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COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FINANCE

FURTHER:

2/21/85

Date March 12, 1985

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered SB 172

extending the termination date of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; efd.

and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for _____
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Gieck Kay
V. Fischer

[Signature]

Chairman

[Signature]

Chairman recommendation

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POSITION PAPER

SB 172

"An Act extending the termination date of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; and providing for an effective date."

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (hereafter referred to as Council) was established by the Legislature in 1981 (AS 18.66.010-18.66.900) as a result of grass roots efforts to provide services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Among its duties, the Council was created to develop, implement, maintain and monitor programs; coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault services provided by state, community and private agencies; award grants and contracts and provide fiscal and technical assistance to programs and communities.

State funding was initially allocated to the Abused Women's Aid In Crisis shelter for battered women in Anchorage in 1977. At that time there were four other domestic violence and sexual assault programs in the state that received federal funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency. Just as Alaskan communities began to recognize the extent of domestic violence and sexual assault problems, federal funding for programs was halted.

In 1981 the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, which is a non-profit corporation composed of programs and individuals dedicated to addressing Alaska's domestic violence and sexual assault problems, led an effort to establish a mechanism in state government to disburse and monitor state funds to domestic violence and sexual assault programs. It was determined that the most effective means of accomplishing this was to establish the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, a seven member policy making board located in the Department of Public Safety.

Four of the Council's members are the Commissioners or their designees from the Departments of Law, Health and Social Services, Public Safety and Education. The remaining three members are public members appointed by the Governor. Jana Varrati, public member from Anchorage is the Chair and James E. Fisher, Department of Law, the Vice Chair. Lola Tobuk from Nome and Peggy Ormasen from Haines are the other two public members. The departmental representatives are: James E. Fisher, Law; Connie Sipe, Health and Social Services; Jos Mapranath, Public Safety and Mary Hakala, Education.

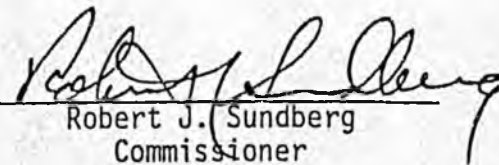
The need for services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families as well as the need for additional coordination of services has increased. This is a result of enhanced public awareness of these crimes, victims realizing they have safe, supportive places to go and population increases in Alaska. The Council consistently has more requests for community based programs than it has had funds to distribute. Programs that plan to apply for funds submit letters of intent that estimate the amount to be requested. For FY86, the Council has received 37 letters of intent that total \$6,456,932.

Position Paper, Dept Public Safety

The Council funded twenty-three domestic violence and sexual assault programs in FY85. Nineteen of the programs provide services that may include education, prevention, support, advocacy or counseling to child victims of abuse. Twelve of these programs provide safe and secure shelters and five have developed and coordinated confidential safe homes in their communities. These programs also provide emotional support and legal and medical assistance to victims. All but one of the programs also provide sexual assault crisis intervention and support services and five provide services to batterers. The Council also funds a batterers' program and a sexual assault program that are not associated with shelter programs; two crisis intervention programs that provide assistance and education to women who may not choose to stay in a shelter and two education programs.

The Council has effectively served the public in the provision of services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families. All programs funded by the Council are routinely monitored and provided with technical assistance, as requested. Communities without state funded services are provided assistance by the Council or its funded programs. Pamphlets, a child sexual assault curriculum, public service announcements and video tapes have been developed and distributed by the Council, and the Council maintains a film library to be used by people in the state. The Council has worked closely with the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault to encourage effective domestic violence and sexual assault legislation and has worked with Legislators and staff to develop legislation that best serves the needs of victims. The Council has carried out its functions in public and encourages public participation in meetings, decisions, policies and regulations. The Council has accomplished a great deal to alleviate the trauma suffered by victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

In order to most effectively provide services, areas of extreme need and the most effective service delivery models must be determined. The Council has begun developing a five year plan to accomplish specific objectives to carry out its mandates to provide and coordinate services. Coordination efforts between agencies that serve victims of domestic violence and their families must be maintained and enhanced. Statewide prevention and education efforts need to be continued and funded programs should be monitored and receive technical assistance. The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, with its configuration of state and public members, is the most effective means of insuring accountability of state funds and maintaining effective services to victims and their families; and therefore, it should be reinstated.


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

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A PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

July 13, 1984

Audit Control Number

12-1178-84-R

Commissioner, Department of
Public Safety

Robert Sundberg

Members of the
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Chair

Public Member

Public Member

Designee of the Commissioner,
Department of Public Safety

Designee of the Attorney General,
Department of Law

Designee of the Commissioner,
Department of Education

Designee of the Commissioner,
Department of Health & Social Services

Peggy Ormasen

Diane Carpenter

Jana Varrati

Jos Mapranath

James Fisher

Alison Elgee

Michael Price

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Purpose and Scope of the Report.	1
Organization and Function.	3
Report Conclusion.	5
Findings and Recommendations	7
Auditor's Comments	15
Analysis of Public Need.	19
Agency Response:	
Department of Public Safety.	23

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STATE OF ALASKA

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

August 7, 1984

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 of the
Alaska Statutes, the attached report is submitted for your
review.

A PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

July 13, 1984

Audit Control Number

12-1178-84-R



Gerald L. Wilkerson, CPA
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Purpose and Scope of the Report.	1
Organization and Function.	3
Report Conclusion.	5
Findings and Recommendations	7
Auditor's Comments	15
Analysis of Public Need.	19
Agency Response:	
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PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

Purpose

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 (sunset legislation), we conducted an examination of the Department of Public Safety, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA), to determine if the Council has been operating in an efficient and effective manner and also if there is a public need for the program.

As required by legislative intent, this report shall be considered during legislative hearings in determining whether the CDVSA should be reestablished. Currently, the law specifies that this program will terminate as of June 30, 1985.

Scope

Our review consisted of evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the Council in (1) coordinating services provided by State and community agencies in response to domestic violence and sexual assault (DVSA) incidents; (2) developing, implementing, maintaining, and monitoring DVSA programs; (3) developing and implementing a standardized data collection system; (4) awarding grants and contracts; and (5) providing fiscal and technical assistance to grantee programs.

We reviewed the following sources of information:

1. Applicable statutes and legislative intent;
2. Budget documents;
3. Minutes of Council Meetings and attendance at the FY 85 funding meeting in June 1984;
4. Grantee performance and fiscal reviews prepared by Council and Public Safety personnel;
5. Interviews with various grantees;
6. Review of data collection forms and quarterly reports;
7. Interviews with various Council members; and
8. Office of the Ombudsman, State Equal Employment Opportunity Office, and the Human Rights Commission were contacted for information about complaints.

The policy and audit approach utilized by the Division of Legislative Audit for Performance Review can best be described as "audit by exception".

This methodology focuses audit effort on areas of an auditee's operations that have been identified by a preliminary survey as having a high degree of probability for needing improvements.

Therefore, by design, finite audit resources are used to identify where and how improvement can be made, and little time is devoted to reviewing well-run operations or programs. Consequently, this report highlights those areas needing improvement and does not emphasize those operations and programs that are properly functioning.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

Title 18 of the Alaska Statutes gives the Department of Public Safety the authority to ". . . provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or to their families and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs." The Department has met these statutory duties by the establishment of the CDVSA.

A large part of the Council's responsibility is their directive to "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." The Council is also responsible to provide technical assistance and monitor the activities of various contractors and grantees.

The Council consists of seven members, of which four are the commissioners, or their designees, of the Departments of Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Education, and Law. The balance of the Council is comprised of persons recommended by the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (a non-profit, private organization), and appointed at the Governor's discretion.

As of the date of this report, the Council is staffed by an executive director, a project coordinator, and a secretary.

The Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is a federation of domestic violence shelters and counseling centers throughout the State. Prior to the creation of the Council by the 1981 Legislature, the Network provided much of the organizational structure of the State's domestic violence and sexual assault program.

The community programs, which make up the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, provide a variety of services to the public. Most importantly, their efforts are directed toward providing the victim with a safe environment by use of shelter and safe home networks. In addition, the programs are involved in educating and counseling the victim about domestic violence and sexual assault issues.

The counseling approach used by the programs is described as "empowerment". Empowerment's objective is to acquaint the victim with the law and victim rights; the cycle of domestic violence; the availability of jobs, child care, food stamps, and medical assistance; and to support and encourage the victim while she is learning self-dependence. The goal of this counseling method is to change the victim's beliefs

about herself and to provide her with alternatives. It attempts to teach self-reliance.

Most recently, the Council has sponsored individual counseling programs for abusers which concentrate on reducing violent behavior. The community domestic violence and sexual assault programs, in cooperation with police and the court system, have implemented model projects in Dillingham and Anchorage that favor arrest, prosecution, sentencing, and counseling directed toward the batterer.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

Policy Issues

This report contains policy issues raised as a result of our evaluation of various Council endeavors. The final policy decisions affecting these endeavors are not within the scope of this review but require legislative consideration. In debating these issues, the legislative oversight committees should consider the findings presented in this report so that the potential impact of policy changes can be evaluated.

Report Conclusions

In our opinion, the CDVSA should be reestablished. However, the Council should address the following issues in order to more effectively serve the public interest and perform its statutory duties.

1. The CDVSA should conduct their meetings in accordance with the State's public meeting law (see Recommendation No. 1).
2. The CDVSA should improve both the consistency and analysis of data collected from grantee programs (see Recommendation No. 2).
3. The CDVSA should develop and use coordinated, consistent, and comprehensive criteria in order to establish priorities for funding (see Recommendation No. 3).
4. The CDVSA should more actively promote a formal coordinated response by State agencies to the problems of domestic violence and sexual assault at both the State and local level (see Recommendation No. 4).

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FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) should conduct their meetings in accordance with the State's public meeting law.

On June 8, 1984, during the course of their funding meeting, CDVSA voted 5-1 to enter executive session. The stated reason for closing the meeting was to consider the impact of gubernatorial budget document language on grant funding decisions.

In addition to this most recent instance, our review of the minutes of the past CDVSA meetings indicated that CDVSA invoked executive session privileges on numerous occasions. Since October 9, 1982, CDVSA has entered executive session eight times. In two instances, the minutes do not reflect any stated reason for entering executive session.

AS 44.62.310(a) requires that all State agency meetings are to be open to the public with three exceptions set out in AS 44.62.310(c). These statutory exceptions allow executive sessions for discussion of the following topics:

1. Matters, the immediate knowledge of which would clearly have an adverse effect upon the finances of the government unit;
2. Subjects that tend to prejudice the reputation and character of any person, provided the person may request a public discussion; and
3. Matters which by law, municipal charter, or ordinance are required to be confidential.

CDVSA's representative from the Department of Law advised that the Council's action on June 8, 1984, did not meet with these exceptions. Judicious use of executive session privileges not only assures compliance with the open meeting law, but also encourages public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions, which is a determinant of public need for CDVSA under the State's "sunset" statute (AS 44.66.050[c][5]).

Recommendation No. 2

The Council should improve both the consistency and analysis of data collected from grantee programs.

CDVSA is required by AS 18.66.050(a)(5) to develop and implement a standardized data collection system on domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention. In November 1981, CDVSA hired a Research Analyst to devise a system of data collection; to develop forms to standardize the system; and, to provide training to the various grantees in the use of the forms. The position was also responsible for the oversight and review of the system to ensure that the information being gathered was consistent, relevant, and valid.

However, due to the level of funding for personal services in the FY 84 budget, the Research Analyst was laid off in September 1983. Since that time, there has been limited review of the system and the data collected. As a result, much of the information being compiled is invalid and misleading.

The following examples show the problems with the data collection effort:

1. Definitions Inconsistently Applied

"Client Adult". The Council needs to decide what constitutes a client adult. This term refers to a person who has either witnessed an incident of domestic violence or sexual assault or is a relative or friend of a victim or perpetrator.

It appears that this term is overused as it does not seem reasonable to classify the following types of individuals as client adults:

- a. Persons who report an incident and receive information on what services are offered by a CDVSA program, but have no other contact.
- b. Teachers, medical professionals, or other like professionals, who may contact a program regarding a student or patient victim.
- c. Persons who accompany a victim to a program who receive no service other than responses to inquiries on behalf of a victim, e.g., a person who inquires of legal remedies available to a victim is currently counted as "legal assistance".

"Medical Accompaniment". This term is being applied to count not only the victim requiring medical attention but also a friend or relative who may be accompanying the victim.

"Crisis Counseling". This term is being applied in cases where the victimization occurred as many as

twenty years prior to becoming a program client. It is also being applied in cases where a professional, such as a teacher, contacts the program for what would more reasonably be termed professional consultation.

2. Incidence Data (number of occurrences of victimization) vs. Client Data (number of clients served)

Confusion exists on whether the aim of the data collection effort is to count incidences or count clients, which has resulted in overstated and misleading data.

- a. Individual clients who were victimized on more than one occasion (some many years previous) are being counted, in at least one grantee program, once for each incident in which they are involved.
- b. Individual clients who were victimized by more than one perpetrator are being counted, in some cases, once for each perpetrator.

3. Separation of Services

CDVSA grantees often offer a wide range of services from various funding sources. Reports submitted by grantee programs often include not only domestic violence or sexual assault, but all services provided by the grantee, which tends to overstate the data.

4. Compilation and Reporting of Data

Since September 1983, the burden of compiling the data into a quarterly report has shifted to the individual grantees. The time expended on this statistical function results in less time being spent on the provision of direct services. The grantees also cannot be expected to employ individuals with statistical or data management expertise, yet they are being relied on as data managers. The grantee programs submit their data forms to CDVSA on a monthly or quarterly basis. CDVSA stores the documents without review or analysis.

Many of the problems with the data system could have been rectified if proper review and oversight had occurred. In this instance, simply stating that lack of funding was the reason for laying off the research analyst is insufficient. The lack of funding is due in part, to the CDVSA not following Legislative intent in FY 82 when the Council was first formed.

The Fiscal Note that accompanied the CDVSA legislation in FY 82 intended that employees of CDVSA be paid at the following levels:

1. Project Coordinator, range 18
2. Research Analyst, range 16
3. Clerk - typist, range 7

However, CDVSA chose to reclassify and hire at the following levels:

1. Executive Director, range 24
2. Program Coordinator, range 20
3. Research Analyst, range 16
4. Secretary, range 10

Since FY 82, the Legislature has either increased or held constant the funding for personal services. Consequently, prior position reclassification decisions made by CDVSA appear to have been largely responsible for the budgetary constraints that resulted in the loss of the research analyst.

