

Victim Checklist

Offender's Name: _____

Date of Crime: _____

Investigating agency: _____

Officer's Name and Badge Number: _____

Officer's Telephone: (____) _____

Crime Report Number: _____

Detective: _____

Telephone: _____

Victim Advocate: _____

Telephone: _____

Prosecutor: _____

Telephone: _____

DA Investigator: _____

Telephone: _____

Probation Officer: _____

Telephone: _____

Judge: _____

CaIVCP
Claim Number: _____

Date Claim Filed: _____

Inmates CDC # _____

Keep Copies of all related documents and bills

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Victim-Witness Center

Call the Alameda County Victim-Witness Center at (510) 272-6180. The Victim-Witness Center can give you practical advice about your rights as a crime victim and provide support at no cost. They can help navigate you through the court system. The Center also can contact your employer to minimize any loss of pay or benefits because of missed time related to crime.

California Victim Compensation Program

P.O. Box 3036
Sacramento, CA 95812-3036
(800) 777-9229
www.calvcp.ca.gov

CaIVCP can provide financial assistance for victims of: Assault • Drunk Driving • Sexual Assault Child Abuse • Homicide • Vehicular Manslaughter • Domestic Violence • Robbery • Human Trafficking • and more.

CaIVCP may help pay for expenses such as medical and dental bills • relocation • mental health counseling • crime scene cleanup • funeral costs • loss of income or support • vehicle or home modifications • security • and more.

Victim Services Restitution Collection Request

If the defendant is sent to prison, use CDC Form 1707. Get a copy at:
http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/index.html

Attorney General's Office of Victim Services:

1-877-433-9069 (This office also can provide support for you during the legal process).
<http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.php>

Victims of Crime Resource Center

1-800-VICTIMS (1-800-842-8467)

Local Resources and Support Groups

Your local Victim Witness Assistance Center can provide advocacy and specific information on local resources, the Victim Compensation Program, and support groups. To obtain information on the Victim Witness Assistance Center nearest to you contact:

Victims of Crime Resource Center

1-800-ViCTiMS or 1-800-842-8467

California Statewide and National Resources

The following are some of the resources available to victims and their families. This is not an exhaustive list. The Attorney General offers these references for informational purposes only.

- California Attorney General's Victim Services Unit |
-877- 433-9069 www.ag.ca.gov/victimservices
- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation,
Office of Victim & Survivor Rights & Services,
1-877-256-OVSS (6877) www.cdcr.ca.gov/victim_services
- Rape, Abuse, incest, National Network 1-800-656-HOPE,
<http://www.rainn.org/>
- California Partnership to End Domestic Violence |
-800-524-4765 www.cpedv.org
- Center for Missing & Exploited Children 1-800-THE-LOST, |
-800-843-5678 www.missingkids.com
- National Center for Victims of Crime 1-800-FYi-CALL, |
-800-394-2255 www.ncvc.org/national
- National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
www.ndvh.org

Alameda County Family Justice Center

The Alameda County Family Justice Center is a one-stop center for victims of domestic and sexual violence, and child and elder abuse. It is made up of several nonprofit and governmental agencies. All its resources are located under one roof to make it easier for you to get services without traveling to different locations. There are lawyers, advocates, counselors, police, rape crisis counselors, medical providers, benefit eligibility workers, and more. All services are FREE and available to men, women, children and families.

The center can provide help with:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Restraining Orders | Emergency Protective Orders |
| Legal Assistance | Child Care/Counseling |
| Individual Counseling | Spiritual Counseling |
| Shelter Referrals | Emergency Food, Clothing |
| Housing | Immigration issues |
| Prosecution | Court Accompaniment |
| Safety Planning | Job Training |
| Child Support | Relocation Money |
| Filing a Police Report | Criminal Prosecution |
| Assistance in Accessing | |
| Public Health Benefits | |

Contact them at:

Alameda County Family Justice Center

470 - 27th Street
Oakland, CA
94612
(510) 267-8800
www.acfjc.org

A 'victim' is defined under the California Constitution as, "a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, psychological, or financial harm as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime or delinquent act. The term 'victim' also includes the person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, or guardian, and includes a lawful representative of a crime victim who is deceased, a minor, or physically or psychologically incapacitated. The term "victim" does not include a person in custody for an offense, the accused, or a person whom the court finds would not act in the best interests of a minor victim."

(Cal. Const., art. i, § 28(e).)

Pleasanton Police Department

4833 Bernal Ave.

Pleasanton, CA 94566

(925) 931-5100

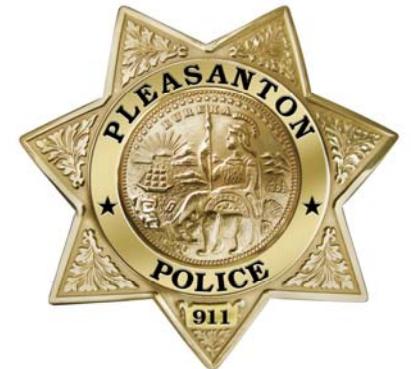
Fax (925) 931-5480

www.ci.pleasanton.ca.us/services/police

What you should know as a Victim of Crime

RESOURCES AND INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

BEING A VICTIM OF CRIME CAN BE A PAINFUL AND FRUSTRATING EXPERIENCE. BUT A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT CAN BE EMPOWERING



