



# Crime Victim and Witness Services

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# Crime Victim and Witness Services

During the past five decades, the Wisconsin Legislature has significantly expanded the rights of crime victims and witnesses. Under Chapter 344, Laws of 1975, the Legislature enacted a law compensating crime victims up to \$10,000 for an injury or death. In 1980, Wisconsin became the first state to create a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights. In 1993, voters ratified a constitutional amendment creating a constitutional recognition of victims' rights. This constitutional provision, Article I, Section 9m, states:

"This state shall treat crime victims, as defined by law, with fairness, dignity and respect for their privacy. This state shall ensure that crime victims have all of the following privileges and protections as provided by law:

- Timely disposition of the case;
- The opportunity to attend court proceedings unless the trial court finds sequestration is necessary to a fair trial for the defendant;
- Reasonable protection from the accused throughout the criminal justice process;
- Notification of court proceedings;
- The opportunity to confer with the prosecution;
- The opportunity to make a statement to the court at disposition;
- Restitution;
- Compensation; and
- Information about the outcome of the case and the release of the accused."

The constitutional provision further requires the Legislature to provide remedies for any violation of these rights. These remedies were subsequently provided by the enactment of 1997 Wisconsin Act 181.

Under Act 181, a "victim" is defined as:

1. A person against whom a delinquent act or crime has been committed.
2. If the victim is a child, the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian.
3. If the victim is physically or emotionally unable to exercise his or her rights as a victim, the person designated by the victim or a family member of the victim.
4. If the victim is deceased, any of the following:
  - A family member; or
  - A person who resided with the deceased victim.
5. If the victim is incompetent, the person's guardian.

A person alleged to have committed the delinquent act or crime cannot be considered a victim.

In addition to expanding the legal rights of crime victims and witnesses under state law, the state has also developed and administers a series of state-funded programs to provide services to crime victims and witnesses. The remainder of this paper provides information on these state-funded programs.

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## Funding for County Victim and Witness Services

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### **Eligibility to Receive Reimbursement.**

Counties are eligible to receive reimbursement from the state for not more than 90% of the costs incurred in providing victim and witness services. To be eligible for reimbursement, a county must provide all of the following services to victims and witnesses:

- Court appearance notification services, including cancellation of appearances;
- Victim compensation and social services referrals, including witness fee collection, case-by-case referrals and public information;
- Escort and other transportation services related to the investigation or prosecution of the case, if necessary or advisable;
- Case progress notification services which may be combined with court appearance notification services;
- Assistance in providing the court with information pertaining to the economic, physical and psychological effect of the crime upon the victim of a felony;
- Employer intercession services;
- Expedited return of property services;
- Protection services;
- Family support services, including child and other dependent care services; and
- Waiting facilities.

In addition to these victim and witness services, counties are encouraged to provide the following

additional services on behalf of children who are involved in criminal or delinquency proceedings as victims or witnesses:

- Explanation, in language understood by the child, of all legal proceedings in which the child will be involved;
- Advice to the judge, when appropriate and as a friend of the court, regarding the child's ability to understand the proceedings and questions;
- Advice to the district attorney concerning the ability of a child witness to cooperate with the prosecution and the potential effects of the proceedings on the child; and
- Information about and referrals to appropriate social services programs to assist the child and child's family in coping with the emotional impact of the crime and the subsequent proceedings in which the child is involved.

**Reimbursable County Costs.** Under administrative rule Jus 12.02(15), the following categories of county costs are reimbursable under the program:

1. Salaries and benefits;
2. Overtime and night differentials;
3. Travel expenses;
4. Space rental;
5. Staff development, including registration fees, travel to and from training and conferences, meals, lodging, membership dues, subscriptions, and library materials;
6. Public information, including the printing of brochures and similar projects;
7. Local and long distance telephone costs;
8. Maintenance, repair and replacement of equipment;



9. Office supplies;

10. Equipment or non-expendable personal property having a useful life of more than one year and acquisition cost of more than \$500; and

11. Contractual services.

In 2017-18, counties reported aggregate costs of \$12,369,400 (all funds) under the program.

**Program Administration and Funding.** If a county wishes to be reimbursed, the county board must annually submit a program plan to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for approval. The plan must describe the level of services to victims and witnesses that the county plans to provide; the personnel or agencies responsible for programs and services; proposed staffing for the program; proposed education, training and experience requirements for program staff; and the county's budget for implementing the program. The plan must also provide that the district attorney, local law enforcement agencies, and the courts will make all non-confidential reports and files available to program staff, as required to carry out their responsibilities.

To receive reimbursement, a county board must file a reimbursement claim with DOJ. The

Department, in turn, determines the level of services for which a county may be reimbursed based on a county's level of staffing for the program. The approved level of staffing is determined by the caseload, number of prosecutors, and justified need.

The actual percentage of county costs that is reimbursed varies each year depending upon the availability of state funds, the costs of the counties' approved programs, and the number of counties operating approved programs. Table 1 summarizes, for the last 10 fiscal years, the reported annual county costs for approved programs of participating counties, the annual state reimbursements, and the percentage of county costs actually reimbursed. Table 2 summarizes the amounts reimbursed to each county during this same 10-year period.

Prior to 2013 Wisconsin Act 20, reimbursement payments to the counties for victim and witness services were funded from both general purpose revenue and program revenue sources. Under 2013 Act 20, reimbursements to counties is entirely funded from the following program revenue sources: (a) the crime victim and witness assistance surcharge; (b) the delinquency victim and witness surcharge; and (c) the penalty surcharge.

**Table 1: State Reimbursement to Counties**

Fiscal Year	Reported County Costs	Amount of State Reimbursement	Percentage of Counties' Cost Reimbursed
2008-09	\$10,308,800	\$5,725,100	56%
2009-10	10,772,600	6,134,900	57
2010-11	11,094,600	6,724,700	61
2011-12	10,885,100	4,712,500	43
2012-13	10,906,700	5,125,700	47
2013-14	11,375,600	6,328,400	56
2014-15	11,302,500	6,209,900	55
2015-16	11,716,800	6,361,600	54
2016-17	11,996,600	6,348,300	53
2017-18	12,369,400	6,082,600	49

