying community need for crisis intervention services. The range of emergency assistance activities varied throughout the program. In certain situations witnesses had a need for emergency loans, locksmith services or home health care services.

Emergency Financial Assistance

This service is an adjunct to the VVC claim process. It involves a quick financial response to immediate victim needs. When needed, Victim/Witness projects can contact the Board of Control and request emergency funds. The Board of Control, in turn, will deliver an emergency award within 30 days of victims' requests. In some cases

where there is a critical, immediate need, individual projects may develop and make available emergency funds and goods.

Employer Intervention

Sometimes victims of crimes were in jeopardy of losing their employment because their physical condition left them unable to notify their employers of their victimization. To alleviate this problem, the program notified employers that their employees had been victims of crimes. In some cases, the centers would explain to the employers the extent of the employees' problems and the probable prognosis, including when they would return to work. Intervention with employers on the behalf of witnesses was one of the more critical of the services provided because of the frequent misunderstandings that arose when court appearances were demanded. In short, the often lengthy, discontinuous and frequent need for a witness to testify many times caused frustration for employers. That frustration often developed into a negative attitude on the employers' part, which itself constituted a disincentive to testify on the part of prospective witnesses.

Consequently, the goal of this component was to explain to employers the likely demands on their employee's time, the importance of the witnesses' testimony, and generally, to assist witnesses in maintaining their wages and employment.

Field Visits

Rather than a distinct service, "field visits" is a means of delivering whatever services may be necessary in order to reduce the trauma of victims and witnesses and to assist them as they participate in court proceedings.

Follow-up Counseling (Witnesses)

While not as critical a service for witnesses as for victims, still this service was provided for many witnesses who as secondary victims suffered emotional or financial trauma. Projects provided such services as client needs assessments, client counseling, and in many cases, referral to and periodic contact with other appropriate local agencies.

Funeral Arrangements (Victims)

This service consisted of assisting the victim's family in arranging for funerals, assisting in insurance claims, and counseling concerning possible death benefits.

Lodging/Meals

This service component, like the child care, transportation, household and emergency assistance components, was a moderately active portion of the program's social service net. When witnesses required lodging and/or meals, project staff would typically make the necessary arrangements for accommodations and for the payment for such accommodations.

Notify Friends and Relatives (Victims)

In some instances, friends and/or relatives of the victim needed to be notified about the condition of the victim or the status of the victim's case. The projects were able to provide this service when requested.

Property Return Assistance (Victims)

Property return was conducted by the projects to ensure that victims received, as soon as possible, any property being held as evidence by law enforcement. The projects accomplished this service through two methods. In some cases the projects were a part of the district attorney's office, and, consequently, were the custodians of the property. In this case, the projects could return the property directly to the victims. Where the project was not part of the district attorney's office it could function as the liaison between the law enforcement agencies and the victims. In this instance, projects provided information to the victim regarding which law enforcement office had the property, who had responsibility for maintaining their property and when it could be returned to them. And, in some cases, projects directly provided for property release.

Witness Protection

In certain extreme circumstances, the security of a witness may have been in jeopardy due to the nature of the testimony to be provided. In order to minimize the impact of threats against witnesses, and to ensure his/her participation, it has been necessary for some centers to provide witness protection services. These services ranged from

scheduling witness escorts, to notifying law enforcement of the need for more elaborate protection scenarios such as development of a new identity. Some of the more serious cases also involved coordination with the State Department of Justice's witness protection program.

Referral to: CJS Agencies
Private Agencies
Other Governmental Agencies

Here, Victim/Witness projects made referrals to outside agencies which could provide additional services to victims. Very few Victim/Witness projects had sufficient resources to carry out a full range of direct and continuing counseling or financial assistance, these service components are of much greater importance than their relatively small number of occurrences denotes.

Restitution Assistance (Victims)

The range of services covered by the restitution component incorporated activities from assisting victims in completing written statements of property dollar loss, to assisting in accounting for the collection of fines and payments to victims.

Translation

Translation services (primarily Spanish and Chinese) were provided at a moderate level program-wide. These services were provided by victim witness center staff who were in some cases California state certified translators. This activity largely consisted of testimony translation and assistance to law enforcement officers.

CHAPTER 3
VICTIM PROFILE

The second portion of the Victim Witness Assistance Program evaluation takes as its focus the relationships between victim-oriented services and the characteristics of those victims served. The goals of this approach are two: to highlight those services delivered to victims as victims, and to set the stage for future cost related analyses of those services likely to be required by particular types of victims.

There are three reasons for focusing on victims, rather than analyzing service-victim relationships for both, victims and witnesses. First, it is OCJP program management's perspective that service to victims represents the first order of business for all Victim Witness projects. This is not to say that witness-oriented services are neither necessary or of value. Rather, it is OCJP's position that the primary intent of the founding legislation is to serve the intense, immediate and special needs of crime victims, and that witness services complement the delivery of victim services.

The second reason for focusing on victim services issues out of what is essentially a practical consideration: given the high and often extremely short-term levels of individual witness services, the cost of an intensive analysis would likely exceed its representative value. Thus, the following analysis will focus on associations between the following items:

- Victim personal characteristics
- Types of crimes committed against victims
- Types and extent of services delivered to victims

The data that has been used in developing a victim characteristic/service profile is the result of a survey of 31 of the 34 projects making-up the Victim Witness Program. The number of victim files which were selected on the basis of a scientific, random sample was 1,119 unless otherwise noted. (See Appendix J for example of case file record). Those projects not taking part in the survey did not compromise either the validity or more generalized representative power of the survey, since none were unique with respect to services available or population they may have served.

The third reason for focusing on victims and the services delivered to them is a result of OCJP's provision that every Victim Witness Project assist in at least 40 percent of the total VVC Fund claims submitted from each jurisdiction.

Summary of Victim Personal Characteristics

Of the 1,083 cases where the ethnicity of victims was recorded, over 63 percent were Anglo-Americans. In descending order of sample occurrence the following other ethnic types were served:

Hispanic-American	18%
Black-American	10%
Other	4%
American Indian	3%
Asian-American	2%

Of the 1,119 cases where the sex of clients was recorded, 57 percent were female and 43 percent male.

Of the 1,065 cases where the age of victims was recorded, the following victim age breakdowns were found:

TABLE 14
SERVICE LEVEL BY AGE AND SEX
4/82 - 9/82

<u>Years of Age</u>	<u># Victims Served</u>	<u>% of Sample</u>	<u>% Female</u>	<u>% MALE</u>
0- 3	11	1.6%	55%	45%
4- 7	24	3.6%	67%	33%
8-11	38	5.7%	74%	26%
12	5	.7%	60%	40%
13	15	2.2%	73%	27%
14	16	2.4%	75%	25%
15	10	1.5%	90%	10%
16	10	1.5%	60%	40%
17	14	2.1%	57%	43%
18	22	3.3%	55%	45%
19	22	3.3%	32%	68%
20	20	3.0%	40%	60%
21-25	99	14.7%	59%	41%
26-30	103	15.3%	50%	50%
31-35	76	11.3%	46%	54%
36-40	56	8.3%	55%	45%
41-45	31	4.6%	68%	32%
46-50	24	3.6%	38%	62%
51-55	15	2.2%	73%	27%
56-60	22	3.3%	50%	50%
61-65	10	1.5%	30%	70%
66-70	13	1.9%	54%	46%
71-75	7	1.0%	43%	57%
76+	9	1.3%	67%	33%

(N = 672)

Of the 1,014 cases where the question of physical handicaps was responded to, only 9 percent of the responses indicated some victim handicap; 91 percent of the sample population had no reported handicap.

To summarize victim characteristics, the typical victim served in California by the Victim Witness Program during the months between April and September 1982 was Anglo-American, female and non-handicapped. The most likely ages of these victims was 21 to 40 years of age.

Summary of Crimes Committed Against Victims

The following ranking of offenses committed against victims of the Victim/Witness Program is based on a sample of 1,133 victims. In descending order of occurrence, the ranking is expressed in the following table.

TABLE 15
CRIME AGAINST VICTIMS
4/82 - 9/82

Crime	# of Occurrences	% of Total
Assault	407	36%
Sexual Assault	212	19%
Domestic Violence	146	13%
DUI/Hit and Run	92	8%
Homicide	77	7%
Other Crime Against Persons	76	7%
Burglary	63	6%
Other Crime Against Property	60	5%

(N = 1,133)

When asked whether or not they had reported the crime(s) committed against them to local law enforcement prior to contact with Victim/Witness Program representatives, 91% of the 1,088 respondents answered yes. This means that only approximately 9% of those responding to this question reported their victimization after or as a result of Victim Witness Program contact.

With respect to the physical effect of having been a victim, the majority of victims were unhurt or treated for an injury and quickly released from care, or suffered a minor injury and were not treated by medical personnel. As recorded, 1,065 victims suffered the following physical consequences as a result of their crime.

TABLE 16
PHYSICAL EFFECT ON VICTIM AS A RESULT OF CRIME
4/82 - 9/82

Physical Effect	Number	% of Total
Treated for an injury and released	345	32%
Unhurt	286	27%
Hospitalized	208	20%
Non-Treated Minor Injury	142	13%
Deceased	84	8%

(N = 1,065)

Based on the program-wide sample, over two-thirds of the crimes reported by Victim/Witness Program clients were assault, sexual assault or domestic violence related. For the most part victims had reported these crimes to local law enforcement prior to contact with Victim Witness staff persons. Finally, the majority of victims in the sample suffered relatively minor physical injury.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

Victim-Service Relationships

The following expressions of relationship are a result of asking a certain set of questions, each of which centers around the topic of connections between victims and the services they received. Although future analyses will undoubtedly extend the scope of these questions, for now the focal relationships include:

- those services delivered for victims of different crimes
- those services delivered, given the degree of injury to victims
- those services which were delivered at high levels for different age groups of interest
- which age groups tended to suffer high incidences of particular crimes, and
- which services best define projects' response to the different crimes of interest

With respect to the first question, Table 17 on the following page describes which services were typically delivered to victims of different crimes. As can be seen, the crimes that required the most services were assault, sexual assault, and domestic violence.

TABLE 17
 LEVEL OF SERVICE/CRIME
 (IN DESCENDING ORDER OF OCCURRENCE)
 4/82 - 9/82

CRIME							
ASSAULT	BURGLARY	DUI/HIT AND RUN	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	HOMICIDE	OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	SEXUAL ASSAULT
-Offer of Service	-Offer of Service	-Offer of Service	-Follow-up Counseling	-Forms Assistance	-Offer of Service	-Case Disposition	-Follow-up Counseling
-Forms Assistance	-Case Disposition	-Forms Assistance	-Orientation to C.J.S.	-Offer of service	-Follow-up Counseling	-Offer of Service	-Offer of Service
-Follow-up Counseling	-Orientation to CJS	-Follow-up Counseling	-Case Disposition	-Orientation to CJS	-Forms Assistance	-Orientation to CJS	-Orientation to CJS
-Orientation to CJS	-Follow-up Counseling	-Orientation to CJS	-Offer of service	-Case Disposition	-Orientation to CJS	-Restitution Assistance	-Case Disposition
-Case Disposition	-Property Return	-Case Disposition	-Restitution assistance	-Follow-up Counseling	-Case Disposition	-Follow-up Counseling	-Court Escort
-Referral to Govt Agency		-Crisis Intervention	-Crisis Intervention	-Referral to CJS	-Court Escort		-Crisis Intervention
-Crisis Intervention		-Referral to Govt Agency	-Referral to Govt Agency		-Crisis Intervention		-Forms Assistance
-Referral to Private Agency		-Field Visit	-Forms Assistance		-Referral to CJS		-Field Visit
-Field Visit		-Restitution Assistance	-Referral Private Agency				-Referral to Govt Agency
-Court Escort			-Referral to CJS				-Referral to private Agency
-Creditor Intervention			-Court Escort				-Translation Service
-Employer Intervention							-Referral to CJS
-Translation Service							
-Emergency Financial Assistance							

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A quick summary of this data shows that, as corroborated by the information in Chapter 2, the following services were provided to victims at high levels without respect to crime: offer of service, forms assistance, follow-up counseling, orientation to the criminal justice system (CJS), and case disposition/case status information. The only service not recorded as extensive by the sample population that appeared as a "high volume" service in monthly reports was restitution assistance. The reason(s) for this discrepancy is unclear.

Table 18 on page 64, describes those services that were provided according to the degree of injury suffered by victims of crime. Again, there is great similarity between degree of efforts as recorded by the sample and monthly summaries. High volume services also include: offer of service, orientation to the criminal justice system (CJS), case disposition/case status, follow-up counseling, and forms assistance. Crisis intervention, previously characterized as a high volume service in Chapter 2, here would more appropriately be termed a "middle volume" service.

TABLE 18
 LEVEL OF SERVICE/INJURY
 (IN DESCENDING ORDER OF OCCURRENCE)
 4/82 - 9/82

C R I M E				
UNHURT	MINOR INJURY	TREATED; RELEASED FROM MEDICAL CARE	HOSPITALIZED	DECEASED
-Offer of Service	-Follow-up Counseling	-Offer of Service	-Forms Assistance	-Forms Assistance
-Orientation to CJS	-Offer of Service	-Follow-up Counseling	-Offer of Service	-Offer of Service
-Case Disposition	-Orientation to CJS	-Forms Assistance	-Follow-up Counseling	-Orientation to CJS
-Follow-up Counseling	-Case Disposition	-Orientation to CJS	-Referral to Govt Agency	-Case Disposition
-Court Escort	-Crisis Intervention	-Case Disposition	-Orientation to CJS	-Follow-up Counseling
-Crisis Intervention	-Court Escort	-Crisis Intervention	-Case Disposition	-Referral to CJS
-Referral to Govt Agency	-Restraining order Assistance	-Referral to Govt Agency	-Field Visits	-Creditor Intervention
-Forms Assistance	-Referral to Govt Agency	-Referral to Private Agency	-Crisis Intervention	-Crisis Intervention
-Field Visits	-Forms Assistance	-Court Escort	-Referral to Private Agency	
-Referral to Private Agency	-Referral to Private Agency	-Referral to CJS	-Court Escort	
-Restraining Order Assistance	-Referral to CJS	-Field Visit	-Referral to CJS	
-Referral to CJS		-Restraining Order Assistance	-Creditor Intervention	
-Translation Service		-Creditor Intervention		
-Property Return		-Translation Services		
-Restitution Assistance		-Employer Intervention		

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With respect to injury, more service was necessary for victims who, as a result of their crime, were reported as "unhurt" or "treated and released." Another clear feature of this summary is the fact, not all that unexpected, that "forms assistance" becomes a higher volume service" as the victim requires increased medical help.

Turning to the relationship between age and services delivered, it should be noted that 58 percent of the sample were between the ages of 21 and 50 years of age. A little more than 11 percent of the total population was between 51 and 76 or older, while the remainder, 31 percent, were 20 years old or younger. Given that almost 80 percent of the sample population was 50 years old or younger--over 45 percent were 25 or younger--the age groupings in Table 19 stress the ages under 21.

TABLE 19
HIGH LEVEL SERVICES BY AGE
4/82 - 9/82

AGE (YRS)	% OF PROGRAMS TOTAL SERVICE EFFORT	HIGH LEVEL SERVICES
0- 3	1.5%	Case Disposition, Forms Assist, Offer of Service
4- 7	3.7%	Case Disposition, Forms Assist, Offer of Service
8-11	6.3%	Follow-up Counseling, Offer of Service
12	1.2%	Case Disposition
13	2.4%	Court Escort, Follow-up Counseling, Offer of Service, Orientation to CJS
14	2.6%	Case Disposition, Offer of Service, Orient to CJS
15	2.2%	Case Disposition, Follow-up Counseling
16	1.5%	Follow-up Counseling, Offer of Service, Forms Assist
17	1.3%	Court Escort, Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist
18	3.6%	Case Disposition, Field Visits, Forms Assist; Offer of Service
19	3.7%	Case Disposition, Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist, Offer of Service
20	2.6%	Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist, Offer of Service
21-25	16.4%	Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist, Offer of Service, Case Disposition
26-30	14.6%	Offer of Service, Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist
31-35	9.2%	Forms Assist, Offer of Service
36-40	8.3%	Follow-up Counseling, Offer of Service
41-45	5.0%	Follow-up Counseling, Forms Assist
46-50	3.6%	Even distribution of services
51-55	1.8%	Forms Assist, Offer of Service
56-60	2.6%	Offer of Service
61-65	1.3%	Forms Assist, Offer of Service
66-70	1.5%	Orientation to CJS, Offer of Service
71-75	1.0%	Field Visit, Offer of Service
76+	1.8%	Follow-up Counseling, Property Return

(N = 672)

There are several features of note in Table 19. First, 31 percent of the total service effort was directed to persons between the ages of 21 and 30. Also, the age 25 to 26 represents the breakpoint or median age; half of the program's service effort occurs above and half below this age. There is a remarkable uniformity of high volume service to all ages, suggesting that certain services are either required or delivered, or both, without respect to age.

The only substantial departure from this uniformity were:

- for 18 year olds and 71 to 75 year olds, where field visits occurred at unusually high rate.
- 1 to 25 year olds received almost 3 times more follow-up counseling services than did the rest of the population

The relationship between age and ethnicity is based upon the following ethnic breakdown of the sample:

American Indian	2%
Anglo-American	63%
Asian-American	2%
Black-American	10%
Hispanic-American	18%
Other Ethnicity	4%

Table 20, on the following page, describes the primary age groupings within each ethnic category.

TABLE 20
MAJOR AGE GROUPINGS WITHIN ETHNICITIES
4/82 - 9/82

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Major Age Grouping; % of Total</u>	<u>% of Total Above Grouping</u>	<u>% of Total Below Grouping</u>	<u>Total Age Range</u>
American Indian	21-35; 53%	12%	35%	4-70 YRS
Anglo-American	18-60; 75%	6%	19%	1-76+YRS
Asian-American	41-65; 56%	0	44%	8-65 YRS
Black-American	21-50; 63%	7%	30%	1-75 YRS
Hispanic-American	20-50; 70%	7%	23%	4-76+YRS
Other Ethnicity	21-45; 86%	5%	9%	13-65 YRS

(N = 651)

The most outstanding features of this figure include the following:

- The absence of Asian-American victims over 65 years of age
- The high percentage of "Other Ethnicity" cases between 21 and 45 years of age
- The consistently low percentage of cases for those ages over the upper extreme of the group age range; over 60 years of age
- The narrow range of age-grouping for American Indians
- The similarity in grouping, percent over and percent under the age grouping for Black and Hispanic-Americans

The next to last topic for analysis involves the association between age and crime suffered by victims. Table 21 below describes this relationship.

TABLE 21

MAJOR AGE GROUPINGS WITHIN VICTIM CRIME CATEGORIES
4/82 - 9/82

Offense	Major Age Grouping; % of Total	% of Total Above Grouping	% of Total Below Grouping	Total Age Range
Assault	19-50; 77%	14%	9%	1-76+ YRS
Burglary	21-55; 91%	9%	0	21-76+ YRS
DUI/Hit and Run	20-50; 75%	9%	16%	4-75 YRS
Domestic Violence	21-50; 86%	5%	9%	4-75 YRS
Homicide	21-35; 50%	28%	22%	8-70 YRS
Other Crimes/Persons	21-40; 47%	19%	33%	1-76+ YRS
Other Crimes/Property	21-40; 64%	24%	12%	13-76+ YRS
Sexual Assault*	1-11; 37%	N/A	N/A	1-65 YRS
	13-15; 20%	N/A	N/A	1-65 YRS
	20-35; 23%	N/A	N/A	1-65 YRS

(N = 651)

*Each of these groupings represents a major concentration of cases; taken together they represent 80 percent of cases.

There are two outstanding features here that bear discussion. First, the major age groupings, with the exception of sexual assault, are remarkably similar in range: approximately 21 to 50 years of age. Second, the crime of sexual assault is highly correlated with juveniles; 37 percent of this crime occurred among 1 to 11 year olds, while almost 62 percent of this crime occurred among minors. In conjunction with these facts, almost 64 percent of the minor, sexual assault victims were women. Sexual assault as a crime, then, may be classified as primarily a crime against juvenile females, as was true for domestic violence.

Finally, the question as to what services best define projects' response to different crimes of interest can best be answered by turning back to Table 17. The method of analyzing this data involves the culling of those services common to all victimization categories, and focusing on the crimes remaining in each category. Table 22 is the result of this refinement procedure.

TABLE 22
REFINED LEVEL OF SERVICE/CRIME
(IN DESCENDING ORDER OF OCCURRENCE)
4/82 - 9/82

C R I M E							
ASSAULT	BURGLARY	DUI/HIT AND RUN	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	HOMICIDE	OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	SEXUAL ASSAULT
-Referral to Govt Agency	-Property Return	-Crisis Intervention	-Restitution Assistance	-Referral to CJS	-Court Escort	-Restitution Assistance	-Court Escort
-Crisis Intervention		-Referral to Govt Agency	-Crisis Intervention		-Crisis Intervention		-Crisis Intervention
-Referral to Private Agency		-Field Visit	-Referral to Govt Agency		-Referral to CJS		-Field Visit
-Field Visit		-Restitution Assistance	-Referral to Private Agency				-Referral to Govt Agency
-Court Escort			-Referral to CJS				-Referral to Private Agency
-Creditor Intervention			-Court Escort				-Translation Services
-Employer Intervention							-Referral to CJS
-Translation Services							
-Emergency Financial Assistance							

Further culling of highly common categories--Referral to Governmental Agency and Crisis Intervention--results in the following findings:

1. As would be expected, victims of crimes against persons, (excepting homicide where services most likely are delivered for relatives), demand substantial project resources, especially "Assault"
2. Even among similar crimes, for instance assault, sexual assault, and domestic violence, there is a differentiation between the sets of services typically delivered to victims of each type of crime
3. Given the differences between crime category "service-sets", individual Victim Witness Projects must provide comprehensive services in order to cope with the likelihood of receiving victims of all types of crime; only 5 of the 22 victim services available were not delivered to some victims of some type of crime.

In sum, victims of all major crimes can expect to receive services from California's Victim Witness Program. Although the level at which these services can be delivered clearly varies from location to location, California's Program has been a comprehensive approach to the delivery of direct and referral services to victims of crime.

