

157263

**ANNUAL REPORT TO
GOVERNOR TONY KNOWLES
AND THE
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE**

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND
SEXUAL ASSAULT
IN ALASKA
1994**

NCJRS

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**COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
STATE OF ALASKA
MARCH, 1995**

AN ANNUAL REPORT TO GOVERNOR TONY KNOWLES

AND

THE NINETEENTH ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

By the
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

January 1, 1994 - December 31, 1994

State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
Ron Otte, Commissioner

157263

U.S. Department of Justice
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COUNCIL MEMBERS AND STAFF

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Willie Kinnebrew, Acting-Chair, Anchorage (Public Member)
Ellen Ronimus, Eagle River (Public Member)
Marilyn Patterson, Anchorage (Public Member)
Del Smith, Department of Public Safety
Loren Jones, Department of Health & Social Services
Barbara Thompson, Department of Education
Laurie Otto, Department of Law

COUNCIL STAFF:

Jayne E. Andreen, Executive Director
Marcia Lynn McKenzie, Program Coordinator
Renea I. Rovner, Statistical Technician
Errol F. Arnaud, Secretary

Address:

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 111200
Juneau, AK 99811-1200
Phone:(907) 465-4356
Fax:(907) 465-3627
TDD:(800) 770-8255

Location:

Public Safety Building
450 Whittier Street Room 204
Juneau, AK 99801

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INTRODUCTION

There were few Americans who were not aware in June, 1994, that O.J. Simpson's ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and Ronald Goldman were brutally murdered outside her home. Many Americans took the time to watch as the media covered the investigation and Ms. Simpson's funeral, not only because of her tragic death, but to watch the grief of an American hero as he mourned the woman he had loved, and comforted his motherless children. It was during the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault's funding meeting that all major networks and cable stations covered the now infamous white Ford Bronco ride with O.J. and his friend. Who hasn't seen how the public lined the freeway, waving, watching, looking for a glimpse of the football hero? "Did O.J. do it?" is the daily question. Not a day has gone by that the media hasn't covered some aspect of the O.J. case. People have their choice of television, newspaper, radio, magazine and tabloids. This crime has been covered under national news, human interest, talk shows, comedy and the sports sections.

On one hand the media coverage has provided a positive opportunity for the public to be educated on the issues of domestic violence. More factual information was published for mainstream America during the last six months of 1994 than in the previous five years. Yet, this has also brought out a significant amount of misinformation and preconceived notions that contribute to the damage done to victims. One common theme of the media and jokes by comedians has been to attempt to assert that men are victims in equal numbers as women; yet reputable research continues to prove that approximately 95% to 96% of all victims of domestic violence are women.

This report is not about O.J. and Nicole Simpson. It is not about Ronald Goldman. It is not an analysis of O.J.'s guilt or innocence. It is about the tens of thousands of women and children throughout the U.S., including Alaska, who were beaten, raped, and killed since Ms. Brown Simpson's death. This report is about the impact that domestic violence and sexual assault has on Alaska. It is about the work that is being done throughout the state by governmental and local agencies and people attempting to stop these serious crimes. This report is also about the work that remains to be done if Alaska is serious about making women and children truly safe.

The following is an excerpt from the Congressional Research Service Report for Congress on Violence Against Women¹:

"Violent attacks on women occur in almost every area of their daily lives. Women are assaulted in their homes, on the streets, in the workplace, at schools and on campuses. Victims often must face the emotional trauma of both physical and sexual abuse from the attack, the fear that future assaults will occur, and their concerns about confidentiality and confronting the offender within the criminal justice system.

¹ CRS Report for Congress, Violence Against Women: An Overview; Suzanne Cavanaugh, Specialist in American National Government; Leslie Gladstone and David Teasley, Analysts in American National Government. February 22, 1994.

"Although fear of crime is widespread in the United States, polls indicate that more than twice as many women as men are afraid to walk at night near their homes,² illustrating the perceived vulnerability that tends to limit women's lives in many ways. According to recent Senate testimony, women's concerns regarding their personal safety tend to circumscribe basic economic and social choices, not only in jobs, but in housing, education, community service, and recreation.³ The costs of limitations imposed by gender-based violence, both on women personally and on society at large, are difficult to fully assess. In comments concerning violence against women, one expert testifies that 'it must be recognized that this is not a special interest topic, but a national problem of serious proportions'⁴."

The reality is that when it comes to violence, women have the most to fear from their intimates and acquaintances, more than stranger and random assaults. The National Crime Survey data shows that women are the victims of violent crime committed by family members at a rate three times that of men.⁵ In the United States, a woman is more likely to be assaulted, injured, raped, or killed by a male partner than by any other type of assailant.⁶ Spouses or ex-spouses commit more than half of all violent crimes committed by relatives against women. Domestic violence occurs in one out of every seven couples each year, and two-thirds of American couples have been violent at least once during their relationship.⁷ The American Medical Association (AMA) estimates that 25% of women in the United States will be abused by a current or former partner sometime during their lives.⁸ The AMA has declared that domestic violence has become a public health problem that has reached "epidemic proportions".⁹

² Gallup Organization. Public Sees Crime Up Nationally. *Gallup Poll Monthly*. March 1992. p. 51-53 and ABC News. Crime in America. *ABC News/Day One Poll*. November 7, 1993.

³ U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. *Violence Against Women: A week in the Life of America*. S. Print 102-118, 102d Cong., 2d Sess., October, 1992. Washington. U.S. Govt. Print. Off., p.7.

⁴ U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. *Women and Violence*. Hearings on Legislation to Reduce the Growing Problem of Violent Crime Against Women, 101st Congress, 2d Sess., Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991.

⁵ Klaus, P.A. and Rand, M.R. *Family Violence*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, April, 1984.

⁶ Browne, A. and Williams, K.R. "Resource Availability for Women at Risk; Its Relationship to Rates of Female-Perpetrated Partner Homicide," Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, November 11-14, 1987, Montreal, Canada.

⁷ Murray A. Struas, as quoted by Facing Battles At Home, *Los Angeles Times*, October 13, 1993, p. B-10,11.

⁸ Hospitals Cope With America's New 'Family Value.' *Hospitals*, v. 66, November 5, 1992, p. 24.

⁹ Jecker, Nancy S. Privacy Beliefs and the Violent Family. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, V. 269, No. 6. February 10, 1993, p. 776.

A woman is beaten every 9 seconds¹⁰ and 4,000 battered women are killed every year in the United States. Four million American women were beaten by their husbands or boyfriends in the last year alone. More than half of all homeless women are on the street because they are fleeing domestic violence; most victims of domestic violence have nowhere to go.¹¹ In the entire United States, there are only 1,500 shelters for battered women and children compared to 3,807 animal shelters.

Based on the Stockholm-Helms study conducted on domestic violence in Alaska, 26% of adult women in Alaska have been physically abused by a spouse sometime during their lives and most of the battered women were abused at least once a month. According to the report, at least 14,000 women living in Alaska have required medical treatment by a doctor or hospital for injuries sustained by abuse at some time in their life. In 1990, 50% of female murder victims in Alaska were killed by their husbands or boyfriends.¹² Sixty-four percent of the women who have been physically abused in Alaska had children who lived in the home at the time of the abuse. Forty-nine percent of these children were also abused.¹³ Nearly 50% of abusive husbands batter their wives when they are pregnant. Battered women are four times more likely to bear infants of low birth weight. These women also have twice as many miscarriages as non-battered women.

Sexual assault is another crime that targets women and children. The United States has a rape rate which is 13 times higher than England's, nearly 4 times higher than Germany's and more than 20 times higher than Japan's. The most serious crimes against women are rising at a significantly faster rate than total crime. During the past 10 years, rape rates have risen nearly four times as fast as the total crime rate. According to a study compiled by staff of the Alaska Senate Judiciary Committee, 25 million of all of the American women alive today either have been or will be raped at least once during their lives.¹⁴ More than 40% of college women who have been raped say that they expect to be raped again. In 1950, police arrested 33% of all rapists; in 1992, they arrested only 18%. Of all those arrested for major crimes (murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) rapists are the most likely to escape conviction.

Sexual violence against women in Alaska continues to rise. According to "Crime Reported in Alaska, 1992, Uniform Crime Reporting, Department of Public Safety," Alaska continues to have one of the highest incidences of rape in the country. Alaska, in 1992, had 566

¹⁰ The Commonwealth Fund. *First Comprehensive National Health Survey of American Women Finds Them at Significant Risk* (News Release). New York: The Commonwealth Fund, July 14, 1993.

¹¹ Bassuk, E.L., Lauriat, A.S., and Rubin, L. "Homeless Families." In *Homelessness: Critical Issues for Policy and Practice*, The Boston Foundation, 1987.

¹² Alaska Department of Public Safety, Crime Reported in Alaska, 1990 and 1992.

¹³ Stockholm, Kendall R., Phd., Helms, Andrea R. C., Phd., *Domestic Violence in Alaska: A Study of Women's Attitudes and Experiences*. Department of Political Science and Justice, University of Alaska-Fairbanks, September, 1986.

¹⁴ "Ten Facts about Violence Against Women", compiled by staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee for the Hearing on Violence Against Women, Alaska State Legislature, June 20, 1990.

reported cases of rape, a 73% increase over five years. Of the 566 reported cases, 88.2% were forcible rape and 11.8% were attempts to rape. Rapes accounted for 15% of all violent crimes and 1.8% of the total crime index.

These statistics must be viewed in the context of reported forcible rapes against females, and do not account for the numbers of unreported sexual assaults that occur everyday, or the male victims. According to data provided by the Alaska State Troopers, they received 1,030 reported incidents of sexual assault, sexual abuse and criminal exploitation of children in FY94. For the same time period, programs funded by the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault provided services to 2,031 victims of sexual assault and child sexual abuse. Based on a criminological study conducted in 1990, rape remains the most under-reported of all major crimes. It is estimated that only 7% to 25% of all sexual assault is ever reported to the authorities. A report prepared by the National Victim Center, in conjunction with a research center at the Medical University of South Carolina, estimates that 683,000 women were raped in 1990, compared with 102,555 that was reflected in the Uniformed Crime Report.¹⁵ Based on these figures and actual reports it is safe to estimate that between 8,100 and 15,000 sexual assaults occurred in Alaska in FY94.