However, the data collection function remains an important aspect of CDVSA efforts, and we feel that the lack of consistency in applying the terms; the lack of a consistent aim of collecting incident or client data; and the absence of evaluation and analysis, is producing irrelevant and unreliable information. Without reliable data, CDVSA and the Legislature do not know the true extent of the problems nor the success of the treatment method.

In order for CDVSA to effectively comply with their statutory responsibility to implement a reliable data collection system on which Legislative decisions can be based, the Council should revise and monitor the current system.

Recommendation No. 3

CDVSA should develop and use coordinated, consistent, and comprehensive criteria in order to establish priorities for funding.

CDVSA's most visible and important activity is its allocation of appropriated grant funds among the various community nonprofit agencies that provide services related to domestic violence and sexual assault. The types of services and the service delivery organizational structure vary by locale. In order to sort through the demands made on the available grant funding, CDVSA must establish priorities and develop funding criteria that reflect those priorities.

We do not believe that CDVSA has effectively established a well coordinated and comprehensive approach for making decisions. It was our observation at the most recent funding meeting (June 7-9, 1984) that Council members seemed to shift emphasis among various criteria during the three day

deliberations. Grantees that we interviewed also expressed dismay with the process, commenting that they felt that the decision-making criteria used differed from the criteria stated in CDVSA's request for grant proposals.

For the FY 85 grants, the CDVSA staff reviewed all grant applications and made funding level recommendations to the Council. The Executive Director stated at the meeting that the staff recommendations were based on the following general CDVSA policy precepts:

1. Priority is given to programs who provide safety to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.
2. Priority is given to ongoing programs over requests from new start-up programs.
3. Among new community or regional requests, priority is given to areas that demonstrate a viable, active volunteer commitment to domestic violence and sexual assault victims.

It appears to us that little consideration was given to the staff recommendations. A major reason for the limited use of staff recommendations seemed to be an increased emphasis on intent language contained in the Governor's budget request. The Executive Director had not considered that budgetary intent when formulating her recommendations, yet CDVSA members began relying on it heavily after they were reminded of its existence half-way through the three day funding meeting.

The criteria used to develop the staff recommendations and the budgetary intent language essentially differed in degree of detail. However, the Council members apparently did not know of the Governor's intent for CDVSA's FY 85 budget until the funding meeting and only then started making funding decisions in that context. We feel that CDVSA would have made better use of their resources and would have made better coordinated and consistent funding decisions had they given the staff more direction. CDVSA could have had staff use the more specific gubernatorial intent (and by approval of the budget request, implicit legislative intent) when staff reviewed grant requests in preparing recommendations.

We feel that the rather disjointed, ad hoc approach that CDVSA ultimately used in making funding decisions resulted in decisions that were inconsistent with stated CDVSA policy, legislative intent, and sound grant funding management.

The following are some examples of funding inconsistencies:

1. Men's Support Network (MSN) - MSN provides prevention through education series in the Anchorage area. The program includes community presentation on the changing roles of men in today's society and crisis and group counseling to men in transition. MSN, however, does not counsel men involved in violent relationships. Batterers are referred for counseling to the men's program at the Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) shelter. During the third quarter of FY 84, MSN received one crisis call and was involved in four counseling sessions.

Staff recommended the Council either defund MSN, due to the lack of funds to fully support the shelter programs, or to fund the program at the level at which it could effectively operate. MSN in FY 84 had been funded at \$17,500, an amount insufficient to run this type of program effectively. In fact, the FY 84 grant was perceived as a phase-out grant. The Council ignored staff options and funded MSN at \$18,300 for FY 85, an increase of \$800, seemingly prolonging the phase-out period for another year.

We feel the staff recommendation to defund MSN in a year of limited funding would have been more appropriate, especially since this program does not counsel batterers but refers them to AWAIC for services. In our opinion, the Council did not follow its stated criteria nor the intent expressed in the budget process when funding MSN.

2. Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center (KWRCC) - The Kodiak program was subject to severe internal strife in February 1984, resulting in terminations of essentially the entire staff and resignations of at least one member of the KWRCC Board of Directors. According to the CDVSA program evaluation, the safety of victims residing in the shelter was in question. Similarly, the most recent program evaluation stated the program was in turmoil and unable to provide the quality of services required by CDVSA.

Staff recommended maintenance funding plus \$2,000 for rural outreach. This would have increased funding 1% over FY 84 grant level to \$177,000. However, the Council funded Kodiak at \$187,500, an increase of 14.3%. We feel that staff recommendations expressed a more appropriate funding level, especially when viewed within the context of victim safety. Until a follow-up evaluation of the Kodiak program was performed, we feel it would have been more prudent to follow the staff recommendation.

3. Men Emerging Now (MEN) - Juneau's MEN program received a FY 85 grant of \$107,500 which represented a 7.5% increase over their FY 84 \$100,000 grant. MEN provides counseling to men who batter.

CDVSA staff had recommended that MEN receive no increased funding. Of the seven shelter programs that received less of a percentage increase than MEN, six of them received less than or the same as the staff recommendations.

We feel that the staff recommendations were more in line with legislative intent that shelters and safe homes receive priority in funding over men's counseling programs (SJR 6, SLA 1982). CDVSA, by seemingly rejecting those recommendations, was not in accordance with legislative intent and CDVSA's guidelines to give priority to programs providing immediate safety to victims.

Recommendation No. 4

CDVSA should actively promote a formal coordinated response by State agencies to the problems of domestic violence and sexual assault at both the State and local level.

CDVSA is statutorily responsible for coordination of services provided by the Departments of Law (DOL), Education (DOE), Public Safety (DPS), Health and Social Services (DHSS), and other State or community groups dealing with domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention (AS 18.66.060[a][4]).

CDVSA has stressed to local community grantees the importance of developing cooperative working relationships with police, district attorneys, judges, and education, social service, and medical service agencies. However, we found through interviews with grantee managers that oftentimes the degree of cooperation in the community depends on the attitude and commitment of the individuals involved. As a result, cooperation and coordination is sometimes lacking and must be continually reestablished as individuals in the various positions change.

A contributing factor to this disjointed local coordinative effort is lack of clear and established statewide policy by affected agencies. For example, various DHSS offices in the local community should be able to look to their respective division directors for policy and guidance about how to coordinate service delivery with local domestic violence and sexual assault agencies. A more formal coordinated policy regarding domestic violence and sexual assault services from each affected State agency would help promote continuity,

increasing both the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery to victims.

Besides providing better direction at the local level, various State agencies need to adopt a formal policy agreement at the State level. CDVSA, together with the Criminal Justice Working Group with DOL, has been involved with developing a Child Sexual Assault Agreement between DOL, DPS, DHSS, and the Department of Corrections. This agreement has been in progress for three years and has yet to be signed by all Departments, although we are told an agreement is near.

However, no policy has been drafted to develop guidelines for a coordinated approach to domestic violence issues. This is due in part to the difficulty of defining and agreeing to the limits of domestic violence. Most people will agree that any sexual approach to a child is morally and legally wrong. It is not as easy to gain a consensus of opinion on the moral and legal limits of domestic violence affecting adults.

Although we recognize the difficulties CDVSA has and will encounter in coordinating these services, more emphasis needs to be placed on formulating guidelines to deal with domestic violence. CDVSA has made some progress in their efforts to coordinate service delivery in Alaska, but much more effort is needed on the State and local level in order to fulfill CDVSA's statutory obligations.

AUDITOR'S COMMENTS

The following is a discussion of two recent studies that point out the importance of coordinated intervention in DVSA cases. The Duluth, Minnesota project was spearheaded by Minnesota Program Development, Inc. and titled Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP). The Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment was funded by the National Institute of Justice, the Minneapolis Police Department, and the Police Foundation, and was limited to assessing the effect of arrest on the occurrence of violence.

Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)

The DAIP makes a strong case for a coordinated, comprehensive intervention program which emphasizes arrest, prosecution, sanctions, and counseling directed toward the batterer. The intervention methods used in violent cases in this project were not unique to DAIP, the primary difference was the cooperation of nine agencies when responding to DVSA cases. After six months, the project team evaluated the results of the program and found the following:

1. For those suspects arrested with the officer as the complainant instead of the victim, 70% pled guilty;
2. With the no drop policy, suspects were prosecuted and sentenced;
3. Counselors were convinced that treating the violence instead of the relationship was conducive to reducing violent behavior; and
4. Recurrences of violence between DAIP couples dropped 26%.

The DAIP intervention strategy was built around the following policy changes:

1. Police - Full utilization of the liberalized probable cause arrest law in domestic violence situations. Officer discretion for arrest would no longer be based on the reasons for the violence but strictly on whether there was probable cause to believe an assault had occurred. When responding to DVSA calls involving cohabiting adults, the officer would arrest if three conditions were met:
 - a. The alleged assault occurred within four hours of the officer's arrival and

- b. There are visible signs of injury or physical impairment on the victim and
 - c. Based on the statement of the parties and the officer's observations, the officer has probable cause to believe an assault had occurred.
 2. Prosecution - The police officer, rather than the victim, would become the complaining witness; an advocate would be assigned to each victim to educate her about the court procedures and to encourage prosecution; and, a policy was adopted against dropping charges when the victim requested.
 3. Court - If found guilty, the Court would have three choices for sentencing. Sentencing would be preceded by an investigation to determine which option would be most appropriate.
 - a. Jail sentence with no probation;
 - b. Suspended sentence with the abuser required to attend DAIP counseling and education program; and
 - c. Any combination of jail and counseling.
 4. Counseling - The approach would be shifted from focusing on improving or ending the relationship to focusing on the violence. Hopefully, this switch would make the batterer realize that regardless of what events led to the assault, the use of violence was unacceptable and illegal.
 5. Women's Shelter - The shelter staff would be required to advocate with the victim for mandatory arrest and prosecution of the suspects. Previously, shelters had supported the victim's decision when she wanted charges dropped. Also, the shelter would be required to send an advocate to the victim's home following an arrest and to maintain contact with the victim during and after batterers' counseling.

The results of the study strongly suggest that arrest, prosecution, sentencing, and counseling when used as a coordinated response directed toward the batterer, do reduce violent incidents.

The Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment

In Minneapolis, the passage of a more liberalized arrest law paved the way for a new approach to domestic violence cases. This experiment was designed to test three police responses to determine which would have the most effect in reducing violence. When police received calls concerning domestic

violence, they were required to alternate between three options as follows:

1. Arrest when there is probable cause to believe an assault occurred;
2. Counsel both parties; or
3. Send the assailant away for several hours.

The results of the Minneapolis study strongly suggest that arrest is the best approach to domestic violence. In addition, when the police officer offered to listen and showed interest in the victim's side of the story, the effectiveness of arrest was enhanced.

After six months the study team evaluated the effectiveness of each of the three methods and found the following:

1. The percent of suspects repeating violence, based on 314 official police records:
 - a. arrest - 10%
 - b. advise - 19%
 - c. send suspect away - 24%
2. The percent of suspects repeating violence, based on 161 victim interviews:
 - a. arrest - 19%
 - b. advise - 37%
 - c. send suspect away - 33%
3. The percent of suspects repeating violence when police listened to victim and arrested based on 194 victim interviews
 - a. arrest and listening - 9%
 - b. arrest only - 26%
 - c. advise - 35%

Previously, the traditional police response to cases of domestic violence had been to do as little as possible because police believed the offenders would not be punished by the Courts if arrested. This study, on the other hand, suggests that arrest alone has some deterrent even without prosecution and court sanctions.

Implications for Alaska

We believe these studies have important implications for the intervention programs in Alaska. With passage of a liberal arrest law in 1983, the road is open to implement a strong, coordinated response to domestic violence. In fact, two

areas in Alaska, Dillingham and Anchorage, have already implemented procedures which favor arrest, prosecution, sentencing, and counseling of the batterer. Although the approaches differ somewhat, each city has emphasized the importance of arrest, prosecution, and cooperation.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

Limited Analysis

The following analyses show both positive and negative factors as they relate to the public need as defined in the "sunset" law. These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive but to address those areas we were able to cover in our review.

- I. The extent to which the Council has operated in the public interest.
 - A. The Council has developed and distributed several educational films and curriculum addressing the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault. Among these are "Village to Village", a film about domestic violence in rural Alaska; and "It's Okay to Say No", a film for children about their personal safety. These films are available to all interested persons, and the children's film has been used in several primary and secondary schools in Alaska.
 - B. The Council, by disregarding the open meeting law three times since October 1982, has left itself open to criticisms of not operating in the public interest (see Recommendation No. 1).
- II. The extent to which the operation of the Council has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resources, and personnel matters.
 - A. The Council staff, through its program evaluations, and financial reviews, have provided valuable technical assistance to grantees. The Council, through these reviews, not only safeguards State funds but also ensures the quality of services to the public.
 - B. The Council is in the process of developing a statewide plan for growth of domestic violence and sexual assault programs to ensure that services are available where they are most necessary. Implementation of this plan will enhance the operation of the Council.
 - C. The Council has not developed an adequate data collection system as required by AS 18.66.050 (a)(5) (See Recommendation No. 2).

III. The extent to which the Council has recommended statutory changes which are generally of benefit to the public interest.

A. The Council aided in the passage of the following:

1. AS 18.68 - Sexual assault investigations. Provides for a uniform sexual assault examination kit; protocols governing the use and distribution of the kit; and training in the protocols and use of the kits.
2. AS 18.65 - Police training about new domestic violence (DV) laws. How to handle DV incidents; and notification of the victim of rights and services provided by the State.
3. AS 12.25.030 - Arrests of perpetrators of domestic violence on the charge of fourth degree assault. The police officer needs only reasonable cause to arrest on fourth degree assault.
4. AS 11.41 - Various definitions and grades of sexual assault.
5. AS 22.15.100 and AS 25.35 - Broadens the powers of a judge and the uses of the injunctive relief orders (or temporary restraining order). Also reaffirms the consequences to the perpetrator of disregarding a restraining order. Restraining orders allow the victim to remain in the home in relative safety for a limited time.