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FINDINGS

1. Program Accomplishments

This section will describe the success of the Victim Witness Assistance Program. This will be done by describing the extent to which the three program objectives have been accomplished. Overall the California Victim Witness Assistance Program has received national recognition. California is one of the very few states that has an ambitious crime victims assistance program. With respect to the three program objectives, this report finds the following:

OBJECTIVE A: To improve the understanding of the needs of victims and witnesses on the part of the criminal justice system, and to increase their participation in the administration of justice. This objective is to be carried out by Victim Witness Assistance projects which will:

1. Provide a model for other community-based efforts to aid victims and witnesses.
2. Sensitize law enforcement officials, communications technicians and supervisors to the needs of victims of crimes and reinforce a concerned approach to these victims.
3. Attempt to decrease the incidence of unreported crimes.

4. Assure that victims and witnesses are informed of the progress of the case in which they are involved.

Findings

1. The 35 centers which comprised the Victim Witness Assistance Program in California included variations on three distinct models:
 - Agencies located in local District Attorneys' Offices
 - Agencies located in local Probation Offices
 - Agencies which are administered and run by community-based organizations
2. During the report period, April 1982 to September 1982, the centers made 202 presentations to law enforcement and other criminal justice officials. The projects used these presentations to emphasize to these officials the need for them to be concerned and sensitive about the physical and emotional well-being of the victims and witnesses. The centers also stressed the potential for better cooperation and therefore better prosecution of criminal cases when the victims and witnesses have had positive experience with the criminal justice system.

Additionally, the location of many of the projects was also beneficial. These projects were part of the District Attorney's Office, Probation Department and private agencies located in close physical proximity to criminal justice agency offices. This provided staff with constant contact with officials in the criminal

justice system, be they law enforcement officers and/or prosecutors. This contact enabled the center to continually reinforce the need to be sensitive and supportive of the needs of the victims and the witnesses.

3. Even though the projects have made an attempt to let victims of crime know that they should report incidents of crime to law enforcement agencies, it cannot be determined to what extent the incidences of unreported crimes have decreased within the jurisdictions of the program. Future evaluation efforts, given funding enhancements, may be directed toward the measurement of victimization levels within at least a representative portion of the service system.
4. The centers were able to assure that victims and witnesses were informed of the progress of the case in which they were involved by using three specific services. These three services were case status information, case disposition information, and witness call-offs. These three components were clearly some of the highest volume services provided by the program.

Since witnesses did not have the same level of activity as victims in service areas such as crisis intervention or counseling, the center found it necessary to keep witnesses informed of the progress of the cases in which they were involved.

The centers spent a substantial amount of their time with witness management. In doing so, the centers helped to lessen the burden that otherwise would have been placed on witnesses; explanation of court procedures, unnecessary court appearances and time away from occupational or other private pursuits.

OBJECTIVE B: To provide for faster and more complete recovery for victims from the effects of crime.

Findings:

During this report period, a system was not developed which would allow the measurement of service impact. At present, there is no way to determine the extent to which victims and witnesses have recovered faster and/or more completely from the effects of crime due to program efforts. Given the certain high cost of such a determination, there is little likelihood that any evaluation design could respond to this objective, except insofar as the determination is based upon a sample of victims throughout the state.

The Victim Witness Assistance Program has provided its clients with thousands of hours of special attention. This special attention, as shown in the previous sections, included such activity as crisis intervention where the center staff acted immediately to help console their clients who had become victims of crimes. It also included other activities aimed at removing the burdens of being a victim, such as assistance in gaining restitution from the convicted criminals,

obtaining transportation to and from medical appointments and court appearance, and retrieving lost property from law enforcement agencies. The provision of these types of services has helped the center's clients to recover from the traumatic effects of a crime.

OBJECTIVE C: To increase the role of victim and witness programs in assisting victims of violent crime in preparing applications for state compensation.

Findings:

With the enactment of the Victim Witness Assistance Program in 35 California jurisdictions the centers have taken an active role at assisting victims apply for compensation from the Indemnity Fund. From July 1981 through June 1982, the centers assisted the victims in filing for approximately 52 percent of the Indemnity Fund claims submitted statewide. During this same period, only 6 of the projects filed less than the mandatory 40 percent of each respective county's total claims.. Table 23 shows the level of program activity during Fiscal Year 1981-82.

TABLE 23
VICTIM COMPENSATION CLAIMS
FY 81-82

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total Claims Submitted from Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Total Claims Submitted by Program</u>	<u>% of Total Claims Submitted by Program</u>
Alameda	585	251	43%
Butte	24	19	79%
Contra Costa	123	42	34%
El Dorado	28	15	54%
Fresno	240	177	74%
Humboldt	29	3	10%
Kern	151	125	83%
Kings	14*	15	N/A
Los Angeles City	N/A	255	N/A
Los Angeles County	3,405	1,137	41%
Marin	25	8	32%
Mendocino	16	4	25%
Merced	29	9	9%
Monterey	87	44	51%
Napa	15*	18	N/A
Orange	339	165	49%
Placer	16	3	19%
Riverside	142	142	100%
Sacramento	383	154	40%
San Bernardino	276*	281	N/A
San Diego	294	154	52%
San Francisco	455	188	41%
San Joaquin	93	70	75%
San Luis Obispo	14*	22	N/A
San Mateo	175	162	93%
Santa Barbara	90	80	89%
Santa Clara	266	183	69%
Santa Cruz	86	84	98%
Shasta	43*	52	N/A
Solano	36	27	75%
Sonoma	76	50	66%
Stanislaus	63	30	48%
Tulare	39	21	54%
Ventura	104	44	42%
Yolo	39	26	67%
TOTAL	7,800	4,042	52%

*BOC data incorrect; no correction available

2. Program Relationship with Board of Control (BOC)

The V.V.C. claim review process is much improved. It should be noted, however, that there are differing goals of B.O.C. as compared to Victim/Witness projects; claims verification by B.O.C. versus claims advocacy by Victim/Witness projects.

Given its statutory charge, there is no reason for the Board of Control to be expected to function as an advocate for the Victim Witness Assistance Program. However, there is a need for the two agencies to better coordinate the exchange of information, with the goal of better service to victims of crime.

3. Program Administration

The administration of the Victim Witness Assistance Program by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning has consisted of three functional areas: fiscal grant administration, programmatic grant administration, and program evaluation.

In the last three years, fiscal grant administration has operated smoothly and effectively. However, the other two functional areas have each suffered from lapses which, especially when taken together, have served to limit the progress of the program as a unified, statewide approach to the delivery of Victim and Witness services.

OCJP's evaluation effort was flawed and operated ineffectively at its onset. It did not function as a "feedback mechanism" to

program and/or management staff, thus forcing program management to make its own judgements concerning its own performance. Also it did not play the crucial role of providing comparative, model, and service system information which was to serve as the basis for improving the program. This shortcoming has been corrected and this report is the result of that reoriented evaluation effort.

Program management, on the other hand, has served well in an advocacy role but has only recently begun to promote a state-wide orientation in fulfilling its role as a technical assistance resource to local Victim Witness projects. In addition, standardized procedures and practices have only recently been developed based on the first three years of experience by the projects. Finally, program management often did not respond to technical assistance requests, and generally was not proactive in identifying and responding to the needs of Victim Witness projects.

These difficulties can, in part, be explained as the natural evolution of a "pilot program". In addition, there is the need to provide some local flexibility in designing a locally delivered service, There is also the need to know at state level that a certain minimum level of services is being delivered by each program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the information developed during the period April to September 1982, the following are recommended:

1. Continuation of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program

The Victim/Witness Program in California represents a step in the definition and implementation of the needs of victims and witnesses. However, the program increasingly is being put in an untenable financial position due to increased public demand. In short, a static funding mechanism is currently coupled with rapidly accelerating public awareness of the extent and availability of Victim/Witness services. To preclude Victim/Witness projects from having to reduce either staff or services, it is recommended that the funding mechanism for the Victim/Witness Program be studied. That is, the collection efforts state-wide which develop Indemnity Fund revenues for use by the Victim/Witness Program should be analyzed, with a view toward more standardized and consistent collection of fines and penalty assessments. Increased attention to the local sources of the Indemnity Fund should increase collections and so provide for future equity between growing need and the ability of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program to deliver necessary and comprehensive services.

2. Refinement of Guiding Legislation

Rapidly growing need coupled with limited resources suggests that the Victim/Witness Program's goals of "comprehensive" services be reassessed and redefined. Specifically, there is a clear need to specify, in statute, the primary emphasis of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program. Issues which require clarification include the following:

- Should the primary thrust of the program be directed toward victims of crime, or is victim service co-equal with the goal of more effective and efficient management of witnesses?
- What specifically should be demanded of Victim Witness Program agencies when they are required to provide "comprehensive services"?
- Is the current funding mechanism for the Victim Witness Program sufficiently precise, or should the relationship between the Indemnity Fund, the Victim/Witness Program, and other users be reassessed and restated.
- Should there be a statutory management and service relationship between the Victim/Witness Program, local social and/or criminal justice service agencies and networks, and other State-administered programs, such as the Sexual Assault Program?

3. Refinement of Program Guidelines

Whether subsequent to or concurrent with Legislative refinement, OCJP should reappraise current guidelines. The goal of this reappraisal would be a set of operating practices which would define the "state-of-the-art" in Victim/Witness services, and which would more directly tie the provision of types of services to the allocation decisions. In this way Victim/Witness projects would be encouraged to integrate their

service capabilities into local service networks, and would more fully understand OCJP's interest in the development of a unified, statewide system of victim and witness services.

4. Information Sharing Between OCJP and BOC

It is recommended that OCJP and BOC enter into a Memorandum of Understanding to develop and exchange Victim Assistance information collected by the two agencies. As of the writing of this report preliminary agreements have already been developed and will be finalized in January, 1983.

5. Extension and Refinement of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program Evaluation Approach

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning should commit sufficient resources for the refinement of current evaluation activities, as well as the extension of the evaluation horizon to cover cost-related questions of effectiveness. Specifically the evaluation should include, either on a sample or program-wide basis, client follow-up surveys concerning the quality and impact of services, and cost-related information on the delivery of victim and witness services.

6. Enhancement of Program Administration

Following upon the recent development of "Standards of Service" for FY 1982-83, OCJP should place greater emphasis on the development of consistent and documented approaches to monitoring the performance of Victim/Witness Program agencies,

and to responding to the technical assistance needs of Victim/Witness Program staff. Specifically, Victim/Witness Program management should carry out a formal needs assessment, which would be based upon both a statewide survey of Victim/Witness Program agencies, as well as an analysis of monitoring reports and other documentation of projects' performance. This could then provide the basis for determining training needs of the projects.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

ALAMEDA COUNTY

The County of Alameda is located on the eastern side of San Francisco Bay. It comprises a total area of 818 square miles with over 1,125,000 residents.

Being California's fifth most populous county, it gives its residents a choice of suburban, rural or urban living. There are 14 incorporated municipalities within the County, covering approximately 1,000,000 people. The additional 125,000 live in the unincorporated area of the County.

Seventeen local police agencies provide service to the County. The County seat is Oakland which accounts for approximately one-third of the County's population.

The ethnic population breakdown for Alameda County, according to 1980 census figures, lists 61.1% White; 18.2% Black; 12.8% Hispanic; 7.8% Asian; and 0.1% Native American.

During 1981 Alameda County reported 64,965 (Seven Major Offense), crimes. This figure is an increase of 7% over 1980.

The Victim/Witness Program is a unit of the District Attorney's Office and serves as an integral part of the function and service of that office. The Program began in that Office in November, 1974, the first such program in a prosecutor's office in California and one of the first eight in the United States.

At the time of its inception, the Alameda County District Attorney's Victim/Witness Program was designated to gather research statistics through surveys which could be used by other prosecutor's offices throughout the nation in responding to various needs of victims and witnesses of crime who experience the Criminal Justice System. In addition to gathering data regarding these person's feelings about the System, the program set out to make positive changes in the attitudes and operations of those members of the Criminal Justice System.

The program began putting its research into practice. The first change came with notifying victims and witnesses of case disposition. This notification procedure was expanded to its present operation which includes case status notification and post preliminary examination notification.

The program next began a subpoena by mail and witness standby procedure, and witness waiting rooms in each office. These procedures became an institutionalized function of the District Attorney's Office and are not performed by the program staff.

The program next turned its focus on victims of crime-developing legislation to allow for the return of recovered stolen property held as evidence after its photographing and instituted procedures to accommodate its return to the victim.

Expanding this focus on the victim still further, the program hired personnel to deal with certain types of crimes and their victims. Beginning with victims of sexual assault, the program expanded to include families of homicide victims, serious assaults and senior citizen victims and later victims of domestic violence.

A unique aspect of the program's operation is that services are provided to all victims and witnesses of crime whether or not the offender is known. This is unique from a historic perspective of a district attorney's office. Normally a district attorney's office does not become involved unless someone has been charged with a crime.

The program not only receives its referrals from cases charged by the Office but routinely receives police reports and referrals from public and private agencies.

The program has two offices, one in Oakland, the other in Hayward, and is staffed by six victim consultants, a program administrator and three secretaries.

BUTTE COUNTY

The Butte County Victim/Witness Program is part of the county Probation Department. The program is staffed by one supervising probation officer, one full time probation officer, one half-time probation officer, and a steno clerk. The main office is in Chico. In addition, an office is maintained within the Probation Department in Oroville.

Butte is an average size county with 1,665 square miles and a population of 143,851. Slightly less than 50% of the population resides within the widely separated incorporated areas of Chico, Oroville, Paradise, Gridley and Biggs. Small pocket areas exist within these areas with heavy concentrations of Spanish-speaking, black and elderly people. Cal State University at Chico accounts for a large area of young, transient residents.

Butte County depends largely on agriculture and timber and some related industry. Employment is largely seasonal and lacks the stability of a broad industrial base. A significant percentage of the population is at or below poverty level.

Butte County Victim Witness Program works closely with local Children's Protective Services, Rape Crisis, Catalyst (Battered Women's Services), the District Attorney's office, Courts and the police and sheriff's departments. There is also a large network of community service agencies which can be drawn on, including the Salvation Army; Lions, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs; United Way and the Federated Womens' Clubs.

Butte County Victim/Witness Program receives an average of 100 referrals of violent crime per month. Nearly half of these cases are simple assaults, while another 25% are aggravated assaults. A further breakdown shows 26% of reported incidents to be domestic violence.

Victim Services

Victim services in Butte County are distinguished by close, personal contact with victims. Telephone or in-person contacts are made whenever possible. Of all victim of violent crime claims submitted by this county, 75% originate from the Victim/Witness Program. Due to careful research and victim contact, 95% of these claims submitted are approved and granted. A close alliance with related government and private agencies has helped aid in effective service for victim's needs.

Witness Services

Witness services begin with information brochures that accompany each original subpoena. The District Attorney's office frequently calls the center for help in locating and serving witnesses. A witness management and call-off system is operational and effective in two of the lower courts. Members of the Victim/Witness team are present at felony preliminary hearings to assist witnesses and the District Attorney. A great deal of witness preparation is also done, including: arranging meetings with the District Attorney, explaining court processes, witness fee information, and follow-up.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in Contra Costa County is located in the District Attorney's Office. In addition to the main office in Martinez, branch offices are located in Richmond and Concord. This county represents the ninth smallest geographical area of the 58 counties and covers 732.6 square miles of land and, 73.3 square miles of water.

Contra Costa's economic condition is relatively stable due to the existence of the county's 70-mile waterfront. Over half of the ocean shipping passing in and out of the Golden Gate is handled through Contra Costa Ports. This shoreline is the site of major oil refineries, Northern California's largest steel mill, chemical plants, food plants, and a growing roster of all types of industry, both light and heavy. These industries are served by two trans-continental railways and a network of state and national highways.

The population of Contra Costa County is 657,252. The major population centers are, Concord, Richmond and Walnut Creek and represent 2.8% of the county's total population. Because of its beauty and fog-free summers, the county has become a large and expanding suburban residential area.

Contra Costa County's reported seven major crimes totaled 49,220. Crimes of violence accounted for 5% of the total amount reported, while crimes against property represented 95%. Of these total crimes, there were 48 homicides.

The service network available to Contra Costa's Victim/Witness Assistance Program included Rape Crisis Centers, Battered Women's Alternatives and Parents United groups which provided Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Services.

Victim Services

In addition to providing services required by legislation, this program provides a high level of comprehensive referral services to sexual assault and violent crime victims.

The initiation of a volunteer component has increased the program's effectiveness.

Witness Services

The distinguishing characteristics of this county's witness service activities include a high level of case status and case disposition notification, a new case management system, and call-off procedures have accounted for a more effective relationship between the courts and witnesses. Contributing to this enhanced relationship was the implementation of a subpoena-by-mail service for all cases. Utilization of the Law and Justice Automated System in the near future will insure that case status and disposition letters are sent to all victims and witnesses.

EL DORADO COUNTY

The El Dorado County Victim/Witness Assistance Program is a division of the Probation Department. The program is represented in each of the two probation offices; the main office located in Placerville and the branch office at South Lake Tahoe.

Two cities comprise the two main population centers of the county. South Lake Tahoe has a permanent population of 20,681; however, the peak summer tourist season can boost its population to over 200,000. Placerville's population is 6,739. These two cities combine to represent approximately 32% of the total population, indicating the relatively rural nature of the county. The county covers approximately 1,713 square miles.

Most residents are employed in non-agricultural wage and salary positions, including primarily the governmental, tourist, real estate and construction fields. Logging and related industries, which had previously been large employers, have suffered sharp declines in recent years, contributing to a considerable unemployment rate in the county. Projections indicate a growth rate that will nearly double the population within the next 10 years.

Reported seven major crimes (1980) for the county totaled 6,726. Crimes of violence accounted for 5% of the reported total and property crimes comprised 95%.

The service network available to El Dorado County's Victim/Witness Assistance Program includes in part the Women's Information Center, Citizen's Against Sexual Assault (South Lake Tahoe), Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Program (Placerville), Lion's Club, and similar agencies.

Victim Services

Thus far during 1981, the Victim/Witness Assistance Program has submitted 15 Victim of Violent Crimes Indemnification applications. The required submission total is 9 for the 1981-82 fiscal year. During the 1980-81 fiscal year this program submitted 80% of the total number of claims from El Dorado County, even though the program was not initiated until November of 1980.

In addition to providing required services, the Victim/Witness Assistance Program has made, and is making, a concerted effort to assist victims in the areas of domestic violence, child abuse (including sexual abuse and incest), and property crimes.

While assisting domestic violence victims, the program was instrumental in assisting the Women's Information Center in Placerville (and their counterpart in South Lake Tahoe, C.A.S.A.). While the program will continue to provide emergency response, these centers will also provide follow-up assistance such as counseling, housing, meals, and restraining order assistance. The centers are funded through fees collected for marriage licenses as established in State law.

The problems of child abuse and sexual abuse of children are dealt with by a Task Force patterned after Butte County's Sexual Abuse Task Force. The coordinator of the Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Program was responsible for the initiation of this program. The Task Force members include the Victim/Witness Program coordinator, and representatives from the Children's Protective Services, Placerville Police Department, El Dorado County Sheriff's Department, the local school boards, and the District Attorney's Office.

The program's greatest contributions to victims of property crimes involve assistance in obtaining restitution, evidence return, and in the dispensing of crime prevention information.

Last, but in no way least, the program has been successful in establishing the Victim Impact Statement as part of the pre-sentence report for victims of violent crimes and severe property crimes. These Victim Impact Statements are now an integral part of the criminal justice process throughout the County, at all Court levels.

Witness Services

Witness services include Court escorts, witness protection, subpoena explanation letters, transportation and case disposition information. Staff are available to provide information about criminal justice procedures, and to conduct witness tours through the building. In addition, they provide escort and witness protection at restraining order hearings. Witness protection is accomplished by transportation, personal accompaniment, by alerting bailiffs, and, in severe cases, by utilizing the District Attorney's services which may include relocation.

FRESNO COUNTY

In 1975, the Fresno County Probation Department began providing services to victims of violent crimes, the second such project in the State of California. At present, the Victim/Witness Service Center is located in the Adult Probation Department, on the eighth floor of the Fresno County Courthouse.

Fresno County is defined as a metropolitan-agricultural area. It has a service population of approximately 517,200 people (as projected July 1, 1980, BCS). The population is centered in the City of Fresno with its urban and major industrial areas. There is also a large agricultural community made up of several small cities surrounding the City of Fresno.

Fresno County's major industry is agriculture. Included in the agricultural makeup of the County are ghetto areas with several significant ethnic and language minority groups with an unknown, but suspected extremely high, population of illegal aliens.

Fresno County is considered a high crime county in California since its serious felony crime rate exceeds the state average. According to FBI statistics dated 1980, Seven Major Offenses by County, Fresno County is ranked ninth in the state for the total crime index and fifth ranked in the state for the category Willful Homicide.

The service network includes the YWCA, Rape Counseling Service, Sexual Assault Team, District Attorney's office, Older Americans Organization and Comprehensive Youth Services.

Victim Services

While providing those services required by legislation, this program has distinguished itself by its high submission level of victim claim applications to the Board of Control. Although the mandated requirement of claims to be submitted is 40% through fiscal 1982, this project in the fiscal year 1980-81 submitted substantially more than this minimum figure.

Volunteers are actively involved in the program and help achieve program objectives.

Witness Services

In January of 1982, the District Attorney's Office will have its PROMIS System fully operational. This will automate subpoena by mail, case data and criminal information and expedite many of the procedures for witnesses.

The relationship between the Probation and District Attorney's Offices continues to be a viable and effective one. The project houses and staffs the Witness Waiting Room. In all sexual assault cases, project staff are in attendance when the Deputy DA interviews the victim/witness and both are present in court.

Both the district attorney and project staff are involved in public education and information efforts to aid all county victims and witnesses.

KERN COUNTY

The Kern County Victim/Witness Assistance Program is a unit of the Kern County Probation Department, Adult Division in Bakersfield. Kern County is located in the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley and its 8,064 square miles of area includes fertile farming areas, mountainous regions, and desert areas. The population of Kern County is 418,710. Hispanics comprise 21.5% of the population, Blacks 5.25%, and Caucasians 69%. The largest concentration of people is in the Greater Bakersfield area which has a population of 238,260. There are ten other small municipalities in Kern County. They vary from 5,000 to 17,000 in population and are located from 15 to 105 miles from Bakersfield, the County seat. Kern County is one of the nation's leading producers of petroleum and farm products.

Although the crime rate dropped by in 1980 about 5% in all categories except rape and theft, Kern County is still considered a high crime area; rated third in California and eleventh in the nation.

