



Office of Claims and Appeals

Crime Victims Compensation Board

Roadmap

- What is the Crime Victims Compensation Board?
- What can the CVCB do and not do for survivors?
- Claims Process
- Appeal Rights
- Q&A!

What is the Crime Victims Compensation Board?

- Board administratively attached to the Office of Claims and Appeals
- Provides financial compensation to survivors of crime for qualifying expenses incurred as a direct result of that crime
- Also administers the Sexual Assault Examination Program
- CVCB currently operates under KRS 49 and KAR 802

Who Can Get Their Foot in the Door and When?

(KRS 49.310 and 49.330)

- Victim of criminally injurious conduct;
- Surviving parent, spouse, or child of a victim of criminally injurious conduct who died as a direct result of such conduct;
- Any other person dependent for his principal support upon a victim of criminally injurious conduct who died as a direct result of such crime; and
- Any person who is legally responsible for the medical expenses or funeral expenses of a victim.
- Claimants or victims have five years from the date of the crime or date of death of the victim to file a claim “provided, however, that upon good cause shown, the commission may extend the time for filing if, in a particular case, the interest of justice so requires.”

What Can Survivors Take and How Much?

(KRS 49.370)

- Medical/dental expenses (including replacement of eyeglasses)
- Funeral/burial expenses
- Mental health counseling expenses
- Lost Earnings (employment at time of crime is required)
- Loss of Support (employment at time of crime is required)
- Overall cap of \$25,000
 - \$5,000 cap for funeral/burial expenses
- \$150 per week for lost earnings/loss of support (also cannot exceed actual net loss)
- Mental health counseling has a two-year limitation from the first date of service

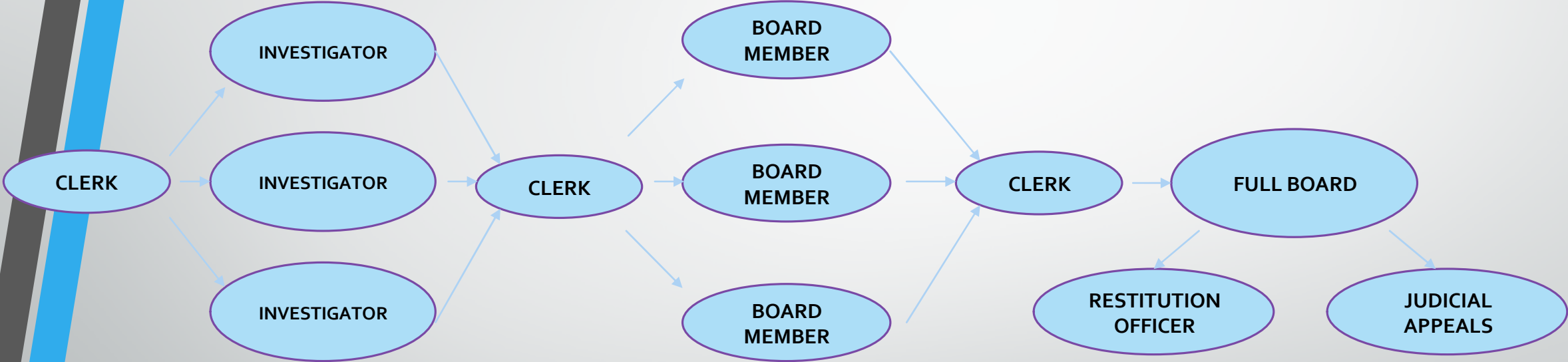
What Can Survivors NOT Take?

- Relocation expenses
- Travel, dining, lodging expenses
- Crime scene clean-up
- Loss of consortium, emotional distress, and pain and suffering
- Expenses not incurred as a direct result of the crime
- Property damage or loss

Reduction or Denial of a Claim (KRS 49.350 and 49.390)

- Failure to perfect claim
- Contributory conduct (unless such conduct involved Claimant or victim trying to prevent a crime or attempted crime from occurring)
- Failure to cooperate with law enforcement or the prosecution
- Collateral sources, including:
 - From, or on behalf of, the person that committed the crime (i.e. -court ordered restitution or civil settlement);
 - Insurance programs mandated by law (Medicaid/Medicare for example);
 - Public funds (think GoFundMe, YouCaring, etc.);
 - Contract of insurance where Claimant or victim is beneficiary;
 - Donations made on behalf of the Claimant or victim

Claims Process



Filing an Appeal

- Recommended Order
 - More commonly known as “exceptions”
 - 15 days from the date the R/O was mailed
 - Must be in writing
 - Explain disagreement in the R/O and reason for disagreement. Additional documentation can be submitted.
- Final Order
 - 30 days from the date that the F/O was mailed
 - Filed in the circuit court of where the claim accrued or in Franklin Circuit Court
 - Claimant or victim can file a request for reconsideration to the F/O



Q&A!

Contact Information

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