A Resource Guide from the
Pleasanton Police Department

Victims' Bill of Rights

"Marsy's Law" 2008

California Constitution, Article i, Section 28(b) in order to preserve and protect a victim's rights to justice and due process, a victim shall be entitled to the following rights:

1. To be treated with fairness and respect for his or her privacy and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse, throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process.
2. To be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant.
3. To have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in fixing the amount of bail and release conditions for the defendant.
4. To prevent the disclosure of confidential information or records to the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, which could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim's family or which disclose confidential communications made in the course of medical or counseling treatment, or which are otherwise privileged or confidential by law.
5. To refuse an interview, deposition, or discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, and to set reasonable conditions on the conduct of any such interview to which the victim consents.
6. To reasonable notice of and to reasonably confer with the prosecuting agency, upon request, regarding, the arrest of the defendant if known by the prosecutor, the charges filed, the determination whether to extradite the defendant, and, upon request, to be notified of and informed before any pretrial disposition of the case.
7. To reasonable notice of all public proceedings, including delinquency proceedings, upon request, at which the defendant and the prosecutor are entitled to be present and of all parole or other post-conviction release proceedings, and to be present at all such proceedings.
8. To be heard, upon request, at any proceeding, including any delinquency proceeding, involving a post-arrest release decision, plea, sentencing, post-conviction release decision, or any proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue.
9. To a speedy trial and a prompt and final conclusion of the case and any related post-judgment proceedings.
10. To provide information to a probation department official conducting a pre-sentence investigation concerning the impact of the offense on the victim and the victim's family and any sentencing recommendations before the sentencing of the defendant.



What Happens Now?

What Happens After a Crime?

Usually the following steps are taken:

- 1) Law Enforcement interviews the victim and any witnesses. If enough evidence is gathered, police can arrest a suspect right away or a judge can issue an arrest warrant later. If after a reasonable period of time, there is still not enough evidence to make an arrest, the case can be closed.
- 2) The District Attorney (DA) files charges after reviewing the case and there is sufficient evidence. Most criminal cases are prosecuted by the DA. If the offender is an adult, there are three kinds of criminal charges:

- **Infraction:** A minor violation of a law. Could result in a fine, but no jail time
- **Misdemeanor:** A more serious crime that can be punished by up to one year in jail and/or a fine.
- **Felony:** A serious crime that can be punished by up to one year in county jail, more than one year in prison, or by death. There also can be a fine.

If the offender is under 18 they are usually prosecuted in juvenile court. The juvenile offender can be sent to:

- The California Youth Authority
- Juvenile Hall
- A group or foster home
- Or the juvenile can be placed on probation.

- 3) If the prosecutor files a complaint, the suspect/defendant goes to court to be arraigned and enters a plea of guilty or not guilty.
- 4) Every defendant has the right to have a lawyer, except infraction cases. The defendant's lawyer may contact you but you do not have to talk to them until you go to court and testify.
- 5) There is a preliminary hearing for felony cases where the judge will decide if a) A crime was actually committed and b) If there is enough reason to believe the defendant committed the crime.
- 6) There is another arraignment where the judge orders the defendant to stand trial and tells the defendant what the charges are.
- 7) There is a settlement conference to see if the prosecutor and defendant's lawyer can settle the case without going to trial. This is called "plea bargaining."
- 8) If no plea bargain is reached, the case goes to trial. This can take days or months.
- 9) If the defendant is found guilty there is a sentencing. The defendant may be sentenced to probation or state prison:

Probation: For less serious crimes and if the defendant has a previously good record, he may get probation, which can last from 1-5 years. Probation can be revoked if the defendant commits another crime.

Prison: For most felony crimes, a judge may sentence the defendant to prison for a set period of time.

- 10) The defendant can appeal his conviction and ask a higher court to review their case and trial and change the outcome. You can find out about an appeal by calling the Attorney General's Office of Victims' Services.

When Will The Offender Get Out?

The actual time an offender serves depends on the sentence, time credits and time served in a local jail. If the offender is in a local jail, the Victim-Witness Center can give you an idea of when he may get out. If he is in state prison, contact the California Department of Corrections:

California Department of Corrections (CDC)
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283
(888) 562-5874

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/index.html
 (click on Offender Sentenced as an Adult)

Or, if the offender was tried as a juvenile, contact:

California Youth Authority
4241 Williamsborough Drive, Suite 214
Sacramento, CA 95823
(888) 434-6829

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/index.html
 (click on Offender Sentenced as a Juvenile)

For more information contact your local Victim Witness Assistance Center or:

California Victim Compensation Program (Cal VCP)

1-800-777-9229 or www.calvcp.ca.gov

* The definition of victim under the Victim Compensation Program may differ from the definition under the California Constitution.



VINE

Victim Information Notification Everyday

Vine is a computerized telephone service offered to victims of violent crime in Alameda County. By calling the VINE system, a victim can determine the custody status of an inmate and register to be notified if that inmate is transferred or released.

Call (877) 411-5588