The Kern County Victim/Witness Assistance Program provides services in the following areas:

- (1) Assist victims of crime in receiving local benefits and state victim compensation by helping victims prepare complete and detailed claims and assistance to the state by providing local verification and evaluation.
- (2) Establish a means for volunteers to work with criminal justice agencies and the Victim/Witness Program and to achieve community support and more comprehensive aid to victims and witnesses.
- (3) Provide follow-up support services to victims and their families in order to insure that they receive necessary assistance through available community resources.
- (4) Provide elderly victims of crime with services appropriate to their special needs.
- (5) Provide liaison and referral systems to special counseling facilities and community service agencies for victims.
- (6) Provide transportation and household assistance to those victims participating in the criminal justice process.
- (7) Notification of friends, relatives, and employer of the victim, upon request.
- (8) Notify victims and witnesses of the status of criminal court and of changes in the court calendar to avoid unnecessary trips to court and unnecessary time at court.

- (9) Provide reception and guidance in the Courthouse, including an explanation of unfamiliar procedures and bilingual information.
- (10) Provide a witness waiting room for witnesses that need to be separated from defendants or when children or the elderly require a more supervised or comfortable setting.
- (11) Encourage victims and witnesses to report crimes and to cooperate with law enforcement agencies, the District Attorney's Office, and the courts.
- (12) Assist witnesses in applying for witness fees for Municipal, Superior and Juvenile Courts.
- (13) Provide procedural information and assistance on Temporary Restraining Orders for victims of domestic violence.

Items six and seven are provided upon request, but are seldom used due to a lack of demonstrated need or resources to properly develop those areas at this time.

The program is developing a strong volunteer component at this time. Approximately twelve volunteers are being utilized as witness coordinators at the Juvenile Court Witness Waiting Room; helping with victim reimbursement; assisting with Temporary Restraining Orders; and will begin providing assistance in the Municipal Court Witness Waiting room in about one month. A volunteer component of about twenty-five people is currently being developed.

The Victim/Witness Program was instrumental in developing a rape therapy group through Kernview Mental Health Center and has continued to refer a significant number of rape victims to the group.

The program also provides status information on Court cases to victims and witnesses. In Juvenile Court cases that go to trial, the victims and witnesses are continually updated on the progress of the case in which they are involved. In Adult Court felony cases, the victims are advised of the results of the sentencing hearing. The law enforcement officers that were involved in these cases are also notified of the results of the sentencing hearings.

The Kern County Victim/Witness Assistance Program is staffed by two Deputy Probation Officers (II and III), one secretary, two youth experience typist clerk trainees (federally funded), two senior aides (federally funded), and twelve volunteers.

KINGS COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Program of Kings County functions under the direction of the District Attorney's office located in Hanford.

Kings County is made up of 1,400 square miles of some of the richest farming and dairy land in the Central Valley. Adding to the economy of Kings County is the high import and export of cotton and dairy products. Industry parks include factories that produce agricultural chemicals, and grain feed for dairy animals, plus Kings County's oil supply. Also, the Lemoore Naval Air Station has provided jobs for both military and civilian personnel for the past 20 years.

The population of Kings County is 73,738. The major population centers are Hanford, Lemoore, and Corocran which account for nearly 75% of the total population.

Kings County's reported crimes totaled 9,176 for 1981, which is down from the 10,024 reported crimes in 1980. Violent crimes accounted for 19% of the reported crimes in this county. Burglary continues to be the felony most frequently committed.

The services available to the Kings County Victim/Witness Program include two hotline counseling services, Kings County Community Action Organization (K.C.C.A.O.), C.E.T.A. training programs, Kings County Volunteer Bureau, and Child Protection, Mental Health and Sexual Assault services.

Victim Services

The services provided by the program include a referral system to both public assistance agencies and professional counseling services, assistance in filing application with the State Board of Control, funeral arrangements, restitution information and assisting victims through court proceedings. These services are available to victims, and in some cases, the families of victims.

Witness Services

The services provided to witnesses include: case status and case disposition notification, assistance in locating and serving witnesses; witness transportation and lodging; witness call-off and witness on-call status; answering questions and providing information to witnesses; along with occasionally interviewing of witnesses.

LOS ANGELES CITY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program for the City of Los Angeles is sponsored by the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office. A large central office and its two sub-offices are located in downtown Los Angeles. In addition, three decentralized branch offices are located in West Los Angeles, Van Nuys and San Pedro. The City Attorney is responsible for the prosecution of misdemeanor crimes committed within the City.

The City of Los Angeles covers 465,879 square miles, and is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It extends north into the San Fernando Valley and south to the Los Angeles Harbor. This large geographic area includes heavily populated urban centers, suburban communities, and extensive undeveloped mountain land.

The economic base is stable, with an increase in retail and service trades, and a slight decline in manufacturing and industry. The current unemployment rate is 7%.

Los Angeles is the nation's second largest city, with a population of 2,966,763. Population is concentrated in the San Fernando Valley and Central city geographic zones. Approximately 3% of the residents live in a portion of the central city which has a population density of 34,500 - 51,500 persons per square mile, the city's highest.

The city's population is 48% Caucasian, 17% Black, 27% Hispanic, 6% Asian and .5% Native American with significant recent increases in Hispanic and Asian residents. While the median family income is \$14,030, over one-sixth of the city's families live below the poverty level. Nearly 25% of all Hispanic families and 28% of all Black families live in poverty, compared to 8.5% of the Caucasian families. The elderly also have substantially higher poverty levels among all ethnic groups, with 24% of the city's elderly living in poverty.

In 1980, reported crimes in the city totaled 296,987. This included 1,048 homicides. Crimes against persons accounted for 17% of the total, and crimes against property represented 82%. The greatest single increase was in homicides, which rose 33%. There were 3,099 arrests for drunk driving causing injury or death.

Victim Services

In providing those services mandated by the legislature, this program focuses particularly on the needs of domestic violence and driving-under-the-influence victims and their families. Because over 80% of the family violence and 99% of the driving-under-the-influence

arrests in the city are filed as misdemeanors by the City Attorney's Office, the provision of service to these misdemeanor victims is a significant need now being met by this program.

In 1981, 28,484 cases were screened, 2,327 victims received assistance, and 259 fully verified victim compensation claims were filed. The Program is participating with the Board of Control in a pilot project designed to expedite the processing of claims, and since October, 1981, 34 pilot project claims have been submitted. An active restitution program has provided extensive help to victims who do not qualify for state compensation.

Witness Services

This program has concentrated its efforts in the areas of witness on-call and pre-subpoena witness contact. In addition, in the Central section, all domestic violence victims/witnesses are contacted at the time the case is filed, and contact is maintained until the case is concluded. These procedures have significantly decreased the number of witnesses who fail to appear.

The program offers transportation assistance to all witnesses, and provides free child care to all subpoenaed witnesses in the downtown Criminal Courts Building.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

The Los Angeles County Victim/Witness Assistance Program is located within the office of the District Attorney.

Los Angeles County is approximately 4,080 square miles in size, and has a population of close to 8 million residents. Once called "Queen of the Cow Counties" because of its vast cattle herds, Los Angeles County is now a metropolitan area containing 77 cities, and is one of the nation's leading industrial centers. Los Angeles County accounts for approximately 32% of the total population of the State of California and is larger than 42 of the 50 states.

According to the State's Bureau of Crime Statistics the total number of reported crimes in 1981 for the 7 major offenses was 476,274. Crimes against persons numbered: willful homicide, 1,500; forceable rape, 5,371; robbery, 49,855; aggravated assault, 42,666. Crimes against property numbered: burglary, 191,600; theft (\$200 or more), 105,211; motor vehicle theft, 80,071.

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in Los Angeles County operates under the auspices of the District Attorney's Office. This office has subcontracted the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office to fund a similar program within their jurisdiction.

In addition to the Central office in the Los Angeles Civic Center, the District Attorney's office has Victim/Witness assistance staff at all of the District Attorney Branch Offices. The 9 branch offices are located in the following cities: Compton, Encino, Long Beach, Norwalk, Pasadena, Pomona, Santa Monica, Torrance, and Van Nuys. The program enjoys strong support from a number of community organizations which provide ongoing volunteer staffing. These organizations include the Lawyer's Wives of Beverly and the Volunteer League of San Fernando Valley. Recently the program concluded a 3 year volunteer contract with the Junior League of Los Angeles. The culmination of their services was the completion of a procedures manual titled How To File For Victim of Violent Crime Compensation. Newly recruited to its volunteer ranks are the Junior League of Long Beach and the Pasadena Lawyers' Wives. In addition to the aforementioned community organizations, the program recruits and trains volunteers from the community at large. Opportunities for college students to intern in the program to gain experience in a criminal justice agency are also offered. The program has established linkage with such schools as U.C.L.A., U.S.C., Occidental, Pomona and Wellesley Colleges.

Victim Services

In conjunction with the provision of the services required by legislation this program provides comprehensive services to victims of violent crimes. Its level of submission of Victim of Violent Crimes claims is perhaps the highest in the State. During the most recent 19 month period, the program filed 1,542 claims for compensation and received \$866,861.65 in cash reimbursements to victims and service providers such as local doctors, hospitals, and funeral and burial homes. This program is one of 3 victim/witness programs in the State participating in a pilot project with the Board of Control. The purpose of the pilot project is to expedite the processing of the claims and to reduce the time it takes for victims to receive their reimbursements.

The District Attorney's program was also directly responsible for the revision of the Victims of Violent Crime application forms with the end result being a shorter and less complicated application form. To further improve its victim outreach efforts the program assisted the Los Angeles Police Department with a revision of their Victim Report Memo to include information on the availability of the county and city programs.

Witness Services

The District Attorney's office utilizes the PROMIS automation system for its subpoena process. The office has a well established witness on-call system. Work is in progress to utilize PROMIS for case status and disposition letters to be sent to all victims and witnesses.

The program has distinguished itself as the only program in the State to allocate 10% of its grant award funds for witness protection. One hundred and ninety-five (195) persons received protection through this fund. Enhancing its witness services the program provides a Witness Information Desk (staffed by volunteers, some of them retired persons) and a Child Care Center. The Child Care facilities are available during court room hours for witnesses who are subpoenaed to court and have no means of child care available.

MARIN COUNTY

Marin County is a suburban commuter community just north of San Francisco. Its size and population are 606.8 square miles and 223,000 respectively. Marin has an annual growth rate of 14.7% and the primary trade according to the County Chamber of Commerce is white collar office work.

The crime rate in Marin is relatively low for its size; nevertheless, Victim/Witness Assistance has its share of exposure to all types of personal injury crimes: battery (domestic violence represents the highest percentage of Victim/Witness involvement), rape, homicide, assault with a deadly weapon, child abuse, and child sexual abuse.

A wealth of community resources allows Victim/Witness to operate primarily as a referral agency, rather than as a provider of direct services:

- a) Marin Abused Women's Services provides shelter and counseling for abused women, particularly victims of domestic violence;
- b) Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program includes counseling for both victims and offenders, (when intrafamilial);
- c) New Perspectives and Marin Alternative Community Training are just two examples of several drug/alcohol treatment programs;
- d) Rape Crisis provides counseling and support for rape victims;
- e) Marin Emergency Housing Program, and many others.

Victim Services

Direct services to the victim primarily include:

- Forms assistance with Victim of Violent Crime applications, and Temporary Restraining Orders,
- Orientation to the Criminal Justice System, (from police to courts to probation); familiarization alleviates stress from the victim, as well as supplying information for future reference,
- Crime Prevention Information,
- Crisis intervention and counseling referrals,

- Court escort for moral support, particularly in cases involving children, the elderly, or victims of domestic violence.

Witness Services

The location of Victim/Witness Assistance within the District Attorney's Office facilitates witness services, which primarily include:

- Advising witnesses of call-offs by telephone in order to avoid unnecessary trips to court,
- Setting up lodging and transportation for out-of-town witnesses,
- Providing case status information to witnesses in response to telephone requests,
- Sending letters to all civilian witnesses involved in felony cases, advising them of the disposition and the sentencing date in advance so that they may have input if desired.

MENDOCINO COUNTY

The Mendocino County Victim/Witness Assistance Program is located in the District Attorney's Office. The main office is in Ukiah; there are two branch offices; one located in Willits, serving the north county, and the other in Fort Bragg, serving the coastal population. These offices serve nine Justice Courts spread throughout the county. The county's 2 Superior Courts are located in Ukiah.

The county covers approximately 3,500 square miles, a significant portion of which is inaccessible, rough terrain. The population of Mendocino County is approximately 67,000. Approximately 25,000 live in the three major population centers: Ukiah, Willits, and Fort Bragg, which indicates that over 60% of the population are rural inhabitants.

Mendocino's economy fluctuates in that four of the major income-producing trades are seasonal: fishing, logging, agriculture, and tourism. Approximately 18% of the population is receiving some form of public aid.

The only crime problems in Mendocino County that are significantly different from the balance of the state, are those of marijuana cultivation, and personal assaults and thefts from vehicles due to the influx of tourists during the summer months. In addition, certain unique problems revolve around the Indian population and the influx of Mexican farm labor in late summer.

Victim/Witness relies heavily on the cooperation and resources of the Police Department and Sheriff's Office as well as the Mental Health Department and the Child Protective Services Unit of the Social Services Department. In addition, several community agencies play a key role in providing services to victims and witnesses. Project Sanctuary provides crisis outreach and shelter to victims of domestic violence or rape, C.A.A.R.E., provides crisis contact and follow-up to victims of domestic violence or rape who live in the coastal area, and Crisis Line, provides 24 hour crisis contact and emergency services to the community.

Victim Services

The Mendocino program has spent its first year of operation in a combination of program development and internal advocacy for the rights of victims of crime. Special attention has been given to the needs of child victims/witnesses in the criminal justice process by early contact with the child and parents, and the involvement of Child

MERCED COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in Merced County is operated under the direction of the District Attorney's Office. In addition to the main office in Merced, there is a branch office in Los Banos.

Merced County, located in the San Joaquin Valley, covers 2007.7 square miles and has a population of 132,421. The populace is divided among six incorporated cities and several rural, unincorporated county areas.

Merced County's major economic activity is agriculture including numerous large growers, processors and ranchers. The labor required to harvest the crops is provided largely by migrant workers.

During the ten-year period 1970-1979, the Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services data indicates the occurrence of the seven major offenses* in Merced County increased from 1,593 to 3,980 indicating an annual growth rate of 9.2%. In 1979, there were 3,890 reports of the seven major offenses, a 55% increase from the 1974 level. This figure increased to 4,189 in 1980. The general upward trend of criminal activity in Merced County is further reflected by an increase in the number of felony arrests from 789 in 1970 to 1,719 in 1980. Adult misdemeanor arrests in Merced County increased from 4,538 in 1970 to 7,270 in 1979. In 1980, adult misdemeanor arrests totaled 10,035, a 38% increase over 1979. Certain of the sub-categories indicated a major upward trend in arrests, specifically: Assault and battery (339 arrests up to 633), petty theft (162 up to 383), drunk driving (1,290 up to 3,182), and traffic custody (407 up to 1,536).

Social service agencies available to Merced County's Victim/Witness Assistance Program include: The Bridge Counseling Service, Merced Mental Health, Concerned Citizens Against Crime and Violence, People Against Rape, Friends of Battered Women, and Child Protective Services.

Victim Services

This program, which has been operational for three months, is striving to provide comprehensive services to victims of all types of violent crimes. Toward this goal, the assistance of local law enforcement agencies has been enlisted and project staff have monitored criminal complaints filed and offered services as needed.

*Willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft of over \$200.00, motor vehicle theft.

Witness Services

Efficient witness management and functional telephone stand-by and call-off systems established as part of this program have helped to eliminate problems and improve the relationship between trial witnesses and the courts. Implementation of subpoena-by-mail service in misdemeanor cases has helped to relieve law enforcement agencies of the burden of serving subpoenas and in most cases affects a more timely notification of witnesses.

MONTEREY COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in Monterey County operates under the direction of the District Attorney and is located in that office. In addition to the main office located at the seat of government in Salinas, a branch office is located in the city of Monterey, some 17 miles to the west.

Located on the Pacific Ocean, in the center of the state, Monterey County is 17th in size among California counties with an area of approximately 3,300 square miles. While the economy of Monterey County is somewhat diversified, the most important component is agriculture which provides nearly 40% of the County's basic income. Other important segments include military operations, tourism, manufacturing, recreation and petroleum. With its main garrison just north of the Monterey Peninsula, Ft. Ord is a major military installation with a population of approximately 25,000.

The County's population which totaled approximately 295,000 in 1981 includes a substantial number of Black, Spanish speaking, and elderly citizens. Farm labor is provided in large part by migrant workers.

The incidence of the seven major offenses in Monterey County increased from 6,200 in 1971 to approximately 10,000 in 1980 - an increase of 61%. Crimes against persons, however, increased from 734 to 1,626, an increase of 121%. Instances of forceable rape increased from 42 in 1971 to 134 in 1980 -- an increase of 219%. Instances of aggravated assault increased from 336 in 1971 to 948 in 1980 -- an increase of 182%.

Community resources available to the Monterey County Victim/Witness Assistance Program include: the Women's Crisis Line in Salinas, the Monterey Peninsula Youth Project, Women Against Domestic Violence, the Family Service Agency, Monterey Peninsula, Legal Aid, MCSO, Crime Prevention Unit, Volunteers in Action of the Monterey Peninsula, Volunteer Bureau in Salinas, Child Abuse Prevention Council, The Rape Crisis Center, The Alliance on Aging, Monterey County Department of Social Services, Monterey County Health Department, including the Mental Health element, Natividad Medical Center, and the Alcohol Treatment element of Eskaton Hospital.

Victim Services

The Monterey County Victim Assistance Program places great emphasis on establishing communication as promptly as possible with the victim after the crime occurs in order to inform the victim regarding criminal justice procedures and to refer the victim to community agencies that

can respond promptly to the individual's needs. Thereafter, program staff provide up to date information concerning the status of the case and the attorney to whom the case has been assigned is kept informed of the attitude of the victim and the victim's willingness to cooperate and testify. Transportation and escort service to the court is provided for the victim as needed. In homicide cases, close communication is established and maintained with the family of the victim to insure that they are kept informed of the status of the case. Victims of violent crimes are assisted in the preparation, presentation and justification of claims to the State Board of Control for indemnification and eligible victims are encouraged to submit such claims.

Witness Services

The Monterey County Witness Coordination Program uses subpoenas delivered by mail as opposed to subpoenas delivered by police officers. As soon as the witness calls to indicate receipt of the subpoena, a communication link is established and the witness is kept informed on a timely basis of changes in court schedules. Wherever possible, the witness is placed on call when the exact time of a proceeding or hearing cannot be predicted precisely. Program staff assists witnesses in resolving unusual problems involving transportation, babysitting, etc. When necessary, transportation to the courthouse is provided for a witness, particularly witnesses traveling by air from out of County. Witnesses are provided with a brief, simple explanation of the criminal justice process, as well as directions to the courthouse. Witnesses are informed of the final disposition of the case in which they were involved and are assisted with any items of property held as evidence. Arrangements are made for witnesses to receive promptly the fees and travel allowances to which they are entitled.

NAPA COUNTY

Napa County Victim/Witness Services Program is sponsored by the County of Napa and operates out of the Volunteer Center. The County, 794 square miles large, is 52 miles northeast of San Francisco, and is considered one of the nine Bay Area counties.

Famous for its vineyard and winery industries as a major source of income, recent growth is noted not only in population (an hour's commute from the Bay Area), but also in an amazing rise in business sales and tourism.

The county population totals 99,199 (per the 1980 Census). The major segment, approximately 52,000, is located in the City of Napa, with a fluctuating Hispanic population of around 8,500.

While crimes of violence represented only 7% of Napa's total crimes in 1980, this included 280 cases of aggravated assault, constituting a major portion of services provided by the program and reflecting a 21% increase over the previous year.

Local service organizations and government agencies working closely with our office include the District Attorney's Office, Napa Police Department and Sheriff's Office, Napa County Social Services, Mental Health and Child Protective Services, Child or Parent Emergency Hotline, the Salvation Army, Queen of the Valley Hospital, the Housing Association and the City of Napa.

Victim Services

In addition to calls received by the twenty-four hour crisis line and referrals by community and government agencies, a volunteer regularly screens the police dispatch log for possible victims in need of services. Program-initiated outreach efforts include telephone contact and home visits, referrals to local support groups and resources such as the shelter for battered women, case status and restitution information, home security checks for burglary victims, and more extensive personal counseling--including state compensation assistance--when appropriate. Active as a catalyst in the community for advocacy projects, the program has recently fostered the establishment of a local shelter for victims of domestic violence and a much needed sexual assault victim program.

Witness Services

Run largely by volunteers, the witness component involves processing subpoenas twice weekly. Copies of the subpoenas then go to a volunteer who phones all citizens during the week preceding their court date, offering a variety of services and briefly explaining the court procedures. At the courthouse there is a witness reception area staffed by volunteers who provide witness check-in, assistance with Witness Fee forms and general information and support. Volunteers also assist with transportation, child care and courtroom accompaniment.

ORANGE COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in the County of Orange is a program of Y.S.P., Inc., a non-profit agency, and sponsored by Superior Court. The main office of the program is housed in Superior Court, Santa Ana, with branches in each court: West Court, Westminster, North Court, Fullerton; South Court, Laguna Niguel, Harbor Court, Newport Beach, Juvenile Court, and Orange.

In the last decade Orange County has become a highly urbanized, industrial county specializing in high technology, space, computer, and service industries. However, agriculture still remains a significant industry.

Orange County is the fifth largest county in the United States and remains second largest in California, with a population of over two million. Each of the three larger Municipal Courts serves a population greater than 46 other counties in the state. The 26 cities range in size from 10,000 to over 225,000, with no one dominant city. There are also 26 law enforcement agencies in the county.

The median family income of the county is high. Many wealthy people live in the county with numerous two income families working to cover the high cost of housing. However, there is also a high proportion of retired seniors on fixed income, Spanish speaking people and Southeast Asians. The Spanish speaking live mainly in the barrios where long established families live with the constant influx of highly mobile immigrants from Mexico who share limited housing. Orange County now is believed to have the highest proportion of Southeast Asians of any county in the nation. Each year, particularly in summer, several million tourists flood Disneyland, Knotts Berry Farm and the beach cities, which has an impact on law enforcement agencies.

The crime rate in the county is now 7,053 per 100,000, higher than that of Cook County, Illinois (6,513 per 100,000). In 1981 the FBI Crime Index was 133,041. This included 80,517 cases of the seven major offenses and of these, 8,952 were crimes of violence. The increase in juvenile homicides, mostly gang related, is of great concern as is the sudden increase in cases of child molestation.

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in Orange County is distinguished by the emphasis given to community involvement. There is extensive networking with governmental agencies and the several hundred non-profit agencies serving the county. The program also has the continuing support of community volunteers.