IV. The extent to which the Council has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effects of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service which it has provided.

- A. The Council encourages interested parties to comment on its decision or regulations by publicly announcing its meetings. The Council also encourages input about its policies from the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

V. The extent to which the Council has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

- A. The Council has made extensive efforts to inform the public about domestic violence and sexual assault issues. A teleconference in December 1983, was preceded by mailing notices statewide to interested parties. In addition, the Council organized a teleconference between Alaska and the U.S. Family Violence Task Force in Washington, D.C.
 - B. The Council has encouraged participation in the making of its regulations by working closely with the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Preliminary drafts of regulations were disseminated to DVSA programs statewide for comments.
 - C. However, improper use of executive session at public meetings suggest a certain disregard to encouraging public participation in making Council decisions (see Recommendation No. 1).
- VI. The efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the Council filed with it, with the department to which the Council is administratively assigned, or with the Office of the Ombudsman have been processed and resolved.
- A. We found no problems in this area.
- VII. The extent to which state personnel practices, including affirmative action requirements, have been complied with by the Council to its own activities and the area of activity or interest.
- A. We found no problems in this area.
- VIII. The extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting, or other changes are necessary to enable the Council to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.
- A. It is the opinion of all of the grantees we interviewed and at least one Council member, that the composition of the Council should be changed. Most of the grantees' agreed on the following suggestions:
 - 1. Appointment of representatives from more geographical regions of Alaska. At present five of the seven members reside in Southeast Alaska.

2. Appointment of an Alaskan native, who understands the complexities of providing services to rural Alaskans.
 3. Appointment of a Council member who is involved in law enforcement.
 4. Appointment of more public members.
- B. See Recommendations No. 1 through 4 for further discussion.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH N
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE:

465-4356

October 1, 1984

Gerald L. Wilkerson
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit
Pouch W
Juneau, Alaska 99811

OCT 02 1984

LEGISLATIVE
AUDIT

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

Thank you for the preliminary audit report, dated July 13, 1984. A committee of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Council) developed the following response to your recommendations:

Recommendation #1: The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault should conduct their meetings in accordance with the State's public meeting law.

The Council agrees that their meetings should be conducted in accordance with the State's public meeting law and will continue to adhere to the requirements of the statute. This recommendation addresses two issues: a) the calling for an executive session at the Council's June 8, 1984 meeting; and b) the lack of clear statements in certain minutes regarding purposes for executive sessions. The Council will respond to each of these issues.

a) Regarding the executive session at the June 8, 1984 meeting: the public meeting statute was read during the meeting and the Council determined that the discussion concerning the letters from the Governor's office could affect the funding process in motion and therefore have an adverse affect upon the finances of the governmental unit. AS 44.62.310(C)(3) was the stated reason for holding an executive session with additional language regarding the letters added as clarification. The Council considered the input of the representative of the Department of Law and made the decision to go into executive session in good faith and with good cause.

b) As can be documented in recent minutes, the Council has taken action to remedy the lack of clarity, in previous minutes, of reasons to call for executive sessions. This remedial action occurred prior to the Legislative audit. Within the last year, the reasons for executive sessions were clearly stated at meetings and accurately reflected in Council minutes. According to a Council member present at the October 9, 1982 meeting, the two executive sessions in which the October 9, 1982 minutes do not state a reason for holding the sessions, were to discuss the embezzlement of funds in the Women In Crisis - Counseling Assistance program. Executive sessions were required because confidential police reports and personalities were discussed.

The Council will (guided by AS 44.63.310(c)) continue to use executive sessions with discretion, clearly state the reasons and accurately reflect the reasons in the minutes.

2. Appointment of an Alaskan native, who understands the complexities of providing services to rural Alaskans.
 3. Appointment of a Council member who is involved in law enforcement.
 4. Appointment of more public members.
- B. See Recommendations No. 1 through 4 for further discussion.

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Gerald L. Wilkerson, Legislative Auditor
October 1, 1984
Page 2

Recommendation #2: The Council should improve both the consistency and analysis of data collected from grantee programs.

The Council agrees that its data collection effort should be improved. In fact, the auditors were requested by the Executive Director to explore data collection as an area of concern. The Council understands the need for accurate data and has taken steps to accurately explain and use the information provided by its data.

A half-time Data Processing Clerk II has been hired and data processing equipment is in the FY 85 budget. The half-time position and new equipment should enable the Council office to compile, review and analyze data submitted by its funded programs. The securing of the additional personnel and equipment will allow the Council to alleviate the following shortcomings identified in the audit report:

1. Individual clients victimized more than once being counted more than once (Rec.2-2a). Each client receives only one ID number, so the Council will be able to delete duplicates when the system is automated.
2. Compilation of data (Rec.2-4). As soon as the system has been implemented, the Council will be able to compile the program data from individual client data forms. The Data Processing Clerk II is now on staff and has begun to review data forms for errors and inconsistencies.
3. Definitions inconsistently applied (Rec.2-1). The Data Processing Clerk II will check the client intake forms to assure that data is consistently and correctly applied throughout the programs. The Council agrees that an individual reporting an incident or a professional receiving consultation does not meet the definition of "client adult". The Council provided programs with a data dictionary that defines client adult as a "person 18 years of age and over admitted into a program for treatment and/or intervention as a result of a domestic violence and/or sexual assault incident directed towards another person who is a relative, neighbor, friend, etc."
4. Separation of Services - The Council will monitor data to assure that data reflects only the Council sponsored portion of the program.

Besides enhancing office capabilities, the Council, its planning committee, and staff will take a thorough look at the purpose, use and collection of data and make appropriate revisions in the system. Admittedly, there are aspects of the data forms and definitions that could be enhanced, clarified, and/or deleted.

Some items discussed in the data section are inaccurate and require further explanation:

"Definitions Inconsistently Applied"

Medical Accompaniment and Legal Assistance

It is consistent with the Council's definition of a client, for programs

to give legal and medical advocacy to client adults. Often a victim is so traumatized she/he cannot understand legal options, so the person who accompanies the victim receives the services in order to be able to assist the victim at a later time. Also, a person who is concerned and traumatized by a loved one's sexual assault and accompanies the victim to the hospital requires support and advocacy in her/his encounter with the medical system. The crisis advocate is often required to go back and forth between the victim and client adult explaining procedures and the medical process and intervening for both parties with medical personnel. In some cases, a program assigns two advocates to a sexual assault crisis call.

Crisis Counseling - In many cases, it is appropriate to consider a victim's disclosure about victimization as crisis counseling even if the disclosure occurs long after the sexual assault. Victims often try to bury and deny a sexual assault, particularly if it occurred when they were children. At the point a person stops denying the incident or recognizes the trauma and pain she/he has suffered, she/he is often in emotional crisis.

Council Office - A previous audit conducted in 1982 cited the Council for hiring above intent as stated in a fiscal note accompanying the Council's legislation effective in October 1981. The Council responded that staff were hired commensurate with responsibilities and with staff in other agencies in state government. It should be noted that neither the Council nor the Department of Public Safety classified these positions. Titles and ranges of positions were determined by the Department of Administration. In FY 82 and 83, the Council had four full-time positions: the Executive Director, Program Coordinator, Research Analyst and Secretary. There was insufficient funding in FY 84 to maintain these positions. In FY 85, the Council office has three and a half positions: Executive Director (Range 24), Program Coordinator (Range 20), Secretary (Range 10) and Data Processing Clerk, 1/2 time (Range 9).

Recommendation #3: CDV/SA should develop and use coordinated, consistent, and comprehensive criteria in order to establish priorities for funding.

The Council agrees that allocation of appropriated grant funds is an important activity and will continue to work toward improving the system. The Council developed and utilized the following priorities in making grant funding decisions for FY 85:

1. Programs which do not have minimum funding levels to operate safely and legally.
2. Programs which provide essential crisis intervention services.
3. Programs which address the needs of child victims or children of victims.
4. Existing programs will have priority over new programs.

Gerald L. Wilkerson, Legislative Auditor

October 1, 1984

Page 4

5. Programs in regional centers which provide prevention and education services to a larger geographic area.
6. Areas of extreme or special need (e.g. sudden influx of workers in small community, rapid increase in violent crime, withdrawal of other resources, etc.).
7. Programs which have been providing shelter through local or other state funds, but which are without operating funds.
8. Programs providing services to male batterers and/or sex offenders.

Also used in the review process and presented in the grant application were the attached criteria.

The process of distributing limited resources for such important functions was very difficult. Although the process may have appeared disjointed to some, it manifested the need for the Council to gather and process a great deal of complicated information in order to make rational decisions. The process may have been a clear reflection of the complexity and sensitivity of the issues the Council is empowered to handle. Intent language in the Governor's budget concerning the Council's funding of certain grants was an important issue and probably should have been considered earlier. It must be pointed out that budget documents were prepared from Council documents and were consistent with priorities and criteria established by the Council. They did not conflict with stated Council priorities.

In response to the observation that little consideration was given to staff recommendations for funding grants, the Council submits that staff recommendations were considered and utilized along with a significant number of other considerations such as criteria established by the Council, program testimony at the meeting, funding availability, legislative concerns and statutory responsibilities.

Regarding the specific awards made, which the preliminary audit report states were inconsistent with stated Council policies, legislative intent and sound grant funding management, the Council has the following response:

- a. The FY 85 budget did not include a legislative intent. However, legislative intents in prior years specified that shelters and safe homes were the highest priority. This is consistent with the Council's first priority, safety. The Council adequately funded viable shelter and safe home programs.
- b. Men's Support Network (MSN) - The Council decided to fund MSN at \$18,300 which was \$800 above maintenance. The \$800 was to meet FICA requirements not budgeted for in FY 83. The Council felt that the program, the only one of its kind, is a vital aspect of the prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault. However, due to funding constraints and other Council priorities, there were insufficient funds to provide funding for a full-time position. The Council determined that MSN, which received some funds from the Municipality of Anchorage,

Gerald L. Wilkerson, Legislative Auditor

October 1, 1984

Page 5

could operate effectively on \$18,300. Staff recommended either to defund the MSN program or to fully fund the program. The staff option to defund MSN was not "due to lack of funds to fully support shelter programs", but because it was not as high a priority as other applicants.

- c. Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center (KWRCC) - The Council determined KWRCC's grant award based on a maintenance budget, with an increase of \$8,000 for FICA (not budgeted in FY 83) and a need for increased rural outreach. The staff recommendation was \$177,000 with additional money to be added for FICA, if there were sufficient funds. The Council put \$2500 more in rural outreach than the staff had recommended because the need was apparent, and it was consistent with the Council's FY 85 budget document. The Council had discussed the Kodiak program at length during its May meeting and requested periodic program reports. In the short time before the funding meeting, the program had hired a new director and stabilized considerably. There were no indications that problems would continue at the same level. Steps had been taken by KWRCC before the funding meeting to assure client safety.
- d. Men Emerging Now, Inc. (MEN) - The MEN's program received an additional \$7,500 above staff recommendation as matching for a Jesuit volunteer's position. For that minimal additional funding, the program will be able to increase and improve rural outreach. The MEN's program in Juneau is the only free standing batterers' program in the state. It is recognized that rural areas need services provided by the program, and the Council decided that increasing funds for this program was an extremely cost effective means of providing rural outreach.

Recommendation #4: CDV/SA should actively promote a formal coordinated response by State agencies to the problems of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Council takes the responsibility to coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault services seriously. In the recent year, it has taken strong action to identify services provided by other agencies in order to facilitate and direct coordination. All appropriate departments were sent letters in March, 1984, asking them to provide the Council with information concerning the domestic violence and sexual assault services they provide. The Council realizes that this is the first step in determining specific plans for coordination. Also, for the past year, the Council has met with various representatives from programs that impact domestic violence and sexual assault services: Division of Family and Youth Services, Displaced Homemakers Program, Department of Corrections, Women's Mini-Cabinet, Governor's Office, etc. The Council and the Department of Corrections has developed a memo of agreement for an RSA in which the Council administers Corrections' funds for batterers' programs in correctional institutions. The Council has had a \$5,000 RSA from the Division of Public Health for the last two years to provide sexual assault training and information. Council staff has met often with representatives from the Department of Health and Social Services to discuss coordination efforts.

It should be noted that the Child Sexual Assault agreement, mentioned in the preliminary audit report, was originally written in 1982 by the Council member who represented the Department of Law. The agreement was not signed in 1982 by all parties. It was at the

Gerald L. Wilkerson, Legislative Auditor
October 1, 1984
Page 6

Council's instigation that the agreement was resurrected in 1984. The agreement has recently gone through a revision process that involved all affected agencies and has been signed (a copy of the agreement is attached).

As stated in the preliminary audit report, it is difficult to coordinate domestic violence services. However, a major aspect of coordination has already been addressed in Alaska statutes which require police officers to inform victims of domestic violence of the nearest shelter and other available services. Police officers' responses and referrals are key to successful domestic violence programming. The Council agrees that the Duluth and Minneapolis studies have important implications for Alaska. In order to assure that the most effective system is developed, the Council needs to determine the most appropriate response for Alaska. The Council has developed a draft plan to identify specific needs and strategies for coordination. In the meantime, Council members and staff will continue to be aggressive in coordination efforts.

The Council has further comments about the remainder of the report.

Organization and Function

It is not clear in the discussion of the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Network) how the Council relates to Network programs. The Council funds, monitors and provides technical assistance to twenty-three domestic violence and sexual assault programs in FY 85. Of the twenty-three programs, twenty-one Council funded programs belong or have expressed the intent to join the Network. It is not mandatory that Council funded programs belong to the Network, a non-profit corporation. The programs the Council funds provide the services you mention on page 3 and 4 as well as these additional services: crisis intervention for adult and child sexual assault and domestic violence victims, victim advocacy with medical and law enforcement, development and implementation of school curricula on sexual assault and domestic violence, counseling for non-offending parents as well as victims of child sexual assault; community education and training; training in domestic violence and sexual assault for other professionals; and transportation for victims, which often includes flights from rural areas.

In the discussion of empowerment, the major philosophical premise of empowerment was not stated; that is to give a victim the power to make her own decisions. Programs are careful not to make decisions for a victim, but as was stated, provide her with alternatives.