The report from the U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence states that "Shelters are an important resource for a diverse group of victims of family violence who must leave home to escape life-threatening abuse and have nowhere else to go."¹⁶ Among the most important services shelters offer for battered women and their children are immediate safety, counseling, referrals to alcohol and drug treatment programs and assistance in seeking employment and permanent housing. Services for victims of domestic violence and their children are crucial in order to save lives and reduce the pain and suffering caused by these crimes. Victims of sexual assault must also receive crisis intervention services so they can overcome the trauma. Without assistance, they may continue to relive the event and live in fear for their life and safety.

Children raised in violent homes suffer the effects of living in an unpredictable and frightening environment, and can suffer emotional and physical disorders as a result of their family situations. They need to be protected and helped. Services for child victims must be made available to help them cope with the horrors they have encountered. Helping these children will not only ease the pain, but also prevent future problems. Alcohol and other drug abuse, suicide and criminal behavior are often caused by abuse suffered in childhood. Services for children are important to stop the cycle of abuse.

Programs to intervene with batterers by trained providers are essential to protect the victim. Gondolf and Russell, noted authorities in the field of domestic violence, describe wife abuse as a husband's actions to destroy his wife's self esteem. Men batter to control.¹⁷ Experience has shown that most battered women return to the violent relationships. Lack of

¹⁵ Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and the National Victim Center. *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*. Arlington, Virginia, April 23, 1992. p.4.

¹⁶ U.S. Attorney General's Taskforce on Family Violence Report, September, 1984.

¹⁷ Gondolf, E.W. and Russell, D.M., "Man to Man", 1988.

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financial resources to live independently, threats and fear are some of the many reasons they return. The number of programs that provide services for batterers is increasing. Without intervention, violence in these relationships generally becomes more frequent and severe, and too often results in death.

Studies show that while progress is being made in addressing domestic violence and sexual assault, society as a whole has not really acknowledged how serious the problems are. The "O.J." case has certainly brought one of the issues to the forefront, but we have a much longer road to travel if we are serious as a society to end this violence. Alaska has been addressing the problems of domestic violence and sexual assault as the issues arise. However, the time has come to fully assess the problems from all levels of impact.

Excerpts from a letter written by an abuse victim who is today a quadriplegic, sums it all up: "I can't lift a finger, but I am a fighter and I am not ever going to give up. I am going to fight for my rights. I am down but not out. We need to fight this together. We need to fight for our rights before the fist is raised, before the gun is fired. We need you to fight with us, to help us walk tall, and, when necessary, to help us walk away from violence in our homes."

CRITICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ISSUES FOR ALASKA

Alaska is fortunate to have a system for addressing the pain and suffering caused by family and sexual violence. Over the past fifteen years there has been a growing awareness of the problems, and efforts on both the State and local levels to address the concerns as they arise. Yet the number of men, women and children in Alaska that are affected by these crimes continues to grow. It is only recently that society has begun to view domestic and sexual violence as serious criminal acts. In domestic violence and sexual assault cases where the victim knows the perpetrator, Alaskans still have a tendency to view it as a private, family matter. Even when the sexual assault is perpetrated by a stranger (which is the rarest form of this crime), the victim is too often blamed more than the perpetrator. Existing criminal justice, public health and assistance, and victim service efforts to end this problem have become fragmented due to lack of resources. As elsewhere in the nation, we are not keeping pace with the level of violence that is affecting over one-fourth of all Alaskans.

Assessment and Strategic Planning

The last indepth study on the impact of domestic violence in Alaska was the Stockholm-Helm study which was completed in 1986. There has been no comprehensive research project conducted on the issues of sexual assault in Alaska. With the various changes that have occurred over the past fifteen years, it is time for the Council to coordinate a full assessment of the status of domestic violence and sexual assault. This assessment must include reviews of all the existing systems and issues that impact domestic violence and sexual assault. These include:

- * Victim Services;
- * Criminal Justice System - law enforcement, prosecutors, court system, correction, Alaska's laws;
- * Health Systems - Indian Health Services, public and private health, mental health, drug and alcohol programs, emergency medical services, and Alaska Medical Board;
- * Children - education, Division of Family and Youth Services;
- * Financial Resources - public housing, public and medical assistance, employment programs; and
- * Identification of the similarities and differences in urban, rural and bush Alaska that affect our ability to address domestic violence and sexual assault.

Once the assessment is completed, a strategic plan needs to be developed that articulates a vision for an ideal response within Alaska that incorporates all the unique and differing needs within the state. The plan will establish a mission statement for how Alaska can proceed, and have meaningful goals to lead Alaska into the twenty-first century with a reduction and possible elimination of the barriers Alaskans face in stopping violence against women and children.

Rural Services

Many people who live in rural areas do not have ready access to domestic violence and sexual assault programs. There are also fewer resources to serve victims of domestic

violence and sexual assault in rural areas than in larger communities. Police protection may be limited or nonexistent, and there are fewer trained health and social service professionals. The plight of victims of rape in a rural area is worsened because of the difficulty of conducting investigations. Battered women do not always have the refuge of family and friends because they fear for other people's safety or they feel shame in letting other people know of their problems. Children who are victims of sexual assault do not have the necessary resources to help them deal with the trauma of the assault, legal process and after-effects.

The Council funded programs have developed rural service delivery to most communities in Alaska. This is accomplished by means of local safe home programs, access to 24-hour crisis lines, and travel to the shelters. Outreach to these communities often is limited to only one trip per year, making it difficult to educate the community on the issues of family and sexual violence, and accessibility of services. Because of the high cost of air travel within the state, funding for client travel to shelters is quickly exhausted. Victims' safety level is jeopardized when they are unable to leave the village. Additional resources are always needed to ensure safety is provided to all victims within the state, regardless of locale.

Sexual Assault Coordination

With one of the highest rates of sexual assault in the nation, the need for an effective interagency response to rape is imperative to apprehending offenders and providing the necessary support for victims. The estimated number of sexual assaults that are ever reported to law enforcement ranges from 7% to 25% and once a case is reported, the rate of successful prosecution is much lower than all other crimes against people. Other crimes in Alaska vary from 10% to 30% in declination rates once the case is referred to the District Attorney. While the Department of Law has been increasing the level of prosecution for sexual assault cases with a 6% increase over the past two years, the declination rate was 48% in FY94.

The reason for this high declination rate is that the investigation of sexual assault is highly resource intensive, and is often dependent on the victim's versus the offender's word. Even if a case is accepted for prosecution the chances are high the case will be pled down to a lesser charge. A victim who decides to report will often end up feeling victimized by the very system that is in place to help her. The need for a strong advocacy system to operate in her behalf is vital to providing the level of support and education necessary for her to go through the ordeal. It is also imperative that a strong interagency coordination system is in place to decrease the trauma to the victim, while providing the necessary information for law enforcement and criminal justice systems to effectively follow through.

Batterers' Intervention Program Standards

In the past few years, there has been a proliferation of programs offering services for batterers in response to the willingness of the courts to take a pro-active stance in ordering perpetrators of domestic violence to receive counseling. For many victims, the most dangerous time is during separation from the perpetrator or when the perpetrator enters (court-ordered) intervention. The Council is concerned that these services are being offered with no standards in place to ensure that the program is in fact appropriate and ensures the

safety of the batterer's victim(s). The Council is currently drafting standards that can be used to monitor these types of programs, and is evaluating the most effective way to implement these standards state-wide.

Data Collection

The Council's data collection system, which has been in operation since 1982, is inefficient, archaic and needs to be upgraded. It does not provide clear and consistent data on either the number of instances of domestic violence and sexual assault, or the effectiveness of the various services and systems in Alaska. Each of the 21 Council-funded programs and three Prison Batterers programs, send raw data to the Council office where a staff member manually keys the information into a personal computer. In a single year over 150,000 documents must be entered by Council staff. Although the actual raw data collected contains a wealth of information, the system's software is limited and capable of generating statistical and management reports containing only a portion of the data. At the local level, most of the programs have additional statistical collection procedures in order to obtain information they deem is necessary for evaluation of services. In many instances there is duplication of efforts by the Council and local program managers.

Information that is gathered is regularly provided to interested parties from governmental, public and media agencies. More detailed information that is requested by other departments, researchers and potential funding sources is not available. The Council is currently unable to effectively analyze the existing data to best allocate the resources.

The Council has formulated a plan to design a new system that would develop an adequate software program to provide the needed information on domestic violence and sexual assault for the State of Alaska. If the plan can be fully realized, computers would be purchased for each Council-funded program. Each program would then be responsible for inputting their data information on a monthly basis prior to submitting the information to the Council by either floppy disk or modem. This will eliminate potential errors by the Council, as well as free up existing staff time for more analysis and dissemination of information.

Law Enforcement Reporting of Domestic Violence

The Council has identified the lack of tracking of law enforcement's response to domestic violence cases as an issue that needs to be addressed in order to provide a clear idea of the number of domestic violence cases being reported to local police and Alaska State Troopers. Some law enforcement agencies record this information on the incident report. Other agencies combine this information with the type of offense, e.g. harassment, assault, etc. A requirement to stipulate when an incident is a domestic violence situation on law enforcement reports would provide the Department of Public Safety with valuable information on what type of an impact these crimes have on our systems.

Violence Against Women Act

Because of the crying need to recognize and address domestic violence and sexual assault at the national level, the Violence against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) was enacted. VAWA reflects a firm commitment towards working to change the criminal justice system's response

to violence that occurs when any woman is threatened or assaulted by someone with whom she has or has had an intimate relationship, with whom she was previously acquainted, or who is a stranger. By committing significant Federal resources and attention to issues of family and sexual violence, VAWA can assist national, state and local efforts to bring significant and lasting changes that will adequately respond to the needs and concerns of those victimized by these crimes. One key issue at this time is if Congress will allow the implementation of the various aspects of VAWA through adequate funding allocations. The other key issue is that the State of Alaska will be facing many choices over the next six years on how to integrate VAWA into Alaska's structure for the best benefit of Alaskans.

COUNCIL INITIATIVES IN 1994

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault was established in 1981 to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault. In FY94, the Council funded 23 community-based programs to provide services to victims of domestic violence and their families. Of the 13,588 clients who were served by the program, 9,531 were victims of domestic violence and their children. Emergency shelter was provided to victims and children for a total of 53,345 nights of safety in shelters or safe homes. The urgent need for these services can be seen in the numbers of clients as well as the tremendous increase in demand for services. Since FY87, the number of people seeking services provided by Council-funded programs has increased by 63%.