A Governing Board directs program policy and three outlying courts have advisory boards of representatives of the Criminal Justice System and the community who provide local linkage in each court's area to the many non-profit service agencies, service clubs and churches who can help victims. The program coordinator chairs the Human Service Advisory Board of the county and is president of the Coalition Against Domestic Violence. The program has also established a Rape Crisis Coordinating Council in the county and is a member of the Child Sexual Abuse Network.

Over 40 volunteers work in the courts each month donating over 1,000 hours per month. The program was awarded a \$1,000.00 Community Service Award by Disneyland for its volunteer program and three times in the last year the Board of Supervisors has passed resolutions of commendation.

Victim Services

The program now serves approximately 3,500 clients per month. Most of these clients are involved in the criminal justice system, thus many receive services both as victims and as witnesses. When in-depth service is provided in sensitive cases (child abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence and other crimes of violence) frequently the whole family is involved, so extensive service may be provided for secondary victims and for severely traumatized witnesses. Follow-up services are provided until it appears that the victim is again in equilibrium.

The program provides comprehensive services as required by legislation, including maintaining a 24-hour phone line. In addition, in three courts restitution service is provided--locating the victim, finding out the extent of the damage incurred, collecting the amount from the defendant, forwarding the restitution to the client and informing the court of the status of the case. In Superior Court, victims of domestic violence are assisted in the procedure for obtaining restraining orders, averaging one or more per day and referred to counseling or legal services. Volunteer attorneys provide legal counseling one day each week for these cases.

Witness Services

The program telephone number is on all subpoenas served from municipal courts. Witnesses are contacted by the program and any problems are identified. Emergency transportation and child care are provided. Child witnesses and sexual abuse victims are encouraged to come to court before the trial to see the court and reduce their anxiety. Witnesses are accompanied to court on request and are kept informed of the status of the case.

PLACER COUNTY

Geographically, Placer County is a large county, bordered by El Dorado County to the south, Sacramento County on the west, Nevada County is northeast, Yuba County to the north, and the State of Nevada to the east.

Placer County has a large transient population of 121,000 located in Roseville, Rocklin, Lincoln, Loomis, Auburn, Colfax, and Tahoe City. There are 7 Justice courts and a Superior court held in Auburn. The Victim/Witness Program is located in Auburn, in the District Attorney's Office.

The County has a growth rate of approximately 6% annually, and on a state wide basis, Placer would be placed economically in the median range.

Placer has a large variety of industries, including lumber, mining, computer industries, tourism, and agriculture.

The Placer County Victim/Witness Program made 3,006 calls during the period July 1, 1981 through December 31, 1981. These calls include confirmations, cancellations, continuations and stand-by. They do not include incoming calls to the Program. The Victim/Witness Staff provides information concerning the court system to all Victims and Witnesses, to approximately 450 persons per month.

Victim/Witness Services

The Victim/Witness Program provides a number of services to Victims and Witnesses, in order to alleviate the problems already confronting them.

When requested, a member of the staff will stay with a victim or a witness in court, as long as necessary.

The Victim/Witness Program is in constant contact with the various agencies that are necessary to assist a victim or a witness. Being victimized, or witnessing a crime, is a traumatic experience requiring the services of a variety of professionals. The victim or witness is put in touch with the agency suitable to the treatment that is needed.

It is often necessary for victims and witnesses to be brought to court from out of town, out of state and even out of the country. When this happens, the Victim/Witness Program arranges for transportation of

these people, and in many cases, staff members drive to the airport for the victims or witnesses.

When a case is going to last longer than a day, or if a victim or witness must arrive a day or so before his/her case is brought to court, accommodations will be arranged by the Program, for the length of his/her stay.

Following the trauma of experiencing a violent crime, it is often necessary for a third party to notify family members, friends and employers. If a case is being delayed, the Victim/Witness Staff is often called upon to advise employers and creditors of the problems a victim or witness is having.

When a case is concluded, and property that was held as evidence is ready for release, the Victim/Witness Program can arrange for the victim to retrieve it.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in Riverside County is a division of the District Attorney's Office. In addition to the Main Office in the City of Riverside, seven branch offices are located in the cities of Blythe, Indio, Palm Springs, Banning, Hemet, Perris and Corona.

Riverside County, the State's fourth largest County, encompasses about 7,200 square miles, and extends 184 miles across Southern California from the Arizona Border/Colorado River to within 10 miles of the Pacific Ocean.

The 1980 U. S. Census showed Riverside County's population to be 663,903. A rapidly growing area, the County's rate of population growth since 1960 has greatly exceeded the rate for the State of California as a whole. The major population centers are the cities of Riverside, Corona, Palm Springs, Hemet, and Indio. The County's population includes a substantial number of Spanish speaking and elderly citizens. During the winter months there is a significant increase in the County's population due to tourism.

While agriculture has traditionally been a major component of the County's economy, manufacturing, mining, recreation, and tourism are also important to the County's economic base.

Due to the burgeoning population, Riverside County Sheriff's Department responded to 80,000 calls reporting criminal behavior. An additional 12% can be safely added to that number to reflect the crime rate reported by the County's 10 Police Departments serving incorporated areas. Violent crimes account for 16% of total crime, while crimes against property account for 84% of total crime. In 1981 there were 36 homicides in the County accounting for a 19.4% increase of 1980's homicide figure.

The service network developed by the Victim/Witness Program includes law enforcement and private sector human service agencies. Fund raising and public speaking efforts have been successful with service groups throughout the County as well as some private corporations.

Victim Services

As well as providing the services mandated by legislation, this program has worked closely with community special interest groups to establish sexual assault services and domestic violence programs in areas where

none existed. According to the most recent statistics available from the State Board of Control, the program was responsible for the submission of 70% of the total claims from Riverside County. A cadre of volunteers has been recruited and trained to supplement and extend staff services and contributes substantially to the program's ability to meet its objectives.

Witness Services

For the past year the program has been responsible for sending an average of 400 case status and case disposition letters utilizing the PROMIS system in concert with word processing, each victim and witness on every felony case receives an average of 2 letters as the case progresses. Law enforcement call off and standby procedures have done much to cement good working relationships with all eleven agencies serving Riverside County. Orientation to the criminal justice system is provided in each witness waiting room in all courts. The combined result of all witness services has been a more informed citizenry participating in the system.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

The Sacramento County Victim/Witness Program is sponsored by the office of the District Attorney. The main office is located in downtown Sacramento, with a branch office in the Juvenile Court facilities.

Nearly 800,000 people live in the Sacramento area. Sacramento is not only the seat of State government in California, but also one of the major suppliers of agricultural products.

Over 76,000 crimes were reported in the Sacramento area during 1980, including over 46,000 major crimes. While nearly half were property crimes, thirteen percent of the major crimes were crimes of violence, including seventy-two homicides.

The Sacramento area is served by many local social service agencies, both public and private, including the Rape Crisis Center, Women Escaping a Violent Environment (the battered women's shelter), and numerous food lockers and clothes closets.

Victim Services

The Victim/Witness Program provides the comprehensive services for victims and witnesses included in the enabling legislation, such as crisis and short-term counseling, referral to private/public service agencies, assistance in obtaining emergency services, and acting as liaison between the victim and the court system. The program also receives referrals directly from law enforcement agencies in instances where no suspect has been apprehended. Since it was first established, the Victim/Witness Program has also provided assistance to victims of violent crime in filing for compensation from the State Board of Control. This past year, the program was selected as one of three pilot projects attempting to speed the claims process by allowing program staff to verify claims rather than the staff of the Board of Control. Project staff also assist victims in filing to obtain temporary restraining orders. Each Christmas, staff collect donations from the employees of the District Attorney's Office, and provide food baskets to some of the more needy families, along with Christmas trees donated by a local merchant and distributed by the Sheriff's Department.

Witness Services

Witnesses on all felony and misdemeanor cases are provided with current case information through a series of letters and phone calls notifying

them of case filing, case disposition, and judgment and sentencing. Over \$100,000 per month is saved by the City and County in the payment of witness fees and officer overtime through staff efforts to cancel unnecessary appearances. All witnesses who are subpoenaed also receive a copy of The Witness Guide to Court Proceedings, a pamphlet explaining the court process and offering practical suggestions regarding child care, parking, and eating facilities. Every effort is made to see that the witness is inconvenienced as little as possible by his/her court appearance, which includes arrangement of travel and transportation by project staff, when necessary.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

The San Bernardino County Victim/Witness Advocacy Program is sponsored by the District Attorney's Office. In addition to the main office in San Bernardino, Victim/Witness has staff available in three of the six branch offices: Ontario, Victorville, and Fontana.

San Bernardino County, located 59 miles east of Los Angeles, 110 miles northeast of San Diego and 469 miles southeast of the San Francisco Bay, is the largest county in the United States, covering 20,160 square miles. Located at the foot of the San Bernardino mountains, San Bernardino enjoys a diverse climate.

The San Bernardino region may well be one of California's prime growth areas this decade. Both the population and economy continue to expand at a record growth rate. Current figures indicate an unemployment rate of 8.5% of the labor force, a decline from the 1980 figure which reached nearly 10% during August, 1980.

While San Bernardino County's population, exceeding 903,000, ranks as the sixth largest in California, it ranks 8th largest in reported crimes. In 1980 there were an estimated 71,448 crimes reported* with 7,299 (10%) violent crimes and 45,329 (63%) property crimes. Of the violent crimes, 145 were homicides and 478 were rapes.

The service network available to San Bernardino's Victim/Witness Advocacy Program consists of service organizations, such as Kiwanis, Lion's Club, and Rotary Club. The Chamber of Commerce sponsors the Victim Emergency Fund for the program which provides emergency financial assistance to crime victims. Social services include Children's Protective Services as well as services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assaults, provided by various public and private agencies.

Victim Services

The victim services most often provided by the San Bernardino program include assistance in filing State Board of Control claims (average 28 per month), translation for victims, follow-up counseling and referrals to community agencies. The staff regularly sends out letters to victims, whose names they obtain from police logs, notifying them of the services available. An asset to the program is the four part police report forms (used by the San Bernardino Police Department)

*F.B.I. crime statistics

which has a paragraph on the reverse side informing victims of both the state's reimbursement and the local program.

Witness Services

A significant service of this county's witness component is the high level of case status and case disposition notifications (average 190 letters sent per month). San Bernardino County utilizes a computerized subpoena-by-mail service. Specifically, the Four (IV) Phase equipment has two applications, one of which is the Vision application tying into the county's Automated Court Information System (A.C.I.S.) resulting in an efficient and effective method of subpoena service. The Victim/Witness staff regularly performs the function of witness call-offs. These call-offs are a significant part of the program's witness management services, averaging 378 civilian witnesses and 304 law enforcement witnesses called off per month. The program also has a back-up system, a tape recorded message listing called off cases. Witnesses are instructed on their subpoenas to call the witness phone number the night before their court appearance.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in the County of San Diego is housed under the auspices of the District Attorney's office. The program is funded 100% by the State of California. Offices are located at each Courthouse -- Downtown (San Diego), Vista (North County), South Bay (South County), El Cajon (East County), and Juvenile.

San Diego County covers over 4,255 square miles and is bordered on the south by Mexico, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by Orange County and Riverside County, and on the east by Imperial County.

San Diego County has the third largest population in the state at 1,869,100, and a projected population of 2,291,600 for July 1, 1990. The County's population includes a significant number of Spanish, Indo-Chinese, and elderly citizens. During the summer months there is a substantial increase in the County's population due to tourism. San Diego's economic condition is relatively stable due to the existence of military bases and defense related industries. San Diego County's agreeable weather attracts new businesses and residents throughout the year.

San Diego County's reported major crimes totaled 81,349. Crimes of violence accounted for 14% of the total crimes reported, while crimes against property represented 86%. Of these crimes, there were 160 homicides.

The service network available to San Diego's Victim/Witness Assistance Program includes Neighborhood House, Crisis House and the Griet Center, as well as Child Protective, Sexual Assault, and Domestic Violence services.

Victim Services

Established only nine months ago, the program has provided a high level of comprehensive services to victims and families of violent crimes. Every victim-related crime report received by the District Attorney's office is reviewed and if deemed appropriate, an initial contact letter explaining our services is sent.

While providing services required by legislation, the program has distinguished itself by coordinating a seminar for victims of violent crimes during Forgotten Victims' Week.

Steps have been taken to establish a strong volunteer component and we are currently seeking guidance from organizations that are knowledgeable in recruiting volunteers.

Witness Services

The distinguishing characteristic of this County's witness services is the Witness Coordination Program initiated in several branch offices. Utilizing the recorded message number for calling off witnesses has substantially increased efficiency. It has greatly lessened the frustration that witnesses experience by being a part of the criminal justice system. Our program's sensitivity to witnesses' feelings was also enhanced by providing transportation when needed, with special emphasis towards the elderly and handicapped.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco Victim/Witness Assistance Program is under the auspices of the District Attorney's office. The Program is located on the third floor of the Hall of Justice.

San Francisco is an urban area covering 45.4 square miles. Most people in San Francisco are in the working class. The population of San Francisco is 678,974. San Francisco has a very diverse population. There are a significant number of Asians and Latins. There is a substantial increase in population during the summer months due to tourism.

For the period from January to November 1981, the reported crimes totaled 53,738. The following shows the seven major offenses:

Willful homicide	125
Forcible Rape.	639
Robbery.	6,811
Aggravated Assault	3,567
Burglary	16,460
Theft \$200 and over.	19,523
Motor vehicle theft.	6,613

The resources available to the Program include local State Board of Control Office, Police Department, District Attorney's Office, Salvation Army, Department of Social Services, as well as organizations for senior citizens, children, sexual assault, and domestic violence services.

Victim Services

During the last year, the program was able to meet the 40% requirement for submission of claims to the State Board of Control. Training for submission of claims is provided for the staff and volunteers. Also, the services of the program are being recognized by the citizens through the media, police department (notification cards), and referrals from individuals or agencies.

The staff has a high volume of translation services due to the diverse population. The languages available are Chinese and Spanish.

Witness Services

The transportation services to witnesses are being provided upon requests from the deputy district attorneys and inspectors of the police department.

On many occasions, there are requests from the deputy district attorneys and inspectors for bilingual services to witnesses.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

San Joaquin County is located in the Central Valley of California. It has an area of 1,471 square miles and a population of approximately 347,342. The county can be defined as a suburban metropolitan area, but there are also large urban areas and industrial centers. The county has many ghetto areas as well as several significant ethnic and language minority groups with an unknown, but suspected high population of illegal aliens.

Examination of the racial characteristics of San Joaquin County indicates that approximately 68.3% of the citizens in the community are white. Additionally, 5.3% are black, and 19.2% are of Mexican/American origin. Approximately 29% of the combined family incomes are \$7,900 a year or less and 27% of the population has yearly family incomes greater than \$20,000 a year. Unemployment in this county has exceeded the national norm for several years. As of January 1982, the unemployment rate was 18.6%.

In every crime category except three of 7 major offenses, arrests in San Joaquin County increased from 1980. Crimes against persons (homicide, forcible rape, robbery and assault) averaged an increase of 11% and crimes against property (burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft) averaged a decrease of 4%.

The sponsoring agency for the Victim/Witness Assistance Programs is in the San Joaquin County District Attorney's office. The witness division of the program is located in the same office as the District Attorney's office. The victim portion of the program is located in the Probation Department.

In coordinating our program we work very closely with other agencies. These agencies include the following:

1. All law enforcement agencies with San Joaquin County
2. Department on Aging
3. Retired Senior Volunteer Program
4. Senior Service Agency
5. Rape Crisis
6. Women's Center
7. County Mental Health
8. Director of Volunteers in Agencies (D.O.V.I.A.)
9. Department of Public Assistance
10. Probation Department
11. Kiwanis Clubs
12. Catholic Charities
13. Children's Home

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

The San Luis Obispo County Victim/Witness Assistance Program is under the administration of the San Luis Obispo County District Attorney's Office and is housed therein. The Victim/Witness Program additionally administers two private non-profit organizations; The Womens Shelter Program, Inc., and The Rape Crisis Center of San Luis Obispo County.

San Luis Obispo County is centrally located on the coast of California approximately two hundred (200) miles north of Los Angeles and two hundred twenty-five (225) miles south of San Francisco. The County is 3,184 square miles and 2,104,240 acres. Much of the County's economy is agriculture and ranching in addition to several major government facilities including a men's penal institution, a CYA institution and a mental health institution.

The population of San Luis Obispo County is approximately 160,000 which represents almost seven-tenths of one percent of the state's population. The largest city in San Luis Obispo County is the City of San Luis Obispo, representing approximately 37,000 of the County's residents. There are six other cities in the County of San Luis Obispo with a large portion of the county remaining as unincorporated areas serviced by the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department. The San Luis Obispo County Victim/Witness Assistance Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis Unit serves the entire county. The County's population includes a significant number of Spanish speaking and elderly citizens.

During the summer months the population of the County increases considerably due to numerous recreational areas, including two lakes, Pismo State Beach and Hearst Castle at San Simeon. Accordingly, crime, particularly the seven major crimes of which there were 4,732 reported during 1980, increases significantly during these months. San Luis Obispo County's number of crimes represents approximately four-tenths of one percent of the state's crime rate. The County experiences an approximate growth rate of six percent per annum, making it one of the fastest growing counties in the State of California.

The Victim/Witness Unit of the San Luis Obispo County District Attorney's Office relies heavily upon various community resources both private, non-profit, and public to provide numerous services to victims of crime.

Victim Services

The San Luis Obispo County Victim/Witness Assistance Unit initiated a program of assimilating into its service unit the Rape Crisis Center of San Luis Obispo and the Womens Shelter Program, Inc. of San Luis Obispo

County, both private non-profit organizations now administered by the Victim/Witness Unit. This enables all of the projects to operate more efficiently, eliminating duplication of effort and minimizing overhead expenses. The San Luis Obispo County District Attorney's Office contributes office space, telephones, secretarial staff, etc., to those various projects. The project receives strong support from the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors in that more than fifty percent of project costs are assumed by the County. The project emphasizes providing local services to victims including but not limited to crisis intervention, counseling, referral, child care, food, clothing, shelter, and transportation. Additionally, the program assists victims of violent crimes with file applications to the State Indemnification Fund. The program relies heavily upon community resources and has recruited and trained more than fifty volunteers to work on a scheduled basis, augmenting services and providing twenty-four hour availability to victims of crime.

Witness Services

The Witness portion of the San Luis Obispo County Victim/Witness Assistance Unit has minimized inconveniences to witnesses, and at the same time cut costs to the County and State by increasing efficiency. This has been done by instituting a subpoena by mail service with telephone follow-up as well as personally serving subpoenas in particularly sensitive cases, such as child molestation, sexual assault and crimes against the elderly. Additionally, the project maintains a close liaison with police agencies and prosecuting attorneys in an endeavor to keep as many persons on stand-by as possible, thus cutting costs to the police agencies and minimizing inconvenience to civilian witnesses. Transportation for witnesses is arranged through a travel agency and accommodations, at a minimal cost, are arranged with various motels in town. Program staff provide transportation from airport to motel and court.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Aid to Victim/Witnesses is a program of the San Mateo County Probation Department supported by the District Attorney, Sheriff and all local police departments with offices maintained in the three Municipal Court buildings located in South San Francisco, San Mateo and Redwood City. The program is staffed by five paid personnel and 18 volunteers.

The county covers 454 square miles with a population of 591,200 persons. This population consists of 73% Caucasian, 12% Spanish, 9% Asian-Pacific, and 6% Black.

The County is considered to be upper-middle class with four or five small pockets of poverty. The median 1981 family income was \$34,000.00. Employment is generally in light industry, small manufacturing, service, and agriculture. The largest employer is the San Francisco International Airport.

The primary crimes of concern to the AVW program with the rate per 100,000 population were as follows:

Homicide5.6
Rape	32.77
Robbery178.12
Aggravated Assault194.26

Approximately 90% of the referrals are received through designated liaison persons in each of twenty-two law enforcement agencies located within the county. A back up system is responsible for the balance. This includes the Adult Probation Division, 9 hospitals, 34 mortuaries, the District Attorney, Women Against Rape, and the four regional offices of the San Mateo Department of Mental Health. All of the above agencies have either been trained or prominently display signs advising patrons of program services.

In addition the program is dependent on various local agencies for counseling, crisis intervention, transportation, interpreters, household assistance, relative notification, emergency cash and groceries.

VICTIM SERVICES

In fiscal year 1980-81, this program distinguished itself by completing one of the highest number of claims filed of any county. The program also furnished the Board of Control with all crime reports, verification of medical loss and verification of wage loss. Program

personnel transported the victims to and made oral presentations at hearings in all contested cases.

The program brought about a Probation Department policy change to include recommendations for restitution of wage loss by defendants. It trained all adult probation officers regarding restitution and made appropriate recommendations to the probation officer regarding fines for the indemnity fund, substantially increasing the amount of such fines. Restitution is also linked to the indemnity fund.

The Program Director, with the concurrence of the District Attorney, initiated a rape examination procedure, with billing to the appropriate agency. Information on this procedure was distributed to the District Attorney, all law enforcement agencies and hospitals.

Training was begun at the patrolman level, for all police agencies within the county, acquainting them with the latest legislation in the victim of violent crime areas. Family Services Agency personnel were also trained.

Witness Services

The program initiated a witness protection service funded by the state and administered by the District Attorney to protect vulnerable witnesses. A "subpoena-by-mail" and a "witness call-off system" have been proposed. These will likely be inaugurated in the near future. V/W volunteers continued to provide witnesses with a "notice of subpoena packet" and case dispositions.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in the County of Santa Barbara is housed within the District Attorney's Office. The main office is located in Santa Barbara with a branch office in the north county, in the City of Santa Maria.

Santa Barbara's economic base is generated from agriculture, the aerospace industry, tourism, and manufacturing.

Santa Barbara County has a population of 302,000 within its 2,700 square miles. The major population centers are Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Lompoc, and Carpinteria, which represent fifty percent of the county's total population. Santa Barbara County is home for a significant number of Spanish speaking and elderly citizens. During the summer months there is a substantial increase in the population due to tourism. From September through May the University of California, Santa Barbara is in session, accounting for an additional 13,000 county residents.

Santa Barbara County's reported crime totalled 17,643 in 1981. Crimes of violence accounted for twelve percent of the total crimes reported. Of these, fifteen were homicides.

The service network available to Santa Barbara County's Victim/Witness Assistance Program includes public and private child protective services, two major sexual assault organizations, and domestic violence services. The local university, city colleges, and community at large provide a reservoir of volunteers who assist the Victim/Witness Program staff.

