

MFI

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Violent Crimes Compensation Board



ANNUAL REPORT

January 1, 1978—December 31, 1978

78959

THOMAS A. KACZMAREK
Chairman

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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State of New Jersey

VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD

1180 HAYMOND BLVD. 8TH FLOOR SUITE 802
NEWARK, NJ 07102
201-648-2107

JOHN KORIBANICS, ESQ.
BOARD MEMBER

THOMAS A. KACZMAREK
CHAIRMAN

122 WEST STATE STREET
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08608
609-292-8446

RICHARD R. KUSHINSKY, ESQ.
BOARD MEMBER

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1979

January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979

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ACQUISITION

CALENDAR YEAR 1979

ANNUAL SUMMARY

January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979

January 1, 1979 - open claims	2,843
Claims received 1/1/79 to 12/31/79	<u>996</u>
	3,839
Decisions rendered 1/1/79 to 12/31/79	<u>648</u>
December 31, 1979 - open claims	3,191

CALENDAR YEAR 1979

STATISTICS

CLAIMS

1. Received	996
2. Concluded	648
3. Paid	301
4. Denied	347*See reasons for denial
5. Maximum	65
6. Less than Maximum	236(Average - \$2,693.70)

TYPES OF CRIMES

Assault	692	70%
Robbery	129	13%
Homicide	117	12%
Rape	33	3%
Miscellaneous	<u>25</u>	<u>2%</u>
	996	100%

CALENDAR YEAR 1979

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Total	\$1,186,449.01
2. Average Monthly	95,374.10
3. Attorney's Fees - Annual (124 attorneys: average \$489.99)	58,976.27
4. Attorney's Fees - Monthly Average	4,756.10
5. Protracted Payments: Annual - (370 payments; average \$186.41)	65,973.56
Monthly	5,489.78
6. Average Less than Maximum Award	\$ 2,121.95
7. Backlog - close of 1979 - 3,191 (increase of 348 over 1978)	

*REASONS FOR DENIAL

1. Lack of cooperation	141	41%
2. No police report	22	6%
3. No minimum requirements	48	14%
4. No violent crime	13	4%
5. No compensable loss	73	21%
6. Provocation or contribution	25	7%
7. Claim withdrawn	13	3%
8. Claim not submitted to Board within 1 year	3	1%
9. Family relationship	8	2%
10. Miscellaneous	<u>1</u>	<u>1%</u>
	347	100%

4 - YEAR SUMMARY - DISBURSEMENTS

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
1. Total	\$890,494	\$749,423	\$952,322.34	\$1,186,449.01
2. Average Monthly	74,207	62,451	79,362.70	95,374.10
3. Attorney's Fees - Annual	52,095	32,924	44,615.83	58,976.27
4. Attorney's Fees - Monthly Average	4,341	2,743	3,717.98	4,756.10
5. Protracted Payments - Annual	192,040	133,108	92,133.97	65,973.56
Monthly Average	16,003	11,092	7,677.83	5,489.78
6. Average Award	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,485	\$ 3,627.64	\$ 2,121.95

4 - YEAR SUMMARY CLAIMS

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
1. Received	1,046	787	876	996
2. Concluded	444	473	491	648
3. Paid	269	215	269	301
4. Denied	175	258	222	347
5. Maximum	38	33	39	65
6. Less than Maximum	231	182	230	236
7. Backlog - end of calendar year - No. of claims	2,118	2,438	2,823	3,191



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VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD

1180 RAYMOND BLVD 8TH FLOOR SUITE 802
NEWARK, NJ 07102
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CARL J. JAHNKE, ESQ.
BOARD MEMBER

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CHAIRMAN

122 WEST STATE STREET
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08608
609-292-8446

RICHARD R. KUSHINSKY, ESQ.
BOARD MEMBER

TO:

HONORABLE BRENDAN T. BYRNE
Governor of the State of New Jersey

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the
Violent Crimes Compensation Board for the year 1978.