Analyses of Public Need

I. The extent to which the Council has operated in the public interest.

The major area in which the Council operates in the public interest is in funding, monitoring and providing technical assistance to community domestic violence and sexual assault programs. These programs provide services to victims, their families and communities to reduce and prevent the trauma associated with domestic violence and sexual assault.

IA. The Council has developed a child sexual assault curriculum called "Preventing Sexual Abuse of Children" that has two accompanying video tapes: "Aware Not Afraid" and "Its OK to Say No". The Council sent one copy of the curriculum to each school district, put PSA's on LearnAlaska and distributes additional copies of the curriculum upon request. As was stated in the preliminary audit, it is being used in several primary and secondary schools in Alaska. "Village to Village" is a video tape which has a manual that accompanies it. The Council provides copies of these materials to its programs as well as other people who request it. The Council has also produced the following documents and video materials that it disributes as widely as possible, within fiscal constraints:

"Sexual Assault Training Manual: A Guide for Trainers"
"Domestic Violence: A Curriculum for Officer Trainers"
"Someone You Know" a video documentary on Domestic in Alaska
Human Services and Law Enforcement Training Video tapes.
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault PSAs

IB. See response to Recommendation Number 1.

II. The extent to which the operation of the Council has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resources, and personnel matters.

IIB. The Council has developed a draft plan which has been distributed to Council funded programs for input.

IIC. See response to Recommendation Number 2.

IV. The extent to which the Council has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effects of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service which it has provided.

IV. The Council also provides time at meetings for public comments and sends major documents, such as its plan, to interested people.

V. The extent to which the Council has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

VC. See response to Recommendation Number 1.

VIII. The extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting, or other changes are necessary to enable the Council to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.

Gerald L. Wilkerson, Legislative Auditor
October 1, 1984
Page 8

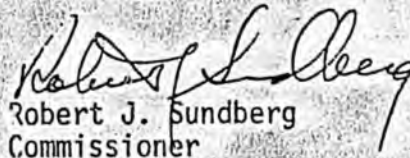
Four of the five members of the Council that reside in Southeast are designees of the Commissioners of Public Safety, Law, Education and Health and Social Services. Although they live in Juneau, they do not represent Southeast. They represent their departments' statewide perspectives.

A new Council member, Lola Tobuk was recently appointed to fill the position left vacant by Diane Carpenter of Bethel. Ms. Tobuk is an Alaskan Native from Nome.

The Council met with the Network on September 13, 1984 and discussed the Network's concerns with the Council's composition. The Network recommended adding public members. The Council feels that enlarging the Council would make it an unwieldy size and require additional travel funds and staff support. The Council also discussed specific appointments made by Commissioners. The Council feels that, since the agency is so new, it is important to have policy makers as members so they can speak for their department. Each Council member represents their total department. The representative from the Department of Public Safety represents all interests of the department, including law enforcement.

The Department of Public Safety and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault are committed to directing Alaska's domestic violence and sexual efforts, so that violence will be reduced and quality services are provided to the people we serve. We are pleased to work cooperatively with you in this effort. If you have any questions about this response, please contact Barbara Miklos, Executive Director of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, at 465-4356.

Sincerely,


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner

cc: Members, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

NOTE: The attachment, referred to in this response, can be obtained from the Department of Public Safety.

An Annual Report to Governor Bill Sheffield
and
The Alaska State Legislature

By the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
For the period: January 1984 - December 1984

State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
Robert J. Sundberg, Commissioner

COUNCIL MEMBERS AND STAFF

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Peggy Ormasen, Chair, Haines (Public Member)
Jana Varrati, Vice-Chair, Anchorage (Public Member)
Lola Tobuk, Nome (Public Member)
Alison Elgee, Department of Education
James Fisher, Department of Law
Jos Mapranath, Department of Public Safety
Michael Price, Department of Health & Social Services

COUNCIL STAFF:

Barbara Miklos, Executive Director
Diane LeResche, Program Coordinator
Pat Wheaton, Data Processing Clerk
Ginger Piper, Secretary

Council on Domestic Violence
and Sexual Assault
Department of Public Safety
Pouch N
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: 465-4356

Location:

Public Safety Building
450 Whittier Street
Room 204
Juneau, Alaska

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
MAJOR COUNCIL INITIATIVES IN 1984	3
COUNCIL FUNDED PROGRAMS	8
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ISSUES OF CONCERN	12
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT LEGISLATION IN ALASKA	16
APPENDICES	
A. PROGRAM DATA	20
B. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TASK FORCE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE	38

INTRODUCTION

According to the FBI's "Crime in the United States", in 1983 Alaska's rate of reported rapes was 101.5 per 100,000 residents. This was an 18.9% increase over 1982. The rate of rape in Alaska was the highest in the nation and over three times the national rate of 33.7. Alaska also has one of the highest rates of homicide per capita. In 1983 it was 13.8 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 8.3. In Alaska, 23% of the homicides in 1983 were against a family member, compared to 19% nationally. National studies have shown that the incidences of child sexual assault are increasing. Reports of child sexual abuse in Alaska are skyrocketing. In FY80 the Division of Family and Youth Services had 185 suspected and adjudicated cases of child sexual assault; in FY84 there were 992 comparable cases.

These alarming statistics document Alaska's need for services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. There are compelling reasons to assure that these services are particularly sensitive to a victim's plight. Society often places a stigma upon a victim of sexual assault because of the nature of the crime. Added burdens are also placed upon victims of family violence because they care for or depend upon the perpetrators. U.S. Assistant Attorney General Lois Haight Herrington sums it up well:

"To be abused by a spouse, a parent, a trusted adult or by one's own child or to witness such abuse carries with it a particular agony. Victims wrestle with feelings of fear, loyalty, love, guilt and shame. In this they often face conflicts not experienced by those attacked by strangers. Adults will be torn between the desire to shield and help a loved one and their responsibility toward their own safety or others in the household. Children often face alone the terrible truth that those who should protect them are, in fact, a source of harm. Anyone who lives in a violent home experiences an essential loss. The one place on earth where they should feel safe and secure has become instead a place of danger.

These victims are often uniquely isolated. Friends who might otherwise be a source of support hesitate to intrude on the privacy of family matters or choose sides. Reporting violence to authorities carries its own risks. All too often police, prosecutors or judges minimize or ignore the problem and the victim is left alone to face an attacker who may respond with anger at being reported".

In FY 85 the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (hereafter called Council) funded twenty-three community based programs to provide shelter, crisis intervention, support, advocacy and prevention/education services for victims, their families and communities. It is these programs that keep victims safe, provide emotional support during times of extreme trauma after a rape or beating, and help them get their lives together when it seems they have no place to turn. These programs have taught batterers mechanisms to stop their violence and to adopt alternative behaviors. They have also coordinated with school systems to teach children about their right to say no to an adult who is abusing them and how they can report abuse and get assistance. These programs train police officers, advocate

MAJOR COUNCIL INITIATIVES IN 1984

The Council conducted numerous activities throughout 1984 as mandated by AS 18.66.010-18.66.900. Following is a synopsis of Council initiatives:

1. Planning of services for victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, their families and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Council has developed a draft five-year plan to project and best meet the needs for domestic violence and sexual assault services in the state. The draft plan includes the following sections: Administrative and Legislative Responsibilities; Coordination; Prevention; Intervention; Treatment and Rehabilitation Services. The Council is cognizant that implementation of the plan must be accomplished with limited resources but is dedicated to finding the means by which to do so.

2. Public Meetings and Hearings.

The Council held 6 meetings in 1984. Council meetings are advertised and open to the public.

In January the Council co-sponsored with State Senator Jalmar Kerttula and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault a special teleconference between Alaska and the U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence. The U.S. Family Violence Task Force held hearings in six major cities in order to learn about family violence and recommend solutions. The Alaskan teleconference was the only one of its kind in the country. Senator Kerttula opened the teleconference and thirty-three people testified, including U.S. Senator Ted Stevens from Washington. One hundred and one people listened from sites throughout Alaska and in Washington, D.C.

The Council held a statewide teleconference in November to discuss coordination issues. Eleven people testified from ten sites throughout Alaska. The teleconference participants identified the following needs:

- * Cross-training between such service providers as alcohol and mental health programs, Division of Family and Youth Services and domestic violence and sexual assault programs
- * Trooper and local police training in domestic violence
- * Fund printing of the Council's child sexual assault curriculum
- * Inform programs of the Division of Family and Youth Services' philosophy of treatment for children who have been sexually abused
- * Services to violence prone youth
- * Administrative members of the Council to work for better cooperation within their departments and to better coordinate services for mutual clients
- * Mental health crisis service in Kenai/Soldotna

INTRODUCTION

According to the FBI's "Crime in the United States", in 1983 Alaska's rate of reported rapes was 101.5 per 100,000 residents. This was an 18.9% increase over 1982. The rate of rape in Alaska was the highest in the nation and over three times the national rate of 33.7. Alaska also has one of the highest rates of homicide per capita. In 1983 it was 13.8 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 8.3. In Alaska, 23% of the homicides in 1983 were against a family member, compared to 19% nationally. National studies have shown that the incidences of child sexual assault are increasing. Reports of child sexual abuse in Alaska are skyrocketing. In FY80 the Division of Family and Youth Services had 185 suspected and adjudicated cases of child sexual assault; in FY84 there were 992 comparable cases.

These alarming statistics document Alaska's need for services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. There are compelling reasons to assure that these services are particularly sensitive to a victim's plight. Society often places a stigma upon a victim of sexual assault because of the nature of the crime. Added burdens are also placed upon victims of family violence because they care for or depend upon the perpetrators. U.S. Assistant Attorney General Lois Haight Herrington sums it up well:

"To be abused by a spouse, a parent, a trusted adult or by one's own child or to witness such abuse carries with it a particular agony. Victims wrestle with feelings of fear, loyalty, love, guilt and shame. In this they often face conflicts not experienced by those attacked by strangers. Adults will be torn between the desire to shield and help a loved one and their responsibility toward their own safety or others in the household. Children often face alone the terrible truth that those who should protect them are, in fact, a source of harm. Anyone who lives in a violent home experiences an essential loss. The one place on earth where they should feel safe and secure has become instead a place of danger.

These victims are often uniquely isolated. Friends who might otherwise be a source of support hesitate to intrude on the privacy of family matters or choose sides. Reporting violence to authorities carries its own risks. All too often police, prosecutors or judges minimize or ignore the problem and the victim is left alone to face an attacker who may respond with anger at being reported".

In FY 85 the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (hereafter called Council) funded twenty-three community based programs to provide shelter, crisis intervention, support, advocacy and prevention/education services for victims, their families and communities. It is these programs that keep victims safe, provide emotional support during times of extreme trauma after a rape or beating, and help them get their lives together when it seems they have no place to turn. These programs have taught batterers mechanisms to stop their violence and to adopt alternative behaviors. They have also coordinated with school systems to teach children about their right to say no to an adult who is abusing them and how they can report abuse and get assistance. These programs train police officers, advocate

for victims and coordinate with district attorneys, mental health centers, alcohol programs and social workers to better serve victims and their families. It is these programs that have helped Alaskans face the tragic reality of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault serves as a funding and coordinating agency for domestic violence and sexual assault services. This report outlines the accomplishments of the Council from January 1984 to December 1984, describes Council funded programs and identifies issues of concern and solutions.

MAJOR COUNCIL INITIATIVES IN 1984

The Council conducted numerous activities throughout 1984 as mandated by AS 18.66.010-18.66.900. Following is a synopsis of Council initiatives:

1. Planning of services for victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, their families and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Council has developed a draft five-year plan to project and best meet the needs for domestic violence and sexual assault services in the state. The draft plan includes the following sections: Administrative and Legislative Responsibilities; Coordination; Prevention; Intervention; Treatment and Rehabilitation Services. The Council is cognizant that implementation of the plan must be accomplished with limited resources but is dedicated to finding the means by which to do so.

2. Public Meetings and Hearings.

The Council held 6 meetings in 1984. Council meetings are advertised and open to the public.

In January the Council co-sponsored with State Senator Jalmar Kerttula and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault a special teleconference between Alaska and the U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence. The U.S. Family Violence Task Force held hearings in six major cities in order to learn about family violence and recommend solutions. The Alaskan teleconference was the only one of its kind in the country. Senator Kerttula opened the teleconference and thirty-three people testified, including U.S. Senator Ted Stevens from Washington. One hundred and one people listened from sites throughout Alaska and in Washington, D.C.

The Council held a statewide teleconference in November to discuss coordination issues. Eleven people testified from ten sites throughout Alaska. The teleconference participants identified the following needs:

- * Cross-training between such service providers as alcohol and mental health programs, Division of Family and Youth Services and domestic violence and sexual assault programs
- * Trooper and local police training in domestic violence
- * Fund printing of the Council's child sexual assault curriculum
- * Inform programs of the Division of Family and Youth Services' philosophy of treatment for children who have been sexually abused
- * Services to violence prone youth
- * Administrative members of the Council to work for better cooperation within their departments and to better coordinate services for mutual clients
- * Mental health crisis service in Kenai/Soldotna

* Legal options for victims on the Kenai Peninsula.

Positive coordination models in Juneau (the Youth Network), Valdez, Nome and Homer were also discussed.

3. Staffing and Budget.

The Council has maintained a full time Executive Director, Program Coordinator and Secretary throughout 1984 and added one half time Data Entry Clerk in July, 1984.

In FY84, the Council expended the following:

Personnel for the Council Office	\$ 164,500
Travel to fund program evaluations, and Council Meetings (seven Council members and staff)	19,200
Contractual Services to fund basic telephone, printing, word processing and copying, etc.	28,600
Supplies and Materials to purchase Council office supplies and films and domestic violence and sexual assault pamphlets for distribution	2,800
Grants to community based programs	\$3,917,300

4. Capital Grants.

In 1984, the Council reassumed administration of the state contract for \$1,100,000 to build a new shelter in Juneau. The money had been originally appropriated through the Council in 1981 and transferred to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to administer. The Council reassumed administration of the grant because it felt that capital construction was tied closely to program operations, and it was more accountable to have capital and operating grants administered by the same agency. In FY85, the Legislature appropriated an additional \$200,000 for the shelter. One hundred thousand passed through the Council and \$100,000 through the City and Borough of Juneau. Completion of the Juneau shelter is projected for March, 1985.