**Table 2: Reimbursement to Counties Administering Victim and Witness Services Programs**

County	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Adams	\$31,200	\$35,800	\$41,500	\$29,300	\$31,000	\$31,400	\$26,200	\$26,100	\$25,500	\$19,900
Ashland	30,000	32,000	34,500	25,300	27,700	32,800	33,200	33,200	32,900	31,400
Barron	43,600	46,600	51,300	37,700	41,400	50,800	50,200	50,600	44,400	41,100
Bayfield	24,000	24,500	25,300	15,800	19,800	22,000	21,900	21,300	22,000	21,200
Brown	149,200	148,900	167,200	111,000	116,200	130,400	128,100	128,300	129,800	128,000
Buffalo	27,800	29,100	31,100	22,300	24,000	28,800	27,800	27,900	26,100	25,700
Burnett	25,000	27,700	32,800	28,000	30,900	37,300	36,000	37,100	36,500	41,300
Calumet	40,700	50,800	57,400	35,900	36,900	48,000	55,000	55,100	56,100	56,000
Chippewa	66,700	76,200	81,200	58,800	40,800	80,700	75,800	85,000	89,900	80,400
Clark	32,500	35,100	39,000	28,300	27,800	33,000	29,500	34,600	33,100	50,100
Columbia	76,500	80,700	87,800	58,600	66,200	77,800	79,500	82,300	80,500	72,700
Crawford	29,000	28,700	31,600	21,900	23,100	27,500	9,600	31,200	31,800	30,500
Dane	535,600	541,300	615,900	466,400	537,800	653,900	658,200	671,700	679,600	650,100
Dodge	64,700	67,700	81,000	56,400	65,900	73,900	81,400	83,600	79,700	74,200
Door	35,100	37,100	42,500	30,700	35,000	41,800	40,400	40,300	41,100	39,200
Douglas	71,300	73,600	78,700	51,200	72,300	64,300	59,900	63,900	63,600	62,200
Dunn	46,200	47,100	55,900	38,300	43,700	53,800	61,800	59,300	59,600	55,800
Eau Claire	72,200	84,200	100,700	72,400	69,800	103,200	100,900	93,400	99,800	92,800
Florence	13,500	14,100	16,900	12,200	14,700	17,300	17,000	16,200	17,200	15,800
Fond du Lac	65,500	76,600	65,700	61,100	67,800	83,400	81,800	66,500	63,200	60,200
Forest	13,700	14,200	18,600	14,900	15,200	17,800	17,700	12,700	11,600	14,500
Grant	30,800	32,700	36,300	27,000	31,600	39,600	37,900	17,700	32,800	30,900
Green	26,500	28,300	30,800	21,400	22,900	27,200	29,200	36,300	27,400	30,100
Green Lake	35,800	38,800	44,500	27,300	27,700	33,700	33,400	33,300	32,300	38,300
Iowa	28,700	31,300	33,400	23,700	25,500	31,200	31,100	32,000	33,700	30,800
Iron	35,900	37,400	41,000	29,800	33,500	41,500	36,800	43,400	42,000	38,200
Jackson	33,700	34,200	35,600	25,200	26,000	35,500	35,600	37,400	37,400	34,100
Jefferson	59,200	60,500	65,300	44,600	48,600	58,200	50,200	43,900	41,900	39,400
Juneau	30,500	31,800	34,200	22,900	26,200	32,200	32,000	32,700	33,700	31,200
Kenosha	241,200	255,400	276,800	207,800	245,900	281,000	249,900	253,400	250,300	242,400
Kewaunee	25,700	26,900	29,900	21,500	23,000	27,400	26,900	27,700	29,200	26,800
La Crosse	93,000	104,300	119,500	89,300	87,800	107,800	102,200	98,300	105,800	93,000
Lafayette	9,700	10,000	11,900	7,700	12,200	16,600	16,000	16,000	15,600	15,400
Langlade	13,500	14,300	13,700	9,500	11,000	13,400	12,800	15,000	14,200	13,700
Lincoln	32,200	33,700	37,000	24,600	28,600	34,900	35,200	36,200	35,900	33,300
Manitowoc	46,600	35,100	32,400	31,300	30,700	33,700	35,700	37,100	35,400	35,100
Marathon	93,800	104,900	113,500	65,400	62,300	81,900	100,300	107,000	100,700	97,100
Marinette	29,400	33,000	31,800	23,400	26,200	30,900	31,300	31,300	35,600	30,700
Marquette	29,700	31,600	34,500	25,100	26,800	33,100	33,400	36,000	36,800	36,100
Menominee*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Milwaukee	1,269,100	1,394,000	1,575,200	1,053,000	1,116,400	1,476,800	1,455,700	1,502,100	1,487,700	1,410,900
Monroe	56,400	52,100	60,100	26,500	30,500	43,400	23,100	35,000	40,900	38,000
Oconto	30,600	32,200	35,800	25,100	27,100	32,900	34,000	33,400	34,700	31,700
Oneida	16,200	17,100	18,700	13,900	14,600	16,400	14,900	15,300	15,100	14,000
Outagamie	113,500	120,000	132,200	95,300	95,800	118,200	120,500	121,300	115,200	112,800
Ozaukee	57,300	59,700	65,100	46,900	50,200	59,400	59,700	61,500	62,700	59,300
Pepin	15,000	15,400	16,500	11,700	13,300	15,700	15,500	14,900	13,400	11,000
Pierce	37,000	33,400	35,000	23,500	31,000	41,300	36,000	49,700	43,100	42,600
Polk	59,700	64,700	49,600	47,900	55,100	69,100	65,900	65,300	71,900	70,400
Portage	47,900	51,200	54,700	38,500	42,800	55,800	42,200	50,400	56,300	54,900

