

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

1040

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 1993-1994

119

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
GRANT AWARDS

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>FY94 GRANT</u>	<u>FY93 GRANT</u>	<u>COUNCIL-FUNDED SERVICES - FY93</u>
<u>ANCHORAGE</u>			
ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (AWAIC)	716.7	716.7	Domestic violence: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, batterers' counseling, elder abuse services, prevention/education
ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (AWRC)	159.4	151.6	Domestic violence: crisis intervention, advocacy, counseling, prevention/education
STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE (STAR)	310.5	326.1	Sexual assault: crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, prevention/education
VICTIMS FOR JUSTICE (VFJ)	32.7	10.0	Survivors of homicide victims and violent crime victims: crisis intervention, advocacy, education & support/counseling
<u>BARROW</u>			
ARCTIC WOMEN IN CRISIS (AWIC)	230.2	213.7	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's program, rural outreach, prevention/education
<u>BETHEL</u>			
TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION (TWC)	492.1	484.1	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education, client advocacy
<u>DILLINGHAM</u>			
SAFE AND FEAR-FREE ENVIRONMENT (SAFE)	244.3	236.3	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, counseling, children's program, rural outreach, prevention/education

EMMONAK

EMMONAK WOMEN'S SHELTER (EWS) 72.7 72.7 Domestic violence: shelter, crisis intervention

FAIRBANKS

WOMEN IN CRISIS - COUNSELING & ASSISTANCE (WIC-CA) 589.9 589.9 Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, rural outreach, prevention/ education

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE (TCC) 23.0 23.0 Domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis intervention, advocacy, rural outreach

HOMER

SOUTH PENINSULA WOMEN'S SERVICES (SPWS) 205.1 200.1 Domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis line, advocacy, children's program, counseling, rural outreach, prevention/education

JUNEAU

AIDING WOMEN FROM ABUSE AND RAPE EMERGENCIES (AWARE) 425.6 425.6 Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, rural outreach, prevention/education

PARENT & FAMILY CENTER (PFC) 7.2 7.2 Parent education and counseling

TONGASS COMMUNITY COUNSELING CENTER (TCCC) 89.6 95.9 Domestic violence: batterers' counseling, children's services, prevention/education

KENAI/SOLDOTNA

KENAI/SOLDOTNA WOMEN'S RESOURCE AND CRISIS CENTER (K/SWRCC) 335.0 331.3 Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, elder abuse, counseling, children's program, prevention/education

KETCHIKAN

WOMEN IN SAFE HOMES (WISH)	395.2	387.2	Domestic violence/sexual assault;shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach prevention/education
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KODIAK

KODIAK WOMEN'S RESOURCE & CRISIS CENTER (KWRCC)	233.9	233.9	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education
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NOME

BERING SEA WOMEN'S GROUP (BSWG)	396.9	387.9	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education
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PALMER

VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (VALLEY C)	347.0	328.5	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, prevention/education
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SEWARD

SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL (SLAC)	50.0	41.4	Domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis line, advocacy, counseling
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SITKA

SITKANS AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE (SAFV)	234.6	226.6	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education
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UNALASKA

UNALASKANS AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT AND FAMILY VIOLENCE (USAFV)	66.9	57.9	Domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis intervention, advocacy, crisis line, prevention/education, counseling
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VALDEZ

ADVOCATES FOR
VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE
(AVV)

137.0 133.0

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

MAJOR COUNCIL INITIATIVES IN 1993

1. Coordination

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

Through a Reimbursable Services Agreement with the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Council funded and monitored prison batterers' programs in Juneau, Fairbanks and Nome in 1993. The focus of these programs is to offer inmates, especially those convicted of violent crimes or who were victimized themselves, alternatives to aggression. The Council also provided training for prison batterers' program staff as well as DOC staff. Following are the amounts of funding awarded to each prison batterers' program for FY94:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Amount Funded</u>
Fairbanks Correctional Center	Women In Crisis - Counseling & Assistance	\$28,300
Anvil Mountain Correctional Center (Nome)	Bering Sea Women's Group	36,800
Lemon Creek Correctional Center (Juneau)	Tongass Community Counseling Center	43,600

In addition to routine coordination activities, the Council and its staff:

- * Developed, coordinated, and sponsored the first multi-disciplinary training on "Successfully Investigating and Prosecuting Sexual Assault Crimes." Approximately 160 people statewide, including law enforcement, victim advocates, and prosecutors, attended the five-day conference.
- * Facilitated on-going work by staff of Council-funded programs to establish standards for community-based batterer treatment programs.
- * Provided input to the Department of Health & Social Services for development of the Adolescent Health Plan and the Intentional Injuries section of the proposed State Health Plan.
- * Distributed a Council-funded training video entitled "Domestic Violence and Law Enforcement" statewide. Recipients included local, military, and airport police departments, victim advocate programs, and the Alaska Department of Law. The video received a certificate of recognition as a finalist in the New York Film Festival's 1993 International Non-Broadcast Media Competition.
- * Continued development of a training manual on sexual assault advocacy through a contract funded by prevention monies from the Division of Public Health in the Department of Health and Social Services.
- * Worked with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault on program training, coordination and legislation.