The mission of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is to provide immediate safety and support to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to reduce the incidence of these crimes in Alaska. The Council awarded grants to 21 community programs in FY95 for a total of \$5,837,600, including \$519,700 in Federal funds (\$329,700 from the Victims of Crime Act and \$190,000 from the Family Violence Prevention Services Act).

Coordination

Coordination of services with local, state and national agencies is one of the Council's major roles. The Council has four State members representing the Departments of Law, Education, Public Safety, and Health and Social Services. Additionally, there are three public members who bring their unique backgrounds and talents from diverse areas of the state. The makeup of the Council encourages coordination by combining the knowledge, experience and programmatic resources of its members so that issues of domestic violence and sexual assault can be addressed in a comprehensive and effective manner.

Through a Reimbursable Services Agreement with the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Council funded and monitored prison batterers' programs in Juneau, Fairbanks and Nome in 1994. The focus of these programs is to provide inmates in correctional facilities who have been perpetrators of domestic violence rehabilitative opportunities while incarcerated. The Council also provided training for prison batterers' program staff as well as DOC staff. Following are the amounts of funding awarded to each prison batterers' program for FY95:

<u>Facility.</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Amount Funded</u>
Fairbanks Correctional Center	Women In Crisis - Counseling & Assistance	\$31,200
Anvil Mountain Correctional Center (Nome)	Bering Sea Women's Group	37,900
Lemon Creek Correctional Center (Juneau)	Tongass Community Counseling Center	39,600

The Council prioritized its coordination role in 1994. In addition to routine coordination activities, the Council and its staff:

- * Began development of a rural sexual assault training as follow-up to the first multi-disciplinary training on "Successfully Investigating and Prosecuting Sexual Assault

Crimes" which the Council sponsored in October, 1993. Approximately 150 people will be trained in FY95 in western Alaska, including law enforcement, victim advocates, community health aids and prosecutors.

- * Continued coordination of the development of standards for community-based batterer intervention programs.
- * Provided information on sexual assault victimization to the Violent Crimes Compensation Board.
- * Funded a three-day training conference for staff of Council funded programs on issues related to children. The conference emphasized advocating for child victims through the criminal justice system, screening and assessment of child victims and witness, and counseling and advocacy techniques for working with non-offending parents.
- * Coordinated with HUD on the revision of emergency housing regulations that impact victims of domestic violence.
- * Began coordination with the Department of Health and Social Services's Maternal and Child Health Services on the implementation of a three year training project. Training will be provided on domestic violence awareness and intervention for medical personnel. This project is federally funded through the Maternal and Child Health Services.
- * Worked with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault on program training, coordination and legislation.

Planning of Services for Victims of Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault, Their Families, and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

The Council has established regulations that require funded programs to establish local plans. The Council provides technical assistance in the development of local plans.

In an effort to decrease the administrative costs of the Council and Council-funded programs, as well as to increase the Council's ability to ensure more consistent service delivery throughout Alaska, the Council adopted a two year Request For Proposal process to be implemented for FY96 and FY97. While the Council will only be able to allocate the actual funds on an annual basis, the successful grantees will be accepted for a two year cycle. Provisions have been made to ensure compliance with Council regulations and grant performance requirements.

Public Meetings and Hearings

The Council held four meetings in 1994. All Council meetings are advertised and open to the public. As required in the Council's mandate, a public teleconference was held in February to solicit input from across Alaska on the prosecution, incarceration and registration of sex offenders.

Development of Educational Materials on the Cause, Prevention and Treatment of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and Related Issues

The Council makes its film library available and distributes pamphlets, upon request, to any agency in Alaska. Materials that are routinely distributed are the Council's Sexual Assault Curriculum and companion videotapes for grades K-6 and 7-12 and the booklet "Village to Village" and its accompanying videotape.

Regulations

The Council has adopted regulations for grant administration and for program standards. The Council initiated regulation revisions in 1994 that bring the Council in compliance with recent changes to State law and federal requirements.

Evaluations and Audits

The Council staff monitors all funded programs through written fiscal and narrative reports. Due to limited travel and personnel funds, it is not possible to conduct yearly evaluations for all programs. Grantees are evaluated every two years. Single year evaluations are conducted when the following issues arise: 1) Significant concerns raised in the previous on-site review; 2) Significant changes in the staff or service delivery; 3) Awareness of administrative or service delivery problems that have arisen since the last on-site. Most on-site evaluations are conducted in the late summer and fall. On-site program evaluations were conducted for seventeen (17) programs in 1994.

The on-site evaluations of programs funded by the Council are conducted by the Program Coordinator or the Executive Director. These visits average 2½ days per program. Each evaluation includes interviews with program staff and volunteers, relevant community agencies, clients and the governing board. Each program's policy and procedure manuals, client files, and other materials pertinent to compliance with State regulations and grant award conditions are reviewed. After each on-site visit, a report outlining findings and recommendations for change is completed.

In the Legislative Budget and Audit Report on the Council that was completed in December, 1994, it was recommended that the Council improve its on-site evaluation process. Prior to the release of the report the Council staff began including a review of each Council regulation in the on-site evaluations to ensure program compliance. The Council is also reviewing the evaluation tools that are currently used to develop more consistent standards in all on-sites. To ensure that the full benefit of the on-site evaluation is realized, Legislative Budget and Audit recommends that the Council consider expanding its on-site review time from the present two to three days per site to four or five days. This is a recommendation the Council hopes to implement in FY96.

Technical Assistance

The Council provides domestic violence and sexual assault information to any State agency, group or individual requesting it. The Council and its staff understand the importance of assisting community groups and programs, particularly in rural areas, to better understand

the issues, as well as improve services to meet local needs. Technical assistance is provided through telephone calls, by written materials, and through on-site visits as travel resources permit.

Staffing and Budget

The Council maintained a full-time Executive Director, Program Coordinator, Statistical Technician and Secretary for all of FY94. In FY94, the Council expended the following:

<u>PERSONNEL:</u>	\$245,100
Council Office	
<u>TRAVEL:</u>	39,400
Program evaluations, Council meetings (7 Council members and staff), and training travel for staff of Council-funded programs	
<u>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:</u>	74,500
Telephone, public teleconferences, printing, wordprocessing, copying, state-wide sexual assault training contract, children's training contract, batterer's program training contract, repair contract for data system, etc.	
<u>SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:</u>	6,600
Council office supplies, films and domestic violence and sexual materials for Council lending library	
<u>MACHINERY/EQUIPMENT:</u>	1,500
<u>GRANTS:</u>	<u>5,904,300</u>
Grants to community-based programs	
 TOTAL	 \$6,271,400

The Council's administrative costs are extremely low. In FY94, 94% of the Council's total funding went to community-based grantees. The Council's operational costs for FY95 will be at 6.3%, including training for service providers. This is much less than other comparable State agencies.

Capital and Special Grants

No capital appropriations were awarded to Council-funded programs in 1994.

COUNCIL-FUNDED PROGRAMS

Domestic violence and sexual assault programs funded by the Council provide many services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, their families, batterers, and the communities they serve. These programs and the comprehensive range of services they provide are crucial in helping victims and their families survive the trauma caused by domestic violence and sexual assault. Shelters and safe homes provide safety for victims and their children in life-threatening situations. Crisis lines and crisis counseling assist them in dealing with the immediate trauma caused by violence.

Safety and crisis services are not the only services necessary to address the problems of domestic violence and sexual assault. Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault are also provided with support when they go to the hospital or when they interact with the criminal justice system. These experiences are often overwhelming, particularly for people who have recently suffered a major trauma. Many victims, particularly those living in isolated communities, do not have resources available to assist them in reshaping their lives. Victims in rural areas of the state often have difficulty learning about services and getting to them when needed. They need information about, referrals to, and often advocacy in seeking financial and other support. They also need emotional support to assist them to gain self-esteem and strength.

Providing safety and crisis services and assisting and supporting victims is crucial, but is not itself enough to stop the cycle of violence. Children's programs are needed so children can learn that aggression is not an appropriate pattern of behavior. Children from violent homes often experience emotional, psychological and physical problems. They need support, advocacy and counseling so they may grow up to be healthy, happy adults. Victims of child sexual assault and non-offending family members need intervention services to help them through the crisis when abuse has been disclosed. They also need ongoing support during an investigation or trial as well as long term treatment to reduce the trauma of abuse.

Programs for batterers are also needed. Experience shows that battered women return to violent relationships for several reasons, including the lack of sufficient financial resources to live independently. Without intervention for batterers, violence in these relationships becomes more frequent and severe, all too often resulting in death. Even if the victim leaves a violent relationship, the offender will carry the pattern of violence to the next relationship unless new behaviors are learned.

Communities as a whole must be educated to realize that domestic violence and sexual assault are totally unacceptable. People in all situations should understand the underlying causes of domestic violence and sexual assault and work toward eradicating behaviors that contribute to these problems. Helping agencies and law enforcement entities need to be informed of the dynamics and causes of domestic violence and sexual assault and be aware of appropriate techniques for intervention and prevention.