Respectfully,

Thomas A. Kaczmarek

THOMAS A. KACZMAREK
Chairman

Newark, New Jersey
July 1, 1979

PURPOSE

Legislation known as the "*Criminal Injuries Compensation Act of 1971*" (L. 1971, C. 317 1, effective October 4, 1971) established the Violent Crimes Compensation Board for the purpose of providing assistance to those victims of crimes of violence suffering personal injuries. In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 52:4B-1, et seq, the Violent Crimes Compensation Board will compensate qualifying innocent victims of crime for nonreimbursable medical expenses and loss of earnings incurred as a result of their injuries. In the case of the death of a victim, compensation may be paid to or for the benefit of the dependents of the deceased victim.

THE VICTIM AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Compensation of victims of crime is predicated upon society's failure to protect against the criminal. The need for crime victims compensation is reflected in the financial hardship sustained by innocent victims of violent crimes whose lives are often tragically altered as a result of their injuries. Until recent times, society's major concern has focused on the rights of the offender. . . he is provided with counsel, clothed and fed and receives rehabilitative services to include medical and psychiatric evaluation, vocational counselling and recreation and work programs. Of course, these efforts are praiseworthy and must be continued.

In contrast, however, concern for the victim of crime was never very substantial. Victims of crime are an important part of the Criminal Justice System. It is evidence provided by the victim which makes it possible to identify, apprehend, prosecute and convict the offender. The victim, through his taxes, supports the vast funding requirements of the Criminal Justice System. The role of the victim is vital to the life and maintenance of the Criminal Justice System.

There is an underlying principal for providing victim compensation programs. We spend approximately 23 billion dollars annually in this country for criminal justice agencies, but rather than reducing crime and making the streets safe again, we are witnessing a continuing rise in crime. Most recent statistics indicate that in the State of New Jersey

violent crimes rose by 7.9 percent* during 1978 and non violent crimes rose 1.3 percent* during the same period. Obviously, we must embrace new goals and adjust priorities within this Criminal Justice System. Greater involvement by the public in reporting crime and cooperating in investigations is needed if any serious dent is to be made in the crime problem. Yet, little attention has been paid to those whose cooperation is essential to successful prosecution: the victim who subsequently becomes a witness.

It becomes increasingly evident that we cannot reduce crime if crimes go unreported, we cannot reduce crime if we do not encourage victim cooperation in the detection, apprehension and prosecution of criminal offenders and we cannot reduce crime if victims do not become cooperative witnesses.

A successful compensation program encourages people to report a greater percentage of crimes, and would encourage citizen participation with law enforcement agencies, thereby providing an indispensable service for the Criminal Justice System.

A successful compensation program ameliorates the harm done by criminals and alleviates the harsh impact of violent crime on victims and their families.

*Preliminary figures issued by Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, New Jersey State Police

APPLICATION OF N.J.S.A. 52:4B-1 et seq.

1. WHO CAN FILE A CLAIM?

Anyone who sustains personal injuries on or after November 1, 1971, and

- (a) Is the victim of a crime; or
- (b) The surviving spouse or child of the victim of a crime who died as a direct result of such crime; or
- (c) Any other relative dependent for his support upon the victim of a crime who died as a direct result of such crime.

NOTE: If the claimant is the person responsible for the crime upon which a claim is based or an accomplice of such person or a member of the family or such person, he is NOT eligible to receive an award.

If a claimant is a minor, the claim may be signed by signed by his parent or guardian.

2. WHAT TESTS WILL THE BOARD APPLY?

The application for compensation will be considered by the Board only if

- (a) A crime was committed, and
- (b) Such crime directly resulted in physical injuries to the claimant or the death of the victim, and
- (c) Police records show that such crime was reported to the police authorities within 90 days of its occurrence.
- (d) A claim for compensation is made within 1 year of the date of the injury or death.

The claimant may NOT be entitled to an award if he contributed to the infliction of his injuries, or provoked the incident.

3. WHAT COMPENSATION MAY BE PAID?

The claimant must have out-of-pocket expenses for medical or other services of at least \$100.00 unreimbursable from other sources.

OR

He must have loss of earnings for at least two continuous weeks.

Monies paid to the claimant from, or on behalf of the person who committed the crime, or under any insurance programs mandated by law, or from public funds, will be taken into consideration in determining the award.