Victim Services

While providing the diversity of services required by legislation, the Santa Barbara County program places special emphasis on aiding victims of family violence, sexual assault, juvenile witnesses, and families of homicide victims. This program submitted sixty-two percent of all victim of violent crime claims originating from Santa Barbara County during 1981. A significant characteristic of the program is daily telephone contact made by program staff with violent crime victims. A well established volunteer component and a healthy working relationship with the law enforcement community contributed to this program's ability to carry out its objectives during the grant year.

Witness Services

Services which provide the basis for this program's witness component include case status and case disposition notification, placement of witnesses on call, and assistance in coordinating travel arrangements for victims and witnesses who reside outside Santa Barbara County. The implementation of a subpoena-by-mail system for all law enforcement agencies in the south county has resulted in more efficient process service and improved the lines of communication between law enforcement and the District Attorney's Office.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The Santa Clara County Victim/Witness Assistance Program is operated by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a private non-profit agency dedicated to improving community relations. The program's office is located near the county civic center in San Jose; staff and volunteers working with the district attorney have office space at the municipal courthouses in Palo Alto and Sunnyvale and in the civic center.

Santa Clara County is an irregularly shaped jurisdiction containing 1,302 square miles. The Santa Clara Valley, now largely urbanized, extends the entire 60 mile length of the county, narrowing toward the south. The economy is based on specialized manufacturing and is quite healthy, due largely to the phenomenal growth of the semiconductor industry in the last decade.

The County's population is 1,300,000 making it the most populous in northern California. The largest population center is San Jose with 636,550 persons. Approximately 20% of the county population is of Hispanic origin.

In 1980, seven major crimes reported in the county totaled 50,587 (a 20% increase over the 42,331 reported in 1979). Of the total, 13% were violent crimes, 87% were property crimes.

The Santa Clara County Victim/Witness Assistance Program has been able to expand services despite the fact that no local government funds are available to supplement the state allocation. Significant tangible support is provided by the Junior Leagues of Palo Alto and San Jose and Lockheed MSC employees. Local networking activity is carried out with some 30 principal service providers.

Victim Services

The program provides emergency aid with staff available 24 hours a day, every day of the year. Victims receive companionship, counseling, food, shelter, cash or other services as needed. Follow-up contacts assure that victims receive appropriate local agency support. Victims are fully assisted in filing for state compensation, with the program originating more than 80% of the indemnity claims from Santa Clara County in the last fiscal year.

Witness Services

Witnesses are subpoenaed by the 13 local law enforcement agencies in Santa Clara County. Staff and volunteers work with the District Attorney at three different locations and contact witnesses by telephone the day before their scheduled appearance to confirm time and place, and to call off witnesses who are not needed. Reception desks at the courthouses are staffed by volunteers who offer guidance and information. Persons who are fearful receive the companionship of a 'friend in court'. The program's waiting rooms provide comfort, privacy, and security for witnesses testifying in sensitive matters. Transportation is available for elderly, handicapped, and injured witnesses. Overall, witness services have been cost beneficial and have introduced levels of care never before available in a system noted for its indifference and lack of concern for citizens.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

The Santa Cruz County Victim/Witness Assistance Program is located in the District Attorney's Office. The main office is in Santa Cruz with a satellite office in Watsonville.

Santa Cruz is a coastal community located between San Mateo and Monterey counties. Santa Cruz is California's second smallest county in terms of geographic area. However, in terms of total population, Santa Cruz compares with several of the medium sized counties. Population estimates for Santa Cruz County in 1980 was 189,000. The most highly inhabited areas surround the cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville.

Santa Cruz is a community with a large number of senior citizens and Hispanics. There is a significant student population as well, since the University of California, Santa Cruz, and Cabrillo Community College are in the county.

The economic base of Santa Cruz County is primarily agriculture and tourism. In the summer, on holidays, and weekends, the visiting tourists can increase the actual population by an additional 100,000. Due to the agricultural and tourism bases of the economy, there is a high degree of transience in Santa Cruz County. The county has been designated as a substantial unemployment area by the Department of Labor with an average 1980 unemployment rate of 8.4%, as compared to a statewide average of 6.8%.

In order to aid victims to the fullest extent possible, the Victim/Witness Assistance Program works routinely with a number of community resource agencies. These organizations represent most of the agencies in Santa Cruz County and include emergency assistance programs, counseling agencies, crisis centers, churches, volunteer placement centers, Social Services, senior citizen service organizations, local government agencies, medical providers and related programs.

Victim Services

The Victim Services component began its implementation phase in November, 1980 and became fully operational in March, 1981. Since the victim component has only one paid direct service coordinator and a half-time clerk typist, the high level of comprehensive services is largely due to a volunteer staff. The volunteers, ranging in age from 20 to 76, assist victims in all phases of victim services. Their duties begin with the screening of crime reports at law enforcement

agencies, contact with victims, assistance on claims, information and referral, support, and advocacy. The volunteers have also undertaken special projects that include crime prevention, legislative research, domestic violence, child abuse and press releases. Volunteer staff contributed 1,800 hours in the first nine months of operation.

Witness Services

The most noteworthy aspects of witness services include a heavy emphasis on witness standby and advance call-offs to witnesses and law enforcement officers. The witness coordinator works closely with Assistant District Attorneys to curtail witness inconvenience where possible. The witness coordinator also routinely sends subpoenas by mail and arranges for personal service only when necessary. In doing so, there is a considerable cost savings to the county.

SHASTA COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in Shasta County is under the auspices of the Probation Department, but has a separate location. The V/W office is one-half block east of the Shasta County Courthouse.

Shasta County covers 2,840 square miles. It is basically rural, and is in Northern California at the upper end of the Sacramento Valley. Shasta's economy is based on livestock, agriculture, lumber, and tourism.

From 1975 through 1979, Shasta was one of the fastest growing counties in California. In 1981, because of a depressed economy due to high interest rates, a drastic slow-down in building, lay-offs in the lumber industry and reduced tourism, this county began losing more people than were moving in.

Eighty percent of the population in Shasta County lives in the greater Redding area, from Cottonwood to Central Valley, and from Shasta to Palo Cedro. There is no predominant ethnic group in Shasta County, although a sizeable number of Native Americans live here.

Shasta is one of two counties in California chosen under the Family Protection Act for demonstration of its Child Abuse Program, working to keep families intact.

High unemployment in Shasta County accounts for a large increase in armed robberies and burglaries. Theft accounts for 85% of the crime. Rape, wife beatings, and child abuse are also common crimes. No actual statistics are available at this time.

Community resources available to Shasta County's V/W Program include: Soroptimists, Kiwanis, Welfare Department, Women's Refuge, Child Protective Service, Domestic Violence, and The Attic (a second-hand store that basically helps support the Family Services Agency, but which will supply some clothing to victims in need).

Victim Services

Shasta County's program provides the required services to victims. The program receives 100% cooperation from law enforcement agencies, and some direct referrals are received from individual officers. One service that is stressed is keeping creditors informed of the progress of the claims filed for victims. The program has had positive feed-back from both victims and creditors about this. The creditors

are usually informed by letter.

Witness Services

Brochures have been printed that explain court procedure and the Victim/Witness Program's part in it. This is attached to the subpoenas that are mailed out by the District Attorney's office. The Probation Department, the U.A.'s office, and the V/W office each supply a person who helps witnesses at court one afternoon a week. Community volunteers are used to issue case disposition information by phone, as well as by letter.

SOLANO COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program is administered by the District Attorney's Office. There are two offices, located in Fairfield and Vallejo.

Solano County is projected to be the fourth fastest growing county in the State. Since 1970 the county population has increased 33.8% and is projected to increase another 23.5% by 1985. The current county population is 235,203. The major population centers are Fairfield-Suisun, Vacaville, and Vallejo-Benicia. These areas represent 89% of the total county population. Spanish/Hispanic descent comprise 11% of the population, and active military 6%. Solano County covers 898 square miles, with 8% representing waterways.

The major employment force is government, employing 12,911 active military and 13,445 civilian employees (15% of the civilian labor force), a combined total of 26,356 employees. The civilian labor force of Solano County is 88,475 with 7.9% unemployed. Another labor market in Solano County is agriculture. In 1979, over \$134,000,000 of agriculture products were produced in the County, employing 3.4% of the County labor force. Industry is also a labor market with businesses such as Anheuser Busch, Exxon Refinery, Ball Metal, American Home Foods. Many residents commute to Sacramento and the bay area for employment. Five of the seven cities in Solano County are bisected by two major routes, Interstate 80 and Interstate 680, linking Solano County to the San Francisco and Sacramento metropolitan regions. In fact, this is one reason cited for the population growth of the area.

Crimes of violence accounted for 14.3% of the seven major offenses, while crimes against property represented 85.7%. There were 15 willful homicides in 1980, an increase of 1 from 1979. While in the past ten years the population has increased 44.8%, the seven major offenses have increased by a total of 79%, with violent crimes increasing by 135% and crimes against property increasing by 72%.

Victim Services

The program has excelled beyond the expectations of the District Attorney's Office, the administering sponsor. In addition to legislated mandated services, the program has developed an in-depth service to victims of violent crimes, and/or their families. The program has developed and implemented a procedure of mailing a formal suspect charge letter to the victim when a complaint is being filed against the offender prior to the victim receiving a subpoena. There has been strong support and cooperation from local law enforcement. The program has developed a comprehensive referral service to local

crisis organizations. One of the Coordinators is on the Executive Advisory Council for the Solano County Center for Battered Women. Both Coordinators have participated in appropriate local and State training programs.

Witness Services

The program provides a Witness Lounge in both the Fairfield and Vallejo offices. Case disposition notices are provided after trial. A Guide to the Witness and the Victim, a brief explanation of the criminal justice system with diagrammed maps to the Hall of Justices, is attached to all witness subpoenas. Upon request, the program provides a wide range of services such as assistance with: witness fees, transportation, child care, employer intervention, case status, case disposition, court escort, witness protection, crisis intervention, and follow-up counseling.

Service Networks

The Solano County service network includes: Rotary, Kiwanis, Leo Club, Church Groups, Senior Citizen Groups, local community colleges and high schools, Child Protective Services, Rape Crisis Groups, Center for Battered Women, Mental Health Department, local media, and others.

SONOMA COUNTY

The Sonoma County Victim/Witness Project is sponsored by the Probation Department, and it is housed in the Adult Division Office of that agency in Santa Rosa.

The population of Sonoma County is 301,000, according to 1980 census information. Although a large portion of this north coastal county is rural, the highest proportion of the population is centered in two large clusters along or adjacent to U. S. Highway 101; Santa Rosa-Rohnert Park, and Petaluma. These two areas encompass 47% of the County's population. From 1950 to 1980, the County's population nearly tripled, and the recent census count indicates a ten-year gain of 42.6% in population. Historically, the economy has been heavily dependent on agriculture. As a result of recent growth, new economic activities are growing in light industries, retail trade, services, housing, finance, insurance, and real estate. Within the nine San Francisco Bay area counties, the city of Santa Rosa (county seat) is the eleventh in size.

According to Department of Justice statistics, crimes against persons are currently increasing at the rate of 3.5% per year in the county, with an increase of 5% in all forms of assault from 1979 to 1980. In 1980, as compared with 1979, forcible rape increased 40%. The homicide rate appears to be remaining fairly constant at approximately 13 incidents per year, for the last ten years.

The service network available to the program includes the Rape Crisis Center, YWCA Women's Shelter, Sonoma County Mental Health Services, and the Council on Aging.

Victim Services

The program provides those comprehensive services required by State legislation, including one of the highest rates for submission and award of Victim of Violent Crime claims in the State.

Other direct or referral services include provision of emergency food, shelter, and clothing; emergency transportation; property release assistance; upon request, case status and disposition information; and restitution determination and documentation.

Witness Services

Witness services are provided through a cooperative relationship between the program and the District Attorney's office. The latter

office has had a witness escort service since July, 1978. The Project assists in the operation of the District Attorney's subpoena-by-mail program, with provision of an informational telephone line, and witness call-off services (prerecorded) on another telephone line. Each subpoena mailed in both felony and misdemeanor cases at the municipal court level, is accompanied by a Victim/Witness brochure explaining the witness' responsibilities and summarizing the Project's other services.

STANISLAUS COUNTY

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program in Stanislaus County is located in the District Attorney's Office. The Program services the incorporated cities in the County.

Stanislaus County, with a population of 266,800, lies in the northern San Joaquin Valley, with the Diablo Mountain range on the West and the Sierra Nevada to the East. Modesto is the County seat and its largest city (106,103). Turlock, the second largest city (24,350) and the location of California State College, Stanislaus, lies 13 miles southeast of Modesto.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the county's economy. Agricultural related industries, particularly food processing, wholesale trade and transportation also play a central role. Employment patterns in agriculture and these related industries are seasonal, with peaks occurring in the spring and fall and the low point in the winter months. On the other hand, county employment levels are stabilized by government and retail trade industry divisions as well as by manufacturing activities other than food processing. The annual average of unemployment for 1981 was 13%.

Largely due to the unemployment rate and to the rapid growth of Stanislaus County (1970 population 194,506), Stanislaus County reported crimes totaled 20,624*. Crimes of violence accounted for 14.37% of the total crimes reported, while crimes against property represented 85.63%.

The FBI seven major crimes total of 10,533 does not include arson or thefts under \$200. Stanislaus County's totals for the seven major crimes are as follows: willful homicide 28; forcible rape 122; robbery 314; aggravated assault, 1,050; burglary, 5,493; theft of \$200 and over, 2,466; and motor vehicle theft, 1,060.

The community resources available for referral of victims and witnesses by the Stanislaus County Victim/Witness Assistance Program are the Rape Task Force; Stanislaus County Women's Refuge Center (HAVEN); Stanislaus County Department of Mental Health (including MECA, Mobile Emergency Community Assistance, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week); the Salvation Army, the Stanislaus County Area Agency on Aging; Child Abuse and Incest Treatment Team.

*FBI Crime Index, 1980 Offenses by County

Victim Services

Under the direction of the Victim/Witness program supervisor, trained adult volunteers are assigned to lend support to victims of sexual assault, child abuse, aggravated assault, and families of homicide victims during their contact with the criminal justice system. A Victim/Witness Handbook was developed by the District Attorney to be used in the training of all volunteers. This program's submission of Victim of Violent Crimes claims from Stanislaus County has increased substantially since the re-location of the program in the District Attorney's Office.

Witness Services

The complement of services provided to witnesses by this program include a comprehensive subpoena-by-mail program, escort services to and from Court, witness call-offs, witness reminders and disposition notification on all felony cases. High school student volunteers from the four Modesto High schools assist the Victim/Witness coordinator in these services. A brochure briefly explaining the criminal justice system is attached to each subpoena. A recording setting the cases that are cancelled or postponed for the following day is implemented after business hours so that law enforcement and civilian witnesses will not make unnecessary court appearances.

TULARE COUNTY

Tulare County is a general law county. A five member Board of Supervisors is elected for four year terms by districts which are approximately equal in population. A County Executive, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, administers day-to-day County business. The County's 1980-81 budget is \$133,314,638.

Tulare County lies on the east side of the southern half of the San Joaquin Valley, approximately halfway between the two major urban areas of the State, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The County covers 4,863 square miles, enclosing 3,112,320 acres which, in land area, ranks seventh among California Counties. The Federal Government owns 1,545,638 acres, 49.66% of the total, of which all but 60,000 acres are reserved for the forest and recreation land. The remainder includes the 54,000 acre Tule River Indian Reservation, various canals and reservoirs. The State of California owns 26,436 acres, 5,000 of which are public forest and recreation land; the remainder are in schools, a State hospital, highways, and roads. Slightly less than 50% of Tulare County is under local control.

During the past four decades, the population of Tulare County has more than doubled. Although the decade of the 1970's was to experience a lesser percentage increase in population (26.8%) and the 1940's (39.3%), that percentage applied to the larger 1970 base population, indicates a population increase of over 50,000 which surpasses that of the 1940's. The 1980 final census is 245,738.

In 1981, 5,444 crimes were reported to law enforcement. Of that figure, 858 were considered crimes of violence. The total crimes reported is 3/10 of 1% over the previous year. The reported crimes of violence, however, decreased by 3.2%.

In addition to the aforementioned government services, there are the Department of Public Social Services, including Child Protective Services, the Tulare County Sheriff's Department Rape Counselor, the Battered Womens Shelter Home in Visalia, the Porterville Shelter Home, the Tulare Youth Services Sexual Assault Counselor, the Visalia Ministerial Fellowship, the Porterville Seventh Day Adventist Church, Catholic Social Services, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, the American Association of Retired Persons, the Visalia and Tulare Volunteer Bureaus, the College of the Sequoias, and the Tulare County Victim Witness Program, with Probation and District Attorneys Offices.

Victim Services

The Victim Advocate is under the direction of the Tulare County Probation Department. The following services are offered:

- Emotional support and referrals to professional counselors when needed.
- Assistance in filing for State Board of Control compensation for losses incurred as a result of being victimized.
- Information about Police and Court procedures
- Witness waiting room in Courthouse
- Direct referral to social service agencies for assistance
- Help for injured victims in arranging health care
- Assistance for senior citizens with specialized problems when they are victimized
- Contact with employers and creditors when requested by the victim
- Speakers for interested groups and organizations

In addition to the Victim Advocate, the above services are provided by a half-time person paid by the American Association of Retired Persons and a Student Intern from the College of the Sequoias.

Witness Services

A Witness Interviewer is paid through the Victim Witness Program and provides the following services:

- Notifying witnesses that they will be subpoenaed to Court
- Mail out subpoena service including a statement of witness rights
- On-call status services to those subpoenaed to avoid unnecessary Court appearances
- Transportation of witnesses to Court
- Pre-testimony interviews
- Outcome advisement by mail to all victims and witnesses.

In addition to the grant-funded Witness Interviewer, four Witness Coordinators are County funded.

VENTURA COUNTY

Ventura County's comprehensive Victim/Witness program is part of the District Attorney's Office. As one of ten Intergrated Police/Prosecution Witness Programs in the United States, the Victim/Witness Unit maintains personnel in two law enforcement agencies, the Oxnard Police Department and the East Valley Sheriff's Office.

Ventura County, the eighth fastest growing county in the nation, according to "U. S. News and World Report", has a population of 535,700 and covers 1,884 square miles. Sixty-five percent of the population live in the cities of Ventura, Oxnard, Thousand Oaks, and Simi Valley. Twenty-one per cent of the county's population are of Spanish origin.

Agriculture and oil production are its major industries. Because of its beaches, historical landmarks, and famed cultural centers (e.g., Ojai), Ventura is favored by tourists.

Ventura County's reported crimes totaled 26,612. Of these, 6% were crimes of violence, the lowest crime rate of any county equal to, or greater in population. Possibly affecting this low crime rate is Ventura County's position as the State's leader in imposing the longest prison terms for all felony crimes.

Victim Services

The Ventura County District Attorney's Victim/Witness Unit provides comprehensive services to all victims and witnesses of crime. Staff members located in law enforcement detective units assist victims and witnesses following the crime, and on through the court process. Exemplary program components include services to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, including the production of temporary restraining orders.

The Victim/Witness Unit developed and maintains a victim service committee that meets regularly to discuss the interface of local victim service delivery systems, and the development of new assistance methods. Committee members include representatives from the local rape crisis center, domestic violence programs, and senior citizen service agencies.

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Witness Services

The Victim/Witness Unit's witness coordination system effectively manages witness appearances in all criminal cases - offering subpoena-by-mail, witness on-call, and case disposition information services. A measure of the system's effectiveness is reflected in the overtime savings to law enforcement agencies in 1981 -- over one million dollars.

YOLO COUNTY

The Yolo County Victim/Witness Assistance Program is housed in the District Attorney's Office. In addition to being located in the main office in Woodland, outreach is provided through the Davis and East Yolo branch offices.

Yolo County is situated in the Sacramento Valley, and spans 661,760 acres. It is considered semi-rural, composed of three larger populated areas; Woodland, Davis, and East Yolo (Broderick, Bryte, and West Sacramento).

Agriculture is the primary industry, ranking Yolo County among the nation's leading agricultural counties. In addition, the University of California is located in Davis. Both of these factors provide for a continual population flow of seasonal farm workers and university students.

The population of Yolo County is 113,305. Sixty percent of the population reside in the three larger urban areas of Davis, Woodland, and East Yolo. The remaining 40% reside in the surrounding small towns and rural farming areas.

Crime statistics for 1980 provided by the FBI seven major offenses crime index reveal that 5,859 crimes were reported during that year. Crimes of violence, including homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, total 14% of the reported crimes, while crimes against property total 86%.

The Yolo County Victim/Witness Assistance Program continues to maintain an effective working relationship with law enforcement and community agencies through the County. Program personnel participate in information exchange meetings to enhance the quality of service for victims in Yolo County. A network has been established, specifically, with the Sexual Assault and Battered Women's Center, and the Battered Women's Shelter.

Victim Services

Services offered to victims in Yolo County are consistent with those established by legislative guidelines. Particular attention is being given to increasing the number and quality of claims filed for victim compensation, and on-going support for those victims who are involved in criminal prosecutions.

Referrals from criminal justice and community agencies provide victim information. Program personnel and the new volunteer component provide follow-up, outreach, and advocacy.

Witness Services

A significant service currently provided is the attachment of Witness Information Brochures to all subpoenas issued to citizens. Developed by the Program and distributed by District Attorney staff, the brochures address some common concerns about testifying in order to eliminate confusion, and reduce the anxiety of appearing in court.

As Yolo County's program is still developing, some services which will be offered in the future are only now in their draft stage.

APPENDIX B

Assembly Bill No. 1434

CHAPTER 1256

An act to add an article heading immediately preceding Section 13830 of, and to add Article 2 (commencing with Section 13835) to Chapter 4 of Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, relating to criminal justice, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor October 1, 1977. Filed with Secretary of State October 1, 1977.]

I am deleting the appropriation contained in Section 3 of Assembly Bill No. 1434. I believe the money for this bill should come from the federal funds made available to the California Council on Criminal Justice. I strongly encourage that body to support the efforts envisioned by this bill.

With this deletion, I approve Assembly Bill No. 1434.

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1434, Gage. Victims and witnesses of crime: assistance centers.

Existing law provides for indemnification of victims of crime for certain uncompensated losses, but provides no assistance for witnesses of crimes.

This bill would direct the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to designate certain public or private nonprofit agencies who apply therefor as victim and witness centers to provide specified services and assistance to victims and witnesses of crime. It would state the intent of the Legislature that the state shall fund an amount declining from 90% to 50% of the costs of this program from January 1, 1978, to January 1, 1983, provided local governments contribute the remainder of such costs, and that after January 1, 1983, any such center which is continued shall be supported by local funding entirely.