FY95 FUNDED PROGRAMS

AVV 835-2980
Sandy Stone, Executive Director
Advocates for Victims of Violence
P.O. Box 524
Valdez, AK 99686
FAX: 835-2981

AWAIC 279-9581
Heather Flynn, Executive Director
Abused Women's Aid In Crisis
100 West 13th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
FAX: 279-7244

AWARE 586-6623
Saralynn Tabachnick, Acting Executive Director
Aiding Women from Abuse and
Rape Emergencies
P.O. Box 020809
Juneau, AK 99802-0809
FAX: 586-2479

AWIC 852-0261
Jeanne Cross, Coordinator
Arctic Women In Crisis
P.O. Box 69
Barrow, AK 99723
FAX: 852-0315

AWRC 276-0528
Marion Brown, Acting Executive Director
Alaska Women's Resource Center
111 W. 9th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
FAX: 278-8944

BSWG 443-5491
Beverly Bowers, Executive Director
Bering Sea Women's Group
P.O. Box 1596
Nome, AK 99762
FAX: 443-3748

EWS 949-1434
Lenora (Lynn) Hootch, Executive Director
Emmonak Women's Shelter
P.O. Box 207
Emmonak, AK 99581
FAX: 949-1412 (call 1st)

K/SWRCC 283-9479
Brenda Wieffering, Executive Director
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource
and Crisis Center
325 Spruce Street
Kenai, AK 99611
FAX: 283-5844

KWRCC 486-6171
Letitia Raub, Executive Director
Kodiak Women's Resource and
Crisis Center
P.O. Box 2122
Kodiak, AK 99615
FAX: 486-6162

SAFE 842-2320
Ginger Baim, Executive Director
Safe And Fear-Free Environment
P.O. Box 94
Dillingham, AK 99576
FAX: 842-2198

SAFV 747-3370
Val Revard, Executive Director
Sitkans Against Family Violence
P.O. Box 6136
Sitka, AK 99835
FAX: 747-3450

SLAC 224-5257
Melissa Stone, Executive Director
Virginia Hawick, DV/SA Coordinator
Seward Life Action Council
P.O. Box 1045
Seward, AK 99664
FAX: 224-7081

SPWS 235-7712
Sallie Danenberg, Executive Director
South Peninsula Women's Services
3776 Lake St., Suite 100
Homer, AK 99603
FAX: 235-2733

STAR 276-7279
Cathy Schindler, Executive Director
Standing Together Against Rape
1057 W. Fireweed, Ste. 230
Anchorage, AK 99503
FAX: 278-9983

TCCC 586-3585
Annette Coggins, Executive Director
Tongass Community Counseling Center
222 Seward St., Suite 202
Juneau, AK 99801
FAX: 586-3241

TWC 543-3455
Carmen Lowry, Executive Director
Tundra Women's Coalition
P.O. Box 1537
Bethel, AK 99559
FAX: Lawyer's Office: 543-2746

USAFV 581-1500
Michelle Callahan, Executive Director
Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault and
Family Violence
P.O. Box 36
Unalaska, AK 99685
FAX: 581-2989

VFI 278-0977
Janice Lienhart, Acting Executive Director
Victims For Justice
619 East Fifth
Anchorage, AK 99501
FAX: 258-0740

VWRC 746-4080
Pam Lutgen-Sandvik, Executive Director
Valley Women's Resource Center
403 South Alaska Street
Palmer, AK 99645
FAX: 746-1177

WIC-CA 452-2293
Connie Embrey, Executive Director
Women In Crisis-Counseling & Assistance
717 9th Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701
FAX: 452-2613

WISH 225-0202
Gigi Pilcher, Executive Director
Women In Safe Homes
P.O. Box 6552
Ketchikan, AK 99901
FAX: 225-2472

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
GRANT AWARDS

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>FY95 GRANT</u>	<u>FY94 GRANT</u>	<u>COUNCIL-FUNDED SERVICES -FY95</u>
<u>ANCHORAGE</u>			
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC)	716.7	708.7	Domestic violence: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, batterers' counseling, elder abuse services, prevention/education
Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC)	159.4	159.4	Domestic violence: crisis intervention, advocacy, counseling, prevention/education
Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)	310.5	310.5	Sexual assault: crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, prevention/education
Victims for Justice (VFJ)	32.7	32.7	Survivors of homicide victims and violent crime victims: crisis intervention, advocacy, education & support/counseling
<u>BARROW</u>			
Arctic Women In Crisis (AWIC)	230.2	230.2	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's program, rural outreach, prevention/education
<u>BETHEL</u>			
Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC)	492.1	492.1	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education, client advocacy
<u>DILLINGHAM</u>			
Safe and Fear-Free Environment (SAFE)	244.3	259.3	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, counseling, children's program, rural outreach, prevention/education
<u>EMMONAK</u>			
Emmonak Women's Shelter (EWS)	72.7	72.7	Domestic violence: shelter, crisis intervention
<u>FAIRBANKS</u>			
Women In Crisis-Counseling and Assistance (WIC-CA)	589.9	604.9	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, rural outreach, prevention/ education

Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC)	23.0	0.0	Domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis intervention, advocacy, rural outreach
 <u>HOMER</u>			
South Peninsula Women's Services (SPWS)	205.1	205.1	Domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis line, advocacy, children's program, counseling, rural outreach, prevention/education
 <u>JUNEAU</u>			
Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE)	425.6	425.6	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, rural outreach, prevention/education
Parent & Family Center (PFC)	7.2	0.0	Parent education and counseling
Tongass Community Counseling Center (TCCC)	89.6	59.6	Domestic violence: batterers' counseling, children's services, prevention/education
 <u>KENAI/SOLDOTNA</u>			
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource and Crisis Center (K/SWRCC)	335.0	335.0	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, elder abuse, counseling, children's program, prevention/education
 <u>KETCHIKAN</u>			
Women in Safe Homes (WISH)	395.2	415.2	Domestic violence/sexual assault; shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach prevention/education
 <u>KODIAK</u>			
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (KWRCC)	233.9	241.4	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education
 <u>NOME</u>			
Bering Sea Women's Group (BSWG)	396.9	396.9	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education
 <u>PALMER</u>			
Valley Women's Resource Center (VWRC)	347.0	347.0	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, prevention/education

SEWARD

Seward Life Action Council 50.0 50.1
(SLAC)

Domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis line, advocacy, counseling

SITKA

Sitkans Against Family Violence 234.6 254.6
(SAFV)

Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education

UNALASKA

Unalaskans Against Sexual 66.9 89.6
Assault and Family Violence
(USAFV)

Domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis intervention, advocacy, crisis line, prevention/education, counseling

VALDEZ

Advocates for Victims of 137.0 147.0
Violence (AVV)

Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, crisis line, client advocacy, children's services, prevention/education, rural outreach

APPENDIX A

PROGRAM DATA

The data presented in this section encompass the time period July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994, with comparisons for the previous five years. These data reflect the varied and comprehensive services provided by Council-funded programs. The following charts describe clients of community-based and prison programs and the services provided to clients.

Some definitions to help in interpreting the charts:

Advocacy - a program working on behalf of or with a client; directed support of a client to another agency.

Client - a person who receives direct services from a program and is expected to receive services on more than a one-time, brief basis.

Client Adult - a person 18 years of age and over admitted into the program for services and/or intervention as a result of a domestic violence and/or sexual assault incident directed towards another person, usually a relative, neighbor, friend, etc.

Client Services Provided - the numbers signify the number of staff contacts with clients for a particular kind of service.

Counseling - providing information and personal support, which may include assistance in clarifying options and determining future goals.

Perpetrator - a person admitted into the program for services and/or intervention due to domestic violence and/or a sexual assault the individual directed towards another person.

Victim - a person admitted into the program for services and/or intervention as a result of a domestic violence and/or sexual assault incident directed towards that individual and a child from a violent home whether or not the abuse was directed towards the child.

Number of Total Clients
Served by Council-Funded Programs
by Gender, Age and Race
FY94

TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS*: 11,950

GENDER

Female .. 10,855
Male 856
Unknown . 239

AGE

0-12... 1,872
13-17... 780
18-29... 3,527
30-44... 4,341
45-64... 786
65+.... 77
Unknown. 567

RACE

American Indian..... 139
Alaska Native..... 4,778
Asian..... 243
Black..... 587
Caucasian..... 6,497
Hispanic..... 230
Other..... 173
Unknown..... 51

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS*: 1,638

GENDER

Female .. 174
Male 1,440
Unknown . 24

AGE

0-12... 0
13-17... 7
18-29... 635
30-44... 862
45-64... 95
65+.... 0
Unknown. 39

RACE

American Indian..... 43
Alaska Native..... 266
Asian..... 25
Black..... 191
Caucasian..... 977
Hispanic..... 82
Other..... 11
Unknown..... 43

- * Includes domestic violence and sexual assault victims, adult incest survivors, child incest victims and children from violent homes.
- * Does not include prison batterers' programs' clients.

Number of Clients
by Program and Client Type

FY94*

PROGRAM	VICTIMS**	MINOR CHILDREN	CLIENT ADULTS	CRISIS INTERVENTION CLIENTS	PERPETRATORS+	TOTAL
<u>ANCHORAGE</u>						
AWAIC	851	686	47	0	538	2,122
AWRC	439	0	19	155	2	615
STAR	824	25	329	58	1	1,237
VFJ	50	4	25	455	0	534
<u>BARROW</u>						
AWIC	261	144	35	22	1	463
<u>BETHEL</u>						
TWC	124	198	19	0	0	341
<u>DILLINGHAM</u>						
SAFE	132	56	37	66	0	291
<u>EMMONAK</u>						
EWS	12	54	21	17	1	105
<u>FAIRBANKS</u>						
TCC	30	18	13	20	1	82
WICCA	713	345	82	37	277	1,454
<u>HOMER</u>						
SPWS	287	30	23	49	0	389
<u>JUNEAU</u>						
AWARE	526	210	91	42	0	869
PAFSC	97	0	0	0	0	97
TCCC	9	88	12	10	504	623
<u>KENAI/SOLDOTNA</u>						
K/SWRCC	429	139	22	152	75	817
<u>KETCHIKAN</u>						
WISH	555	164	79	84	6	888
<u>KODIAK</u>						
KWRCC	206	77	10	10	0	303
<u>NOME</u>						
BSWG	222	141	30	86	211	690
<u>PALMER</u>						
VWRC	586	251	40	40	1	918
<u>SEWARD</u>						
SLAC	56	1	1	20	2	80
<u>SITKA</u>						
SAFV	207	103	17	12	2	341
<u>UNALASKA</u>						
USAFV	31	3	15	24	1	74
<u>VALDEZ</u>						
AVV	118	29	18	75	15	255
TOTALS:	6,765	2,766	985	1,434	1,638	13,588

- * This report includes new and continuing clients (unduplicated).
- ** Includes domestic violence and sexual assault victims, adult incest survivors and child incest victims.
- * Does not include prison batterers' programs' clients.