In FY85, the Council received and administered three other capital projects. Abused Women's Aid In Crisis, Anchorage received \$82,000 for equipment and building security features. Women In Crisis-Counseling and Assistance, Fairbanks received \$60,000 to retrofit the shelter and \$205,000 for a facility addition.

5. Develop educational materials on the cause, prevention and treatment of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Council developed a sexual assault curriculum for K-6 and 7-12 in 1983. The curriculum consists of a manual "Preventing Sexual Abuse of Children" and two video tapes "Aware not Afraid" and "It's OK to Say No". Because of lack of funds, the manual and tapes have been printed in limited quantity. Beginning in January 1984, manuals were distributed to each school system, Council funded programs and to any person in Alaska requesting copies. Copies of the tapes were made by the Department of Public Safety Media Center or the State Film Library.

The Council made its film library available, upon request, to any agency in Alaska and distributed pamphlets and other information.

6. Data System.

The Council developed and implemented a statewide data collection system for its funded programs in July 1982. See Program Data on page 20.

The Council has taken steps to accurately explain and use the information provided by its data. The instructions for collecting data have been revised to alleviate inconsistencies. The half-time Data Processing Clerk reviews and corrects forms and compiles data statewide. The Council has explored computer and software systems available. When the appropriate equipment and software is operational, the Council office will be able to compile data from forms filled out by programs.

7. Regulations.

In September 1984, Program Standards Regulations became effective. Council funded programs have two years to comply with these program standards.

Already in place, since 1983, were Grant Regulations which describe the required application and review process and grant management requirements.

8. Evaluations and Audits.

The Council staff monitored all funded programs through written quarterly fiscal and narrative reports. On-site comprehensive program evaluations were conducted for 18 programs in 1984.

Evaluations of programs funded by the Council were conducted by the Program Coordinator or the Executive Director and averaged 2 1/2 days per program. Each evaluation included interviews with program staff, relevant community agencies, program volunteers, clients and the

governing board. The program's policy and procedures manuals, client files, and other materials pertinent to compliance with State regulations and grant award conditions were reviewed. As a result of each on-site visit, a report outlining findings and making recommendations for changes was written. The general topics in each report included community relations, management and administration, staffing, facility and services.

9. Coordination.

The Council placed a high priority on coordination with other agencies. The Council has four state members representing the Departments of Law, Education, Public Safety and Health and Social Services. The makeup of the Council encourages coordination through discussions at Council meetings and facilitation of communication with these departments.

In September, the Council and the Department of Corrections signed a Reimbursable Services' Agreement for the Council to fund anger control programs in correctional institutions. The Council funded three programs: Men, Inc. to provide services at the Juneau Correctional Center; Bering Sea Women's Group to provide services at the Nome Correctional Center; and Women In-Crisis - Counseling Assistance to provide services in the Fairbanks Correctional Center. The programs in the prisons are targeted toward batterers and/or victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. These programs provide skills and counseling to assist in stopping violent behavior. An evaluation will be conducted to determine the efficacy of prison services.

In September of 1984, the Governor signed a statewide child sexual abuse agreement to coordinate investigations among troopers, Division of Family and Youth Services and the Department of Law. The Council played a major role in initiating and writing the agreement and will provide technical assistance, as requested, to communities in implementing a coordinated approach in working with child sexual abuse victims.

The Council and its staff also participated in the following highlighted coordination activities:

- * Provided information to District Attorneys and troopers about child sexual assault curricula.
- * Met with staff from the Department of Law and the Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault to discuss issues and facilitate coordination.
- * Printed the Council's Child Sexual Assault Curriculum and provided sexual assault training for program staff through a Reimbursable Services Agreement from the Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Social Services.

- * Worked with the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Network) on program planning, coordination and legislation. Council representatives attended Network meetings and a Network report is part of every Council meeting.
- * Met with Division of Family and Youth Services and Department of Community and Regional Affairs staff to coordinate co-funding of programs.
- * Requested all appropriate departments to send the Council a description of services provided to victims and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault and developed a synopsis of services.
- * Testified at the U.S. Attorney General's Family Violence Task Force hearings.
- * Worked with the Department of Education to coordinate distribution of child sexual assault curricula.
- * Active in the Governor's Human Services Mini Cabinet and Agency Steering Committee on grants to standardize grant applications to non-profit corporations.
- * Met with Emergency Medical Regional Supervisors and discussed development of domestic violence and sexual assault training and guidelines for Emergency Medical Technicians.
- * Co-sponsored and provided fiscal and planning support for the First Annual Institute on Family Violence coordinated by the University of Alaska, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies.

10. Provide technical assistance to community groups.

The Council coordinated training and assistance to interested communities without funded domestic violence and sexual assault programs: Naknek, Hooper Bay, Seward, Wrangell and Whittier.

11. Fund Programs.

In November 1984, the Council adopted an improved grant review process and revised Council criteria and priorities for funding for FY86.

COUNCIL FUNDED PROGRAMS

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault funded twenty-three programs beginning in July, 1984 for a total of \$4,310,800. This is an increase of four programs over FY84, when \$3,926,200 was available for grants.

Since the funds available did not meet the needs for all program requests in Alaska, the Council developed and used the following priorities to make FY 85 funding decisions:

1. Programs which do not have minimum funding levels to operate safely and legally.
2. Programs which address the needs of child victims or children of victims.
3. Existing programs will have priority over new programs.
4. Programs in regional centers which provide prevention and education services to a large geographic area.
5. Areas of extreme or special need (e.g. sudden influx of workers into a small community, rapid increase in violent crime, withdrawal of other resources, etc.).
6. Programs which have been providing shelter through local or other state funds, but which are without operating funds.
7. Programs providing services to male batterers and/or sexual offenders.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault programs funded by the Council provide many services to victims of domestic violence, their families, batterers and the communities, in general. Shelters and safe homes provide safety for victims in life threatening situations. Crisis lines and crisis counseling assist victims in dealing with the immediate trauma caused by violence. However, these safety and crisis services do not sufficiently address the problems of domestic violence and sexual assault experienced by victims, their children, their families and the communities. Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault also need 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 undergone a major trauma. Many victims do know about available resources to assist them in reshaping their lives. They need information about, referrals to and often advocacy in getting financial and other support. They also need ongoing emotional support to allow them to gain self-esteem and strength.

Providing safety and crisis services and assisting and supporting victims is crucial, but it is not 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. Programs for batterers are needed or the ongoing violence will increase in severity and frequency. Even if the victim leaves a domestic violence relationship, the offender will carry the

pattern of violence to the next relationship unless new behaviors are learned.

Victims of child sexual assault and non-offending family members need intervention to help them with 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.

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 all 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 informed of appropriate techniques for intervention and prevention.

Domestic violence and sexual assault programs in Alaska provide these services to victims, their families and communities. Following is a list of programs funded by the Council in FY 85 along with a comparison of FY 84 funding and a synopsis of each program's services.

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
GRANT AWARDS

PROGRAM	FY 84 GRANT AMOUNT	FY 85 GRANT AMOUNT	SERVICES PROVIDED
ANCHORAGE ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (AWAIC)	\$530.0	\$551.2	shelter, crisis line, client advocacy, prevention/education, domestic violence victim counseling, childrens program, batterers' counseling
ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (AWRC)	115.0	118.0	crisis intervention, information/referral, prevention/education, rural outreach, legal advocacy
STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE (STAR)	215.8	236.3	sexual assault: counseling and advocacy, prevention/education, crisis line, child sexual assault education and prevention
MEN'S SUPPORT NETWORK (MSN)	17.5	18.3	prevention/education for men
BARROW ARCTIC WOMEN IN CRISIS (AWIC)	269.5	269.5	shelter, crisis line, client advocacy, victim counseling, prevention/education, rural outreach
BETHEL SW COUNCIL PREVENTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE (SWCPCSA)	-0-	10.0	education in rural villages on child sexual abuse
TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION (TWC) AND EMMONAK WOMEN'S SHELTER (EWS)	376.8	412.8	shelter, DV/SA counseling: prevention/education, rural outreach, childrens' programs, crisis line, sexual assault crisis intervention, batterers' counseling
CORDOVA CORDOVA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (CWRC)	-0-	30.0	safe homes, crisis line, public education, advocacy
DILLINGHAM SAFE AND FEAR FREE ENVIRONMENT (SAFE)	90.0	110.0	safe homes, dv/sa counseling, client advocacy, prevention/education and community outreach, rural outreach, crisis line
FAIRBANKS WOMEN IN CRISIS-COUNSELING AND ASSISTANCE (WIC-CA)	400.0	445.0	shelter, crisis line, sexual assault crisis intervention and counseling, domestic violence counseling, batterers' counseling, client advocacy, rural outreach, childrens' programs prevention/education
TANANA CHIEFS COUNCIL (TCC)	-0-	10.0	training for workers in rural areas on domestic violence and sexual assault
HOMER SOUTH PENINSULA WOMEN'S SERVICES (SPWS)	90.0	103.0	safe homes, crisis line, prevention/education, rural outreach, dv/sa counseling
JUNEAU AIDING WOMEN FROM ABUSE AND RAPE EMERGENCIES (AWARE)	375.0	396.0	shelter, dv/sa counseling for adults and children, client advocacy, childrens programs, rural outreach, crisis line, prevention/education, crisis intervention
JUNEAU WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (JWRC)	55.0	52.0	crisis intervention, information/referral services, prevention/education
MEN, INC. (MEN)	100.0	107.5	batterers' counseling, prevention/education
KENAI/SOLDOTNA WOMEN'S RESOURCE AND CRISIS CENTER (WRCC)	141.3	200.4	safe homes, crisis line, client advocacy, dv/sa counseling, prevention/education
KETCHIKAN WOMEN IN SAFE HOMES (WISH)	300.3	300.3	shelter, domestic violence & sexual assault counseling and crisis intervention, batterers' counseling, client advocacy, prevention/education, rural outreach, childrens' programs, crisis line
KODIAK WOMEN'S RESOURCE AND CRISIS CENTER (KWRC)	175.0	187.5	shelter, dv/sa counseling, childrens' programs, client advocacy, prevention/education, rural outreach, crisis line
NOME BERING SEA WOMEN'S CROUP (BSWG)	290.0	307.5	shelter, crisis line, client advocacy, domestic violence/sexual assault counseling, batterers' counseling, prevention/education, childrens' programs, rural outreach
SITKA SITKAN'S AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE (SAFV)	130.0	137.0	shelter, domestic violence/sexual assault counseling client advocacy, prevention/education, childrens' programs, crisis line
UNALASKA UNALASKAN'S AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT AND FAMILY VIOLENCE (USAFV)	-0-	30.0	counseling, crisis intervention, information referral, education
VALDEZ ADVOCATES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE (AVV)	90.0	106.0	shelter, prevention/education domestic violence/sexual assault counseling, crisis line
WASILLA VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (VWRC)	165.0	172.5	shelter, domestic violence/sexual assault counseling, client advocacy, childrens programs, crisis line, prevention/education

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS
FUNDED JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Janet Kowalski, Acting Director
Abused Women's Aid In Crisis
100 West 13th
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
279-9581

Carol Richards, Director
Alaska Women's Resource Center
241 E. 5th, #203
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
276-0528

Rick Romito, Director
Men's Support Network
P.O. Box 1071
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
272-4822

Jana Cassidy, Director
Standing Together Against Rape
P.O. Box 10-3356
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
276-7279

Cieryl Fraley-Finley, Director
Arctic Women in Crisis
P.O. Box 69
Barrow, Alaska 99723
852-3999

Liz Illg, Director
Tundra Women's Coalition
P.O. Box 1537
Bethel, Alaska 99559
543-3455

* Clara Kelly, Director
SW Council Prevention of Child
Sexual Abuse
P.O. Box 1948
Bethel, Alaska 99559
343-3994

* Bonnie Honkola, Director
Cordova Women's Resource Center
Box 18
Cordova, Alaska 99574
424-7308

Mary Grisco, Director
Safe and Fear Free Environment
P.O. Box 94
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
842-2316

* Don Shircel, Director
Tanana Chiefs Conference
201 First Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
452-8251

Ruth Lister, Director
Women In Crisis-Counseling
and Assistance
702 Tenth
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
452-2293

Jayne Andreen, Director
South Peninsula Women's Service
P.O. Box 2328
Homer, Alaska 99603
235-7712

Caren Robinson, Director
Aiding Women from Abuse & Rape
Emergencies
P.O. Box 809
Juneau, Alaska 99801
586-6623

Sandy Harris, Acting Director
Juneau Women's Resource Center
110 Seward Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801
586-2977

Walter Majoros, Director
Men Emerging Now, Inc.
222 Seward St., Suite #202
Juneau, Alaska 99801
586-6260

Floyd Richmond, Director
Women In Safe Homes
Box 6552
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
225-9474

Janet Carter, Director
Kodiak Women's Resource &
Crisis Center
P.O. Box 2111
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
486-6171

Joanne Lopez, Director
Women's Resource & Crisis Center
529 Main
Kenai, Alaska 99611
283-9497

Vicky Horton, Director
Bering Sea Women's Group
Box 1596
Nome, Alaska 99762
443-5491

Dawn Barrer, Director
Sitka's Against Family
Violence
P.O. Box 1573
Sitka, Alaska 99835
747-3370

* Susan Magone, Director
Unalaskan's Against Sexual Assault
and Family Violence
P.O. Box 36
Unalaska, Alaska 99685
581-1374

Carolyn Dallinger, Director
Advocates for Victims of
Violence
P.O. Box 524
Valdez, Alaska 99686
835-2999

Leslie Bogda, Director
Valley Women's Resource Center
Box 871518
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
376-4080

* Newly funded by the Council in FY85

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/SEXUAL ASSAULT

ISSUES OF CONCERN

Planning

The Council has begun a statewide planning process to identify areas of need and to develop specific objectives for the operation of the Council, its staff and funded programs. The initial product will primarily be an internal document to be used to effectively allocate the Council's limited administrative resources.

One of the objectives will be to develop a comprehensive statewide plan for services. This plan will establish minimum levels of domestic violence and sexual assault services by community and region; identify where services are needed; encourage development of service providers in areas of need; and obtain and provide funds for services. When the plan is completed, the Council will work with local communities to develop needed resources.