**Table 2: Reimbursement to Counties Administering Victim and Witness Services Programs (continued)**

County	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Price	\$11,300	\$15,800	\$15,200	\$10,900	\$12,300	\$16,300	\$16,200	\$16,500	\$16,100	\$16,600
Racine	218,600	241,600	260,700	162,400	168,900	207,200	195,700	191,800	196,300	204,200
Richland	32,900	41,700	40,500	27,500	28,400	35,100	35,300	30,200	25,100	23,000
Rock	219,000	227,700	250,400	174,200	185,000	200,700	210,200	223,000	195,900	194,900
Rusk	15,400	16,600	17,300	11,900	17,100	23,000	21,300	23,300	22,700	19,600
St. Croix	82,800	124,600	142,500	110,700	123,400	150,400	144,500	147,400	140,100	128,600
Sauk	48,800	45,100	40,700	24,700	31,600	50,800	57,300	58,400	58,400	57,600
Sawyer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,500	25,200
Shawano	57,200	49,900	67,500	35,200	53,300	64,200	64,800	69,000	61,800	55,600
Sheboygan	148,100	159,300	172,000	128,900	134,000	160,300	162,700	165,200	163,500	156,900
Taylor	22,200	26,100	24,900	20,500	24,500	29,000	26,800	29,400	28,500	23,800
Trempealeau	39,800	44,000	47,100	32,200	35,900	38,800	35,200	35,800	37,100	29,400
Vernon	29,200	31,900	34,500	23,700	25,600	31,400	28,400	32,200	30,300	26,200
Vilas	39,300	39,300	43,000	30,600	31,200	40,000	39,600	40,200	39,100	37,600
Walworth	97,100	108,900	105,200	67,800	62,500	74,100	66,000	70,900	68,700	66,800
Washburn	30,200	35,400	40,900	26,400	29,300	35,800	35,600	37,300	39,700	36,000
Washington	71,900	71,600	77,800	53,700	60,400	81,200	86,800	80,800	81,900	79,600
Waukesha	243,400	267,600	274,400	204,000	229,600	257,900	259,300	273,500	265,600	244,600
Waupaca	47,700	49,400	54,200	40,300	41,500	49,800	50,300	50,300	59,100	51,300
Waushara	19,000	19,900	21,600	15,200	16,700	20,000	20,500	20,700	28,600	36,200
Winnebago	86,400	93,600	98,000	69,900	74,600	91,200	91,600	87,100	92,600	86,700
Wood	<u>72,200</u>	<u>68,900</u>	<u>74,700</u>	<u>55,500</u>	<u>58,600</u>	<u>72,400</u>	<u>72,500</u>	<u>75,200</u>	<u>74,100</u>	<u>76,800</u>
Total**	\$5,725,100	\$6,134,900	\$6,724,700	\$4,712,500	\$5,125,700	\$6,328,300	\$6,209,900	\$6,362,100	\$6,343,400	\$6,082,500

\* Menominee County receives indirect support through payments to Shawano County.

\*\* Note that the annual total of county reimbursements provided in Table 2 may not match the total amounts identified in Table 1 due to rounding.

The crime victim and witness surcharge is assessed against any person who is convicted of a misdemeanor or felony violation of state law, and may not be waived, reduced, or forgiven for any reason. The surcharge totals \$67 for each misdemeanor count on which a conviction occurs and \$92 for each felony count on which a conviction occurs.

The crime victim and witness surcharge is also imposed on civil offenses if: (a) a person is charged with one or more crimes in a complaint; and (b) as a result of the complaint being amended, the person is charged with a civil offense in lieu of one of those crimes. The amount of the surcharge applied to the civil offense is based on whether the original underlying charge was a felony charge (in which case a \$92 surcharge would be assessed), or a misdemeanor charge (in which case a \$67 surcharge would be assessed).

The delinquency crime victim witness surcharge is imposed on any juvenile adjudged delinquent. The surcharge is \$20.

The penalty surcharge is generally imposed when the court imposes a fine or forfeiture for a violation of state law or municipal or county ordinance. The surcharge is equal to 26% of the imposed fine or forfeiture.

In 2017-18, \$6,082,600 program revenue (PR) was provided to the counties as reimbursement for victim and witness services; comprised of: (a) \$5,333,700 from the crime victim witness surcharge and delinquency crime victim witness surcharge; and (b) \$748,900 from the penalty surcharge. The Department estimates that in 2018-19, it will expend \$5,967,500 on reimbursement payments to counties for victim and witness services, comprised of: (a) \$5,218,600 from the

crime victim witness surcharge and delinquency crime victim witness surcharge; and (b) \$748,900 from the penalty surcharge revenue.

Table 3 details the amounts of crime victim and witness surcharge revenues collected during each of the last 10 fiscal years. Included in the amounts listed Table 3 is revenue generated from the delinquency crime victim and witness surcharge.

**Table 3: Crime Victim and Witness Surcharge Revenues Collected**

Fiscal Year	Amount*
2008-09	\$5,484,300
2009-10	5,569,400
2010-11	5,411,600
2011-12	5,669,700
2012-13	5,460,400
2013-14	5,793,800
2014-15	5,669,300
2015-16	5,456,200
2016-17	4,371,400
2017-18**	6,553,000

\*Amounts include revenue from both the crime victim and witness surcharge and the delinquency crime victim and witness surcharge.

\*\*Note that \$1,097,600 of the revenue in 2017-18 was collected by the Department of Corrections in 2016-17.

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### **Crime Victim Compensation Program**

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Innocent victims of violent crimes, including their dependents and family members, often undergo financial hardships. The state's crime victim compensation program compensates victims and the dependents of deceased victims for the cost of medical treatment, lost wages, crime scene cleanup costs, replacement cost of property held for evidentiary purposes, and funeral and burial expenses. In addition, victims who are caregivers may be compensated for expenses related to securing caregiver services.

The specific types of economic loss for which compensation may be awarded from the crime victim compensation program are detailed in Appendix I.

Dependents of a deceased victim may also be compensated for their loss of support. A dependent is defined as any spouse, domestic partner, parent, grandparent, stepparent, child, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, or parent of a spouse or of a domestic partner, of a deceased victim who was wholly or partially dependent on the victim's income at the time of the victim's death. A child of the victim born after the victim's death is also regarded as a dependent.

Victim compensation awards may also be made to family and household members of a homicide victim for compensable economic losses (identified above) that are incurred as a result of the individual's reaction to the death. This award to family and household members of a homicide victim is subject to the same limits that apply to compensation awarded directly to victims. A family member is defined as any spouse, domestic partner, parent, grandparent, stepparent, foster parent, child, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, foster child, brother, sister, half-brother, or half-sister.

Generally, an individual must be a victim of one of the crimes enumerated in Table 4 in order to be eligible for an award. An award may be made regardless of whether or not a person is prosecuted or convicted for the crime which caused the victim's injury or death. However, victims who have been determined by DOJ to have substantially contributed to their injury or death are not eligible to receive an award.

A victim is also eligible for an award if the individual was injured or killed while: (a) preventing or attempting to prevent a crime; (b) apprehending or attempting to apprehend a suspected criminal; (c) aiding or attempting to aid a police officer app-