Any monies paid to claimant by private insurance companies will also be considered.

4. HOW WILL THE CLAIM BE PROCESSED?

(a) The information in the application for benefits will be verified by the Board. As a part of the verification, the claimant may be requested to undergo an impartial medical evaluation by a doctor chosen by the Board and at the Board's expense.

(b) After the investigation has been completed, the claimant will receive a written summary of the information which has been verified. This will include:

- 1. The facts surrounding the incident itself.
- 2. The medical expenses related to the incident.
- 3. The loss of earnings or support as a direct result of the incident.
- 4. The other sources of compensation utilized or available.
- 5. Any other related information which the Board deems necessary.

(c) Based on the above, the summary will include either a recommendation to the Board as to what amounts should be awarded or a recommendation that the claim be denied and the reason for such denial.

(d) The claimant will have 20 days from the date of his receipt of this recommendation to advise the Board, in writing, whether he accepts or rejects the recommendation. If he does not accept the recommendation he is legally entitled

to a hearing before the Board. He may request a hearing by letter which should also set forth his reasons. At the hearing, he will be given an opportunity to submit proofs in support of his claim.

5. IS STOLEN OR DAMAGED PROPERTY LOSS COMPENSABLE?

No.

6. WHERE SHOULD CLAIMS BE FILED?

1180 Raymond Boulevard, Rm. 802
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(201) 648-2107

122 W. State Street
Trenton, N. J. 08625
(609) 292-8446

Claimants from following counties
reply to above:

Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon,
Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset,
Sussex, Union, Warren

Claimants from following
counties reply to
above:

Atlantic, Burlington,
Camden, Cape May,
Cumberland, Gloucester,
Mercer, Monmouth,
Ocean, Salem

CALENDAR YEAR 1978

Hearings:

The statute provides that the Board shall conduct hearings and establishes a very general framework for that purpose, granting wide discretion to the board (N.J.S.A. 52:b-7, pp A & E).

Originally, the Board conducted hearings on alternate Thursdays at Board offices in Trenton and Newark.

Because of the press of business, the Board has added additional formal hearings on Tuesdays, alternating between Newark and Trenton.

In order to expedite certain older cases where no issue of liability exists, the Board has set up a schedule of informal hearings on Wednesdays, to determine medical and work losses which, because of lack of communication or misunderstanding on the part of the claimant, were not submitted to the investigator. A single Board member sits and makes factual determinations, the case is then submitted to the whole Board for its determination.

Federal and State Legislation:

No relevant new laws were enacted during calendar year 1978.

Miscellaneous:

Board offices in Newark were relocated to 1180 Raymond Boulevard, Room 802, Newark, New Jersey, 07102, on June 2, 1978.

Efforts to increase public awareness of the benefits available under the act continued during 1978. The Board was represented on radio and television shows, held meetings and discussions with various law enforcement agencies and conducted public information programs at schools and before senior citizen clubs, fraternal organizations and business and professional groups. The Board supported efforts by several jurisdictions within the State to establish victim/witness assistance units. The Board was also represented at victim/witness workshops presented by Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in April and December and was provided with the opportunity to participate in a public hearing concerning the Parole Policy Process addressing the subject of restitution.

CALENDAR YEAR 1978

January 1, 1978

Claims Backlog: 2,438

During the 12-month period ending December 31, 1978 the Board received 850 claims for compensation and was able to render 484 decisions, causing the open claims backlog to reach 2,804. Of the 850 decisions rendered, 269 claims received awards while 215 claims were denied for various reasons. Two to three years elapsed from the initial application to the ultimate disposition. The Board recognizes that in the best interests of the victim, claims should be concluded within 1 year of their receipt by the Board. Limited funding and staff restrictions preclude the payment of awards within a reasonable period of time, causing delays which exceed two years until claims can be finally satisfied. During 1978, the Board was given authorization to create two additional budgeted positions consisting of: one Investigator and one Principal Clerk Stenographer.

