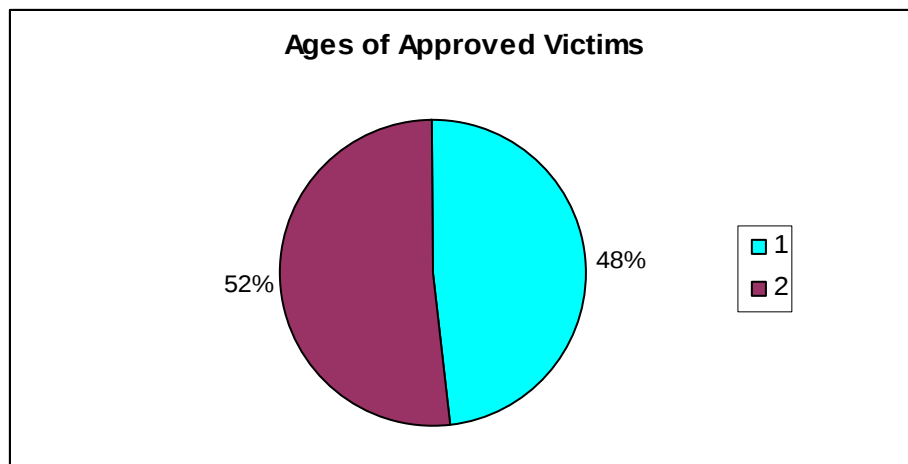


The following charts show how the funds were paid out during this reporting period, by resident and non-resident, age of victim, type of crime and type of service.

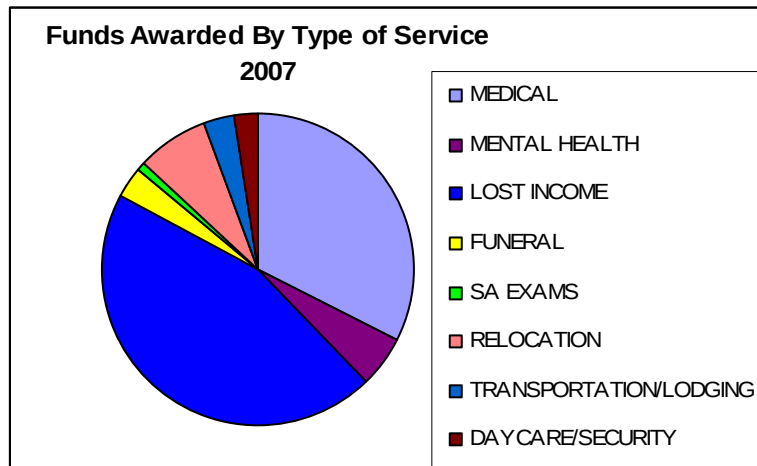
**VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD
AWARDS - 2007**



**VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD
AWARDS - 2007**



48% of Claims Approved Involved Victims Age 17 and Under
52% of Claims Approved Involved Victims Age 17 and Over



SERVICE	AMOUNT
MEDICAL	\$432,431.92
MENTAL HEALTH	\$70,473.63
LOST INCOME	\$597,343.45
FUNERAL	\$42,762.09
SA EXAMS	\$10,092.89
RELOCATION	\$99,030.35
TRANSPORTATION/LODGING	\$40,413.96
DAYCARE/SECURITY	\$34,956.02
TOTAL	\$1,327,334.31

AWARD TREND 2007

During this reporting period, the medical costs awarded by the Board were the lowest in eight years or more. The Board continued to negotiate settlements on medical costs in excess of five thousand dollars and to seek payment by other possible sources first. The amount paid for counseling and mental health treatment was also the lowest in eight years. The Board continued its policy of limiting counseling sessions to one hundred dollars per session and to ensure other sources of payment paid first.

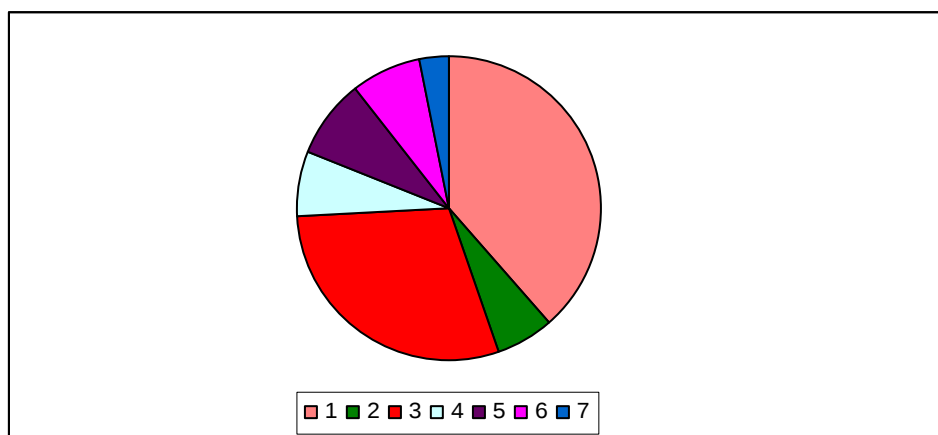
During 2007, the Board awarded more lost income than the prior year and of the past eight award years, 2007 ranked as the second highest in loss of income awards. The Board formally adopted the policy of awarding lost income before medical costs during this reporting period. For example, if an eligible claimant submitted documentation

providing evidence of more then forty thousand dollars in lost wages due to the injury incurred and more then forty thousand in related medical expenses, by policy the Board will award the lost wages first.