**Table 4: Compensable Crimes**

Abandonment of young child  
Abduction  
Abuse of children under 16  
Abuse of residents of penal facilities  
Abuse of vulnerable adults  
Aggravated battery  
Arson  
Arson (other than a building)  
Arson with intent to defraud  
Attempted murder  
Battery, special circumstances  
Battery or threat to witnesses  
Burglary  
Car-jacking-operating vehicle without owner's consent  
Causing mental harm to a child  
Domestic abuse-adult  
Domestic abuse-child  
Enticing a child for immoral purposes  
False imprisonment  
Felony murder  
Hazing  
Hit and run a pedestrian or person riding a bicycle or buggy  
Homicide by intoxicated use of vehicle or firearm  
Homicide by negligent control of vehicle or weapon  
Homicide by negligent control of vicious animal  
Homicide by reckless conduct  
Human trafficking  
Incest with a child  
Injury by intoxicated use of a motor vehicle  
Injury by negligent use of a weapon  
Kidnapping  
Manufacturing methamphetamine in the presence of home of a child.  
Mayhem  
Murder (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree)  
Neglecting a child  
Operating under the influence of an intoxicant  
Reckless driving  
Reckless injury  
Representations depicting nudity  
Robbery; purse snatching; confronting a person  
Sexual assault-minor  
Sexual assault-adult  
Sexual exploitation by a therapist  
Sexual exploitation of a child  
Sexual intercourse with a child age 16 or older  
Soliciting a child for prostitution  
Stalking  
Strangulation/Suffocation  
Taking hostages  
Tampering with household products  
Theft  
Theft, extortion, robbery--financial institutions  
Trafficking of a child  
Use of a computer to facilitate a child sex crime

rehend or arrest a suspected criminal; (d) aiding or attempting to aid a crime victim; or (e) aiding or attempting to aid a hit and run victim. Under 1989 Wisconsin Act 140, on-duty police officers and fire fighters are eligible for awards. Appendix II summarizes the eligibility requirements which must be met to qualify for a compensation award.

The amount of a victim's compensation award may be reduced by "collateral deductions," such as payments from: insurance; worker's compensation; unemployment insurance; public funds; awards under the sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE) program (discussed below); or the offender and third parties who are found liable for the offender's acts. This offset provision ensures that only the victim's actual out-of-pocket costs are covered by the program.

**Funding and Administration.** Funding for the crime victim compensation program is provided from the following sources: (a) general purpose revenue (GPR); (b) restitution payments received by the state from defendants to offset prior awards made to victims under the program; and (c) a federal grant awarded under the federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). Federal funds from the VOCA grant are generated from a number of sources, including criminal fines collected from defendants convicted of federal offenses, penalty assessments on federal felony or misdemeanor convictions, and the proceeds of forfeited federal appearance bonds and bail bonds. Approximately 66.9% of the federal crime victims' fund is available to reimburse state compensation programs. The federal VOCA program matches 60% of state funding for crime victim compensation. The VOCA grant is awarded on a federal fiscal year basis (October 1 to September 30). In federal fiscal year 2017, Wisconsin's share of the VOCA grant was \$34,542,000, comprised of \$1,881,000 for victim compensation and \$32,661,000 for victim assistance. In federal fiscal year 2018, Wisconsin's share of the VOCA grant was \$60,554,500, comprised of \$1,986,000 for victim compensation and \$58,568,500 for victim assistance. Five percent of

the VOCA grant awards may be used for administrative costs.

The state's maximum award for any one injury or death is \$40,000. This maximum award for any one injury or death was increased from \$10,000 to \$40,000 under 1985 Wisconsin Act 242. In addition to this maximum award, DOJ may not make any award for expenses incurred after four years from the date of the injury or death. If an applicant was a child at the time of the injury, DOJ may consider for payment eligible expenses that the applicant incurred not more than one year before he or she submitted an application for an award, however DOJ may not make any award after four years have passed since the date the individual made the application or after four years have passed since the date on which the individual incurred the expense prior to submitting the application, whichever is first. The statutes also specify award maximums for each category of loss. Appendix III describes the current award limits. Individual claims are not prorated under the program. Instead, any claims not fully paid after accounting for the "collateral deductions" discussed earlier, are carried forward into the next fiscal year when funds again become available.

Appendix IV identifies, by category of claim (usually type of crime), the new claims for compensation filed under the program during the last two completed state fiscal years, 2016-18. Of the 5,289 claims filed during this time period, the greatest numbers of new claims were filed as a result of aggravated battery (1,490 claims) and sexual assault of an adult (1,152 claims).

The Department denies payment to claimants under the program for a variety of reasons consistent with Chapter 949 of the statutes (Awards for the Victims of Crimes). Table 5 identifies for the last two completed state fiscal years, 2016-18, the various reasons why 1,120 completed claims were denied. The most frequent reason for denial was that the crime was not compensable (308 claims).

**Table 5: Completed Claims Denied 2016-18**

Reason for Denial	Number of Claims
Crime not compensable	308
Victim did not cooperate with DOJ	180
Victim conduct contributed to injury	177
Victim did not cooperate with law enforcement	133
Delinquent in child support	111
Victim committed crime which contributed	98
Crime not reported to law enforcement within five days	71
Claim not filed within time constraints	21
Victim knew driver was intoxicated	16
Award unjustly benefits the offender	4
Victim failed to use collateral payment source	<u>1</u>
<b>Total Claims Denied</b>	<b>1,120</b>

Table 6 shows the total amount expended to compensate crime victims and the average amount paid on approved claims over the past 10 fiscal years. In reviewing Table 6, note that the average amount expended per paid claim does not include non-payments due to denied claims or claims that are being reviewed and processed. In 2017-18, \$4,033,600 was expended on crime victim compensation awards, comprised of: (a) \$2,388,100 GPR; (b) \$400 PR; and (c) \$1,645,100 FED. For 2018-19, \$4,479,300 is budgeted to make awards

**Table 6: Victim Compensation Claims**

Year	Amount Expended*	Average Amount per Paid Claim
2008-09	\$3,185,100	\$2,510
2009-10	3,341,600	2,665
2010-11	3,719,900	2,934
2011-12	3,598,000	2,701
2012-13	5,876,900	3,322
2013-14	4,113,300	3,205
2014-15	5,557,200	4,998
2015-16	3,141,100	2,870
2016-17	3,516,100	2,935
2017-18	4,033,600	2,870

\*The crime victim compensation database and the state financial system are not linked. As a result, the fiscal year attributed to certain compensation payments, refunds, or repayments may vary between the systems.

to victims of crime, comprised of: (a) \$2,388,100 GPR; (b) \$267,300 PR; and (c) \$1,823,900 FED. Program revenue for crime victim compensation awards is generated from court ordered restitution payments made by criminals.

The provisions of 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 provided that restitution payments received by the state from defendants to offset awards made to victims under the crime victim compensation program would no longer be deposited to the general fund, but would instead be deposited to a program revenue appropriation to increase funding available for crime victim awards. The increased restitution funding also permits the state to increase its share of federal VOCA funding for crime victim awards. Nonetheless, annual compensation awards under the program have, in the past, exceeded annual revenue, requiring certain larger compensation awards over \$10,000 to be paid over multiple biennia. By the end of 2013-14, the amount of identified unpaid claims totaled \$2,322,500. In response, the Attorney General approved a discretionary award in the amount of \$3,378,500 to pay off all 2013-14 claims in full, as well as any remaining unpaid obligations. Since then, DOJ has not incurred a backlog in unpaid crime victim compensation claims. The Department does not anticipate the carryover of any unpaid claims into the 2019-21 biennium.