Rural Services

Many people who live in rural areas do not have access to domestic violence and sexual assault programs. There are also fewer other 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 few trained health and social service professionals. The plight of victims of rape in a rural area is increased 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.

A rural delivery model should be established. Council funded programs already provide outreach services to some communities, and the Council has established a rural shelter pilot project in Emmonak. However, the best and most cost effective methods of providing services and most appropriate agencies to deliver services have yet to be determined.

Child Sexual Assault

A Child Sexual Abuse Agreement was signed by Governor Sheffield, the Attorney General, and the Commissioners of Public Safety, Health and Social Services and Corrections in September, 1984. The purpose of this agreement is to "establish mutual cooperation between the signatories in their response to reported instances of child sexual abuse."

The primary goals of the agreement are:

1. to provide protection, treatment and continuing support for child sexual abuse victims and their family members;
2. to ensure that child sexual abuse cases are immediately and properly investigated and, if appropriate, effectively prosecuted;
3. to increase reporting of child sexual abuse cases; and
4. to provide treatment, when appropriate, to offenders.

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is strongly committed to a team approach in cases of child sexual assault. If professionals, including social workers and law enforcement officers, do not coordinate efforts, it is possible that a victim would be interviewed many times by different people. Also, without specific interviewing skills that are needed with children, interviewers may be uncomfortable or make the child uncomfortable. A beneficial side effect of a coordinated team approach is that it maximizes the use of limited professional resources. Although some training in child sexual assault has been conducted in the state, the focus of the training is rarely across disciplines, and it is often not targeted to all appropriate community people. Therefore, training is needed that brings diverse groups together and focuses on a team approach.

Council funded programs have provided technical assistance to school districts in providing sexual assault information to students and made presentations to students in classrooms. A few school systems offer child sexual assault information on a routine basis in the schools (Anchorage, Juneau, Sitka, Matanuska-Susitna Borough). A concerted effort must be made to implement child sexual assault curricula statewide and train teachers how to present information about child sexual assault, identify abused children, talk to a child who has disclosed abuse and how and to whom an abused child should be referred.

Criminal Justice System

Coordination between domestic violence and sexual assault programs and the Criminal Justice System needs to be ongoing. Police officers routinely work with domestic violence programs, and that effort should be maintained. Examples of additional criminal justice issues that need to be explored are:

- * coordination between the courts and domestic violence/sexual assault agencies;
- * arresting perpetrators even when victims are not willing to follow through with charges; and
- * incarceration and treatment of sex offenders
- * training police officers how to handle domestic violence and sexual assault situations.

Prevention/Education

Although many people recognize that domestic violence and sexual assault are major problems in Alaska, there continues to be a great deal of denial of these problems, particularly in communities that do not have formal

domestic violence/sexual assault programs. People and communities must be made aware of the problems and accept responsibility in addressing them.

It is also important to understand the underlying causes of domestic violence and sexual assault. For a long time, we have denied the extent of the problem or the seriousness of the consequences. Attitudes that encourage or work against solving the problem must be changed. People should understand that rape is not a crime of passion but of violence, and a man's home is not just his castle; it should be a safe haven for all members of the family. Children should be taught that it is their right to be safe and that violence is not an acceptable expression of anger.

The increased understanding of the extent of domestic violence and sexual assault problems, their consequences and the changes that need to be made in systems throughout Alaska will take a great deal of resources. These activities must be planned for and recognized as important by the State.

U.S. Task Force on Family Violence

In September of 1984, the U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence released a report of findings and recommendations based upon testimony in six cities by nearly 300 participants, written testimony submitted and staff research. The report contains discussions and excellent recommendations for law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judges in the areas of victim assistance, prevention and awareness education and training, research, data collection and legislation.

Alaskan legislation and systems that respond to family violence are some of the best in the nation; however, the report contains excellent recommendations for things that still need to be accomplished in Alaska. Recommendations from the Task Force are included in this report as Appendix B.

Pay Equity

The Council is concerned about the need for pay equity in the programs that it funds. These programs pay lower wages than other agencies requiring similar expertise and having comparable duties. The majority of front line staff people in Council funded programs are paid \$17,000 - 21,000/year. Workers who receive these wages are required to work with rape and domestic violence victims in crises. This job, which requires skills in crisis intervention and counseling, is highly stressful and certainly deserves a higher wage. Recruitment and retainment of staff, which affects services to clients, is very difficult because of low wages. Both private and public sector employees can offer higher salaries, so personnel are lost to agencies that pay adequate salaries. Wages must be made comparable to the worth of services. Right now, in Alaska, cooks, secretaries and clerical workers have higher average salaries than these crisis workers. A comparison of workers in domestic violence programs with other social service workers, shows that Council funded programs pay on an average \$4,600 - 7,300 less per position than comparable agencies.

Legislative Issues

The Council has identified the following issues as important for future legislative exploration:

To re-establish the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Council is due to sunset June 30, 1985 unless re-authorization is legislated.

To allow hearsay evidence in grand jury proceedings for child sexual assault. Disclosing abuse can be very painful, particularly in a court room setting. Child victims should be protected as much as possible during the criminal justice process.

To change the definition of domestic violence in the statutes to include parents and grandparents, not living with the perpetrators, so they are eligible to receive a temporary restraining order. Incidences of violence have occurred between parents and adult children in which parents are afraid for their safety yet, they have little legal protection if they do not live with the perpetrator.

To eliminate the spousal defense in sexual assault cases. Marital status should not determine whether or not a crime has been committed.

To designate that municipal police officers serve domestic violence petitions in areas of their jurisdiction. Currently, State Troopers serve all petitions unless designated by a court. Domestic violence petitions should be served as soon as possible by the police officers most accessible to a victim.

To encourage and train policy makers and professionals in a coordinated team approach to child sexual assault investigations. A team approach would limit the number of interviews a child must undergo, maximize resources and sensitize professionals to best work with victims.

To reinstate the Children's Code Task Force to investigate, revise and reform laws pertaining to children. Runaways and children guilty of crimes are often victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. Day care and pre-school provider laws and child sexual assault statutes need to be reviewed based upon the increased knowledge about the child sexual assault problem in Alaska.

To develop a legislative mandate to provide services and protection to child sexual assault victims of non-family members. Recent studies show that child sexual abuse is most often committed by a non-immediate family member or someone known to the child. Yet, there are no legislative provisions to support and treat children whose abuse was not a result of a family situation.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

LEGISLATION IN ALASKA

The State of Alaska has taken a leadership role in reducing the trauma and pain associated with domestic violence and sexual assault. The Legislature and Executive Branch have enacted innovative legislation and policies to address these problems.

Following is a summary of many of the laws enacted in Alaska that are related to domestic violence and sexual assault.

AS 18.66.010-18.66.900. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS was enacted to establish the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault 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 the perpetrators and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs. The Council and its enabling legislation were 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 program directors.

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 domestic violence/sexual assault services among 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 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; and
- adopt regulations to carry out the purposes of the law.

AS 11.41.410. SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE. Sexual assault in the first degree is the most serious and can be committed in one of two ways: 1) by engaging in sexual penetration without consent of the victim (commonly referred to as rape); 2) by attempting to engage in sexual

penetration without consent of the victim and causing serious physical injury. First degree sexual assault is an unclassified felony.

AS 11.41.420. SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE is: 1) sexual contact without consent; or 2) sexual penetration by the defendant with a person he knows is mentally incompetent or is incapacitated. Second degree sexual assault is a class B felony.

AS 11.41.434-440. SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR. There are four degrees of sexual abuse of a minor depending on the type of conduct prohibited. Sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree can be committed in one of two ways: 1) when a person who is 16 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with someone under 13 years of age or induces or causes a person under 13 to engage in sexual penetration with another person; 2) when a person 18 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with a son or daughter who is under 18 years of age or someone under 18 years of age who is entrusted to the offender's care by authority of law. Sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree is an unclassified felony.

Sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree is: 1) when a person who is 16 or older engages in sexual penetration with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 and who is at least 3 years younger than the offender; 2) sexual contact between a person 16 or older and a person under 13 or a person 16 or older who 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 son or daughter under 18 or a person who has been entrusted to the offender's care by authority of law; or 4) a person 16 or older aids, induces or causes a person under 16 to engage in prohibited sexual acts in sex exploitation media. 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.

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.

AS 11.41.445. GENERAL PROVISIONS. In a prosecution for a sexual offense it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the victim was the legal spouse of the defendant, unless: 1) the spouses were living apart; 2) the defendant caused physical injury to 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.

AS 11.41.455. UNLAWFUL EXPLOITATION OF A MINOR. Exploitation includes using a child under 18 as the subject of pornographic material.

AS 11.41.460. INDECENT EXPOSURE. If the offender intentionally exposes the offender's genitals to another with reckless disregard for the effect that act has on others, it is considered indecent exposure.

AS 12.10.020(c). LIMITATIONS FOR PROSECUTION. Even if the general time limitation has expired, a prosecution under AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.460 for 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.

AS 12.25.030. GROUNDS FOR ARREST BY PRIVATE PERSON OR PEACE OFFICER WITHOUT WARRANT. A peace officer without a warrant may arrest a person when the officer has reasonable cause for believing that the person has committed a crime under AS 11.41, 11.46.330, 11.61.120 against a member of the person's household or someone who previously lived in a spousal relationship with the person who committed the crime.

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 12.45.045. EVIDENCE OF PAST SEXUAL CONDUCT. In trials of rape and assault with intent to commit rape, evidence of the alleged victims' 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 12.45.047. VIDEOTAPING OF TESTIMONY BY YOUNG VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES. Videotaping of testimony by victims 16 years or younger shall be permitted, upon application, by the prosecuting attorney and notice to defendant. The trial judge shall preside and the defendant shall be offered all rights of trial. The trial judge shall determine who else may be present besides the prosecuting attorney, the defendant and the defendant's attorney.

AS 12.45.048. EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC FROM TRIAL DURING TESTIMONY OF YOUNG VICTIM OF SEXUAL OFFENSE. Upon application by the State, the court shall grant an order to exclude the public from the testimony of an alleged victim of child sexual assault who is 16 years of age or younger.

AS 12.61.010-020 and AS 33.15 and 33.30. VICTIMS' RIGHTS. Delineates victims' rights regarding trials, pre-sentence reports, sentencing, cooperation with law enforcement, compensation, medical assistance, notification and comment upon prisoner parole, etc.

AS 12.62.035. ACCESS TO CERTAIN CRIME INFORMATION. An employer may request from the Department of Public Safety records of all convictions of contributing to the delinquency of a minor and 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.

AS 18.65.510. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING. Requires that each established police training program in the state shall provide training that acquaints police officers with: 1) laws and rules of criminal procedure relating to domestic violence; 2) techniques for handling domestic violence incidences to promote the safety of the victim and 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. Requires police officers responding to a domestic violence offense to inform the victim of services and the victim's rights as listed in this statute. Services include shelter programs, temporary restraining orders, victim/witness programs.

AS 18.67.010. VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD. Permits payment of compensation to victims of crime including personal injury or death. Among other requirements to receive compensation, the applicant must have cooperated with law enforcement to further prosecution. 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.

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 emergency injunctive relief in cases involving domestic violence as provided in AS 25.35.020.

AS 25.20.090. FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION IN AWARDING SHARED CHILD CUSTODY. A history of violence between parents is a factor to be used in determining whether to award shared custody of a child.

AS 25.35.010. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF IN CASES INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A person who is subjected to domestic violence may petition 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, pay child support, pay medical expenses of the respondent and engage in personal or family counseling. An order remains in effect for ninety days but may be extended by petition to the court.

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 filed. An emergency injunctive relief order may be filed without notice to the respondent. The order is in effect not to exceed 20 days unless extended by the court for good cause.

AS 25.35.040. SERVICE OF PROCESS. Injunctive relief orders shall be promptly served and executed. If a state trooper is not available, the court may designate any other peace officer to serve and execute the process.

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. Police officers shall use every reasonable means to enforce an order issued.

PROGRAM DATA

The data presented in this section is from July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. Programs that receive Council funds were required to submit quarterly statistical compilations based on individual client and service forms. Programs use three forms to record data: Client Intake form to describe domestic violence, sexual assault and crisis intervention clients; Services Provided form to record all services provided for or given to clients and Resource Contact/Services form to record services to persons not clients of the programs.

Some definitions may help you in interpreting the charts:

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

Client - a person who receives direct services from a program and is given a client identification number.

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

Client Services Provided - the numbers signify the number of contacts with clients for a certain service. Each time a service is provided of a specific type, it is recorded.

Continuing Client - a client who may have been to the program at any time in the past. The numbers of continuing clients may include a person counted more than once.

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

Minor Child - a person 17 or under who is admitted into the program for treatment and/or intervention as a result of a domestic violence and/or sexual assault incident directed towards another person who is a relative, neighbor, friend, etc.

New Client - a client who has not been to a specific program in the past.

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

Resource Contact Services - the numbers represent different services provided to people who have not been given client identification numbers.

Victim - person admitted into the program for treatment and/or intervention as a result of a domestic violence and/or sexual assault incident directed towards that individual.

The following charts describe programs' clients, the services provided to clients and services provided to individuals who are not formal clients of the programs.