The Board has been limited to a staff of three investigators, responsible for the following number of claims as of December 31, 1978:

Trenton office: 1122 - 40%
 Newark office: 1682 - 60%

In addition to the three investigators, total supporting staff consists of:

- 1 Clerk Typist
- 1 Senior Clerk Typist
- 2 Principal Clerk Stenographers
- 1 Principal Audit Account Clerks

ANNUAL SUMMARY

January 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978

January 1, 1978 - open claims	2,438
Claims received 1/1/78 to 12/31/78	<u>850</u>
	3,288
Decisions rendered 1/1/78 to 12/31/78	<u>484</u>
December 31, 1978 - open claims	2,804

CALENDAR YEAR 1978

STATISTICS

CLAIMS

1. Received	850
2. Concluded	484
3. Paid	269
4. Denied	215*(See reasons for denial)
5. Maximum	39
6. Less than Maximum	230 (Average \$2,304.53)

TYPES OF CRIMES

Assault	556	63%
Robbery	180	21%
Homicide	106	12%
Rape	24	.03%
Miscellaneous	<u>10</u>	<u>.01%</u>
	876	100%

CALENDAR YEAR 1978

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Total	\$946,500.14
2. Average Monthly	79,362.70
3. Attorney's Fees -- Annual (93 attorneys: average \$479.74)	44,615.83
4. Attorney's Fees -- Monthly Average	3,717.98
5. Protracted Payments:	
Annual -- (566 payments; average \$162.78)	92,133.97
Monthly	7,677.83
6. Average Less than Maximum Award	3,627.64
7. Backlog -- close of 1978 -- 2,804 (increase of 385 over 1977)	

*REASONS FOR DENIAL

1. Lack of cooperation	50	23%
2. No police report	21	.09%
3. No minimum requirements	45	22%
4. No violent crime	18	.08%
5. No compensable loss	14	.06%
6. Provocation or contribution	51	22%
7. Claim withdrawn	6	.03%
8. Claim not submitted to Board within 1 year	8	.04%
9. Family relationship	7	.03%
10. Miscellaneous	2	.01%

4 - YEAR SUMMARY - DISBURSEMENTS

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
1. Total Disbursements	\$976,549	\$890,494	\$749,423	\$946,500.14
2. Average Monthly	81,212	74,207	62,451	79,362.70
3. Attorney's Fees - Annual	70,762	52,095	32,924	44,615.83
4. Attorney's Fees - Monthly Average	5,900	4,341	-2,743	3,717.98
5. Protracted Payments - Annual	170,392	192,040	133,108	92,133.97
Monthly Average	14,200	16,003	11,092	7,677.83
6. Average Award	\$ 3,212	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,485	\$ 3,627.64

4 - YEAR SUMMARY - CLAIMS

<u>CLAIMS</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
1. Received	1,377	1,046	787	850
2. Concluded	479	444	473	484
3. Paid	304	269	215	269
4. Denied	175	175	258	215
5. Maximum	63	38	33	39
6. Less than Maximum	241	231	182	230
7. Backlog - end of calendar year - No. of claims	1,516	2,118	2,438	2,804

COURT DECISIONS 1978

IN RE ELIZABETH WHITE 76 N. J. Super 368 (1978)

Claimant's application for benefits was filed beyond the 1 year statutory period of limitations set forth in N.J.S.A. 52:4B-18. The Board found that claimant was the innocent victim of a violent crime and further noted that claimant had fully cooperated with enforcement agencies and was instrumental in the offender's ultimate conviction and incarceration. The Board, nonetheless, reluctantly held that it was powerless to extend the 1 year period of limitations which provides inter alia that "No order for the payment of compensation shall be made . . . unless the application has been made within 1 year after the date of personal injury. . . (Emphasis added.)

The Court held that the limitation period of Criminal Injuries Compensation Act may be tolled for period of victim-applicant's crime-induced incapacity in circumstances where late-filing of application for compensation does not prejudice ability of Violent Crimes Compensation Board to verify victim's eligibility. N.J.S.A. 52:4B-18.

Further, the Supreme Court ruled that the limitation period for filing claims under Criminal Injuries Compensation Act was tolled, with reference to claim filed by victim of assault and rape, for period during which victim was socially incapacitated by her injuries and by "rape trauma syndrome," and, where victim's delay in filing claim did not prejudice ability of Violent Crimes Compensation Board to verify her eligibility for benefits, claim was timely even though filed almost two months after expiration of statutory one-year period. N.J.S.A. 52:4B-18.