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### **Sexual Assault Victim Services Grant Program**

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Under 1993 Wisconsin Act 16, a sexual assault victim services grant program (SAVS) was created, beginning January 1, 1995. Grants are provided by DOJ to eligible nonprofit corporations or public agencies to provide (or subcontract to provide) all the following services for sexual assault victims:

1. Advocacy and counseling services;
2. 24-hour crisis telephone services;

3. Educational programs on professional intervention and community prevention; and

4. Services for persons living in rural areas, men, children, elderly or physically disabled persons, minority groups or other groups of victims that have special needs within the service area of the nonprofit corporation or public agency.

An eligible organization may not receive more than 70% of its operating budget from grants provided under this program and may not contract, subcontract or enter into agreements with other organizations or individuals to provide all of the required services. When DOJ reviews grant applications, it must consider local needs for sexual assault victim services, the coordination of the applicant's services with other victim resources, the needs of rural and urban communities, and the needs of existing and proposed programs and services.

Sexual assault victim services grants are awarded on a calendar year basis. In 2017 and 2018, 44 agencies were awarded grants totaling \$2,058,300. Appendix V identifies the agencies which received SAVS grants in 2018, as well as the award each agency received, the city of each agency's main office, and the counties the agencies serve.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic abuse, or stalking may request that the Elections Commission (formerly the Government Accountability Board) withhold their name and address, appearing on a poll list or registration list, from public inspection. Should the individual include with their request authentication of their circumstances, the Commission must honor the individual's request. Authentication includes, among other possibilities, a signed statement from a sexual assault service provider. To facilitate this process, the Department of Justice must continually certify to the Commission a list containing the names and addresses of each organization that are eligible to receive sexual assault victim services grants. The list of eligible organizations must also

be made available to law enforcement agencies.

Prior to 2013-14, SAVS was funded by the crime victim and witness surcharge. Under 2013 Act 20, funding for SAVS is provided from state general purpose revenue (GPR) and revenue from the child pornography surcharge. The child pornography surcharge is imposed on a person 18 years of age or older who is sentenced or placed on probation for sexual exploitation of a child or possession of child pornography. The surcharge totals \$500 for each original or copy of a pornographic image associated with the crime.

In 2018-19, \$2,138,700 GPR is appropriated for providing SAVS grants and administering the program. In 2017-18, the child pornography surcharge generated \$210,200 PR. Of this amount, \$27,100 was utilized to support the administration of the SAVS grant program. In 2018-19, DOJ estimates that the child pornography surcharge will generate \$215,500. Of this amount, DOJ anticipates utilizing \$181,300 for the SAVS grant funding.

Total expenditures by all grantees of the sexual assault victim services grant program from all funding sources (including non-SAVS sources) were \$10,021,500 in calendar year 2016 and \$12,482,000 in calendar year 2017.

Table 7 shows the number of people that grantees served in 2016 and 2017, by type of sexual assault service.

**Table 7: Number of People Served by Sexual Assault Victim Services Grantees by Service Type**

	2016	2017
Community Education, Outreach, Prevention (individuals attending presentations)	137,791	159,115
24 Hour Crisis Response/ Information referral	23,650	29,420
Personal/Legal/Criminal Advocacy	12,836	13,668
Medical Advocacy	2,149	2,312
Support Groups	2,478	2,365
Therapy	1,770	2,255

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## Sexual Assault Forensic Exams Program

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Under the Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFE) program, health care providers may seek reimbursement for the examination costs to gather evidence regarding a sex offense. A sex offense is defined as an act committed in Wisconsin that, if committed by a competent adult, would be a criminal violation or attempted violation constituting: (a) sexual assault; (b) sexual assault of a child; (c) engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child; (d) sexual exploitation of a child; (e) incest with a child; (f) soliciting a child for prostitution; or (g) sexual intercourse with a child age 16 or older.

Under statute, examination costs that are eligible for reimbursement include the costs of an examination that is done to gather evidence regarding a sex offense, any procedure during that examination process that tests for or prevents a sexually transmitted disease, and any medication provided or prescribed during that examination process that prevents or treats a sexually transmitted disease that the examiner believes could be a consequence of the sex offense. Examination costs do not include any processing or administrative costs, attorney fees, or other expenses. Under administrative rule, DOJ has further specified that eligible examination costs include: (a) collection of the victim's medical history; (b) collection of a forensic history of the events of the assault; (c) physical examination of the victim for evidence; (d) photographs of the physical evidence of the sex offense; (e) evaluation, testing, or prophylaxis for sexually transmitted diseases; (f) evaluation of the risk of pregnancy; (g) collection of blood and urine; and (h) other expenses incurred in conducting the examination, including but not limited to the cost for the use of its facility. By rule, DOJ has also provided that it will pay two-thirds of the amount billed for eligible services, up to a maximum of \$1,200 for each examination. In exceptional cases, DOJ may approve an award in excess of the maximum reimbursement



award. Further, beginning January 1, 2017, the maximum award will be annually adjusted by an inflation factor.

A health care provider seeking an award under the program may not seek payment for any examination costs from the victim or any guardian of the victim. The Department of Justice may not make an award under the program if: (a) the victim authorized the health care provider to seek payment for any examination costs from insurance or another available source of payment; and (b) the victim, or any guardian of the victim, cooperated with a law enforcement agency. Individuals who cooperate with law enforcement may seek an award under the crime victim compensation program discussed above. The Department of Justice may not refuse to make an award under the SAFE program to a health care provider because the victim or the guardian of the victim did not cooperate with a law enforcement agency regarding the sex offense, or due to lack of an investigation or prosecution of the sex offense.

The SAFE program was originally created under the provisions of 2005 Wisconsin Act 25. Act 25 provided \$37,500 PR annually during 2005-07 to provide reimbursement for sexual assault forensic exams. The provisions of 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 created statutory language to govern the administration of the program, and converted the funding for this program to GPR. Act 20 created a GPR sum sufficient appropriation for the program budgeted at \$50,000 GPR annually. Under 2013 Act 20, the budget for the SAFE GPR sum sufficient appropriation was increased to \$700,000 GPR annually. During the 2015-17 biennium, the SAFE GPR appropriation is appropriated \$600,000 GPR annually. [Since the appropriation is sum sufficient, DOJ may make awards under the SAFE program in excess of appropriated amounts.] In 2016-17, 53 health care providers received reimbursement under the program for services provided to 1,055 victims, with total expenditures of \$845,600 GPR. In 2017-18, 57 health care

providers received reimbursement under the program for services provided to 1,206 victims, with total expenditures of \$975,900 GPR.