Number of Client Nights in
SHELTERS AND SAFE HOMES
(and Shelter beds)
By Program
July 1983 - June 1984

PROGRAM	1st QTR	2nd QTR	3rd QTR	4th QTR	TOTAL
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis Anchorage (50 beds)	2440	3279	3462	2595	11776
Arctic Women In Crisis Barrow (6 beds)	278	353	277	295	1203
Tundra Women's Coalition Bethel (18 beds)	625	1126	1371	987	4109
Safe and Fearfree Environment Dillingham	4	21	13	7	45
Women In Crisis-Counseling and Assistance, Fairbanks (23 beds)	1218	1222	971	1385	4796
South Peninsula Women's Service Homer	16	27	46	1	90
Aiding Women From Abuse & Rape Emergencies, Juneau (25 beds)	1405	1219	1247	1605	5476
Women's Resource & Crisis Center Kenai/Soldotna	4	13	26	11	54
Women In Safe Homes Ketchikan (16 beds)	577	755	290	515	2137
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center, Kodiak (12 beds)	262	362	303	282	1209
Bering Sea Women's Group Nome (12 beds)	536	591	981	874	2982
Sitka's Against Family Violence Sitka (10 beds)	299	252	34	486	1071
Advocates for Victims of Violence Valdez (10 beds)	82	54	11	411	558
Valley Women's Resource Center Wasilla (20 beds)	291	235	254	252	1032
TOTALS: (202 beds)	8037	9509	9286	9706	36538

Number of New Clients
by Program and Client Type
FY84

PROGRAM	VICTIMS *	MINOR CHILDREN	PERPETRATORS	CLIENT ADULTS	CRISIS INTERVENTION CLIENTS	TOTAL
<u>ANCHORAGE</u>						
AWAIC	333	273	161	7	0	774
AWRC	299	3	0	5	240	547
STAR	482	153	0	416	9	1060
<u>BARROW</u>						
AWIC	109	52	29	26	25	241
<u>BETHEL</u>						
TWC	134	67	29	9	56	295
<u>DILLINGHAM</u>						
SAFE	65	67	48	6	18	204
<u>FAIRBANKS</u>						
WICCA	491	147	43	47	26	754
<u>HOMER</u>						
SPWS	58	11	0	10	37	116
<u>JUNEAU</u>						
AWARE	299	116	3	31	57	506
JWRC	79	0	1	0	189	269
MEN	1	31	147	67	0	246
<u>KENAI/SOLDOTNA</u>						
WRCC	151	8	0	35	36	230
<u>KETCHIKAN</u>						
WISH	147	88	52	40	14	341
<u>KODIAK</u>						
KWRCC	125	22	127	6	3	283
<u>NOME</u>						
BSWG	92	87	77	13	0	269
<u>SITKA</u>						
SAFV	62	33	16	28	0	139
<u>VALDEZ</u>						
AVV	56	27	6	25	0	114
<u>WASILLA</u>						
VWRC	131	26	61	12	36	266
TOTAL	3114	1211	800	783	746	6654

* Includes domestic violence and sexual assault victims, adult incest survivors and child incest victims

Number of New Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Clients
Served by Council Funded Programs
by Race and Age
FY 84

TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS: 2811*

<u>AGE</u>	<u>RACE</u>
0-17... 331	Alaska Native.... 736
18-35... 1850	Asian..... 43
35-50... 374	Black..... 87
50+..... 61	Caucasian..... 1653
Unknown. 195	Other..... 84
	Unknown..... 208

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS: 800

<u>AGE</u>	<u>RACE</u>
0-17.... 38	Alaska Native..... 222
18-35.... 464	Asian..... 6
35-50.... 160	Black..... 28
50+..... 19	Caucasian..... 405
Unknown.. 119	Other..... 25
	Unknown..... 114

* Does not include Adult Incest Survivors or Child Incest Victims

Number of Continuing Clients*
by Program and Client Type
FY84

PROGRAM	VICTIMS**	MINOR CHILDREN	PERPETRATORS	ADULT CLIENTS	CRISIS INTERVENTION CLIENTS	TOTAL
<u>ANCHORAGE</u>						
AWAIC	90	110	568	7	0	775
AWRC	27	0	0	0	0	27
STAR	374	43	0	120	0	537
<u>BARROW</u>						
AWIC	242	80	64	82	145	613
<u>BETHEL</u>						
TWC	284	147	35	31	151	648
<u>DILLINGHAM</u>						
SAFE	80	41	38	1	8	168
<u>FAIRBANKS</u>						
WICCA	508	170	105	5	0	788
<u>HOMER</u>						
SPWS	150	11	0	12	32	205
<u>JUNEAU</u>						
AWARE	651	267	1	26	69	1014
JWRC	9	0	0	0	128	137
MEN	0	1	55	59	0	115
<u>KENAI/SOLDOTNA</u>						
WRCC	29	3	0	7	12	51
<u>KETCHIKAN</u>						
WISH	311	159	139	45	11	665
<u>KODIAK</u>						
KWRCC	68	5	57	4	0	134
<u>NOME</u>						
BSWG	119	48	58	21	0	246
<u>SITKA</u>						
SAFV	9	2	5	5	0	21
<u>VALDEZ</u>						
AVV	95	29	5	22	0	151
<u>WASILLA</u>						
VWRC	14	0	5	1	8	28
TOTAL	3060	1116	1135	448	564	6323

* An individual client may be counted more than one time

** Includes domestic violence and sexual assault victims, adult incest survivors and child incest victims

The following tables reflect the kinds of services offered by Council funded programs in FY 84 and the number of each kind of service by program. This information was taken from the Client Service forms and Resource Contact forms.

Client Services are to individuals who received formal intakes and were assigned client identification numbers.

Resource Contact Services are to individuals and/or agencies who were not given domestic violence/sexual assault identification numbers because they did not receive ongoing specialized services.

SERVICE STATISTICS
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

ALL PROGRAMS

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	872
Transportation	3166
All Other Advocacy	7682

COUNSELING:

Group	9244
Crisis Counseling	3728
Counseling Other	21964

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	1326
Divorce/Dissolution	640
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	2030
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	1074
All Other Legal Assistance	2474

FOLLOWUP	2279
Safety Checks	657
Other	3559

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	13447
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:	
Sexual Assault	1725
Domestic Violence	4327
Incest	565
Other Services and Assistance	14316

TRANSPORTATION	377
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	2442
CRISIS COUNSELING	2274
GROUP COUNSELING	504

REFERRALS:

Number from:	
Self	4175
Court System	143
State Agency	117
DV/SA Agency	111
Law Enforcement	331
Medical	126
All Other	1400
Number to:	
DV/SA Agency	681
Mental Health Agency	532
Dept. of H&SS	471
All Other	7391

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (Anchorage)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	21	Group	4367
Transportation	97	Crisis Counseling	63
All Other Advocacy	285	Counseling Other	3295
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order	65	Safety Checks	34
Divorce/Dissolution	21	Other	262
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	53		2193
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	30		
All Other Legal Assistance	117		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	3093	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	88	Self	244
Domestic Violence	2048	Court System	
Incest	2	State Agency	
Other Services and Assistance	1988	DV/SA Agency	5
		Law Enforcement	9
TRANSPORTATION	215	Medical	4
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	1007	All Other	38
CRISIS COUNSELING	1264	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	12	DV/SA Agency	73
		Mental Health Agency	40
		Dept. of H&SS	40
		All Other	639

ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (Anchorage)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	12	Group	390
Transportation	9	Crisis Counseling	122
All Other Advocacy	180	Counseling Other	565
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order	100	Safety Checks	16
Divorce/Dissolution	106	Other	
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	33		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	18		
All Other Legal Assistance	159		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	3312	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	44	Self	226
Domestic Violence	391	Court System	11
Incest	39	State Agency	6
Other Services and Assistance	3661	DV/SA Agency	11
		Law Enforcement	3
TRANSPORTATION	16	Medical	1
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	643	All Other	83
CRISIS COUNSELING	333	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	172	DV/SA Agency	102
		Mental Health Agency	5
		Dept. of H&SS	5
		All Other	289

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE (Anchorage)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	129	Group	243
Transportation	61	Crisis Counseling	638
All Other Advocacy	57	Counseling Other	1401
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	591
Temporary Restraining Order		Safety Checks	18
Divorce/Dissolution		Other	16
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	18		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	123		
All Other Legal Assistance	96		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	428	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	411	Self	711
Domestic Violence	7	Court System	3
Incest	68	State Agency	21
Other Services and Assistance	526	DV/SA Agency	8
		Law Enforcement	45
TRANSPORTATION	2	Medical	59
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	22	All Other	135
CRISIS COUNSELING	51	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	10	DV/SA Agency	87
		Mental Health Agency	214
		Dept. of H&SS	126
		All Other	1863

MEN'S SUPPORT NETWORK (Anchorage)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment		Group	
Transportation		Crisis Counseling	
All Other Advocacy		Counseling Other	
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order		Safety Checks	
Divorce/Dissolution		Other	
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)			
Advocacy to Law Enforcement			
All Other Legal Assistance			

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	227	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	17	Self	
Domestic Violence	53	Court System	
Incest		State Agency	
Other Services and Assistance	80	DV/SA Agency	
		Law Enforcement	
TRANSPORTATION	13	Medical	
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	58	All Other	
CRISIS COUNSELING	13	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	10	DV/SA Agency	
		Mental Health Agency	
		Dept. of H&SS	
		All Other	

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

ARCTIC WOMEN IN CRISIS (Barrow)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	72	Group	85
Transportation	171	Crisis Counseling	202
All Other Advocacy	230	Counseling Other	809
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order	86	Safety Checks	8
Divorce/Dissolution	23	Other	63
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	78		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	55		
All Other Legal Assistance	34		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	208	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	35	Self	119
Domestic Violence	53	Court System	4
Incest		State Agency	6
Other Services and Assistance	142	DV/SA Agency	2
		Law Enforcement	44
TRANSPORTATION	11	Medical	6
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	36	All Other	70
CRISIS COUNSELING	155	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	18	DV/SA Agency	12
		Mental Health Agency	13
		Dept. of H&SS	55
		All Other	251

TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION (Bethel)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	45	Group	683
Transportation	440	Crisis Counseling	167
All Other Advocacy	1867	Counseling Other	2235
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order	72	Safety Checks	79
Divorce/Dissolution	17	Other	407
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	228		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	62		
All Other Legal Assistance	300		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	750	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	704	Self	70
Domestic Violence	923	Court System	13
Incest	179	State Agency	22
Other Services and Assistance	1279	DV/SA Agency	9
		Law Enforcement	24
TRANSPORTATION	1	Medical	15
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	51	All Other	54
CRISIS COUNSELING	16	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	111	DV/SA Agency	6
		Mental Health Agency	13
		Dept. of H&SS	27
		All Other	38

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

SAFE AND FEAR FREE ENVIRONMENT (Dillingham)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	9	Group	13
Transportation	135	Crisis Counseling	156
All Other Advocacy	340	Counseling Other	285
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	230
Temporary Restraining Order	57	Safety Checks	47
Divorce/Dissolution	4	Other	9
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	241		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	37		
All Other Legal Assistance	242		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	111	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	24	Self	16
Domestic Violence	62	Court System	5
Incest	9	State Agency	
Other Services and Assistance	95	DV/SA Agency	9
		Law Enforcement	37
TRANSPORTATION	1	Medical	6
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	19	All Other	11
CRISIS COUNSELING	9	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	4	DV/SA Agency	49
		Mental Health Agency	18
		Dept. of H&SS	4
		All Other	76

WOMEN IN CRISIS-COUNSELING ASSISTANCE (Fairbanks)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	21	Group	1010
Transportation	42	Crisis Counseling	429
All Other Advocacy	161	Counseling Other	1739
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	84
Temporary Restraining Order	256	Safety Checks	62
Divorce/Dissolution	135	Other	669
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	219		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	211		
All Other Legal Assistance	523		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	99	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	8	Self	
Domestic Violence	84	Court System	
Incest	1	State Agency	
Other Services and Assistance	194	DV/SA Agency	
		Law Enforcement	
TRANSPORTATION	3	Medical	
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	36	All Other	
CRISIS COUNSELING	17	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	3	DV/SA Agency	
		Mental Health Agency	
		Dept. of H&SS	
		All Other	

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

SOUTH PENINSULA WOMEN'S SERVICES (Homer)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	7	Group	20
Transportation	298	Crisis Counseling	124
All Other Advocacy	199	Counseling Other	296
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order	56	Safety Checks	10
Divorce/Dissolution	35	Other	184
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	65		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	28		
All Other Legal Assistance	58		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	151	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	22	Self	31
Domestic Violence	28	Court System	6
Incest	16	State Agency	5
Other Services and Assistance	273	DV/SA Agency	5
		Law Enforcement	9
TRANSPORTATION	3	Medical	4
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	5	All Other	40
CRISIS COUNSELING	8	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	8	DV/SA Agency	19
		Mental Health Agency	20
		Dept. of H&SS	11
		All Other	97

MEN. INC. (Juneau)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment		Group	826
Transportation		Crisis Counseling	26
All Other Advocacy		Counseling Other	692
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order		Safety Checks	9
Divorce/Dissolution		Other	
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)			
Advocacy to Law Enforcement			
All Other Legal Assistance			

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	113	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	2	Self	35
Domestic Violence	11	Court System	47
Incest		State Agency	2
Other Services and Assistance	7	DV/SA Agency	6
		Law Enforcement	1
TRANSPORTATION		Medical	
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING		All Other	46
CRISIS COUNSELING	6	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING		DV/SA Agency	1
		Mental Health Agency	4
		Dept. of H&SS	
		All Other	10

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

AIDING WOMEN FROM ABUSE AND RAPE EMERGENCIES (Juneau)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	78	Group	1187
Transportation	430	Crisis Counseling	554
All Other Advocacy	1967	Counseling Other	5221
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order	292	Safety Checks	23
Divorce/Dissolution	131	Other	227
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	655		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	195		
All Other Legal Assistance	478		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	418	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	5	Self	24
Domestic Violence	25	Court System	1
Incest	50	State Agency	
Other Services and Assistance	545	DV/SA Agency	6
TRANSPORTATION	3	Law Enforcement	3
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	9	Medical	3
CRISIS COUNSELING	14	All Other	5
GROUP COUNSELING	5	Number to:	
		DV/SA Agency	
		Mental Health Agency	
		Dept. of H&SS	
		All Other	

JUNEAU WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	3	Group	34
Transportation	5	Crisis Counseling	232
All Other Advocacy	389	Counseling Other	533
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order		Safety Checks	1
Divorce/Dissolution	11	Other	
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	1		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement			
All Other Legal Assistance	23		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	1495	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	22	Self	110
Domestic Violence	53	Court System	
Incest	9	State Agency	4
Other Services and Assistance	1031	DV/SA Agency	14
TRANSPORTATION	25	Law Enforcement	2
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	201	Medical	2
CRISIS COUNSELING	47	All Other	33
GROUP COUNSELING	8	Number to:	
		DV/SA Agency	14
		Mental Health Agency	23
		Dept. of H&SS	10
		All Other	246