Number of Client Nights by Program
IN SHELTERS AND SAFE HOMES
July 1993 - June 1994

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>1st QTR</u>	<u>2nd QTR</u>	<u>3rd QTR</u>	<u>4th QTR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>ANCHORAGE</u>					
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (52 beds)	3,982	2,621	3,893	3,199	13,695
<u>BARROW</u>					
Arctic Women in Crisis (8 beds)	382	463	287	548	1,680
<u>BETHEL</u>					
Tundra Women's Coalition (24 beds)	559	678	638	336	2,211
<u>DILLINGHAM</u>					
Safe and Fear-free Environment (12 beds)	584	164	168	304	1,220
<u>EMMONAK</u>					
Emmonak Women's Shelter (9 beds)	18	143	418	115	694
<u>FAIRBANKS</u>					
Tanana Chiefs Conference	75	72	84	16	247
Women in Crisis Counseling and Assistance (35 beds)	1,155	1,466	1,809	1,781	6,211
<u>HOMER</u>					
South Peninsula Women's Services	2	18	10	6	36
<u>JUNEAU</u>					
Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies (48 beds)	1,768	1,520	1,393	1,734	6,415
<u>KENAI</u>					
Women's Resource & Crisis Center (32 beds)	2,069	1,228	740	1,405	5,442
<u>KETCHIKAN</u>					
Women in Safe Homes (25 beds)	1,851	991	1,189	1,436	5,467
<u>KODIAK</u>					
Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center (11 beds)	482	549	527	563	2,121
<u>NOME</u>					
Bering Sea Women's Group (14 beds)	426	350	809	426	2,011
<u>PALMER</u>					
Valley Women's Resource Center (18 beds)	1,033	621	723	813	3,190
<u>SEWARD</u>					
Seward Life Action Council	4	9	1	10	24
<u>SITKA</u>					
Sitka's Against Family Violence (15 beds)	731	343	616	639	2,329
<u>UNALASKA</u>					
Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence	5	10	9	28	52
<u>VALDEZ</u>					
Advocates for Victims of Violence (10 beds)	28	215	39	18	300
TOTALS:	15,154	11,461	13,353	13,377	53,345

SERVICE STATISTICS
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY94

ALL PROGRAMS

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	437
Transportation	4,824
All Other Advocacy	8,986

COUNSELING:

Group	31,585
Crisis Counseling	9,317
Other Counseling	61,420

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	2,273
Divorce/Dissolution	927
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	1,274
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	1,402
All Other Legal Assistance	4,431

OTHER:

Follow-up	4,742
Safety Checks	6,724
Child Care	6,469
Other	1,655
Report to DFYS	743
Consultations	25,081

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	68
DV/SA Agency	132
Medical	119
Mental Health	98
Alcohol Agency	60
Program Outreach	143
Criminal Justice	57
All Other	2,603

Number to:

Social Services	333
DV/SA Agency	1,015
Medical	289
Mental Health Agency	607
Alcohol Agency	218
Criminal Justice	640
All Other	4,522

Number of Total Unduplicated Clients Served by
Prison Batterers' Programs
by Gender, Age and Race
FY94

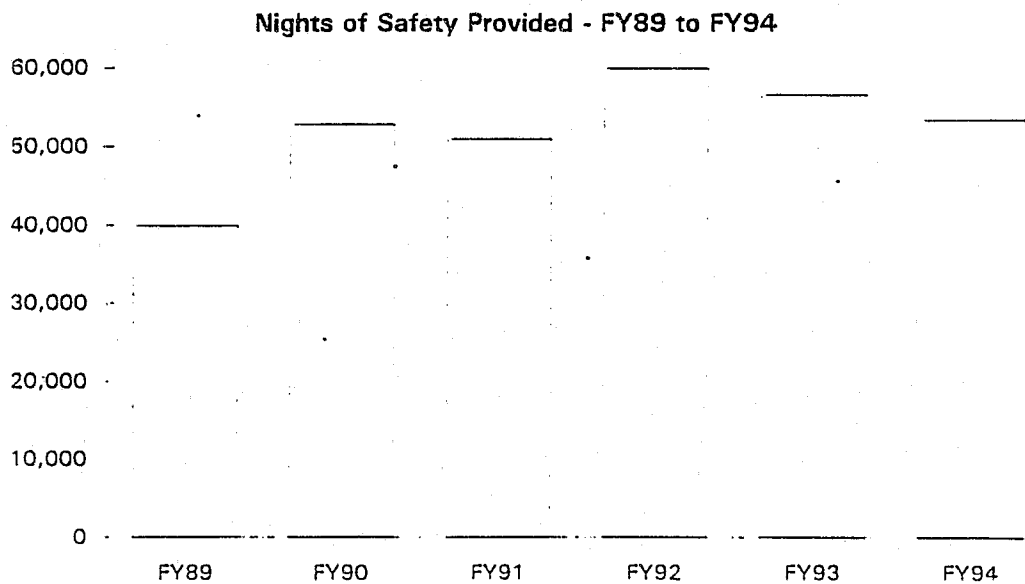
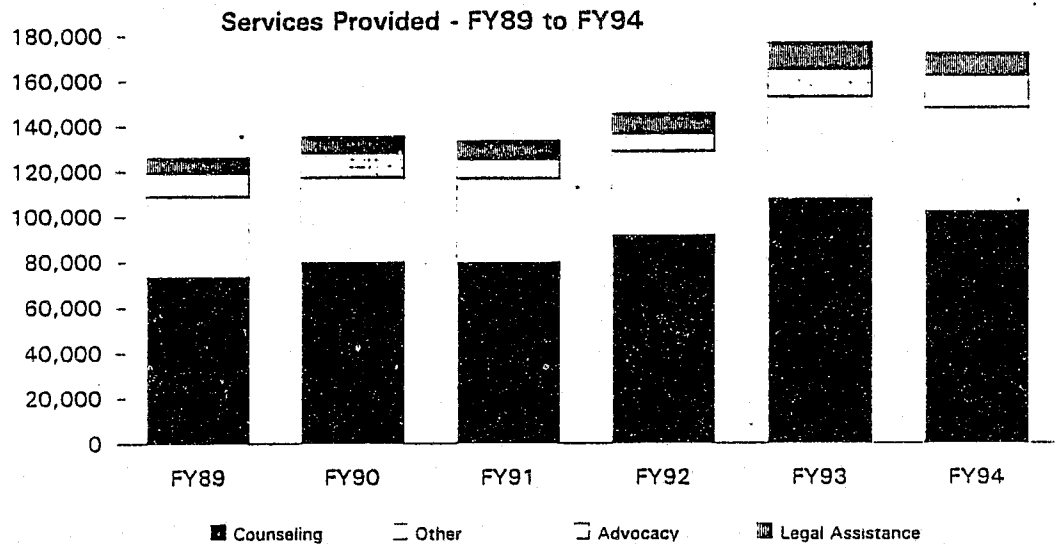
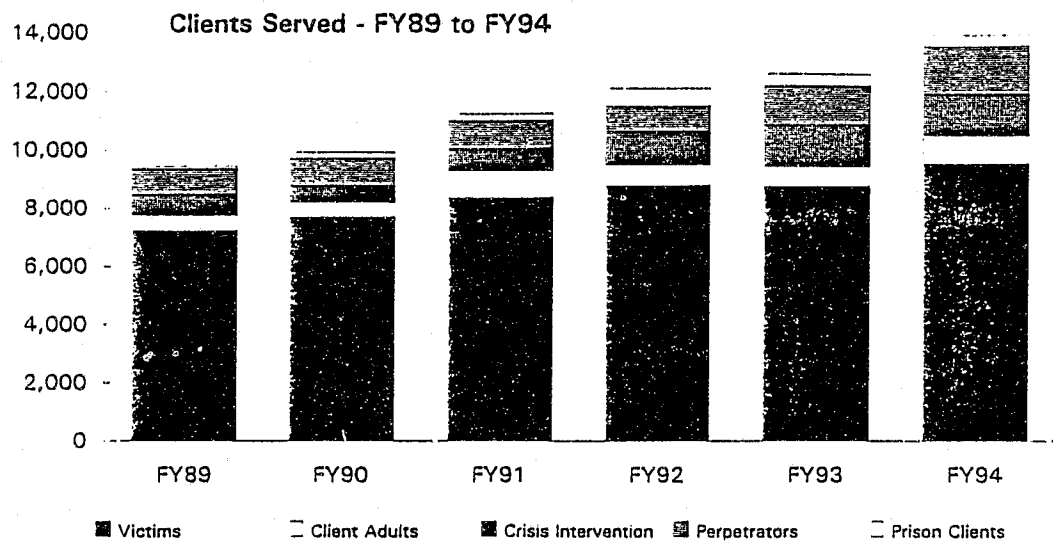
GENDER
Female .. 27
Male 221
Unknown . 1

AGE

0-12...	0
13-17...	0
18-29...	129
30-44...	107
45-64...	13
65+.....	0
Unknown.	0

RACE

American Indian.....	0
Alaska Native.....	128
Asian.....	0
Black.....	13
Caucasian.....	61
Hispanic.....	10
Other.....	0
Unknown.....	37



APPENDIX B

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ALASKA LAWS

Through the years, the Legislature and Executive Branch have enacted innovative legislation and policies to address domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. Following is a summary of many of the laws enacted in Alaska that are related to domestic violence and sexual assault.

AS 18.66.010-18.66.90. COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT. The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault was established in the Department of Public Safety to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, their families and perpetrators, and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs. The Council was established through the efforts of many dedicated parties, particularly the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, which is a professional organization of domestic violence/ sexual assault agencies.

The Council's mandates are to:

- develop, implement, maintain and monitor domestic violence, sexual assault and crisis intervention and prevention programs, including educational films and school curricula on the cause, prevention and treatment of domestic violence and sexual assault;
- coordinate services provided by the Departments of Law, Education, Public Safety, Health and Social Services and other State and community agencies and provide technical assistance as requested;
- develop and implement a standardized data collection system;
- conduct public hearings and studies on issues relating to violence and crisis intervention and prevention;
- receive and dispense State and federal money and award grants and contracts from appropriations for the purpose to qualified local community entities for domestic violence, sexual assault and crisis intervention and prevention programs;
- oversee and audit domestic violence, sexual assault and crisis intervention and prevention programs that receive money from the Council;
- provide fiscal and technical assistance to plan, organize, implement and administer domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis intervention and prevention programs; and
- adopt regulations to carry out the purposes of the law.

LAWS PERTINENT TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

AS 09.10.060 and AS 09.10.140. RECOVERY OF DAMAGES FOR SEXUAL ABUSE. A victim of sexual abuse must commence an action for recovery of damages for an injury or condition suffered as a result of the sexual abuse against the perpetrator within three years after the injury. If the victim is under the age of majority or incompetent by reason of mental illness, the time of disability or minority is not part of the time limit. If a disability exists, the time period an action may be brought is not extended longer than two years after the disability ceases. An action may be brought more than three years after the victim reaches the age of majority if the action is brought within three years after the victim discovered that one act of sexual abuse or the series of acts caused the injury or condition.

AS 11.41.100. MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. One of the ways a person commits the crime of murder in the first degree is if a person knowingly engages, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, in a pattern or practice of assault or torture of a child under the age of 16, and one of the acts of assault or torture results in the death of the child. A person "engages in a pattern or practice of assault or torture" if the person inflicts serious physical injury to the child by at least two separate acts, and one of the acts results in the death of the child. Murder in the first degree is an unclassified felony.