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## Child Advocacy Centers

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Child advocacy centers are intended to provide comprehensive services for child victims and their families by coordinating services from law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, child protective services, victim advocacy agencies, and health care providers. Grants awarded under the program typically fund multi-disciplinary teams of law enforcement, nurses and victim advocates to record victim interviews and collect evidence in child sexual assault and child abuse cases.

Section 165.96 of the statutes directs the Department of Justice to provide 14 annual grants of \$17,000 to child advocacy centers in 14 counties for education, training, medical advice, and quality assurance activities. The statutes specifically identify the grant recipients in 11 of the 14 counties, while in Brown, Racine and Walworth Counties the statutes do not specify which child advocacy center will receive the grant funding. Table 8 specifies the child advocacy centers that received grants in 2017-18.

Beginning January 15, 2015, and annually thereafter, DOJ must submit a report to the Legislature containing the following information about the child advocacy center grant program: (a) the amount of each grant awarded under the program for the previous fiscal year; (b) the grantee to whom each grant was awarded; (c) the agency's methodology for awarding grants and determining the level of grant funding to be provided to each grant recipient; (d) performance measures created by DOJ for the grant program; and (e) reported results of each grant recipient in each fiscal year as to the attainment of performance measures DOJ developed for the grant recipient.

**Table 8: Child Advocacy Center Grantees in 2017-18**

County	Child Advocacy Center
Brown	Sexual Assault Center of Family Services of Northeast WI*
Chippewa	Chippewa County Child Advocacy Center
Dane	Safe Harbor
Green	CHAT Room
Kenosha	Kenosha Child Advocacy Center
La Crosse	Stepping Stones
Marathon	Child Advocacy Center of Northeastern WI
Milwaukee	Child Protection Center
Racine	Children's Service Society of Wisconsin-Racine*
Rock	Care House
Walworth	Children's Service Society of Wisconsin*
Waukesha	CARE Center
Winnebago	Fox Valley Child Advocacy Center
Wood	Marshfield Child Advocacy Center

\*Child advocacy center not specified in statute.

Funding for child advocacy center grants is provided from justice information system surcharge revenue. The \$21.50 justice information system surcharge is generally charged when a court imposes fee or forfeiture on an individual.

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### Address Confidentiality Program

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Under 2015 Act 356, the Legislature created an address confidentiality program within the Department of Justice for victims of abuse, as well as the parents and guardians of those victims. For the purposes of the program, abuse includes: child abuse, domestic abuse, sexual abuse, stalking, and trafficking. The provisions of Act 356 became effective on April 1, 2017.

In order to keep the actual address of a program participant confidential, DOJ provides a participant with an assigned address for the participant to utilize for all purposes. Mail sent to the program participant at the assigned address is received by DOJ. After receiving the mail, DOJ must forward the mail to the program participant's actual address. The Department may not charge a fee to individuals applying to, or participating in,

the program.

The Department may not disclose a program participant's actual address to any person, except either: (a) to a court, pursuant to a court order; or (b) to a law enforcement officer for official purposes. If a court order is requested for disclosure, DOJ must request that the court keep any record containing the program participant's actual address sealed and confidential. Similarly, if a program participant submits a written request to a clerk of a local unit of government, the local clerk may not disclose any record in the clerk's possession that would reveal the program participant's actual address, except pursuant to a court order. Under the program, a local clerk includes a county clerk, a clerk of court, a municipal clerk, or a register of deeds.

An individual participating in the address confidentiality program may utilize his or her assigned address for all purposes. State and local government agencies may not refuse to use a program participant's assigned address for any official business unless a specific statutory duty requires the government agency to use the participant's actual address. Similarly, no person who has been notified of an individual's participation in the program may refuse to use a program participant's assigned address, and may not require a participant to disclose his or her actual address or intentionally disclose to another person the actual address of a program participant. State and local government agencies may confirm that an individual is a program participant with DOJ.

Act 356 did provide for an exception to the use of actual addresses of program participants for municipal clerks administering an election. Specifically, a municipal clerk may require a program participant to provide his or her actual address for voter registration and voter verification purposes. Program participants that must provide their actual address for election purposes may participate in the state's confidential voter program. Under the confidential voter program, the name and address

of individuals participating in the program are withheld from public inspection on poll and registration lists.

An individual is eligible to participate in DOJ's address confidentiality program if he or she attests to all of the following: (a) that he or she is a resident of Wisconsin; (b) that either: (1) the individual is a victim of abuse, a parent or guardian of a person who is a victim of abuse, or a resident of a household in which a victim of abuse also resides; or (2) the individual fears for his or her physical safety or for the physical safety of his or her child or ward; (c) the individual resides or will reside at a location in Wisconsin that is not known by the person who committed, or threatens to commit, abuse against the participant or his or her child or ward; and (d) that he or she will not disclose his or her actual address to the person who committed, or threatens to commit, abuse against the participant or his or her child or ward.

An individual is eligible to participate in the program regardless of whether any criminal charges have been brought relating to any act or threat against the participant or whether the participant has reported any act or threat against him or her to a law enforcement officer or agency. The statutes also specify that an individual is eligible to participate in the program regardless of whether the participant has sought a restraining order or injunction relating to any act or threat against the person.

In order to participate in the program, an individual must complete an application form established by the Department. The application must include the applicant's name, actual address, and a place for the applicant to identify any state or local government agency that employs a person who committed an act of abuse against the applicant. In addition, the application must include a statement certifying that the applicant understands and consents to the following program requirements: (a) the program participant remains enrolled in the program for five years,

unless the participant cancels his or her participation or is disenrolled in the program; (b) the participant will notify DOJ when he or she changes his or her actual address or legal name; (c) the participant is required to develop a safety plan with a program assistant; (d) the participant authorizes DOJ to notify state or local agencies and units of government that the applicant is a program participant; (e) that DOJ will notify the participant if his or her participation in the program will expire or if DOJ will disenroll the participant; (f) the participant may cancel his or her participation in the program at any time; and (g) the participant certifies DOJ to be the participant's designated agent for service of process.

As noted above, a program participant generally remains enrolled in the program for five years. If a program participant fails to inform DOJ of a name or address change (as required under "b" in the paragraph above), DOJ may disenroll the participant in the program. However, if an individual's participation in the program is ending, due to either disenrollment or the conclusion of the five year enrollment period, DOJ must notify the program participant of this fact. The individual then may reenroll in the program within six months from the date that DOJ issues the notification.

Since the program's start date (April 1, 2017), the program has served 523 participants.