During the reporting period, the Board awarded slightly more sexual assault examination related costs and an average amount on funeral related costs. There was an approximate fifty percent decrease in relocation related expenses awarded over the prior year and the lowest amount awarded for these losses since the Board adopted the policy of making this type of award. There was also a drop in transportation and lodging related reimbursements. This decline is the result of stringent documentation requirements placed on Board awards during this reporting period.

Overall, awards made in 2007 were slightly higher then in 2006 and slightly above average. It was the first year that the Board awarded losses for services such as daycare and security.

FUNDS AWARDED BY TYPE OF CRIME



1	ASSAULT	2	DV ASSAULT	3	HOMICIDE
4	SEXUAL ASSAULT	5	CHILD ABUSE/SAM	6	DUI/DWI
7	OTHER (Robbery, Kidnapping, Arson, Terrorism)				

AWARD TREND 2007

During the reporting period, thirty-six percent more funding was paid out to or on behalf of assault victims over the prior year and twenty-seven percent more on behalf of homicide victims and their families. The period saw a reduction in awards made on behalf of domestic violence victims, sexual abuse of minor victims, and victims of DUI

crashes.

In comparison to awards statistics over the last eight years, here then average awards were made to and on behalf of families of homicide victims, sexual abuse of minor and sexual assault victims in 2007. The percentage of the budget awarded on behalf of each type of crime victim has remained relatively stable over the course of the last eight years. In 2007, thirty-nine percent of the total awarded was paid out to or on behalf of assault victims, twenty-nine percent on behalf of homicide victims, fifteen percent on behalf of sexual assault and sexual abuse of minor victims, eight percent on behalf of victims of DUI drivers, six percent on behalf of victims of domestic violence, and the remaining three percent on behalf of victims of robbery, stalking, terrorism, arson, kidnapping, and other violent crimes.

Negotiated Settlements

In SFY07, the Violent Crimes Compensation Board continued practices designed to ensure the success of the development and establishment of the Victim Restoration Program. This program ensures the maximization of limited resources through receipt of restitution, subrogation, and settlement agreements. Board staff began to identify extraordinary medical costs on an individual services/provider basis. During the time period of this report, staff negotiated agreements with medical providers to accept partial payments as payment in full.

The purpose of the negotiations is two-fold. First, negotiating settlements ensures innocent victims of violent crimes are not further traumatized by being penalized with late payments or for debt transference to collection agencies. In addition, garnering agreements with providers to accept partial payments as payment in full stretches the Board's limited resources to serve more victims and claimants eligible for compensation under Alaskan law.

During this time period, Board staff successfully negotiated twenty medical bills for a total savings of \$207,791.76. This was an almost 300% increase in the number of negotiations and 763% increase in the amount saved.

FUNDING SOURCES/RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

The state's violent crimes compensation program is funded through both state and federal funds. Approximately 56% of the amount awarded annually in compensation comes from a legislative appropriation of state funds. These state funds are currently available because Permanent Fund dividends are withheld from certain persons convicted of crimes in Alaskan courts and earmarked for use by victim-focused programs such as the crime victim compensation program.

In 1984, federal legislation established a Crime Victims Fund. Monies from this fund are available for distribution by state compensation programs. Alaska's compensation program must qualify annually for federal grants and has done so successfully since the federal fund's inception. Approximately 44% of the funds awarded annually come from this fund.

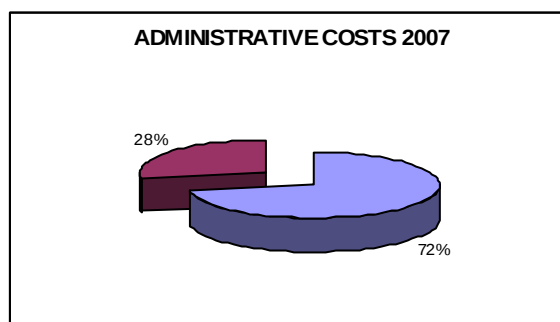
In 1996, Board staff began tracking unrestricted revenues paid to the Board, but unavailable for award to victims. This court ordered restitution, income from inmates working in correctional industries programs, and refunds from the exercise of the state's subrogation rights could provide additional state funds for award to victims and their service providers. Adopting the principles of restorative justice, the Board is committed to condemning the criminal act and holding offenders accountable. The Board understands that a violent criminal act is an act against individuals and not just against the community or the State. Therefore, Board staff continue to track and monitor offender restitution to the Board. The Board continues to seek support for the legislation necessary to implement a State Crime Victim Compensation Fund.

MINOR TRUSTS

During the time period of this report, the Board moved the monies that were being held on behalf of minor dependents of homicide victims into interest bearing money market accounts. This facilitated the establishment of additional "minor trusts" and as of the close of this reporting period, the Board had established twenty-three such accounts in the total amount of \$470,403.70. Annual payments are generated out of these accounts and sent directly to the legal guardians of the minor child to replace lost support.

FUNDING SOURCES AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES

The greatest portion of the compensation program's budget serves eligible innocent victims directly. Awards are made to compensate expenses and losses. The following chart illustrates the Board's commitment to keeping administrative costs at a minimum which enables maximum compensation to victims for eligible costs. This practice makes more funds available for direct award to victims and their service providers.



Administrative Costs are 26% of the programs budget.