The bill would appropriate \$1,000,000 to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for purposes of the bill.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. An article heading is added immediately preceding Section 13830 of the Penal Code, to read:

Article 1. General Provisions

SEC. 2. Article 2 (commencing with Section 13835) is added to Chapter 4 of Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, to read:

Article 2. Local Assistance Centers for Victims and Witnesses

13835. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

- (a) That there is a need to develop methods to reduce the trauma and undue treatment victims and witnesses may experience in the wake of a crime, since all too often citizens who become involved with the criminal justice system, either as victims or witnesses to crime, are further victimized by that system.
- (b) That when crime strikes, the chief concern of criminal justice agencies has been apprehending and dealing with the criminal, and that after police leave the scene of the crime, the victim is frequently forgotten.
- (c) That victims often become isolated and receive little practical advice or necessary care.
- (d) That witnesses must make arrangements to appear in court regardless of their own schedules, child care responsibilities, or transportation problems, and that they often find long waits, crowded courthouse hallways, confusing circumstances and, after testifying, receive no information as to the disposition of the case.
- (e) That a large number of victims and witnesses are unaware of both their rights and obligations. Unreported crimes occur at more than twice the rate of reported crimes and the reasons people give for not reporting indicate that they are disenchanted with the criminal justice system.
- (f) That the single most important determinant of whether or not a case will be solved is the information the victim supplies to the immediately responding patrol officer.
- (g) That although the State of California has a fund for needy victims of violent crimes, and compensation is available for medical expenses, lost income or wages, and rehabilitation costs, the application process is difficult, complex, and time consuming and few victims are aware that the compensation provisions exist.
- It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature to provide ways of improving attitudes of victims and witnesses toward the criminal justice system and to provide for faster and more complete victim recovery from the effects of crime through the establishment of pilot project centers for victim and witness assistance.
- 13835.2. (a) Any public or private nonprofit agency may apply to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for selection and funding as a victim and witness assistance center pursuant to this article.
- (b) The office shall consider the following factors together with any other circumstances it deems appropriate in selecting applicants to receive funds and to be designated as victim and witness assistance centers:
- (1) Maximization of volunteers.
 - (2) Stated goals of applicants.
 - (3) Number of people to be served and the needs of the community.

- (4) Evidence of community support.
 - (5) Organizational structure of the agency which will operate the center and provide services to victims and witnesses of crimes.
- (c) Upon evaluation of all applicants, the office shall select a number of public or private nonprofit agencies which the office deems qualified pursuant to this article for designation to receive state and local funds pursuant to this article for the establishment and operation of the centers.
- (d) The evaluation and selection of applicants shall take place from January through June 1978. The centers shall be established on or before July 1, 1978.
- (e) Upon establishment of the centers, the office shall conduct appraisals of their performance to determine which of the centers shall receive continuation grants and shall report thereon to the Legislature.
- 13835.4. The centers shall be designed to do the following:
- (a) Assist the criminal justice agencies in giving more consideration and personal attention to victims and witnesses by delivery of services on their behalf.
 - (b) Provide a model for other community-based efforts to aid victims and witnesses.
 - (c) Sensitize law enforcement officials, communications technicians, and supervisors to the needs of victims of crime and reinforce a concerned approach to these victims.
 - (d) Attempt to decrease the incidence of unreported crimes.
 - (e) Assure that victims and witnesses are informed of the progress of the case in which they are involved.
- 13835.6. Services provided by the centers shall include but are not limited to the following:
- (a) Receipt by victims of crime of more local benefits and state compensation awards through assistance to the victims in preparing complete and detailed claims and assistance to the state by providing local verification and evaluation.
 - (b) Establish a means for volunteers to work with criminal justice agencies to achieve community support.
 - (c) Provide followup support services to victims of violent crime and their families in order to insure that they receive necessary assistance through available community resources.
 - (d) To provide elderly victims of crime with services appropriate to their special needs.
 - (e) Provide liaison and referral systems to special counseling facilities and community service agencies for victims.
 - (f) Provide transportation and household assistance to those victims and witnesses participating in the criminal justice process.
 - (g) Notification of friends, relatives, and employer of victim if requested.
 - (h) Arrangement for verification of medical benefits and assistance in applying for state victim compensation.

(i) Notification of witnesses prior to their being subpoenaed in criminal cases and of changes in the court calendar to avoid unnecessary trips to court and unnecessary time at court.

(j) Provision of reception and guidance at the courthouse including an explanation of unfamiliar procedures and bilingual information.

13835.8. It is the intention of the Legislature in enacting this article that from January 1, 1978, to January 1, 1983, the functions of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning required by this article and the victim and witness assistance centers established pursuant to this article shall be funded as follows: for the 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 fiscal years, by the state to the extent of 90 percent of the costs thereof provided that the local governments which would be served by a center contribute not less than 10 percent of such costs; for the 1980-81 fiscal year, by the state to the extent of 75 percent of such costs provided that such local governments contribute not less than 25 percent of such costs; for the 1981-82 fiscal year, by the state to the extent of 60 percent of such costs provided that such local governments contribute not less than 40 percent of such costs; and for the 1982-83 fiscal year, by the state to the extent of 50 percent of such costs provided that such local governments contribute not less than 50 percent of such costs. On and after January 1, 1983, funding for the continuation for any such center shall be at the election of the local governments served thereby, and state responsibility therefor shall cease.

SEC. 3. The sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) is hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for the 1977-78 and 1978-79 fiscal years for the purposes of this act.

APPENDIX C

Senate Bill No. 383

CHAPTER 713

An act to amend, add, and repeal Section 13967 of the Government Code, relating to victims and witnesses of crimes.

[Approved by Governor September 18, 1979. Filed with Secretary of State September 18, 1979.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 383, Smith. Victims and witnesses of crimes.

Existing law provides that a fine may be imposed upon persons convicted of violent crimes and for a penalty assessment of \$10 for felonies and \$5 for misdemeanors to be imposed upon every other fine, penalty and forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts. Such fines and penalties are deposited in the Indemnity Fund in the State Treasury to indemnify victims of violent crimes.

This bill would make the "penalty assessment" an "assessment" and increase the assessment to \$20 for felonies, would require the assessment to be included in a deposit for bail, as specified, provide for the return of such assessments upon acquittal or dismissal of the charges, and provide that funds from such fines and assessments shall also be used to provide financial aid to established local comprehensive programs for victims and witnesses of all types of crime, including pilot local assistance centers for victims and witnesses, pursuant to specified provisions of the Penal Code.

This bill would provide that the changes made by this act shall be effective until January 1, 1982.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 13967 of the Government Code is amended to read:

13967. (a) Upon a person being convicted of a crime of violence committed in the State of California resulting in the injury or death of another person, if the court finds that the defendant has the present ability to pay a fine and finds that the economic impact of the fine upon the defendant's dependents will not cause such dependents to be dependent on public welfare the court shall, in addition to any other penalty, order the defendant to pay a fine commensurate with the offense committed, and with the probable economic impact upon the victim, of at least ten dollars (\$10), but not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(b) In addition to any other penalty, in each felony or misdemeanor matter not described in subdivision (a), the court shall levy an assessment of twenty dollars (\$20) for each felony and five dollars (\$5) for each misdemeanor upon every fine, penalty, and

forfeiture imposed and collected. When any full deposit of bail is made by a person who is not in custody, and who is charged with a misdemeanor offense, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the assessment. Any person, upon whom an assessment has been levied, shall be entitled to a refund of that assessment if the person is acquitted of the offense or the charges of the offense are withdrawn. Where multiple offenses are charged, a single assessment in accordance with this subdivision shall be added to the total fine or bail for all offenses. This subdivision shall have no application to infraction offenses.

(c) Any fine or assessment imposed pursuant to this section shall not be subject to any additional assessment under Section 13521 of the Penal Code. The fine or assessment imposed pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Indemnity Fund in the State Treasury, the proceeds of which shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature to be divided equally to indemnify persons filing claims pursuant to this article and to provide assistance to established local comprehensive programs for victims and witnesses, including but not limited to, pilot local assistance centers for victims and witnesses established pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 13835) of Chapter 4 of Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds appropriated pursuant to this section for local assistance centers for victims and witnesses shall be in addition to any funds appropriated as provided in Section 13835.8 of the Penal Code.

(e) Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be made available through the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to those public or private nonprofit programs for the assistance of victims and witnesses which:

(1) Provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of all types of crime. It is the intent of the Legislature to make funds available only to programs which do not restrict services to victims and witnesses of a particular type or types of crimes.

(2) Are recognized by the county board of supervisors as the major provider of comprehensive services to such victims and witnesses.

(3) Are selected by the county board of supervisors as the eligible program to receive such funds.

(4) Assist victims of violent crimes in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the State Board of Control for indemnification pursuant to this article.

(5) Cooperate with the State Board of Control in obtaining and verifying data required by this article.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1982, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 2. Section 13967 is added to the Government Code, to read: 13967. Upon a person being convicted of a crime of violence

committed in the State of California resulting in the injury or death of another person, if the court finds that the defendant has the present ability to pay a fine and finds that the economic impact of the fine upon the defendant's dependents will not cause such dependents to be dependent on public welfare the court shall, in addition to any other penalty, order the defendant to pay a fine commensurate with the offense committed, and with the probable economic impact upon the victim, of at least ten dollars (\$10), but not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). In addition to any other penalty, upon a person being convicted of any other felony or misdemeanor there shall be levied a penalty assessment of ten dollars (\$10) for each felony conviction and five dollars (\$5) for each misdemeanor conviction upon every fine, penalty, and forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts. Any fine or penalty assessment imposed pursuant to this section shall not be subject to any penalty assessment imposed pursuant to Section 13521 of the Penal Code. The fine or penalty assessment imposed pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Indemnity Fund in the State Treasury, hereby continued in existence, and the proceeds of which shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature to indemnify persons filing claims pursuant to this article.

SEC. 3. It is the intent of the Legislature that the amendments to Section 13967 of the Government Code which are made by Section 1 of this act shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1982 and on that date Section 2 of this act shall become operative to restore Section 13967 to the form in which it read immediately prior to the effective date of this act.

APPENDIX D

Assembly Bill No. 493

CHAPTER 530

An act to repeal and add Sections 12018 and 12019 of the Fish and Game Code, to amend and repeal Section 13967 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 1 and added by Section 2 of Chapter 713 of the Statutes of 1979, to add Section 13967 to the Government Code, and to add and repeal Section 1464 to, and to repeal and add Section 13521 of, the Penal Code, to repeal and add Sections 42050, 42051, 42052, and 42053 of the Vehicle Code, and to amend, repeal, and add Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to courts, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor July 16, 1980. Filed with
Secretary of State July 17, 1980.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 493, Moore. Courts: fees and penalties.

Existing law sets forth various penalty assessments based on fines, bail forfeiture or other criminal sanction, expressed in dollar amounts, which are to be set aside for specified purposes.

This bill would, for a specified period, delete those penalty assessments, create an Assessment Fund in the State Treasury, and provide for assessments on specified fines, penalties, and forfeitures, to be deposited in the Assessment Fund and thereafter transferred as specified.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 12018 of the Fish and Game Code is repealed.

SEC. 1.5. Section 12018 is added to the Fish and Game Code, to read:

12018. On and after the effective date of this section, there shall be levied a penalty assessment in an amount of five dollars (\$5) for every twenty dollars (\$20), or fraction thereof, imposed and collected by the courts as fine or forfeiture of bail for any violation of any provision of this code or of any rule, regulation, or order made or adopted under this code. Where multiple violations are involved, the penalty assessment shall be based upon the total fine or bail forfeited for all the offenses. When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the penalty assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

If bail is forfeited, the court shall collect the appropriate amount of the penalty assessment from the person forfeiting such bail and the total amount of such assessment shall be transmitted to the state in

the same manner as the state's share of moneys collected as fines by a county for violations of this code.

After a determination by the court of the amount of the fine and assessment, the court shall collect and transmit the total amount of such assessment to the state in the same manner as the state's share of moneys collected as fines by a county for violations of this code.

SEC. 2. Section 12019 of the Fish and Game Code is repealed.

SEC. 2.5. Section 12019 is added to the Fish and Game Code, to read:

12019. All the moneys collected pursuant to Section 12018 shall be deposited in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund. Such moneys shall be deposited in a special account to be used for the education or training of department employees which fulfills a need consistent with the objectives of the department.

SEC. 3. Section 13967 of the Government Code as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 713 of the Statutes of 1979 is amended to read:

13967. (a) Upon a person being convicted of a crime of violence committed in the State of California resulting in the injury or death of another person, if the court finds that the defendant has the present ability to pay a fine and finds that the economic impact of the fine upon the defendant's dependents will not cause such dependents to be dependent on public welfare the court shall, in addition to any other penalty, order the defendant to pay a fine commensurate with the offense committed, and with the probable economic impact upon the victim, of at least ten dollars (\$10), but not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(b) The fine imposed pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Indemnity Fund in the State Treasury, the proceeds of which shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature to be divided equally to indemnify persons filing claims pursuant to this article and to provide assistance to established local comprehensive programs for victims and witnesses, including but not limited to, pilot local assistance centers for victims and witnesses established pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 13835) of Chapter 4 of Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds appropriated pursuant to this section for local assistance centers for victims and witnesses shall be in addition to any funds appropriated as provided in Section 13835.8 of the Penal Code.

(d) Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be made available through the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to those public or private nonprofit programs for the assistance of victims and witnesses which:

(1) Provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of all types of crime. It is the intent of the Legislature to make funds available only to programs which do not restrict services to victims and witnesses of a particular type or types of crimes.

(2) Are recognized by the county board of supervisors as the

major provider of comprehensive services to such victims and witnesses.

(3) Are selected by the county board of supervisors as the eligible program to receive such funds.

(4) Assist victims of violent crimes in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the State Board of Control for indemnification pursuant to this article.

(5) Cooperate with the State Board of Control in obtaining and verifying data required by this article.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1982, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 3.1. Section 13967, as added to the Government Code by Section 2 of Chapter 713 of the Statutes of 1979, is amended to read:

13967. Upon a person being convicted of a crime of violence committed in the State of California resulting in the injury or death of another person, if the court finds that the defendant has the present ability to pay a fine and finds that the economic impact of the fine upon the defendant's dependents will not cause such dependents to be dependent on public welfare the court shall, in addition to any other penalty, order the defendant to pay a fine commensurate with the offense committed, and with the probable economic impact upon the victim, of at least ten dollars (\$10), but not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). The fine imposed pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Indemnity Fund in the State Treasury, hereby continued in existence, and the proceeds of which shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature to indemnify persons filing claims pursuant to this article.

This section shall become operative on January 1, 1982, and shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1983, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 3.5. Section 13967 is added to the Government Code, to read:

13967. Upon a person being convicted of a crime of violence committed in the State of California resulting in the injury or death of another person, if the court finds that the defendant has the present ability to pay a fine and finds that the economic impact of the fine upon the defendant's dependents will not cause such dependents to be dependent on public welfare the court shall, in addition to any other penalty, order the defendant to pay a fine commensurate with the offense committed, and with the probable economic impact upon the victim, of at least ten dollars (\$10), but not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). In addition to any other penalty, upon a person being convicted of any other felony or misdemeanor there shall be levied a penalty assessment of ten dollars (\$10) for each felony conviction and five dollars (\$5) for each misdemeanor conviction upon every fine, penalty, and forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts. Any fine or penalty assessment imposed pursuant to this section shall not be subject to any penalty

assessment imposed pursuant to Section 13521 of the Penal Code. The fine or penalty assessment imposed pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Indemnity Fund in the State Treasury, hereby continued in existence, and the proceeds of which shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature to indemnify persons filing claims pursuant to this article.

SEC. 4. Section 1464 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1464. There shall be levied an assessment in an amount equal to three dollars (\$3) for every ten dollars (\$10) or fraction thereof, upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses, including all offenses involving a violation of a section of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code, except offenses relating to parking or registration or offenses by pedestrians or bicyclists, or where an order is made to pay a sum to the general fund of the county pursuant to paragraph (iii) of subdivision (3) of Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Where multiple offenses are involved, the assessment shall be based upon the total fine or bail for each case. When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

When any deposit of bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, and for which a court appearance is not mandatory, the person making such deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the assessment prescribed by this section for forfeited bail. If bail is returned, the assessment made thereon pursuant to this section, shall also be returned.

In any case where a person convicted of any offense, to which this section applies, is in prison until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the assessment, the payment of which would work a hardship on the person convicted or his immediate family.

After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect the same and transmit it to the county treasury. It shall then be transmitted to the State Treasury to be deposited in the Assessment Fund, which is hereby created. The transmission to the State Treasury shall be carried out in the same manner as fines collected for the state by a county.

The moneys so deposited shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Fish and Game Preservation Fund an amount equal to 0.55 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month, but in no event shall the amount be less than the assessment levied on fines or forfeitures for violation of state laws relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game. Such moneys are to be used for the education or training of department employees which fulfills a need consistent with the objectives of the Department of Fish and Game.

(b) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Indemnity

Fund an amount equal to 9.38 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month. Such funds shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature to be divided equally until January 1, 1982, to indemnify persons filing claims pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13959) of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and to provide assistance to established local comprehensive programs for victims and witnesses in accordance with the provisions of Section 13967 of the Government Code.

(c) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Peace Officers' Training Fund an amount equal to 28.96 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

(d) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Driver Training Fund an amount equal to 48.88 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month. Such funds shall be transferred to the General Fund in reimbursement for amounts appropriated therefrom for the laboratory phases of driver education pursuant to Section 17305 of the Education Code.

(e) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Corrections Training Fund an amount equal to 12.23 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 1982, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 4.1. Section 1464 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1464. There shall be levied an assessment in an amount equal to three dollars (\$3) for every ten dollars (\$10) or fraction thereof, upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses, including all offenses involving a violation of a section of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code, except offenses relating to parking or registration or offenses by pedestrians or bicyclists, or where an order is made to pay a sum to the general fund of the county pursuant to paragraph (iii) of subdivision (3) of Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Where multiple offenses are involved, the assessment shall be based upon the total fine or bail for each case. When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

When any deposited bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, and for which a court appearance is not mandatory, the person making such deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the assessment prescribed by this section for forfeited bail. If bail is returned, the assessment made thereon pursuant to this section, shall also be returned.

In any case where a person convicted of any offense, to which this section applies, is in prison until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the assessment, the payment of which would

work a hardship on the person convicted or his immediate family. After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect the same and transmit it to the county treasury. It shall then be transmitted to the State Treasury to be deposited in the Assessment Fund, which is hereby created. The transmission to the State Treasury shall be carried out in the same manner as fines collected for the state by a county.

The moneys so deposited shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Fish and Game Preservation Fund an amount equal to 0.55 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month, but in no event shall the amount be less than the assessment levied on fines or forfeitures for violation of state laws relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game. Such moneys are to be used for the education or training of department employees which fulfills a need consistent with the objectives of the Department of Fish and Game.

(b) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Indemnity Fund an amount equal to 9.38 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month. Such funds shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature to indemnify persons filing claims pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13959) of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(c) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Peace Officers' Training Fund an amount equal to 28.96 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

(d) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Driver Training Fund an amount equal to 61.11 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month. Such funds shall be transferred to the General Fund in reimbursement for amounts appropriated therefrom for the laboratory phases of driver education pursuant to Section 17305 of the Education Code.

This section shall become operative on July 1, 1982, shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1983, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 5. Section 13521 of the Penal Code is repealed.

SEC. 5.5. Section 13521 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 13521. On and after September 18, 1959, there shall be levied a penalty assessment in an amount equal to five dollars (\$5) for every twenty dollars (\$20), or fraction thereof, of every fine, penalty, and forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses, other than a fine, penalty, or forfeiture for an offense included within the penalty assessment provisions of Section 42050 of the Vehicle Code, an offense expressly exempted from the penalty assessment provisions of Section 42050 of the Vehicle Code, or a violation of the Fish and Game Code. Where multiple offenses are involved, the penalty assessment shall be based upon the total fine or bail for all offenses. When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the penalty

assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

When any deposit of bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, the person making such deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the assessment prescribed in this section for forfeited bail. If bail is forfeited, the amount of such assessment shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the county treasury and thence to the State Treasury pursuant to this section. If bail is returned, the assessment made thereon pursuant to this section shall also be returned.

After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect the same and transmit it to the county treasury. It shall then be transmitted to the State Treasury to be deposited in the Peace Officers' Training Fund. The transmission to the State Treasury shall be carried out in the same manner as fines collected for the state by a county.

In any case where a person convicted of any offense to which this section applies is imprisoned until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the penalty assessment the payment of which would work a hardship on the person convicted or his immediate family.

SEC. 6. Section 42050 of the Vehicle Code, as amended by Section 5 of Chapter 1148 of the Statutes of 1979, is repealed.

SEC. 7. Section 42050 of the Vehicle Code, as amended by Section 8 of Chapter 1148 the Statutes of 1979, is repealed.

SEC. 7.5. Section 42050 is added to the Vehicle Code, to read:

42050. To reimburse the General Fund for amounts appropriated therefrom for the laboratory phases of driver education pursuant to Section 17305 of the Education Code, and to augment the Peace Officers' Training Fund to the extent designated in Section 42052, there shall be levied a penalty assessment on all offenses involving a violation of a section of this code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to this code, except offenses relating to parking or registration or offenses by pedestrians or bicyclists, or where an order is made to pay a sum to the general fund of a county pursuant to subdivision (3) (c) of Section 564 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, in the following amounts:

- (a) Where a fine is imposed \$5 for each \$20 of fine, or fraction thereof.
- (b) If sentence is suspended \$5 if jail only, otherwise based on the amount of the fine levied, as in subdivision (a).
- (c) If bail is forfeited \$5 for each \$20 of bail, or fraction thereof.
- (d) Where multiple offenses are involved The penalty assessment shall be based on the total fine or bail for all offenses, or \$5 for each jail sentence.

When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the penalty assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

SEC. 8. Section 42051 of the Vehicle Code is repealed.

SEC. 8.5. Section 42051 is added to the Vehicle Code, to read: 42051. When any deposit of bail is made for an offense to which Section 42050 applies, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the penalty assessment for forfeited bail. If bail is forfeited, the amount of the penalty assessment shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the county treasury and thence to the State Treasury.

SEC. 9. Section 42052 of the Vehicle Code is repealed.

SEC. 10. Section 42052 of the Vehicle Code, as amended by Section 9 of Chapter 1148 of the Statutes of 1979, is repealed.