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### **Victim Resource Center**

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The Department of Justice operates the Victim Resource Center to inform and assist crime victims regarding crime victim rights and services. The Center maintains a toll-free telephone number to provide crime victims and witnesses with the following services: (a) information and referral to available services; (b) emotional support; (c) assistance in securing resources and protection;

(d) assistance in exercising their rights as victims; and (e) intervention with the criminal justice system, when warranted. The Department is also authorized to receive complaints and, with the consent of the parties involved, mediate complaints regarding treatment of crime victims and witnesses. In 2016-17, the Victim Resource Center served 2,110 victims and responded to 4,423 victim contacts (including telephone, email, and written contacts). In 2017-18, the Center served 1,913 victims and responded to 5,099 victim contacts.

Since January 1, 1994, the Center has operated the Victim Appellate Notification Services (VANS) program. This program provides information to victims and witnesses regarding any appeals of their cases. The information includes dates of oral arguments and appellate court decisions. The program was established because district attorneys, who typically provide such services at the circuit court level, are generally not involved in felony and other significant criminal and juvenile delinquency appeals (typically handled by DOJ attorneys). Consequently, victims and witnesses were not being kept up to date on appeals of their cases.

The Center also provides victim and witness services in cases prosecuted by DOJ when no other victim or witness services are available. Of the 2,110 victims served by the Victim Resource Center in 2016-17, 203 received services under the VANS program. Of the 1,913 victims served by the Center in 2017-18, 215 received services under

the VANS program.

In state fiscal year 2017-18, the Victim Resource Center received a federal VOCA grant award of \$702,700. The state's match is 25% of each award, but, due to a waiver of the requirement, a 12.6% match is being made based on the application.

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### **Crime Victims Council**

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The Wisconsin Crime Victims Council is a statutory, 15-member body whose members are appointed to staggered, three-year terms by the Attorney General. Of the 15 members, 10 are citizen members, two are representatives of organizations that provide victim support services, and one represents each of the following entities: law enforcement agencies, district attorneys, and the judiciary. The Council's purpose is to study and make recommendations regarding the needs of crime victims in Wisconsin.

The Council, through its subcommittees: (a) reviews and makes recommendations on legislation and public policy; (b) studies access to crime victim services; (c) provides policy recommendations to the judiciary, law enforcement officers, mental health providers and professionals and the public regarding crime victim needs; and (d) advocates for crime victims, including the use of the media to raise public awareness of victim issues.

## APPENDIX I

### Losses or Injuries for Which Compensation is Provided Through the State's Crime Victim Compensation Program

1. Medical treatment, which includes medical, surgical, psychiatric, psychological, dental, optometric, chiropractic, podiatric, and hospital care; prescription medications; medical, dental, and surgical supplies; crutches; artificial members; appliances and training in the use of artificial members and appliances. Medical treatment also includes any Christian Science treatment for cure or relief from the effects of injury.

2. Lost wages of a victim, parent of a victim, or in the case of a homicide, a family member of a victim. If the victim or parent of a victim was employed at the time of the injury, lost wages must be based on his or her net income at the time of the injury. If the victim was not employed at the time of the injury or, if as a direct result of the injury, the victim suffered a disability causing a loss of potential income, lost wages may be based on a sufficient showing by the victim that he or she actually incurred loss of earnings. If a victim is released by a physician to return to work with restrictions but is unable to return to the job he or she was performing at the time the crime was committed, the amount of lost wages awarded must be reduced by any wage income earned by the victim or by wage income the victim could have earned, that the victim was capable of performing, but unreasonably failed to undertake. The Department may award each victim, parent of a victim, or in the case of a homicide, family member of a victim, not more than two weeks of lost wages without requiring proof of disability from a physician.

3. Mental health treatment and lost wages for parents of a victim.

4. Replacement of caregiver services if the

victim is a caregiver at the time of injury and unable to perform those services as a result of the crime.

5. Reasonable and necessary housing accessibility adaptations if, as a direct result of the personal injury, the victim suffered a protracted disability.

6. Clothing and bedding held for evidentiary purposes.

7. Computers or mobile telephones held for evidentiary purposes.

8. Other property which is held for evidentiary purposes and is rendered unusable because of crime laboratory testing.

9. Funeral and burial expenses.

10. Dependent's loss of support, which shall be determined on the basis of the victim's net annual income at the time of death. Loss of support is calculated by first multiplying the victim's net annual income by four. From this amount, a deduction is made in an amount equal to the benefits the dependents receive, or will receive, over the course of four years, as a survivor benefit from the federal social security program. A second deduction is made in an amount equal to any life insurance proceeds the dependents received as a result of the victim's death.

11. Cleaning up and securing a crime scene.

12. Attorney fees. Attorney fees may be paid out of, but not in addition to, the amount of an award provided to a victim. Attorney fees may not exceed 10% of the crime victim compensation award.

## APPENDIX II

### Eligibility for Awards Crime Victim Compensation Program

#### Location of Criminal Act

The criminal act for which victim compensation is being sought must generally have occurred within the state. Wisconsin residents injured or killed outside the state may seek compensation for any injuries or death suffered, if the resident can show that the state, territory, country or political subdivision of a country in which the act occurred does not have a crime victim compensation program which covers the injury or death suffered by the person.

#### Eligible Persons

1. Victims of a compensable crime (see Table 4).
2. Victims injured or killed while: (a) preventing or attempting to prevent a crime; (b) apprehending or attempting to apprehend a suspected criminal; (c) aiding or attempting to aid a police officer apprehend or arrest a suspected criminal; (d) aiding or attempting to aid a crime victim; or (e) aiding or attempting to aid a hit and run victim.
3. Any person responsible for the maintenance of the victim who has suffered pecuniary loss or has incurred expenses as a result of the injury or death of the victim.
4. Dependents of a deceased victim. If two or more dependents are entitled to an award, the award must be apportioned among the dependents.
5. Family and household members of a deceased victim.

#### Other Eligibility Requirements

1. A claim for an award must be filed within one year after the injury or death. [The Department may waive this requirement in the interest of justice].
2. The crime which resulted in the injury or death must be reported to the police within five days of its occurrence, or, if the crime could not reasonably have been reported within such a period, within five days of the time when a report could reasonably have been reported. [The Department may waive this requirement in the interest of justice].
3. The Department must determine that a victim did not engage in conduct which substantially contributed to his or her injury or death. This eligibility restriction does not apply to a victim who intervened to prevent a crime, or to assist a victim or law enforcement.
4. The Department must find that the victim did not commit a crime which caused or contributed to his or her injury or death.
5. A claimant must cooperate with law enforcement agencies and DOJ.
6. The victim is not eligible for an award if that victim is an adult and voluntarily rides with a driver (including a driver of a commercial vehicle) who the victim knew was under the influence of an intoxicant, controlled substance, a controlled substance analog or any combination, or had a prohibited blood alcohol concentration.
7. The victim may generally not be included

on the statewide support lien docket by the Department of Children and Families for failure to pay child or family support, maintenance, medical expenses of a child, or birth expenses.