AS 11.41.260. STALKING IN THE FIRST DEGREE. (a) A person commits the crime of stalking in the first degree if the person violates AS 11.41.270 and 1) the act constituting the offense are in violation of an order issued under AS 25.35.010(b) or (1) the actions constituting the offense are in violation of an order issued under AS 25.35.010(b) or 25.35.020; (2) the actions constituting the offense are in violation of a condition of probation, release before trial, release after conviction, or parole; (3) the victim is under 16 years of age; (4) at any time during the course of conduct constituting the offense the defendant possessed a deadly weapon; (5) the defendant has been previously convicted of a crime under this section, AS 11.41.270, or AS 11.56.740, or a law or ordinance of this or another jurisdiction with elements similar to a crime under this section, AS 11.41.270, or AS 11.56.740; or (6) the defendant has been previously convicted of a crime, or an attempt or solicitation to commit a crime, under (A) AS 11.41.100 --- 11.41.250, 11.41.300 --- 11.41.460, AS 11.56.810, AS 11.61.120, or (B) a law or an ordinance of this or another jurisdiction with elements similar to a crime, or an attempt or solicitation to commit a crime, under AS 11.41.100 - 11.41.250, 11.41.300 - 11.41.460, AS 11.56.810, or AS 11.61.120, involving the same victim as the present offense. (b) In this section, "course of conduct" and "victim" have the meanings given in AS 11.41.270(b). (c) Stalking in the first degree is a class C felony. (1 ch 40 SLA 1993)

AS 11.41.270. STALKING IN THE SECOND DEGREE. (a) A person commits the crime of stalking in the second degree if the person knowingly engages in a course of conduct that recklessly places another person in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family member. (b) In this section, (1) "Course of conduct" means repeated acts of nonconsensual contact involving the victim or a family member; (2) "family member" means a (A) spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, sibling, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece, of the victim, whether related by blood, marriage, or adoption; (B) person who lives, or has previously lived, in a spousal relationship with the victim; (C) person who lives in the same household as the victim; or (D) person who is a former spouse of the victim or is or has been in a dating, courtship, or engagement relationship with the victim; (3) "nonconsensual contact" means any contact with another person that is initiated or continued without that person's consent, that is beyond the scope of the consent provided by that person, or that is in disregard of that person's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued; "nonconsensual contact" includes (A) following or appearing within the sight of that person; (B) approaching or confronting that person in a public place or on private property; (C) appearing at the workplace or residence of that person; (D) entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that person; (E) contacting that person by telephone; (F) sending mail or electronic communications to that person; (G) placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that person; (4) "victim" means a person who is the target of a course of conduct. (c) Stalking in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor. 1 ch 40 SLA 1993)

AS 11.41.410. SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE. Sexual assault in the first degree can be committed in one of three ways: 1) engaging in sexual penetration without consent of the victim (commonly referred to as rape); 2) attempting to engage in sexual penetration without consent of the victim and causing serious physical injury; or, 3) engaging in sexual penetration with someone the defendant knows is mentally incapable and is entrusted to the defendant's care by authority of law or in a facility licensed by the Department of Health and Social Services. 4) engaging in sexual penetration with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed and the offender is a health care worker; and the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim. First-degree sexual assault is an unclassified felony.

AS 11.41.420. SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE. Sexual assault in the second degree can be committed in one of three ways: 1) engaging in sexual contact without consent; or 2) engaging in sexual contact with someone who the offender knows is mentally incapable and is entrusted to the offender's care by authority of law or in a facility licensed by the Department of Health and Social Services; or 3) engaging in sexual penetration with a person who the offender knows is mentally

incapable or incapacitated or unaware that a sexual act is being committed. 4) engaging in sexual contact with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed and the offender is a health care worker; and the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim. Second-degree sexual assault is a class B felony.

AS 11.41.425. SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE. A person commits sexual assault in the third degree by engaging in sexual contact with a person the offender knows is mentally incapable or incapacitated. Sexual assault in the third degree is a class C felony.

AS 11.41.432. DEFENSES. In a prosecution under AS 11.41.410 or AS 11.41.420, it is not generally a defense that the victim was, at the time of the alleged offense, the legal spouse of the defendant.

AS 11.41.434-440. SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR. There are four degrees of sexual abuse of a minor. Sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree can be committed in one of three ways: 1) a person who is 16 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with someone under 13 years of age or aids, induces, causes or encourages a person under 13 to engage in sexual penetration with another person; 2) a person 18 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with a person under 18 years of age and the offender is the victim's natural parent, step-parent, adopted parent or legal guardian; or, 3) a person 18 years of age or older, engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 16 years of age and who is residing in the same household as the offender and the offender has authority over the victim or the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim. Position of authority is defined in AS 11.41.470. Sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree is an unclassified felony.

Sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree can be committed in one of five ways: 1) when a person who is 16 or older engages in sexual penetration with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 and at least 3 years younger than the offender, or aids, induces or causes such a person to engage in sexual penetration with another; 2) sexual contact between a person 16 or older and a person under 13 or a person 16 or older induces a person under 13 years of age to engage in sexual contact with another; 3) sexual contact between a person 18 or older and a person under 18 and the offender is the victim's natural parent, step-parent, adopted parent or legal guardian; 4) a person 16 or older aids, induces or causes a person under 16 to engage in prohibited sexual acts to produce child pornography; or 5) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 16 years of age and the victim is residing in the same household as the offender and the offender has authority over the victim or the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim. Sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree is a Class B felony.

Sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree is sexual contact between an offender 16 or older and a victim 13, 14, or 15 who is at least 3 years younger than the offender or sexual penetration between an offender who is at least 18 years old and occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim who is at least three years younger than the offender and is 16 or 17 years old. Sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree is a class C felony.

Sexual abuse of a minor in the fourth degree is sexual penetration or contact between an offender under 16 and victim under 13 who is at least 3 years younger than the offender or sexual contact between an offender who occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim and is at least 18 years of age with a person 16 or 17 who is at least three years younger than the offender. Sexual abuse of a minor in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

AS 11.41.445. GENERAL PROVISIONS. In a prosecution under AS 11.41.434-440 it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the victim was the legal spouse of the defendant, unless the offense was committed without the consent of the victim.

AS 11.41.450. INCEST. A person commits incest if, being 18 or older, the person engages in sexual penetration with a person who is related. Incest is a class C felony:

AS 11.41.455. UNLAWFUL EXPLOITATION OF A MINOR. Exploitation includes using a child under 18 as the subject of pornographic material. Unlawful exploitation of a minor is a class B felony.

AS 11.41.460. INDECENT EXPOSURE. If the offender intentionally exposes his or her genitals to another with reckless disregard for the effect that act has on others, it is considered indecent exposure. Indecent exposure before a person under 16 years of age is a class A misdemeanor. Indecent exposure before a person 16 years of age or older is a class B misdemeanor.

AS 11.46.320-330 and AS 11.46.350. CRIMINAL TRESPASS. A person commits the crime of criminal trespass by entering or remaining upon premises or in a propelled vehicle in violation of a domestic violence restraining order issued under AS 25.35.010(b) or AS 25.35.020.

AS 12.55.148. JUDGMENT FOR SEX OFFENSES. When a person is convicted of a sex offense, the written judgment by

the Court must include the requirements to register under AS 12.63.010.

AS 11.56.740. VIOLATING A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER. The crime of violating a restraining order can be committed by knowingly violating a domestic violence injunctive relief order that restrains the person from communicating directly or indirectly with another and the contact is made by someone who had subjected another to domestic violence as found by the court at the time the restraining order was issued. Violating a domestic violence restraining order is a class A misdemeanor.

AS 11.56.840. FAILURE TO REGISTER AS A SEX OFFENDER. A person required to register under AS 12.63.010 who knowingly does not register, file written notification of a change of address, or does not file an annual statement concerning changes to information given at the time of registration is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

AS 11.61.127. POSSESSION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY. It is a class A misdemeanor to possess materials that visually or aurally depicts conduct described in AS 11.41.455(a) if the person possessing the materials knows that it was produced using a child under 18 years of age who engaged in the conduct. This does not apply to persons providing plethysmograph assessments in the course of a sex offender treatment program meeting minimum standards of the Department of Corrections.

AS 11.61.200. MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS IN THE FIRST DEGREE. Among other things, a person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the first degree if the person trespasses by entering or remaining unlawfully on premises or in a propelled vehicle in violation of a domestic violence restraining order and during the violation possesses on the person a deadly weapon other than an ordinary pocketknife; or communicates with another person in knowing violation of a domestic violence restraining order after a court has found that the defendant had subjected another to domestic violence and during the communication possesses on the person a deadly weapon other than an ordinary pocketknife. The crime of misconduct involving a weapon in the first degree is a Class C felony.

AS 12.10.020(c). TIME LIMITATIONS ON PROSECUTION. Even if the general time limitation (five years) has expired, a prosecution under AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.460, AS 11.66.110-130, former AS 11.41.430 or former AS 11.51.130 (a)(4) of an offense committed against a person under 16 may be commenced one year after the crime is reported to a peace officer or the person reaches the age of 16, whichever occurs first. However, the period of limitation is not extended by more than five years.

AS 12.25.030(b). GROUNDS FOR ARREST BY PRIVATE PERSON OR PEACE OFFICER WITHOUT A WARRANT. A peace officer without a warrant may arrest a person when the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed a crime under AS 11.41 (offenses against the person), 11.46.330 (criminal trespass in the second degree), or 11.61.120 (harassment), or has violated release conditions before trial, or has violated an ordinance with elements substantially similar to the elements of a crime under the above-mentioned statutes, against a member of the person's household, someone who lives or previously lived in a spousal relationship with the person who committed the crime, or a parent, grandparent, child or grandchild of the person who committed the crime.

AS 12.30.025. RELEASE BEFORE TRIAL IN CASES INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. In determining conditions of release before trial in cases involving domestic violence, the court shall consider and impose one or more of the following conditions it considers necessary to protect the victim, including ordering the defendant not to subject the victim to further violence; to vacate the home of the victim; not to contact the victim other than through counsel; to engage in counseling (if the court directs the defendant to engage in personal counseling, the court shall provide in the order that the counseling must propose alternatives to aggression if that type of counseling is available; if the court directs the defendant to participate in family counseling, it shall make a finding that family counseling will not result in additional domestic violence) and to refrain from the consumption of alcohol and other drugs.