IN RE SAFERSTEIN 160 N. J. Super 393 (1978)

Appeal was taken from an order of the New Jersey Violent Crimes Compensation Board denying the claim on the basis of a determination by the investigative law enforcement agency that the criminality or lack thereof of the act producing the event had not been shown beyond a reasonable doubt. The Superior Court, Appellate Division, held that: (1) while the claimant has the burden of proof before the Board of all elements entitling him: to be compensated, that burden

is met by a preponderance of the credible evidence rather than by the stricter penal rule of beyond a reasonable doubt, and (2) the Board must not assign determinative effect to the conclusion of the law enforcement agency with respect to the criminality or lack of criminality of the act in question.

SUMMARY OF ILLUSTRATIVE CLAIMS

2262 D 75

Decedent, age 60 at the time of his death, was fatally shot during a robbery at his home in Newark, New Jersey on May 6, 1975. He expired on May 19, 1975 having incurred medical expenses in excess of \$12,000., all of which were satisfied from other sources. Decedent's wife was totally dependent on him for her support and no other benefits were available to her. She received a maximum award of \$10,000. partly in a lump sum and partly in protracted monthly payments.

2300 P 75

Claimant, age 38, submitted an application for benefits alleging to have been the innocent victim of a violent crime when assaulted by a known female offender at her residence in Paterson, New Jersey on July 24, 1975. Investigation disclosed that the alleged offender had been hospitalized for severe lacerations about the face inflicted by the claimant. It was ultimately established that the offender had stabbed claimant in self defense. The claim was dismissed without payment.

753 P 73

Claimant, age 36, received severe gunshot wounds of the head while playing in a band in a tavern in Keansburg, New Jersey. The head injuries were of such severity that claimant was rendered incompetent and his parents were appointed guardian of his person and property. An award of \$10,000. was issued payable to the guardians of claimant for his use and benefit.

2456 P 75

Claimant, age 35, was assaulted and robbed on the public streets of Jersey City, New Jersey on August 2, 1975. She suffered a fractured nose and numerous lacerations and contusions about the face. She was unemployed for four weeks. Her net weekly income was \$120. and she received \$86. in weekly disability benefits. She incurred a

net weekly loss of earnings of \$34. or \$136. for the four week period. She was awarded \$136.

3952 P 78

Claimant, age 57, was the victim of a "hit and run" incident on April 18, 1978 in Jersey City, New Jersey. She suffered injuries to the hip, knee and elbow.

N.J.S.A. 52:4B-18 (d) provides that, "no award shall be made if the victim was injured as the result of a motor vehicle . . . unless the same was used as a weapon in a deliberate attempt to run the victim down."

The Board found that claimant's injuries were not the result of a deliberate attempt to run the victim down.

The claim was dismissed without payment.

2310 P 75

Claimant, age 47, was injured during the course of her employment and Worker's Compensation benefits should have been available. Investigation disclosed that the incident was not reported to the police within ninety (90) days of its occurrence as required by law. Claimant changed her address without advising the Board making communication impossible. The claim was denied because claimant had not reported the incident to the police and had failed to cooperate with the Board.

2437 P 75

Claimant, age 33, was self-employed in a small retail business. She was shot during the course of a robbery at that retail establishment. She had no insurance benefits available. The offender was convicted of armed robbery and is presently in state prison. Claimant suffered gunshot wounds of the chest and incurred a hospital bill of \$1,200.50. She was unemployed for two weeks. Claimant was awarded the sum of \$1,438.50

2212 P 75

Claimant was the innocent victim of a violent crime when assaulted and robbed on the public streets of Newark, New Jersey. The offenders were not identified. Claimant suffered the permanent total loss of vision of the right eye. He incurred hospital and surgical costs of \$1,250.59. He was unemployed for six weeks as a result of the incident. Claimant was awarded \$1,250.59 for medically related expenses, \$714. for six weeks net loss of earnings and \$8,000. for the total loss of vision of the right eye. The total award is \$9,964.59.