8. No award may be made to a claimant if the award would unjustly benefit the offender or accomplice.

## APPENDIX III

### Award Limits Crime Victim Compensation Program

Award	Award Limit*
Medical treatment	For victims of a crime, the award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award. For parents of a victim, there is an award limit of \$3,000 for medical treatment related to mental health treatment.
Lost wages	For victims of a crime, award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award. For parents of a victim, there is an award limit of \$3,000 for lost wages.
Caregiver services	Award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award.
Housing accessibility adaptations	\$5,000
Award for burial and funeral expenses	\$5,000
Cleaning up and securing a crime scene	\$1,000
Reasonable replacement for clothing and bedding held for evidentiary purposes	\$300
Award for the reasonable replacement value for property other than clothing and bedding that is held for evidentiary purposes and rendered unusable as a result of crime laboratory testing	\$200
Reasonable replacement for any computer or mobile telephone that is held for evidentiary purposes	\$200
Loss of support	Award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award.
Award for family and household members of homicide victims for economic losses resulting from their reaction to the death	Award is subject to \$40,000 maximum limit for a single award.

\*The maximum award for any one injury or death may not exceed \$40,000 under the crime victim compensation program.



## APPENDIX IV

### Crime Victim Compensation Claims Filed 2016-18

Claim Category	Number of Claims
Aggravated Battery	1,490
Sexual Assault – Adult	1,152
Sexual Assault – Minor	956
Homicide (1st and 2nd Degree)	329
Domestic Abuse – Adult	241
Abuse of Children Under 16	162
Robbery; Purse Snatching; Confronting a Person	137
Injury by Intoxicated Use of a Motor Vehicle	109
Hit and Run Pedestrian	101
Reckless Driving	77
Attempted Murder	74
Reckless Injury	44
Theft, Stealing Property	40
Homicide by Intoxicated Use of a Vehicle or Firearm	39
Car Jacking/Operating a Vehicle without Owner’s Consent	30
Homicide by Negligent Control of a Vehicle or Weapon	24
Homicide by Reckless Conduct	22
Burglary, Entering Building to Commit Felony	22
Domestic Abuse – Child	21
Stalking	20
Causing Mental Harm to a Child	18
Arson	18
Operating Under the Influence of an Intoxicant	15
Battery, Special Circumstances	12
Abuse of Vulnerable Adults	7
Kidnapping	6
Robbery of a Financial Institution	4
Injury by Negligent Use of a Weapon	4
Human Trafficking	3
Enticing a Child for Immoral Purposes	2
Sexual Exploitation by Therapist	2
Mayhem	1
Non-Compensable Crime	70
No Crime Committed	15
Unknown	<u>22</u>
Total	5,289

## APPENDIX V

### Sexual Assault Victim Services (SAVS) Grant Awards, 2018

Agency	City of Main Office	County or Counties Served	Award
Advocates of Ozaukee	Saukville	Ozaukee County	\$40,700
Association for the Prevention of Family Violence	Elkhorn	Walworth County	41,900
ASTOP, Inc.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac and Green Lake Counties	93,700
AVAIL, Inc.	Antigo	Langlade County	38,800
Bolton Refuge House	Eau Claire	Eau Claire and Jackson Counties	18,000
CAP Services, Inc.	Stevens Point	Portage and Waupaca Counties	56,300
Caring House	Florence	Florence County	12,900
Center Against Sexual and Domestic Abuse (CASDA)	Superior	Douglas County	46,900
Cia Siab, Inc.	La Crosse	La Crosse County	50,000
Community Referral Agency	Milltown	Polk and Burnett Counties	25,500
DOVE, Inc.	Ironwood, MI	Iron County	39,400
Embrace Services, Inc.	Ladysmith	Rusk, Price, and Washburn Counties	50,700
Family Advocates, Inc.	Platteville	Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties	43,900
Family Services of Northeast Wisconsin-Sexual Assault Center	Green Bay	Brown, Oconto, Marinette and Door Counties	130,100
Family Services of Southern WI and Northern IL – Sexual Assault Response Program	Beloit	Rock and Green, Counties	44,900
Family Support Center	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties	53,500
Friends of Abused Families, Inc.	West Bend	Washington County	35,600
Gundersen Lutheran Sexual Abuse Support Program	La Crosse	La Crosse County	30,100
HAVEN, Inc.	Merrill	Lincoln County	34,500
Hmong American Friendship Association, Inc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County	29,600
Hmong American Women’s Association, Inc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County	50,000
Hope House of South Central Wisconsin, Inc.	Baraboo	Sauk, Columbia, Adams, Juneau, and Marquette Counties	158,500
In Courage Inc.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc County	28,000
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	Hayward	Sawyer County	46,000
Lutheran Social Services-Sexual Assault Services	Racine	Racine County	55,200
Monroe County Shelter Care – Brighter Tomorrows	Sparta	Monroe County	26,300
New Horizons Shelter and Outreach Centers, Inc.	La Crosse	Trempealeau County	46,600
Northwoods Women, Inc./New Day Shelter	Ashland	Ashland and Bayfield Counties	39,000
Passages, Inc.	Richland Center	Richland, Vernon, and Crawford Counties	57,200
PAVE, Inc.	Beaver Dam	Dodge County	45,800
Personal Development Center	Marshfield	Clark County	14,500
Rape Crisis Center	Madison	Dane County	90,000
Reach Counseling Services, Inc.	Menasha	Winnebago County	84,500
Safe Harbor of Sheboygan County, Inc.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan County	42,900
Safe Haven	Shawano	Shawano, Menomonie County and Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohicans	41,200
Sexual Assault Crisis Center-Fox Cities	Appleton	Outagamie and Calumet Counties	32,600
Sexual Assault Treatment Center, Aurora Sinai Medical Center	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County	135,400
Stepping Stones, Inc.	Medford	Taylor County	23,500
The Bridge to Hope	Menomonie	Dunn and Pepin Counties	30,000
The Women’s Center, Inc.	Waukesha	Waukesha County	25,100
The Women’s Community, Inc.	Wausau	Marathon County	34,900
Tri-County Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Inc.	Rhineland	Oneida, Vilas, and Forest Counties	<u>33,900</u>
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$2,058,100</b>