AS 12.30.040. RELEASE AFTER CONVICTION. A person may not be released on bail after conviction of an unclassified or Class A felony, pending an appeal or sentencing.

AS 12.40.110. HEARSAY EVIDENCE IN PROSECUTIONS FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES. In a prosecution for an offense under AS 11.41.410-440 or AS 11.41.455, hearsay evidence of a statement related to the offense, not otherwise admissible, made by a child who is the victim of the offense may be admitted into evidence before the grand jury if: 1) circumstances indicate its reliability; 2) the child is under 10; 3) additional evidence is introduced to corroborate the statement; 4) the child testifies at the grand jury proceedings or will be available to testify at the trial.

AS 12.45.045. EVIDENCE OF PAST SEXUAL CONDUCT. In trials of sexual assault in any degree, sexual abuse of a minor in any degree, unlawful exploitation of a minor, or an attempt to commit any of these crimes, evidence of the alleged victim's previous sexual conduct is not admissible nor shall reference be made to it except when a defendant applies for an order of the court. The court shall conduct a hearing in camera to determine if value of evidence outweighs undue prejudice, confusion of

the issues or invasion of the victim's privacy.

AS 12.45.046. TESTIMONY OF CHILDREN IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. In a criminal proceeding under AS 11.41 that involves the prosecution of an offense committed against a child under the age of 16 or witnessed by a child under the age of 16, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the child and/or may order that the child's testimony be taken by closed circuit TV or through one-way mirrors if the court determines that the testimony by the child would result in the child's inability to effectively communicate. The law lists the factors to be considered in determining whether to use closed circuit TV or one-way mirrors, who may be in the room with the child testifying and who may question the child. The law also discusses other ways to safeguard the child testifying in a court room from emotional harm or stress.

AS 12.45.049 PRIVILEGE RELATING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT COUNSELING. Confidential communications between a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault and a victim counselor are privileged under AS 25.35.100-25.35.150.

AS 12.45.120. AUTHORITY TO COMPROMISE MISDEMEANORS FOR WHICH A VICTIM HAS CIVIL ACTION. Although compromising a misdemeanor by civil remedy is allowed in certain instances, it is prohibited when the crime was committed against a spouse, former spouse, certain relatives, a member of the social unit or someone who previously lived in a spousal relationship with the defendant.

AS 12.55.045. PAYMENT OF CRIMINAL FINES AND RESTITUTION. Restitution may be paid to a victim or a public, private or non-profit organization that has provided counseling, medical or shelter services to the victim, or as otherwise authorized by law.

AS 12.55.155(d). MITIGATING FACTORS. In a conviction for assault or attempted assault or for homicide or attempted homicide, if the defendant acted in response to domestic violence perpetrated by the victim against the defendant and the domestic violence consisted of aggravated or repeated instances of assaultive behavior, the court may consider this in sentencing and may mitigate the presumptive term set out in AS 12.55.125.

AS 12.61.010-030. CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS. (Also see AS 09.05.050, AS 09.38.030(c), AS 09.38.065(a), AS 09.55.601, AS 12.47.095, AS 12.55.023, AS 12.55.088, AS 12.55.172, AS 12.55.185, AS 12.61.900, AS 33.16.110-120, AS 33.16.150, AS 33.16.260, AS 33.20.080, AS 33.30.013, AS 33.30.111, AS 33.30.292, AS 33.30.901, AS 47.10.070, AS 47.10.072, AS 47.10.081, AS 47.10.990 and Alaska Rules of Criminal Procedure.) These sections delineate victims' rights regarding trials, notices of pending hearings and actions, presentence reports, sentencing, compensation, medical assistance, notification and comment upon prisoner parole and release, notification to victim of prisoner's escape, and sets out duties of prosecuting attorneys to victims.

AS 12.61.100-150. CONFIDENTIALITY OF VICTIM AND WITNESS INFORMATION. These sections prohibit the unnecessary disclosure of the identities, addresses and telephone numbers of victims of or witnesses to crimes. Documents related to a crime in the custody of a public official may not be made available unless the residence, business address and telephone numbers of victims and witnesses have been deleted. When a defendant is represented by counsel, a victim's or witnesses' telephone number and address may be released to counsel, but the court shall order the defendant's counsel not to disclose the information to the defendant. If the defendant is proceeding without counsel, and the court finds the defendant may pose a continuing threat to the victim, the court shall specify a person to receive the information about the address and phone number of a victim or witness. This person shall be ordered not to disclose the information to the defendant and the defendant shall meet or speak with the victim or witness in the presence of that person. If a person representing the defendant contacts the victim, the person shall clearly inform the victim of the person's identity and association with the defendant, that the victim does not have to talk to the person unless the victim wishes and that the victim may have a prosecuting attorney or other person present during an interview. Unless the court determines the information is relevant, a victim or witness may not be required to provide addresses or telephone numbers in response to questioning in open court. This law also provides for other protection of a victim's identity, address or phone numbers during and after the court process.

AS 12.62.035. ACCESS TO CERTAIN CRIME INFORMATION. An employer may request from the Department of Public Safety records of all felony convictions, convictions for contributing to the delinquency of a minor and convictions involving any sex crimes of a person who holds or applies for a position in which the person has or would have supervisory or disciplinary power over a minor or dependent adult. The Department of Public Safety shall disclose the information to the requesting person and to the person who is subject to the request.

AS 12.63.010. REGISTRATION OF SEX OFFENDERS AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS. A convicted sex offender physically present in Alaska must register within seven days after being released from a State correctional facility or after conviction for a sex offense if there is no jail term. A convicted sex offender from out of state must register within 14 days after

coming to Alaska, but has only seven days to register if the State is serving as the probation or parole officer for another state or was released from an out-of-state prison where they were serving a term for a sex offense conviction in Alaska.

Convicted sex offenders are required to register at the State Trooper post or municipal police department closest to where they are living at the time of registration. Registration information includes the offender's name, address, place of employment, date of birth, sex offense convictions for which the registration requirements have not expired, the dates of those convictions, the place and court of sex offense convictions, all aliases used, and driver's license number. Law enforcement officials will take a complete set of the offender's fingerprints and a photo.

If the offender moves within the state after having registered, they must give written notice of the new place of residence to the nearest Trooper post or municipal police department within ten days of having moved. Convicted sex offenders required to register must also provide an annual written statement to the Department of Public Safety as to changes to the registry information or stating that there are no changes to that information.

AS 12.63.020. DURATION OF SEX OFFENDER DUTY TO REGISTER. A person convicted of two or more sex offenses must register for their lifetime. If a person is convicted of only one sex offense, they must only register for 15 years following their unconditional discharge from that conviction.

AS 14.30.360. PERSONAL SAFETY CURRICULUM. Each school district in the state shall be encouraged to conduct a program in health education for kindergarten through grade 12. Among other things, the program should include instruction in personal safety, including the identification and prevention of child abuse, abduction, neglect, sexual abuse and domestic violence. The State Board shall establish guidelines for a health and personal safety education program. Personal safety guidelines shall be developed in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

AS 18.05.037. FETAL HEALTH EFFECTS. The Department of Health and Social Services shall make information about fetal alcohol effects and the fetal health effects of chemical abuse and battering during pregnancy available to public hospitals, clinics and other health facilities for distribution to their patients. Written information about these effects, including the effects of battering during pregnancy, shall also be given with marriage licenses.

AS 18.65.087 CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SEX OFFENDERS. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for maintaining a central registry of convicted sex offenders. Information received for the registry shall be forwarded to the central registry within five working days. The information contained in the registry is confidential, and may not be publicly disclosed except the offender's name, photo, place of employment, date of birth, the crime for which they were convicted, date of convictions, place and court of conviction, and the length of sentence. If the conviction is for an offense identified as "incest", the offense may only be disclosed as "felony sexual abuse of a minor".

AS 18.15.300 ORDER FOR BLOOD TEST; DISCLOSURE OF RESULTS. Permits alleged victims of sexual assault to petition the court to order blood testing of the alleged perpetrator to determine the communicable disease status of the perpetrator. The law also establishes guidelines for how the testing occurs and how the test results are conveyed to the victim. It provides for counseling and information for the victim on the status of her/his potential for exposure to communicable diseases. A court may order a test under this section (1) before seven days after the defendant or minor's arrest; (2) after the entry of a disposition favorable to a defendant; or (3) if the defendant is convicted or adjudicated delinquent or in need of aid, after 90 days after the issuance of the judgement and sentence or of the judgement in a juvenile action.

AS 18.65.510. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING. Each established police training program in the state is required to provide training that acquaints police officers with: 1) laws and rules of criminal procedure relating to domestic violence; 2) techniques for handling domestic violence incidents to promote the safety of the victim and the officer and reduce the likelihood of recurrence; 3) organizations in the state that offer aid or shelter to victims; 4) injunctive relief orders; and 5) the notification to be given to victims under AS 18.65.520.

AS 18.65.520. NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS. Police officers responding to a domestic violence offense are required to inform the victim of services and the victim's rights as listed in this statute. Services include shelter programs, temporary restraining orders, and victim/ witness programs.

AS 18.67.010-180. VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD. This statute permits payment of compensation to victims of crimes that caused personal injury or death. Among other requirements, the applicant must have cooperated with law enforcement to further prosecution in order to receive compensation. Sections disallowing compensation if the victim was a relative of the offender or living or maintaining a sexual relationship with the offender were repealed in 1983. Changes in 1989 permitted compensation for injuries resulting from assault in any degree, rather than only assault in the first or second degree.

AS 18.68.010-030. SEXUAL ASSAULT EXAMINATION KITS, INVESTIGATION PROTOCOLS AND TRAINING. The Departments of Public Safety and Law shall develop and distribute uniform sexual assault examination kits, develop a manual of protocols governing the distribution and use of the examination kits, and develop and implement training in the use of protocols and kits.

AS 22.15.100. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF DISTRICT JUDGE AND MAGISTRATE. Each district judge and magistrate has the power to issue a temporary restraining order (TRO) for injunctive relief in cases involving domestic violence as provided in AS 25.35.010 and AS 25.35.020.

AS 25.20.090 and AS 25.24.150. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN MAKING CHILD CUSTODY DETERMINATIONS. Evidence of domestic violence, child abuse, or child neglect in the proposed custodial household or a history of violence between the parents are factors that the court must consider in making child custody determinations.