2511 P 75

Claimant, age 38, was shot and robbed while parking his automobile. The offenders were not identified. He suffered gunshot wounds of the abdomen. His total medical expenses were \$9,552.04 of which claimant paid \$312. and the balance was satisfied from other sources. He was unemployed for fifteen (15) weeks and no disability benefits were available. He received a total award of \$2,097. His attorney was awarded a fee of \$200.

2398 P 75

Claimant, age 50, submitted an application for benefits alleging to have been the innocent victim of a violent crime when assaulted by four unidentified offenders. Board and police investigation disclosed an incident in which claimant and three known persons engaged in an altercation in which claimant was clearly the instigator. It was further determined that claimant and others were adjudicated guilty of criminal offenses. The claim for compensation was denied.

39 TP 75

Claimant, age 78, was the innocent victim of a violent crime when shot during the course of a robbery in a store. The offenders were not identified. Claimant suffered lacerations, contusions of the shoulder, as well as, a cerebral concussion. All medical expenses were paid from other sources. Claimant had part time employment as a handyman. His injuries resulted in a net loss of earnings of \$2,490. and his attorney was awarded a fee of \$373.

76 TP 76

Victim, age 88, was assaulted and robbed in a purse-snatching incident which occurred in Trenton, New Jersey. The offenders were not identified. She suffered a shoulder fracture, concussion, numerous lacerations and contusions and the exacerbation of a previous geriatric illness. Her total medically related expenses were \$7,527. The application was submitted by the victim's adult son who was responsible for the victim's well-being and for her debts. He was required to pay \$3,853.85. An award in that amount was made to the son on behalf of the victim.

135 TP 75

Claimant, age 42, received several stab wounds during the course of a robbery in a retail establishment in Camden, New Jersey. One of the offenders was identified and convicted on numerous criminal charges. He is presently in State Prison. Claimant received stab wounds of the neck, hand and head, and the loss of his left eye. Claimant's total medically related expenses exceeded \$4,000. All were paid from other sources with the exception of \$159.75. Claimant was awarded \$10,000. for unreimbursable medically related expenses, net loss of earnings and the enucleation of the left eye. Claimant's complete out-of-pocket losses exceeded \$15,000. He was awarded the maximum sum permissible. The attorney was awarded a fee of \$600.

132 TP 75

Claimant was assaulted and robbed during the course of a robbery in her home in Burlington County, New Jersey. The offender entered a plea of guilty, was given a suspended sentence and ordered to make full restitution to claimant. Having done so, the Board was required to deny the claim because all compensable losses had been satisfied from other sources.

122 TP 75

Claimant submitted an application for benefits alleging he had been

assaulted by several juveniles while walking on a public street in Camden County. The Board, after numerous efforts, determined that the matter had not been reported to the police within ninety (90) days of its occurrence as required by law. The Board was required to dismiss the claim.

119 TP 74

118 TP 74

186 TD 75

These three claims were consolidated for hearing and disposition because they were related to the same incident and were susceptible to final determination from the same set of facts. The applications alleged that all claimants were the innocent victims of a violent crime when assaulted by the same single, alleged offender. At a lengthy hearing conducted in this matter the Board found by a preponderance of the believable evidence that all claimants, by their conduct, provoked the incident which serves as the basis of the claim and were, therefore, not the innocent victims of a violent crime. The Board further verified that the alleged offender had been found not guilty of all charges having satisfactorily established the defense of self-defense. The claims were dismissed without payment.

CONCLUSION

The Board wishes to recognize the various law enforcement agencies at the State, County and Municipal level, members of the medical and legal profession, hospital staffs, and a variety of other persons for their cooperation and assistance in the administration of this Act.

The Board expresses sincere thanks and appreciation to the members of the staff for having performed efficiently and diligently and to the Department of Law and Public Safety, Office of the Attorney General, Division of Law, for the service and cooperation they provided.

In closing, the Board wishes to acknowledge the support and commitment rendered to victims of crime by the Governor, the Legislature and the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas A. Kaczmarek
Chairman

Richard R. Kushinsky, Esq.
Board Member

Carl J. Jahnke, Esq.
Board Member

END