SEC. 10.5. Section 42052 is added to the Vehicle Code, to read:

42052. After a determination by the court of the amount due under Section 42050, the clerk of the court shall collect the same and transmit it to the county treasury. It shall then be transmitted to the State Treasury in the same manner as fines collected for the state by a county. Upon order of the State Controller, the money shall be deposited in the State Treasury as follows:

(a) Seventy-five percent of each such penalty assessment shall be deposited in the Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund, which fund is continued in existence, to be used exclusively to reimburse the General Fund as provided in Section 42050.

(b) Twenty-five percent of each such penalty assessment shall be deposited in the Peace Officers' Training Fund.

SEC. 11. Section 42053 of the Vehicle Code is repealed.

SEC. 11.5. Section 42053 is added to the Vehicle Code, to read:

42053. In any case where a person convicted of any violation of this code punishable by fine and the levy of the driver training penalty assessment is imprisoned until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the penalty assessment the payment of which would work a hardship on the person convicted or his immediate family.

SEC. 12. Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

258. (a) Upon a hearing conducted in accordance with Section 257, upon an admission by the minor of the commission of a traffic violation charged, or upon a finding that the minor did in fact commit such traffic violation, the judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer may do any of the following:

- (1) Reprimand the minor and take no further action;
- (2) Direct the probation officer to file a petition as provided for in Article 8 (commencing with Section 325); or
- (3) Make any or all of the following orders:
 - (i) That the driving privileges of the minor be suspended or restricted as provided in the Vehicle Code or, notwithstanding

Section 13203 of the Vehicle Code or any other provision of law, when the Vehicle Code does not provide for the suspension or restriction of driving privileges, that, in addition to any other order, the driving privileges of the minor be suspended or restricted for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(ii) That the minor attend traffic school over a period not to exceed 60 days.

(iii) That the minor pay to the general fund of the county a sum, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), and to the Assessment Fund an assessment in the amount provided in Section 1464 of the Penal Code. Any judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer may waive an assessment if the amount the minor is ordered to pay to the general fund of the county is less than ten dollars (\$10).

(iv) That the probation officer undertake a program of supervision of the minor for a period not to exceed six months.

(v) That the minor produce satisfactory evidence that the vehicle or its equipment has been made to conform with the requirements of the Vehicle Code pursuant to Section 40150 of the Vehicle Code.

(vi) That the minor work in a city park or recreational facility or county or regional park for not to exceed 25 hours over a period not to exceed 30 days, during times other than his hours of school attendance or employment. When the order to work is made by a referee or a traffic hearing officer, it shall be approved by a judge of the juvenile court.

(b) The judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer shall retain jurisdiction of the case until all orders made under this section have been fully complied with.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1983, and on that date is repealed.

SEC. 12.5. Section 258 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

258. (a) Upon a hearing conducted in accordance with Section 257, upon the admission by a minor of the commission of a traffic violation charged, or upon a finding that the minor did in fact commit such traffic violation, the judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer may do any of the following:

- (1) Reprimand the minor and take no further action;
- (2) Direct the probation officer to file a petition as provided for in Article 8 (commencing with Section 325); or
- (3) Make any or all of the following orders:
 - (i) That the driving privileges of the minor be suspended or restricted as provided in the Vehicle Code or, notwithstanding Section 13203 of the Vehicle Code or any other provision of law, when the Vehicle Code does not provide for the suspension or restriction of driving privileges, that, in addition to any other order, the driving privileges of the minor be suspended or restricted for a period of not to exceed 30 days.
 - (ii) That the minor attend traffic school over a period not to

exceed 60 days.

(iii) That the minor pay to the general fund of the county a sum, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), and to the Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund a penalty assessment in the amount provided in Section 42050 of the Vehicle Code for offenses not relating to parking or registration or offenses by pedestrians. Any judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer may waive a penalty assessment if the amount the minor is ordered to pay to the general fund of the county is less than ten dollars (\$10).

(iv) That the probation officer undertake a program of supervision of the minor for a period not to exceed six months.

(v) That the minor produce satisfactory evidence that the vehicle or its equipment has been made to conform with the requirements of the Vehicle Code pursuant to Section 40150 of the Vehicle Code.

(vi) That the minor work in a city park or recreational facility or county or regional park for not to exceed 25 hours over a period not to exceed 30 days, during times other than his hours of school attendance or employment. When the order to work is made by a referee or a traffic hearing officer, it shall be approved by a judge of the juvenile court.

(b) The judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer shall retain jurisdiction of the case until all orders made under this section have been fully complied with.

SEC. 13. Sections 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 8.5, 10.5, 11.5, and 12.5 shall become operative on January 1, 1983.

APPENDIX E

Assembly Bill No. 698

CHAPTER 166

An act to repeal Sections 12018 and 12019 of the Fish and Game Code, to amend and repeal Section 13967 of the Government Code, to amend Section 1464 of, to repeal Section 13521 of, and to add Section 13835.9 to, the Penal Code, to repeal Sections 42050, 42051, 42052, and 42053 of the Vehicle Code, to amend and repeal Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to repeal Section 3 of Chapter 713 of the Statutes of 1979, and to repeal Section 13 of Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, relating to crimes, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor July 12, 1981. Filed with
Secretary of State July 12, 1981.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST .

AB 698, Thurman. Crimes.

(1) Under existing law, victim and witness assistance centers are funded by the state and local governments as specified. On and after January 1, 1983, funding for the continuation of any such center is at the election of the local government served thereby, and state responsibility therefor ceases.

This bill would require a specified report to the Legislature by January 1, 1985, concerning the effectiveness of the centers.

(2) Under existing law, provisions for increases in assessments on fines and forfeitures which are equally divided to assist local victim and witness programs and to indemnify victims of violent crimes when appropriated by the Legislature, and provisions relative to the collection of such increased assessments, terminate January 1, 1982.

This bill would continue such provisions indefinitely, would eliminate the requirement that these funds be divided equally, and would provide for appropriation by the Legislature of an unspecified portion of these funds for the training of sexual assault investigators and prosecutors and assistance to local rape victim counseling centers.

(3) Under existing law, provisions whereby penalty assessments are deposited in the Assessment Fund and transferred as specified would be repealed after a specified date and replaced by other provisions relative to penalty assessments.

This bill would continue the provisions relative to the Assessment Fund indefinitely and increase the assessment and provide for its distribution as specified.

(4) The bill would appropriate \$2,700,000 in augmentation of Item 472, Budget Act of 1980, for payment of claims under the Victims of Violent Crimes Program, as a loan, to be repaid, without interest,

during the 1981-82 fiscal year from revenues deposited in the Indemnity Fund.

(5) The bill would take effect immediately as an urgency statute.
Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 12018 of the Fish and Game Code, as added by Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 2. Section 12019 of the Fish and Game Code, as added by Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 13967 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 3 of Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is amended to read: 13967. (a) Upon a person being convicted of a crime of violence committed in the State of California resulting in the injury or death of another person, if the court finds that the defendant has the present ability to pay a fine and finds that the economic impact of the fine upon the defendant's dependents will not cause such dependents to be dependent on public welfare the court shall, in addition to any other penalty, order the defendant to pay a fine commensurate with the offense committed, and with the probable economic impact upon the victim, of at least ten dollars (\$10), but not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(b) The fine imposed pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Indemnity Fund in the State Treasury, the proceeds of which shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature to indemnify persons filing claims pursuant to this article and to provide assistance to established local comprehensive programs for victims and witnesses, including but not limited to, pilot local assistance centers for victims and witnesses established pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 13835) of Chapter 4 of Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, and to provide funding for the programs provided pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 13836) of Chapter 4 of Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code and Article 4 (commencing with Section 13837) of Chapter 4 of Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds appropriated pursuant to this section for local assistance centers for victims and witnesses shall be in addition to any funds appropriated as provided in Section 13835.8 of the Penal Code.

(d) Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be made available through the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to those public or private nonprofit programs for the assistance of victims and witnesses which:

(1) Provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of all types of crime. It is the intent of the Legislature to make funds available only to programs which do not restrict services to victims and witnesses of a particular type or types of crimes.

(2) Are recognized by the county board of supervisors as the major provider of comprehensive services to such victims and witnesses.

(3) Are selected by the county board of supervisors as the eligible program to receive such funds.

(4) Assist victims of violent crimes in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the State Board of Control for indemnification pursuant to this article.

(5) Cooperate with the State Board of Control in obtaining and verifying data required by this article.

SEC. 4. Section 13967 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 3.1 of Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 5. Section 13967 of the Government Code, as added by Section 3.5 of Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 6. Section 1464 of the Penal Code, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 1047 of the Statutes of 1980, is amended to read:

1464. There shall be levied an assessment in an amount equal to four dollars (\$4) for every ten dollars (\$10) or fraction thereof, upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses, including all offenses involving a violation of a section of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code, except offenses relating to parking or registration or offenses by pedestrians or bicyclists, or where an order is made to pay a sum to the general fund of the county pursuant to subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Where multiple offenses are involved, the assessment shall be based upon the total fine or bail for each case. When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

When any deposit of bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, and for which a court appearance is not mandatory, the person making such deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the assessment prescribed by this section for forfeited bail. If bail is returned, the assessment made thereon pursuant to this section, shall also be returned.

In any case where a person convicted of any offense, to which this section applies, is in prison until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the assessment, the payment of which would work a hardship on the person convicted or his immediate family.

After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect the same and transmit it to the county treasury. It shall then be transmitted to the State Treasury to be deposited in the Assessment Fund, which is hereby created. The transmission to the State Treasury shall be carried out in the same manner as fines collected for the state by a county.

The moneys so deposited shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Fish and

Game Preservation Fund an amount equal to 0.42 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month, but in no event shall the amount be less than the assessment levied on fines or forfeitures for violation of state laws relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game. Such moneys are to be used for the education or training of department employees which fulfills a need consistent with the objectives of the Department of Fish and Game.

(b) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Indemnity Fund an amount equal to 24.58 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month. Such funds shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (b) of Section 13967 of the Government Code.

(c) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Peace Officers' Training Fund an amount equal to 27.50 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

(d) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund an amount equal to 37.36 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

(e) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Corrections Training Fund an amount equal to 10.14 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1982, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 7. Section 1464 of the Penal Code, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 1047 of the Statutes of 1980, is amended to read:

1464. There shall be levied an assessment in an amount equal to four dollars (\$4) for every ten dollars (\$10) or fraction thereof, upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses, including all offenses involving a violation of a section of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code, except offenses relating to parking or registration or offenses by pedestrians or bicyclists, or where an order is made to pay a sum to the general fund of the county pursuant to subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Where multiple offenses are involved, the assessment shall be based upon the total fine or bail for each case. When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

When any deposited bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, and for which a court appearance is not mandatory, the person making such deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the assessment prescribed by this section for forfeited bail. If bail is returned, the assessment made thereon pursuant to this

section, shall also be returned.

In any case where a person convicted of any offense, to which this section applies, is in prison until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the assessment, the payment of which would work a hardship on the person convicted or his immediate family.

After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect the same and transmit it to the county treasury. It shall then be transmitted to the State Treasury to be deposited in the Assessment Fund, which is hereby created. The transmission to the State Treasury shall be carried out in the same manner as fines collected for the state by a county.

The moneys so deposited shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Fish and Game Preservation Fund an amount equal to 0.42 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month, but in no event shall the amount be less than the assessment levied on fines or forfeitures for violation of state laws relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game. Such moneys are to be used for the education or training of department employees which fulfills a need consistent with the objectives of the Department of Fish and Game.

(b) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Indemnity Fund an amount equal to 24.58 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month. Such funds shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (b) of Section 13967 of the Government Code.

(c) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Peace Officers' Training Fund an amount equal to 24.17 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

(d) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund an amount equal to 40.69 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

(e) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Corrections Training Fund an amount equal to 10.14 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

This section shall become operative on January 1, 1982, shall remain in effect only until July 1, 1982, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 8. Section 1464 of the Penal Code, as added by Section 3 of Chapter 1047 of the Statutes of 1980, is amended to read:

1464. There shall be levied an assessment in an amount equal to four dollars (\$4) for every ten dollars (\$10) or fraction thereof, upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses, including all offenses involving a violation of a section of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code, except offenses relating to parking or

registration or offenses by pedestrians or bicyclists, or where an order is made to pay a sum to the general fund of the county pursuant to subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Where multiple offenses are involved, the assessment shall be based upon the total fine or bail for each case. When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

When any deposited bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, and for which a court appearance is not mandatory, the person making such deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the assessment prescribed by this section for forfeited bail. If bail is returned, the assessment made thereon pursuant to this section, shall also be returned.

In any case where a person convicted of any offense, to which this section applies, is in prison until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the assessment, the payment of which would work a hardship on the person convicted or his immediate family.

After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect the same and transmit it to the county treasury. It shall then be transmitted to the State Treasury to be deposited in the Assessment Fund, which is hereby created. The transmission to the State Treasury shall be carried out in the same manner as fines collected for the state by a county.

The moneys so deposited shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Fish and Game Preservation Fund an amount equal to 0.42 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month, but in no event shall the amount be less than the assessment levied on fines or forfeitures for violation of state laws relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game. Such moneys are to be used for the education or training of department employees which fulfills a need consistent with the objectives of the Department of Fish and Game.

(b) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Indemnity Fund an amount equal to 24.58 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month. Such funds shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (b) of Section 13967 of the Government Code.

(c) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Peace Officers' Training Fund an amount equal to 24.17 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

(d) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund an amount equal to 50.83 percent of the funds deposited in the Assessment Fund during the preceding month.

This section shall become operative on July 1, 1982.

SEC. 9. Section 13521 of the Penal Code, as added by Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 10. Section 13835.9 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

13835.9. By January 1, 1985, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall prepare and submit to the Legislature a report summarizing the effectiveness of victim and witness assistance centers established pursuant to this article. That report shall include, but not be limited to, the effectiveness in achieving the design functions enumerated in Section 13835.4 and the provision of services enumerated in Section 13835.6.

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning is specifically authorized and encouraged to seek the assistance of an organization or organizations which may be able to utilize funding sources other than the state to prepare this report for the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

SEC. 11. Section 42050 of the Vehicle Code, as added by Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 12. Section 42051 of the Vehicle Code, as added by Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 13. Section 42052 of the Vehicle Code, as added by Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 14. Section 42053 of the Vehicle Code, as added by Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 15. Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code as amended by Section 12 of Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980 is amended to read:

258. (a) Upon a hearing conducted in accordance with Section 257, upon an admission by the minor of the commission of a traffic violation charged, or upon a finding that the minor did in fact commit such traffic violation, the judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer may do any of the following:

(1) Reprimand the minor and take no further action;

(2) Direct the probation officer to file a petition as provided for in Article 8 (commencing with Section 325); or

(3) Make any or all of the following orders:

(i) That the driving privileges of the minor be suspended or restricted as provided in the Vehicle Code or, notwithstanding Section 13203 of the Vehicle Code or any other provision of law, when the Vehicle Code does not provide for the suspension or restriction of driving privileges, that, in addition to any other order, the driving privileges of the minor be suspended or restricted for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(ii) That the minor attend traffic school over a period not to exceed 60 days.

(iii) That the minor pay to the general fund of the county a sum, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), and to the Assessment Fund an assessment in the amount provided in Section 1464 of the Penal

Code. Any judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer may waive an assessment if the amount the minor is ordered to pay to the general fund of the county is less than ten dollars (\$10).

(iv) That the probation officer undertake a program of supervision of the minor for a period not to exceed six months.

(v) That the minor produce satisfactory evidence that the vehicle or its equipment has been made to conform with the requirements of the Vehicle Code pursuant to Section 40150 of the Vehicle Code.

(vi) That the minor work in a city park or recreational facility or county or regional park for not to exceed 25 hours over a period not to exceed 30 days, during times other than his hours of school attendance or employment. When the order to work is made by a referee or a traffic hearing officer, it shall be approved by a judge of the juvenile court.

(b) The judge, referee, or traffic hearing officer shall retain jurisdiction of the case until all orders made under this section have been fully complied with.

SEC. 16. Section 258 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Section 12.5 of Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980, is repealed.

SEC. 17. Section 3 of Chapter 713 of the Statutes of 1979 is repealed.

SEC. 18. Section 13 of Chapter 530 of the Statutes of 1980 is repealed.

SEC. 19. The sum of two million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$2,700,000) is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in augmentation of Item 472, Budget Act of 1980, for the payment of claims under the Victims of Violent Crimes Program, as a loan, which shall be repaid, without interest, during the 1981-82 fiscal year from the first two million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$2,700,000) in revenues that are deposited in the Indemnity Fund during the 1981-82 fiscal year.

SEC. 20. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

This act will affect the Budget Act of 1980, funding provisions relative to the 1981-82 fiscal year, and certain activities of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. In order that it may achieve its intended results, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

APPENDIX F

VICTIM/WITNESS TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP

MS. HARRIET BEMUS
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM
ORANGE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
700 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE WEST
POST OFFICE BOX 1994
SANTA ANA, CA 92702

(714) 957-2737

MR. GARY LONGHOLM
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
926 J. STREET, SUITE 300
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

(916) 445-1540

MR. GEORGE ROEMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AGENCY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
2280 DIAMOND BOULEVARD, SUITE 391
CONCORD, CA 94520

(415) 685-5335

MR. SANDY E. SMITH
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM
VENTURA COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
800 SOUTH VICTORIA
VENTURA, CA 93009

(805) 654-3006

MS. LORI NELSON
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
210 WEST TEMPLE #12-311
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

(213) 974-3958

MS. JANET TAYLOR
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM
BUTTE COUNTY PROBATION
DEPARTMENT
170 EAST SECOND AVENUE, SUITE 1
CHICO, CA 95926

(916) 891-2812

MS. MARTIE CRAWFORD
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM
RIVERSIDE COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
POST OFFICE BOX 1148
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

(714) 787-6186

MR. JOE YOMTOV
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM
SANTA CLARA COUNTY
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CHRISTIANS AND JEWS
777 NORTH FIRST STREET, SUITE 620
SAN JOSE, CA 95112

(408) 295-2656

MS. VERONICA ZECCHINI
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM
SACRAMENTO COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
901 G. STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

(916) 443-8477 OR (916) 443-2637

MS. KAY HICKMAN
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM
FRESNO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
8TH FLOOR
POST OFFICE BOX 453
FRESNO, CA 93709

(209) 488-3409

VICTIM/WITNESS
TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP

-2-

DECEMBER 24, 1982

JEFF RUCH (JEFF GOODMAN-ALTERNATE)
CONSULTANT TO THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE COMMITTEE
C/O ASSEMBLYMAN TERRY GOGGIN
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 2136
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

(916) 445-4843

STEVE WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CALIFORNIA DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
926 J. STREET, SUITE 1406
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

(916) 443-2017 OR 445-8133

APPENDIX G

VICTIM/WITNESS EVALUATION SUBCOMMITTEE

Michael D. Bradbury, District Attorney
County of Ventura
Hall of Justice
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, California 93009

(805) 654-2501

Bob Aguallo, Program Budget Analyst
Department of Finance
1025 P Street, Room 427
Sacramento, California 95814

(916) 445-8913

Fred Buenrostro, Assistant
Executive Secretary
State Board of Control
926 J Street
Sacramento, California 95814

(916) 322-4426

Craig Brown, Legislative Analyst
Budget Committee
925 L Street
Sacramento, California 95814

(916) 445-4660

Steve Zehner
California Supervisory Association
of California (CSAC)
Suite 201, 11th and L Building
Sacramento, California 95814

(916) 441-4011

Harold Boscovich, Director
Alameda County Courthouse
1225 Fallon Street, Room 900
Oakland, California 94612

(415) 874-6565

Peter Dunan
San Luis Obispo County
District Attorney's Office
Courthouse Annex, Room 302
San Luis Obispo, California 94301

(805) 549-5800

Lori Nelson
Victim/Witness Assistance Program
District Attorney's Office
210 West Temple #12-311
Los Angeles, California 90012

(213) 974-4394

Veronica Zecchini
Sacramento County
Victim/Witness Assistance Program
District Attorney's Office
901 G Street
Sacramento, California 95814

(916) 443-8477 or 443-2637

Janet Taylor
Butte County Probation Department
2279 Del Oro Avenue
Oroville, California 95969

(916) 534-4645

Anne Taylor, Executive Director
Criminal Justice Council
Mills Court Office Building #439
1860 El Camino Real
Burlingame, California 94010

(415) 692-1507

Dave Perales
Assembly Ways and Means
State Capitol, Room 3091
Sacramento, California 95813

(916) 445-7082

APPENDIX H

VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICE STANDARDS

The following are the programmatic standards of service for California's Victim/Witness Assistance Program. Included are:

- . an explanation of the need for programmatic standards
- . the factors which led to the development of these standards
- . a set of general activity and orientation guidelines to ensure effectiveness of Victim/Witness services.
- . a set of service components which will serve as the foundation for future programmatic development
- . a second set of service components which allow projects the latitude to develop services responsive to local needs

VICTIM/WITNESS STANDARD DEVELOPMENT

In the past two years of operation there has been an expressed need for standards which would, at a minimum, serve to ensure consistency of service statewide. This expressed need primarily issued out of the significant latitude afforded projects by the guiding Victim/Witness legislation. That is, the funding legislation provided for local response to local needs. However, in the past projects often were uncertain whether their responses to local needs were as effective as they might be. Consequently OCJP, in conjunction with representatives from the Victim/Witness Technical Advisory Group, has addressed this need by developing the following standards of service.

The major factors which were taken into consideration in the development of these programmatic standards include the following:

- . the specific mandates of the guiding legislation
- . OCJP's interpretation and analysis of the guiding legislation
- . the concerns and recommendations of project coordinators and staff, as well as those of representatives of advisory groups
- . the growing need for service coupled with the limited resources available to meet this need
- . the levels at which services are currently provided

The analysis of these factors has led to the definition of a comprehensive program. This comprehensive program includes a set of service components designated as "Primary Services", as well as a set of service components designated as "Optional". In effect, primary services define the intent and focus of California's Victim/Witness Assistance Program. Optional service components, in comparison to primary service components, are those services which are less frequently demanded of projects, but which, when required, are equally valuable to clients. Such optional services are quite closely related to primary services, and might often be provided in the course of delivering primary services.

The objectives that are developed for 1982-83 grants by project coordinators must respond to and be consistent with the primary services which define California's comprehensive program. This means that all project objectives must include specific activities and levels of activity for each of the components designated as a primary service.

In addition, project objectives must respond to and be consistent with the general activity and orientation guidelines set forth below.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES AND ORIENTATIONS

In order to ensure effective delivery of services to victims and witnesses, projects must carry out the following activities in connection with both primary and optional services:

Translation Services

Projects must be able to provide all services regardless of whether or not a client speaks English. To accomplish this end, projects must either have available multi-lingual staff or maintain a listing of local residents or agencies who can be called upon to deliver translation services as required. This listing should cover all major foreign languages spoken by significant portions of the local population.