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

KENAI/SOLDOTNA WOMEN'S RESOURCE & CRISIS CENTER

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	18	Group	20
Transportation	145	Crisis Counseling	173
All Other Advocacy	243	Counseling Other	405
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	109
Temporary Restraining Order	59	Safety Checks	19
Divorce/Dissolution	42	Other	
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	53		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	52		
All Other Legal Assistance	59		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	329	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	11	Self	1
Domestic Violence	111	Court System	
Incest	8	State Agency	
Other Services and Assistance	576	DV/SA Agency	2
TRANSPORTATION	24	Law Enforcement	2
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	58	Medical	1
CRISIS COUNSELING	95	All Other	1
GROUP COUNSELING	1	Number to:	
		DV/SA Agency	
		Mental Health Agency	6
		Dept. of H&SS	
		All Other	11

WOMEN IN SAFE HOMES (Ketchikan)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	112	Group	140
Transportation	704	Crisis Counseling	250
All Other Advocacy	953	Counseling Other	549
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	235
Temporary Restraining Order	26	Safety Checks	32
Divorce/Dissolution	12	Other	13
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	132		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	87		
All Other Legal Assistance	91		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	99	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	24	Self	179
Domestic Violence	32	Court System	19
Incest	8	State Agency	35
Other Services and Assistance	79	DV/SA Agency	
TRANSPORTATION		Law Enforcement	12
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	31	Medical	3
CRISIS COUNSELING	72	All Other	102
GROUP COUNSELING	62	Number to:	
		DV/SA Agency	201
		Mental Health Agency	11
		Dept. of H&SS	40
		All Other	300

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

KODIAK WOMEN'S RESOURCE & CRISIS CENTER

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	304	Group	
Transportation	35	Crisis Counseling	203
All Other Advocacy	104	Counseling Other	1396
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	323
Temporary Restraining Order	120	Safety Checks	1
Divorce/Dissolution	25	Other	13
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	113		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	69		
All Other Legal Assistance	139		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	629	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	47	Self	2233
Domestic Violence	47	Court System	11
Incest	114	State Agency	2
Other Services and Assistance	749	DV/SA Agency	2
TRANSPORTATION	5	Law Enforcement	78
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	52	Medical	10
CRISIS COUNSELING	40	All Other	713
GROUP COUNSELING		Number to:	
		DV/SA Agency	23
		Mental Health Agency	52
		Dept. of H&SS	48
		All Other	3312

BERING SEA WOMEN'S GROUP (Nome)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	14	Group	189
Transportation	38	Crisis Counseling	64
All Other Advocacy	24	Counseling Other	544
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	43
Temporary Restraining Order	17	Safety Checks	69
Divorce/Dissolution	10	Other	
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	29		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	25		
All Other Legal Assistance	28		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION		REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	2	Self	31
Domestic Violence	4	Court System	17
Incest	3	State Agency	10
Other Services and Assistance		DV/SA Agency	13
TRANSPORTATION	3	Law Enforcement	23
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	2	Medical	5
CRISIS COUNSELING	7	All Other	16
GROUP COUNSELING	18	Number to:	
		DV/SA Agency	44
		Mental Health Agency	22
		Dept. of H&SS	27
		All Other	34

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

SITKAN'S AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment		Group	11
Transportation	36	Crisis Counseling	63
All Other Advocacy	30	Counseling Other	1015
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order	43	Safety Checks	10
Divorce/Dissolution	13	Other	6
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	35		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	4		
All Other Legal Assistance	9		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	39	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	8	Self	17
Domestic Violence	22	Court System	1
Incest	4	State Agency	3
Other Services and Assistance	99	DV/SA Agency	17
		Law Enforcement	7
TRANSPORTATION		Medical	2
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	12	All Other	20
CRISIS COUNSELING	13	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	1	DV/SA Agency	31
		Mental Health Agency	17
		Dept. of H&SS	18
		All Other	91

ADVOCATES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE (Valdez)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	14	Group	
Transportation	107	Crisis Counseling	134
All Other Advocacy	229	Counseling Other	733
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order	8	Safety Checks	110
Divorce/Dissolution	4	Other	
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	55		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	59		
All Other Legal Assistance	21		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION		REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:	284	Number from:	
Sexual Assault	86	Self	15
Domestic Violence	61	Court System	4
Incest	21	State Agency	1
Other Services and Assistance	276	DV/SA Agency	2
		Law Enforcement	26
TRANSPORTATION		Medical	4
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	73	All Other	33
CRISIS COUNSELING	13	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING		DV/SA Agency	12
		Mental Health Agency	50
		Dept. of H&SS	36
		All Other	134

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY84

VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (Wasilla)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

ADVOCACY:		COUNSELING:	
Medical Accompaniment	13	Group	26
Transportation	413	Crisis Counseling	128
All Other Advocacy	481	Counseling Other	251
LEGAL ASSISTANCE:		FOLLOWUP	
Temporary Restraining Order	69	Safety Checks	32
Divorce/Dissolution	51	Other	
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	22		
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	19		
All Other Legal Assistance	97		

RESOURCE CONTACT SERVICES - NUMBER OF SERVICES:

AGENCY & COMMUNITY INFORMATION	2080	REFERRALS:	
INFORMATION, SERVICES & ASSISTANCE:		Number from:	
Sexual Assault	167	Self	113
Domestic Violence	316	Court System	1
Incest	37	State Agency	
Other Services and Assistance	2716	DV/SA Agency	
		Law Enforcement	6
TRANSPORTATION	55	Medical	
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING	129	All Other	
CRISIS COUNSELING	108	Number to:	
GROUP COUNSELING	79	DV/SA Agency	7
		Mental Health Agency	24
		Dept. of H&SS	24
		All Other	

APPENDIX B

Recommendations from the U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. Family violence should be recognized and responded to as a criminal activity.
2. Law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges should develop a coordinated response to family violence.
3. Communities should develop a multi-disciplinary team to investigate, process and treat all incidents of family violence, especially cases of physical and sexual abuse of children.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. All law enforcement agencies should publish operational procedures that establish family violence as a priority response and require officers to file written reports on all incidents. In addition, the operational procedures should require officers to perform a variety of activities to assist the victim.
2. Consistent with state law, the chief executive of every law enforcement agency should establish arrest as the preferred response in cases of family violence.
3. Law enforcement officials should maintain a current file of all protection orders valid in their jurisdiction.
4. Law enforcement officers should respond without delay to calls involving violations of protection orders.
5. Forms for obtaining protection orders should be available at all police stations and sheriffs' offices.
6. When responding to disturbance calls, law enforcement officers should document violations of pre-trial release conditions. The report should verify the facts and circumstances necessary for the prosecutor to request revocation of the release.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROSECUTORS

1. Prosecutors should organize special units to process family violence cases and wherever possible should use vertical prosecution.
 - * The units should work closely with victim assistance providers.
 - * The units should review all law enforcement reports involving incidents of family violence whenever possible.
2. The victim should not be required to sign a formal complaint against the abuser before the prosecutors files charges, unless mandated by state law.
3. Whenever possible, prosecutors should not require family violence victims to testify at the preliminary hearing.
4. Prosecutors should adopt special policies and procedures for child victims. These should include:
 - * Presenting hearsay evidence at preliminary hearings so the child is not required to testify in person;

- * Presenting, with consent of counsel, the child's trial testimony on videotape;
 - * Use of anatomically correct dolls and drawings to describe abuse; and
 - * Limiting continuances to an absolute minimum.
5. If the defendant does not remain in custody and when it is consistent with the needs of the victim, the prosecutor should request the judge to issue an order restricting the defendant's access to the victim as a condition of setting bail or releasing the assailant on his own recognizance. If the condition is violated, swift and sure enforcement of the order and revocation of release are required.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JUDGES

1. A wide range of dispositional alternatives should be considered in cases of family violence. In all cases, prior to sentencing, judges should carefully review and consider the consequences of the crime on the victims.
2. Judges should treat incest and molestation as serious criminal offenses.
3. Judges should adopt special court rules and procedures for child victims. These should include:
 - * The use of hearsay evidence at preliminary hearings;
 - * Appointment of a special volunteer advocate for children, when appropriate;
 - * A presumption that children are competent to testify;
 - * Allowing the child's trial testimony to be presented on videotape with agreement of counsel;
 - * Flexible courtroom settings and procedures; and
 - * Carefully managed press coverage.
4. Protection orders should be available on an emergency basis in family violence cases.
5. Judges should establish guidelines for expeditious handling of family violence cases.
6. Judges should admit hearsay statements of family violence victims at the preliminary hearing.
7. Expert witnesses should be allowed to testify in family violence cases to familiarize the judge and jury with the dynamics of violence within the family.
8. In granting bail or releasing the assailant on his own recognizance, the judge should impose conditions that restrict the defendant's access to the victims and strictly enforce the order.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VICTIM ASSISTANCE

1. Communities should develop and provide a variety of services for family members that include:
 - * Family life centers
 - * Batterers programs
 - * Drop-in crisis centers
 - * Crisis nurseries
 - * Respite day-care centers
 - * In-home services
 - * Shelters
 - * Safe home networks

2. Shelter policies and practices should accommodate the diverse backgrounds of the residents.

3. The Department of Housing and Urban Development should adopt policies that:

- * Place victims of family violence on priority listings for public housing and section 8 certificates;
- * Consider only those assets to which the victims has access; and
- * Require local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) to permit transfers of residents who are victims of family violence, when safety is an issue.

4. State-level victims compensations programs should include, where possible, family violence victims as beneficiaries.

5. Because of the criminal nature of family violence, the federal government should establish a National Family Violence Resource Center within the Department of Justice.

6. States should establish Coordinating Councils to assess the needs of family violence victims and to coordinate the use of federal and state funds for family violence victims assistance programs.

7. Local governments and community service groups should assess the needs of family violence victims and cooperate in the development of victims assistance services.

8. Volunteers and the private sector should play a key role in meeting the needs of the victims of family violence.

9. The federal government should provide financial incentives and encouragement to the states to train criminal justice personnel, to conduct a family violence prevention and awareness campaign, and to maintain temporary residential facilities for victims of family violence.

10. States should use creative funding approaches for financing programs that support victims of family violence.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTION AND AWARENESS

1. The federal government should, in conjunction with the private sector, develop a national family violence prevention and awareness campaign.

2. As victims assistance resources become available, states, in conjunctions with private organizations, should sponsor 24-hour toll-free hotlines for victims of family violence and publicize it as part of a public information campaign.

3. Hospitals, health facilities, and pediatricians should offer instruction and information about family violence and should work with self-help groups to include prevention information.

4. Schools should ensure that all teachers are familiar with family violence prevention and that a special curriculum is part of every child's school experience.

5. The media should publicize local family violence treatment and service programs and provide substantive stories, articles, and programming, educating the public about the problem.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1. The curriculum of all relevant professional schools should include courses that offer instruction on the causes, consequences, and prevention of family violence and the appropriate methods of intervention. Special

curricula should be developed especially for doctors, nurses, lawyers, social workers, teachers, ministers and psychologists.

2. Federal, state, and local government agencies should train relevant personnel to diagnose and appropriately intervene in family violence cases.

3. National professional organizations and community service groups should educate their members on the nature and extent of family violence, appropriate methods of intervention, and the importance of public awareness and prevention efforts.

4. Schools and hospitals should train their staffs to recognize the early warning signs of family violence.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING

1. The Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation should be revised to collect and publish data that:

- * Indicate the age of the victims and the relationship of the victims to the offender for crimes of aggravated assault, simple assault, rape, sex offenses (except prostitution), and offenses against the family and children; and
- * Record incidents of family violence crimes, regardless of whether an arrest is made.

2. The National Crime Survey efforts to more accurately measure the extent of family violence in American, especially the physical and sexual abuse of children and abuse of the elderly, should be continued and supported.

3. Federal statutes and regulations for alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs should not conflict with state laws that require reporting of all instances of child abuse, neglect, and molestation.

4. Professionals currently required to report child abuse should be required to report elder abuse.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESEARCH

1. All federally-funded research on family violence should be coordinated with the Department of Justice.

2. National research efforts should be directed in several areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTION

1. States should enact laws to extend the statute of limitations in criminal cases of child sexual assault.

2. States should enact laws to permit law enforcement officers to make warrantless arrests for misdemeanor offenses involving family violence when the officer has probable cause to believe a crime has occurred and the safety of the family is in jeopardy.

3. States should enact legislation making the violation of a protection order issued in a family violence case a criminal offense.

4. States should enact legislations that permits overnight incarceration of persons arrested for incidents of family violence in appropriate cases.

5. States should enact legislation to enable businesses and organizations to have access to sexual assault, child molestation or pornography arrest or conviction records of job applicants whose work will bring them in regular contact with children.

6. States should enact laws to require professionals currently required to report child abuse, to report elder abuse.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ACTION

1. Federal regulations should require criminal history backgrounds on all volunteers or employees working for agencies receiving federal funding and providing care, training, supervision, entertainment or otherwise dealing with children.
2. To recognize the importance of the family and the values it sustains and to continue to relieve the financial pressures on the family, the federal income tax deduction for dependents should be increased.
3. Confidentiality statutes and regulations for federal alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs should be amended to require compliance with state laws on mandatory reporting of child abuse, neglect and molestation.
4. The federal government should provide financial incentives and encouragement to the states to train criminal justice personnel, to conduct a family violence prevention and awareness campaign, and to maintain temporary residential facilities for victims of family violence.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MILITARY

1. Military officials should be encouraged to continue their responsiveness to ending violence and abuse within military families and should continue to work cooperatively with state and local governments in addressing the problem. Specifically, military offices should:
 - * Make the issue of family violence a command priority;
 - * Coordinate their activities with and make use of local service providers;
 - * Provide adequate training to all personnel involved in family violence issues; and
 - * Share information and resources regarding family violence cases with state and local officials.

RECOMMENDATION FOR GRANDPARENTS' RIGHTS

1. In the event of family dissolution or dysfunction, grandparents or other members of the extended family should be considered as possible guardians for the children.

RECOMMENDATION ON VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA

1. The Task Force places major responsibility for reducing and controlling the amount of violence shown on television on the networks, their affiliates, and cable stations.
2. The motion picture industry should reevaluate its rating standards to make the ratings more specific and informative.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON PORNOGRAPHY

1. The Task Force endorses the creation of the National Commission on Pornography.