AS 25.23.180. TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS OF PERPETRATORS OF CERTAIN SEXUAL OFFENSES. The relationship of parent and child may be terminated by a court order on grounds that the parent committed an act constituting sexual assault or sexual abuse of a minor and the act resulted in conception of the child.

AS 25.24.140. RESTRAINING ORDERS DURING A DIVORCE ACTION. During the pendency of a divorce action, a spouse may apply for and is entitled to necessary protective orders, including orders providing for freedom of each spouse from the control of the other spouse, restraining each spouse from subjecting the other spouse or another person living in the household to domestic violence, directing one spouse to vacate the residence, restraining a spouse from communicating directly or indirectly with the other spouse, restraining a spouse from entering a propelled vehicle in the possession of or occupied by the other spouse and prohibiting a spouse from disposing of the property of either spouse or mutual property without the permission of the other spouse or a court order.

AS 25.24.210 and AS 25.24.220. HEIGHTENED JUDICIAL SCRUTINY IN DISSOLUTIONS WHEN THERE IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A petition for dissolution of a marriage must state whether a domestic violence complaint has been filed during the marriage by a member of the household. If a domestic violence complaint has been filed during the marriage by a member of the family or there is evidence of domestic violence during the marriage, a heightened level of judicial scrutiny is required in petitions for dissolution. If the court finds a higher level of scrutiny is required, the court shall examine the written agreements between the spouses to determine that they are just, that they constitute the entire agreement between the parties, and that the agreements concerning child custody, child support, and visitation are in the best interest of the children of the marriage, if any. The court shall require the presence of both spouses at a hearing for this purpose unless the court finds on the record that it would constitute a significant hardship on one of the spouses to appear and that a just agreement has been reached.

AS 25.35.010. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF IN CASES INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A person who is subjected to domestic violence may petition a superior or district court for injunctive relief to restrain the infliction of further domestic violence. This order may include additional provisions that direct the respondent to leave the petitioner's home, provide support for the petitioner and minor children in the petitioner's care, pay medical expenses of the respondent and engage in counseling (if the court directs the respondent to engage in personal counseling, the court shall provide in the order that the counseling must propose alternatives to aggression if that type of counseling is available; if the court directs the respondent to participate in family counseling, it shall make a finding that family counseling will not result in additional domestic violence). An order remains in effect for 90 days, but may be extended by petition to the court. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem or attorney to represent a minor who is subject to this chapter.

Except for a restraining order that prohibits the petitioner from communicating directly or indirectly with the respondent, the court may not issue an order restraining a petitioner under this section unless the court finds that the respondent has been subjected to domestic violence by the petitioner. The court may not issue a restraining order that prohibits the petitioner from communicating directly or indirectly with the respondent unless the court finds that the respondent has been subjected to domestic violence by the petitioner, or there is other good cause based on extraordinary circumstances of the case as supported by specific findings of fact by the court.

Domestic violence in this statute, as well as under AS 25.35.020, means a crime under AS 11.41 when the victim is a spouse or former spouse of the respondent; a parent, grandparent, child, or grandchild of the respondent; a member of the social unit comprised of those living together in the same dwelling as the respondent; or a person who is not a spouse or former spouse of the respondent but who previously lived in a spousal relationship with the respondent or is in or has been in a dating, courtship or engagement relationship with the defendant.

AS 25.35.020. EMERGENCY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF. If it appears that there is a substantial likelihood of immediate danger from the respondent, an emergency injunctive relief order may be issued. An emergency injunctive relief order may be issued

without notice to the respondent. The order is in effect for 20 days unless extended by the court for good cause. As in the regular restraining order, the situations when a mutual restraining order may be issued are limited.

AS 25.35.040. SERVICE OF PROCESS. Injunctive relief orders shall be promptly served and executed. These orders are to be served by the peace officer who has jurisdiction within the area of service. A state trooper shall serve the order in an area that is not within the jurisdiction of a peace officer of a municipality or unincorporated community.

AS 25.35.050. NOTIFICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. The court shall send a copy of the injunctive relief order to the appropriate law enforcement agency. Each law enforcement agency shall establish procedures to inform peace officers of copies of the orders received. Police officers shall use every reasonable means to enforce an order issued.

25.35.100. COMPULSORY DISCLOSURE OF COMMUNICATIONS PROHIBITED. A victim or victim counselor may not be compelled, without appropriate consent, to give testimony or to produce records concerning confidential communications for any purpose is a criminal, civil, legislative, or administrative proceeding. Appropriate consent means 1) the consent of the victim with respect to the testimony of an adult victim and a victim counselor when the victim is an adult; 2) the consent of the victim's parent, legal guardian, or guardian ad litem with respect to the testimony of a victim or a victim counselor when the victim is a minor or incompetent to testify. A victim or victim counselor may not be compelled to provide testimony in a civil, criminal or administrative proceeding that would identify the name, address, location or telephone number of a safe house, abuse shelter, or other facility that provided temporary emergency shelter to the victim of the offense or transaction that is the subject of the proceeding, or the name, address, or telephone number of a victim counselor, unless the court or hearing officer determines that the information is necessary and relevant to the facts of the case.

AS 28.05.048. SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION. Notices of sex offender registration requirements are to be displayed at offices where the public may apply for a driver's license, identification card, or vehicle registration.

AS 33.30.012. NOTICE OF RELEASE, PAROLE, COMMUNITY PLACEMENT, WORK RELEASE PLACEMENT, FURLOUGH, OR ESCAPE OF SEX OFFENDER. No later than 10 days before the release of a convicted sex offender from an Alaska correctional facility, the Department of Corrections shall complete registration of a sex offender and send a written notice of the release, parole, community placement, work release placement, or furlough to law enforcement officials in the community or area in which the inmate will live. If a convicted sex offender escapes from a correctional facility, the Department of Corrections will immediately notify municipal police and State Troopers closest to where the inmate lived prior to their arrest and conviction.

AS 33.30.035. NOTICE TO SEX OFFENDERS OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT. The Department of Corrections will give written notice to a sex offender of the registration requirement under AS 12.63.010 and obtain a signed acknowledgement from the sex offender that they have received the notice at the time they are released from a correctional facility or the Department of Corrections takes over supervision of a convicted sex offender from another state.

AS 33.30.161. ELIGIBILITY TO SERVE TIME IN A CORRECTIONAL RESTITUTION CENTER. Correctional restitution centers are established to provide certain offenders with rehabilitation through community services and employment. Prisoners are not eligible if they have been convicted of a felony involving violence or the use of force or are serving a sentence for any crime involving violence or the use of force or under AS 11.41.320 (custodial interference in the first degree), AS 11.41.330 (custodial interference in the second degree) or AS 11.56.740 (violating a domestic violence restraining order).

AS 47.17.020. PERSONS REQUIRED TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE. The following persons are immediately required to report suspected harm, by other than accidental means, through physical injury or neglect, mental injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or maltreatment of children to the nearest office of the Department of Health and Social Services if, in the performance of their occupational duties, they have reasonable cause to suspect a child has suffered harm:

- (1) practitioners of the healing arts, including mental health counselors,
- (2) school teachers and school administrative staff members of public and private schools,
- (3) social workers,
- (4) peace officers, and officers of the Department of Corrections,
- (5) administrative officers of institutions,
- (6) child care providers,
- (7) paid employees of domestic violence and sexual assault programs and crisis intervention programs as defined in AS 18.66.900.
- (8) paid employees of an organization that provides counseling or treatment to individuals seeking to control their use of drugs and alcohol.

However, if it is not possible to report harm to the Department of Health and Social Services and immediate action is necessary

for the well-being of the child, the report of harm shall be made to a peace officer.

AS 47.17.022. TRAINING. A person employed by the State or by a school district who is required under AS 47.17 to report abuse or neglect of children shall receive training on the recognition and reporting of child abuse and neglect. Each department of the State and school district that employs persons required to report abuse or neglect of children shall provide initial training and appropriate in-service training. These departments and school districts shall develop a training curriculum that acquaints their employees with laws relating to child abuse and neglect; techniques for recognition and detection of child abuse and neglect; agencies and organizations within the state that offer aid or shelter to victims and their families; procedures for required notification of suspected abuse or neglect; the role of a person required to report child abuse or neglect as well as the role of the employing agency after the report has been made; and a brief description of the manner in which cases of child abuse and neglect are investigated by the department and law enforcement agencies after a report of suspected abuse or neglect.

AS 47.17.023. REPORTING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY. A person who, in the course of processing or producing visual or printed matter, suspects that the matter depicts a child engaged in prohibited sexual acts to produce child pornography shall immediately report this to the nearest law enforcement agency.

AS 47.24.010. REPORTS OF HARM TO VULNERABLE ADULTS. The following persons are required to report to the Department of Administration's central information and referral service for vulnerable adults (the Division of Senior Services) within 24 hours if in the course of their professional duties they believe that such a vulnerable adult is suffering from abandonment, exploitation, abuse, neglect, or self-neglect:

- a. licensed health care provider
- b. mental health professional
- c. pharmacist
- d. administrator of a nursing home, residential care or health care facility
- e. caregiver, guardian or conservator of the vulnerable adult
- f. police officer
- g. village public safety officer
- h. village health aide
- i. social worker
- j. member of the clergy
- k. staff of a program serving older Alaskans
- l. licensed foster care provider
- m. worker in a domestic violence, sexual assault or a crisis intervention prevention program
- n. EMT or paramedic in a mobile intensive care program
- o. an employee of a homemaker program or home health aide program.

If the person making the report cannot immediately contact the Division of Senior Services and there is imminent risk of serious physical harm, the report may be made to a police officer or village public safety officer.

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS Article I, Sections 12 and 24, Constitution of the State of Alaska was amended to include the following: Criminal administration is to be based on the need to protect the public, community condemnation of the offender, the rights of victims of crime, restitution from the offender, and the principle of reformation. Crime victims have rights to protection from the accused through imposition of appropriate bail or conditions of release; to be involved in prosecution, to be treated with dignity, respect, and fairness throughout judicial proceedings; the right to obtain information about and witness criminal proceedings, including those involving juveniles; the right to give testimony upon request at sentencing or release proceedings; the right to restitution from the accused; and upon request the right to be informed of the accused's escape or release from custody.

THIS LISTING OF ALASKA STATUTES IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST IN LARGER PRINT FROM THE COUNCIL OFFICE.