Client Service Follow-up

In order to assure that their client referral service is effective in connecting clients with needed services, projects will develop a client service follow-up procedure. This procedure will enable projects to determine whether or not individual clients have taken advantage of the services to which they have been referred by Victim/Witness staff. This follow-up procedure may take the form of telephone mail, or personal interviews with either clients or representatives from agencies to which clients were referred.

Field Visits

To achieve the flexibility projects need in order to respond to the intervention, counseling, or other needs of victims, projects will carry out field visits. These field visits will be done in those cases where the victim cannot come to the project center and the service cannot otherwise be delivered. Field visits may take place in a victim's residence, temporary residence, place of work, or other location convenient for the victim.

In addition to the above activities, projects must ensure that the following are adhered to in the delivery of services:

Service to all Victims and Witnesses

As mandated by statute (P.C. 13967d(1)), projects must provide services to victims and witnesses of all types of crime, regardless of whether or not the suspects have been apprehended.

Volunteer Participation

As mandated by statute (P.C. 13835.2(1), 13835.6(b)), projects are to make maximum use of volunteers in developing and operating the Victim/Witness Assistance Program. It is expected that projects will recruit and use volunteers to augment their paid staff. Recruitment of volunteers by projects should take into consideration the broad spectrum of clients likely to be

served. In addition, projects must provide new and continuing volunteers with both structured and on-the-job training appropriate to their specific duties.

Services for the Elderly

As mandated by statute (P.C. 13835.6(d)), projects must respond to the special needs of the elderly crime victim. In short, projects must assess the special needs of elderly victims and match their needs with the appropriate local service agencies.

PRIMARY SERVICES

Primary services are those sets of activities consistent with legislative intent and central to the maintenance of a program responsive to the basic rights and needs of victims and witnesses. Although these service components are presented as discrete sets of activities, it is understood that there is considerable overlap and inter-dependency between them. As presented in the definitions that follow, the discussion of each primary service component includes a range of possible service. The range of service for each component moves from the service standard (that is, an adequate level of service), to a level of service which represents a model approach to the needs of both victims and witnesses. A "service standard" for any given primary service component means an activity level viewed by OCJP as basic to the definition of that component. The "model standard" level of service, on the other hand, encompasses the most complete and effective response to needs, and represents the standard toward which all projects are expected to aim.

The following are the primary service components:

Crisis Intervention

Service Standard

Projects are to establish themselves as active participants in local public and private service networks in order to provide for timely and comprehensive response to victims' crises. In the absence of already established networks, projects will initiate contact with all appropriate local agencies, and will, as necessary, refer clients to these agencies.

In addition, within one (1) working day of any crisis referral to a project, project staff will make contact with the victim to assess his/her needs.

This initial contact will include an assessment of the need for immediate crisis counseling. As a result of this assessment, the project either will directly provide the necessary crisis intervention services at that time or will arrange immediately for the provision of needed services by appropriate local service agencies.

Model Service

Except as noted in the following all Service Standard activities will be carried out.

Projects are responsible for establishing a local victim services committee comprised of representatives of agencies that are part of the local service delivery network. The function of this committee will be to ensure coordination and effective service delivery.

Projects will maintain directly, or in conjunction with other local agencies will ensure the maintenance of, a twenty-four hour, seven day-a-week telephone line. The purpose of this telephone line is to receive crisis intervention referrals from law enforcement and community agencies, as well as from victims themselves.

In addition, projects will deliver on-site or crime scene crisis intervention services on a twenty-four hour basis.

Also, within seventy-two hours of a violent crime incident, projects will assess the needs of the victim and, when necessary, arrange for the provision of crisis intervention services.

Emergency Assistance

Service Standard

Whereas crisis intervention is a response to victims' trauma, emergency assistance is a response to victims immediate material needs such as food and shelter.

In order to provide for timely and comprehensive responses to victims' material needs, projects are to establish themselves as active participants in local public and private service networks. In the absence of an already established network, projects will initiate contact with all appropriate local agencies and will, as necessary, refer clients to these agencies.

In addition, within twenty-four hours of an assessment of a victim's material needs, projects will refer the victim to appropriate local agencies.

Model Service

Except as noted in the following, all Service Standard activities will be carried out.

Projects are responsible for establishing a local victim services committee comprised of representatives of agencies that are part of the local service delivery network. The function of this committee will be to ensure coordination and effective service delivery.

In the absence of resource agencies for the provision of emergency material needs, projects will establish or initiate the establishment

of a fund to meet victims' material needs.

Resource and Referral Counseling

Service Standard

As described in the Service Standards for the Crisis Intervention and Emergency Assistance components, projects are to establish themselves as active participants in the local public and private service networks in order to provide for timely and comprehensive responses to victims' needs. In the absence of an already established network, projects will initiate contact with all appropriate local agencies. In addition, projects will, as necessary, refer clients to these agencies, and will maintain a listing of established agencies appropriate to victims' needs for use by project staff.

Model Service

Except as noted in the following, all Service Standard activities will be carried out.

Projects are responsible for establishing a local victim services committee comprised of representatives of agencies that are part of the local service delivery network. The function of this committee will be to ensure coordination and effective service delivery.

Follow-up Counseling

Service Standard

Project staff will provide victims with peer, informal, or other counseling that does not demand that the counselor be a licensed professional.

Areas in which staff should be able to counsel victims include, but are not limited to, the following:

- . emotional problems as a result of being a victim
- . problems with personal relationships as a result of the crime
- . financial and/or employment problems as a result of the crime

Projects will perform periodic reassessments of client's needs. The need for periodic reassessments as well as the frequency of such reassessments will be based upon the severity and characteristics of each individual case.

Before terminating delivery of service to any individual client, projects will make at least one contact (by telephone, by mail, or in person) to ensure that the client's needs have been met.

Model Service

No enhancements to the service standard can be determined at this time.

Victim of Violent Crime Claims

Service Standard

Projects will assist victims of violent crimes through all phases of California's indemnification claim process. This assistance will be comprised of the following activities:

- advising prospective claimants on the merits of their proposed claim
- gathering all necessary claim information and verifications
- completion of Victim of Violent Crime claim forms
- preparation and submission of completed claims to California's Board of Control within 60 days of initiation by victims
- completion of Emergency Award applications and submission of such applications to the Board of Control
- when requested, representation of victims' claims at Board of Control hearings
- providing on-going liaison services between claimants and the Board of Control

Model Service

Except as noted in the following, all Service Standard activities will be carried out.

Projects will seek comprehensive and specialized training for staff in Board of Control procedures for the full completion and verification of Victim of Violent Crime claims. It is expected that such training will enable local projects to submit fully completed and verified claims to the Board of Control, thus freeing Board of Control staff from claims completion and verification responsibilities.

Also, projects will fully complete, verify, and submit to the Board of Control all new claims within thirty days of inception by victims.

It is understood that the relocation of full claim completion and verification responsibilities from Board of Control to local projects carries with it increased project costs. Consequently, compliance with this standard necessarily depends upon an increase in the resources available to local projects.

Orientation to the Criminal Justice System

Service Standard

When requested or as needed, all projects will provide victims and witnesses with brochures and other printed or orally delivered information on the location, procedures, and functioning of the local criminal

justice system. All projects are to have on hand printed information in those languages appropriate to local ethnic or language needs.

As necessary, project staff will provide counseling to victims and witnesses directed toward relieving anxiety and/or confusion concerning the criminal justice process.

In addition, projects will develop and maintain a listing of local persons who can be called upon to provide translation services for victims and witnesses from the major non-English-speaking groups within the community.

Model Service

Except as noted in the following, all Service Standard activities will be carried out.

Projects will use staff or volunteers to maintain information desks at courthouses in order to provide reception and guidance to witnesses, and to disseminate criminal justice information.

In addition, projects are to directly provide or arrange for the provision of a witness waiting room. These facilities should add to witnesses' comfort and should limit the possibilities of witnesses being intimidated by defendants or others.

Court Escort

Service Standard

Projects will, when requested by a witness and/or when deemed necessary by project staff, physically accompany the witness to the courtroom. Further, when deemed necessary, project staff will remain with witnesses throughout their court appearances.

Model Service

Except as noted in the following, all service standard activities will be carried out. Project staff will, when requested by a witness, physically accompany the witness to the courtroom and, when requested, remain with the witness throughout his/her court appearance.

Presentations/Training to Criminal Justice System Agencies

Service Standard

Projects will identify all agencies that are part of the local criminal justice system. Projects will hold educational sessions with the identified agencies on an on-going basis. These sessions will be tailored to the characteristics of each agency, and will enhance cooperation between agencies, provide a forum for the exchange of information, inform agencies of the rights and needs of victims, and describe those services available through the local Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

Model Service

No enhancements to the service standard can be determined at this time.

Public Presentations/Publicity

Service Standards

Projects will identify all agencies that are not part of the local criminal justice system, but that are likely to be a referral source or resource for victims and witnesses. Projects will hold educational sessions with the identified agencies on an on-going basis. These sessions, which must be tailored to the characteristics of each agency, will enhance cooperation between agencies, provide a forum for the exchange of information, inform agencies of the rights and needs of victims, and describe the services available through the local Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

In addition, projects will make at least one public educational presentation each month to representative community groups or local schools.

Model Service

Projects will participate in an effort to develop a statewide advertising campaign. The goal of this effort will be to create a unified approach to educating California's citizens concerning the rights and needs of victims and the services available through the Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

Civilian Call-Off

Service Standard

Projects will ensure that witnesses receive advance notification of cancellation or changes in their scheduled court appearances.

Projects either will provide this notification directly or will arrange for its provision by an appropriate local criminal justice agency. Since the primary purpose of this service is to minimize inconvenience to witnesses and to promote their continued cooperation with the criminal justice system, it is essential that notifications take place before witnesses leave their residences or places of work for court.

Model Service

Except as noted in the following, all Service Standard activities will be carried out.

Projects will develop or assist in the development of an "on-call" system

whereby a witness is permitted to remain at his/her residence or place of work until required in court. This service would minimize the number of unproductive hours witnesses spend waiting to testify.

Case Disposition/Case Status

Service Standard

When requested, projects will keep victims assisted by the project apprised of any significant developments in the investigation and prosecution of the case in which they are involved.

Within thirty (30) working days of the disposition of a case, projects will inform all witnesses and victims assisted by the project of the disposition of the case in which they are involved. "Disposition" here means the judgment on prosecuted charge(s), defendant's guilty plea, or dismissal of the charge(s), as well as the convicted defendant's sentence.

Model Service

Except as noted in the following, all service standard activities will be carried out.

Within thirty (30) working days of the disposition of a case, projects will inform all law enforcement officers serving as witnesses of the disposition of the case in which they are involved. "Disposition" here means the judgment on the prosecuted charge(s), the defendant's guilty plea, or the dismissal of the charge(s), as well as the convicted defendant's sentence.

In addition to informing victims and witnesses assisted by projects of the disposition of the case in which they are involved, projects will inform them of appeals made in the case by defendants.

Notify Friends and Relatives

Service Standard

Upon request, projects will notify a victim's relatives and friends of the occurrence of a crime and the victim's condition as a result of that crime. In those instances where the primary victim has been killed, projects will make an offer of service to the victim's immediate family.

Model Service

Except as noted in the following, all Service Standard activities will be carried out.

Upon request, projects will notify the relatives and friends of a victim of the victim's death. This service will be done on-site (that is, at the relative's or friend's residence, place of work, or other location as necessary).

OPTIONAL SERVICES

The following service components are designated as "Optional Services." Optional does not mean that these are unimportant components of California's Victim/Witness Program. These services are demanded less frequently of projects than primary services, and are necessary in only some communities; but when needed, they are often as valuable to clients as primary services. Therefore, these service components are included to allow projects the latitude to develop services responsive to local needs. Provision of the services, however, should not preclude effective delivery of primary services.

The following definitions of the individual optional service components outline what constitutes or may constitute delivery of the service:

Employer Intervention

The delivery of this service may involve any of the following activities:

- notification of a victim's employer that a crime was committed against an employee, and the condition of the employee as a result of the crime
- intercession with an employer on the victim's behalf where the occurrence of the crime has caused or will cause an employee to lose time from work thus possibly jeopardizing his/her employment
- notification of a witness employer that an employee has been or will be called upon by the court to serve as a witness

Creditor Intervention

The delivery of this service may involve intercession on behalf of victims requesting assistance in informing creditors of their temporary inability to meet current financial obligations. These financial obligations may be pre-existing debts or debts which have been incurred as a result of the crime.

Child Care

The delivery of this service may involve the direct provision by project staff or arrangement for the provision of temporary child care while a victim or witness is appearing in court, meeting with prosecution or law enforcement officials, or otherwise taking part in criminal justice proceedings.

Restitution

The delivery of this service may involve the following activities:

- referral of victims to those criminal justice system agencies responsible for establishing and administering restitution

- direct participation of projects in the establishment and administration of restitution

Property Return

The delivery of this service may include the following activities:

- referral of victims to those criminal justice system agencies responsible for the return of property held as evidence
- intercession by projects on behalf of victims with those agencies administering property return in order to obtain early release of victim's property
- direct participation in and administration of a system to facilitate the early release of victims' property

Law Enforcement Officer Call-Off

The delivery of this service may involve notifying law enforcement officers of cancellations or changes in scheduled court appearances. Further, this service component may include the development and administration by projects of an "on-call" service for law enforcement officers.

Funeral Arrangements

The delivery of this service involves assisting a deceased victim's immediate family with any necessary funeral arrangements.

Crime Prevention Information

The delivery of this service involves the provision of crime prevention information to victims or any other interested persons through the use of brochures, counseling, public presentations, or referrals to appropriate criminal justice system agencies.

Witness Protection

The delivery of this service involves arranging for law enforcement protection where witness safety is threatened.

Temporary Restraining Orders

The delivery of this service involves assisting victims, witnesses, or other persons in completion of those forms necessary for obtaining temporary or ex-parte restraining orders.

Transportation

The delivery of this service involves arranging for the provision of or directly providing emergency transportation for victims.

VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
Monthly Service Summary

Agency: _____ Month: _____

<u>VICTIM REFERRAL SOURCES</u> (For <u>all</u> victims)	<u>PROJECT INFORMATION</u> (For <u>this month only</u>)	
# referred <u>this month only</u> by:	#	Hrs.
_____ Court	_____ presentations/training to CJS agencies	_____
_____ Defense or Private Attorney	_____ presentations to the public	_____
_____ Hospitals	_____ staff training sessions	_____
_____ Law Enforcement	_____ volunteer training sessions	_____
_____ Media	_____ volunteers participating in program	_____
_____ Mortuaries	_____ direct transportation services	_____
_____ Private Agencies		
_____ Probation		
_____ Project Initiated		
_____ Prosecuting Attorney		
_____ Public Agencies		
_____ Victim Initiated		
_____ Other		
<u>VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME FUND APPLICATIONS</u> (For <u>this month only</u>)	<u>VICTIM SERVICE LEVEL</u> (For <u>this month only</u>)	
# of individual claims:	_____ # of new victims receiving direct and/or indirect services	
_____ Screened by project	<u>VICTIM CRIME PROFILE INFORMATION</u> (For new victims, <u>this month only</u>)	
_____ Filed with the BoC	# of victims contacted who suffered:	
_____ Allowed by the BoC	_____ Assault	
_____ Denied by the BoC	_____ Burglary	
_____ Denial appealed by the project/ victim	_____ DUI/Hit and Run	
_____ Denial reversed	_____ Domestic Violence	
_____ Withdrawn by victim	_____ Sexual Assault	
_____ # of claims presented by project staff at BoC hearings, <u>this month only</u>	_____ All other crimes against persons	
_____ \$ Amount of claims collected, <u>this month only</u>	_____ All other crimes against property	
_____ # of Emergency Award claims filed <u>this month only</u>	<u>WITNESS SERVICES</u> (For <u>this month only</u> , # of)	
_____ \$ Amount of Emergency Award claims collected <u>this month only</u>	_____ Subpoenas mailed by project	
	_____ Subpoenas served by project	
	_____ Subpoenas mailed by project, including CJS information	
	_____ Subpoenas served by project, including CJS information	
	_____ Call-off of law enforcement officers	
	_____ Civilian call-off	
	_____ On-call/stand-by notice	

APPENDIX I

SERVICES

(For this month only)

Measurement of direct and indirect services provided to victims and witnesses:

<u>DIRECT</u>			<u>INDIRECT</u>	
Victim	Witness		Victim	Witness
		Case Disposition/Case Status		
		Child Care (# of children/total hours of care)		
		Court Escort (# of escorts/total hours of escorts)		
		Creditor Intervention		
		Crime Prevention Information		
		Crisis Intervention/Emergency Assistance		
		Emergency Financial Information		
		Employer Intervention		
		Field Visits (# of visits/total hours of visits)		
		Follow-up Counseling Sessions		
		Forms Assistance		
		Funeral Arrangements		
		Lodging/Meals (\$ provided)		
		Lodging/Meals (# of times service provided)		
		Notify Friends and/or Relatives		
		Offer of Service		
		Orientation to CJS		
		Property Return Assistance		
		Protective Services		
		Referrals to CJS Agencies		
		Referrals to Other Governmental Agencies		
		Referrals to Private Agencies		
		Restitution Assistance		
		Translation Services		

Additional remarks concerning services provided:

APPENDIX J

CALIFORNIA VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

HAROLD O. BOSCOVICH
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
ALAMEDA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
1225 FALLON STREET, ROOM 900
OAKLAND, CA 94612
(415) 874-6565

JANET TAYLOR
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
BUTTE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
170 EAST SECOND AVENUE, SUITE 1
CHICO, CA 95926
(916) 891-2812

STEPHANIE PETE
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
COURTHOUSE/POST OFFICE BOX 670
MARTINEZ, CA 94553
(415) 372-4521

MIKE MCWHIRK
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
EL DORADO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
295 FAIR LANE
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
(916) 626-2321

IVONE BASUS (CHRIS CALECO-TEMPORARILY)
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
EL DORADO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
POST OFFICE BOX 14506
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CA 95702
(916) 541-0312

KAY HICKMAN
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FRESNO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
8TH FLOOR/POST OFFICE BOX 453
FRESNO, CA 93709
(209) 488-3409

BARBARA ALLSWORTH
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
HUMBOLDT COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
825 FIFTH STREET
COURTHOUSE, ROOM 230
EUREKA, CA 95501
(707) 445-7417

DWAYNE BOLINGER
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
KERN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
1415 TRUXTON AVENUE, FOURTH FLOOR
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93305
(805) 861-2517

RODNEY GARCIA
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
KINGS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
GOVERNMENT CENTER
HANFORD, CA 93230
(209) 584-1425

MIA BAKER
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
LOS ANGELES CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
1700 CITY HALL EAST
200 NORTH MAIN STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
(213) 485-5009

LORI NELSON
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
210 WEST TEMPLE #12-311
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
(213) 974-3958

PAT SWEETOW
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MARIN COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
ROOM 180, HALL OF JUSTICE
SAN RAFAEL, CA 94903
(415) 499-6450

KATHY GOSS
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MENDOCINO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
POST OFFICE BOX 1000
UKIAH, CA 95482
(707) 468-4211

SUE DAVIS
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MERCED COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
2222 "M" STREET
MERCED, CA 95340
(209) 726-7381

PAT TALBOT
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MONTEREY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
POST OFFICE BOX 1369
SALINAS, CA 93901
(408) 758-4626

GAYLE O'KELLEY
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
NAPA COUNTY
1801 OAK STREET
NAPA, CA 94558
(707) 252-6222

HARRIET BEMUS
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
ORANGE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
700 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE WEST
POST OFFICE BOX 1994
SANTA ANA, CA 92702
(714) 957-2737

MONICA MARSHALL
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PLACER COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
11562 "B" STREET
AUBURN, CA 95603
(916) 823-4451

MARTIE CRAWFORD
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
RIVERSIDE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
POST OFFICE BOX 1148
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501
(714) 787-6186

VERONICA ZECCHINI
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SACRAMENTO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
901 G STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 440-5701-PROGRAM
(916) 440-6518-PERSONAL LINE

CINDY FAHY
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SAN BENITO COUNTY
483 5TH STREET
HOLLISTER, CA 95023
(408) 637-8244

DEBBIE CATZ
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
316 N. MOUNTAIN VIEW AVENUE
SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92415
(714) 383-2942

CAROL KIRK
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SAN DIEGO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
POST OFFICE BOX X-1011
SAN DIEGO, CA 92112
(714) 236-2962

ANNE DALEY
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
850 BRYANT STREET, ROOM 322
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94103
(415) 551-6550

DIANE BATRES
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
222 EAST WEBER
STOCKTON, CA 95201
(209) 944-3805

PETE DUNAN
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
COURTHOUSE ANNEX, ROOM 302
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93401
(805) 549-5800

HENRY C. MCKEITHEN
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SAN MATEO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
711 HAMILTON STREET
REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063
(415) 363-4010

KATE WEBER
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
118 EAST FIGUEROA STREET
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
(805) 963-6155

JOE YOMTOV
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SANTA CLARA COUNTY
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS
AND JEWS
777 N. FIRST STREET, MEZZANINE
SAN JOSE, CA 95112
(408) 295-2656

JUDY OSBORN
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
701 OCEAN STREET, ROOM 250
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95061
(408) 425-2071

RUTH ALLING
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SHASTA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
1725 YUBA STREET
REDDING, CA 96001
(916) 244-2775

GLEN BAUDE
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SOLANO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
321 TUOLUMNE STREET
VALLEJO, CA 94590
(707) 553-5321

JOANN MCLEVIS
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SOLANO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
HALL OF JUSTICE
600 UNION AVENUE
FAIRFIELD, CA 95402
(707) 429-6451

TOM ZIEGLER
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SONOMA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
POST OFFICE BOX 11719
SANTA ROSA, CA 95406
(707) 527-2002

MARGARET SPEED
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
STANISLAUS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
POST OFFICE BOX 442
MODESTO, CA 95353
(209) 571-5550

KATHY SMITH
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
TULARE COUNTY
ROOM 206, COURTHOUSE
VISALIA, CA 93291
(209) 733-6207

GARY CHAMBERS
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
TULARE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
VISALIA CIVIC CENTER, ROOM 202
VISALIA, CA 93291
(209) 688-6683

SANDY E. SMITH
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
VENTURA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
800 SOUTH VICTORIA
VENTURA, CA 93009
(805) 654-3919

JOELLEN PERKINS
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
YOLO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE
308 COURTHOUSE
POST OFFICE BOX 1247
WOODLAND, CA 95695
(916) 666-8521

END