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

The Council has established regulations that require funded programs to establish local plans. The Council provides technical assistance, as requested, in developing local plans.

3. Public Meetings and Hearings

The Council held four meetings in 1993. All Council meetings are advertised and open to the public.

4. Staffing and Budget

The Council maintained a full-time Executive Director, Program Coordinator, Statistical Technician and Secretary for all of FY93. In FY93, the Council expended the following:

<u>PERSONNEL:</u>	\$240,500
Council Office	
<u>TRAVEL:</u>	45,700
Program evaluations, Council meetings (7 Council members and staff), and limited training travel for staff of Council-funded programs	
<u>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:</u>	36,200
Telephone, public teleconferences, printing, word processing, copying, etc.	
<u>SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:</u>	5,200
Council office supplies, films and domestic violence and sexual assault pamphlets for distribution	
<u>MACHINERY/EQUIPMENT:</u>	4,300
<u>GRANTS:</u>	<u>5,789,300</u>
Grants to community-based programs	
TOTAL	\$6,121,200

The Council's administrative costs are extremely low. In FY93, 94% of the Council's total funding went to community-based grantees. The Council's operational costs for FY94 will remain at 5.5%, which is much less than other comparable State agencies. Lack of administrative resources meant that not all programs could be evaluated in 1993 (see Evaluations, pg. 9), and there were limited resources for printing and technical assistance materials.

The Council's FY93 expenditures included \$484,600 in federal funds (\$324,600 from the Victims of Crime Act and \$160,000 from the Family Violence Prevention Services Act). In addition, the Council received \$120,035 from a Reimbursable Services Agreement from the Department of Corrections to fund and administer batterers' programs in prisons, and \$4,827 from a Reimbursable Services Agreement from the Department of Health and Social Services to contract for a training manual on sexual assault and crisis intervention and advocacy.

5. Capital and Special Grants

Five programs received six capital appropriations in 1993 totalling \$139,200. By program and location, these capital projects are as follows:

Abused Women Aid In Crisis (AWAIC) - Anchorage for bedframes and mattresses	\$ 10,000
Abused Women Aid In Crisis (AWAIC) - Anchorage for a passenger van	\$ 23,000
South Peninsula Women's Services (SPWS) - Homer for facility acquisition	\$ 41,000
Unalaskans Against Family Violence (USAFV) - Unalaska for USAFV project	\$ 10,000
Victims For Justice (VFJ) - Anchorage for equipment and supplies	\$ 40,000
Women In Safe Homes (WISH) - Ketchikan for shelter fire safety improvements	\$ 15,200

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

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

7. Regulations

The Council has adopted regulations for grant administration and for program standards. As needed, the Council adopts amendments to the regulations to make them consistent with changes in State law or to deal with other issues which may arise.

8. Evaluations and Audits

The Council staff monitored all funded programs through written fiscal and narrative reports. Due to limited travel and personnel funds, it is not possible to conduct yearly evaluations for all programs. For those programs that have been in existence for three years and received good evaluations, have no known problems and have maintained the same director for at least a year, an on-site evaluation is not done annually. Most on-site evaluations are conducted in the late summer and fall. On-site program evaluations were conducted for nine (9) programs in 1993.

The on-site evaluations of programs funded by the Council were conducted by the Program Coordinator or the Executive Director; these visits averaged 2½ days per program. Each evaluation included interviews with program staff and volunteers, relevant community agencies, clients and the governing board. Each program's policy and procedure manuals, client files, and other materials

pertinent to compliance with State regulations and grant award conditions were reviewed. After each on-site visit, a report outlining findings and making recommendations for change was completed.

9. Technical Assistance

The Council provides domestic violence and sexual assault information to any group or individual requesting it. The Council and its staff understand the importance of assisting community groups and programs, particularly in rural areas, to improve services to meet local needs. Technical assistance is provided through telephone calls, by written materials, and through on-site visits as travel resources permit.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/SEXUAL ASSAULT

ISSUES OF CONCERN

Data Collection

The Council developed and implemented a standardized data collection system for its funded programs in July, 1982, which continues to operate in much the same manner. Currently, raw data is received from the 23 Council-funded programs and manually keyed into a database management system on a personal computer. In a single year over 100,000 documents must be entered by Council staff. Very limited pre-set reports are then produced for program and Council use. The actual raw data which is collected contains a wealth of information which is not being utilized due to the limitations of the existing software. At the local level, most of the programs have additional statistical collection procedures, in order to obtain the information they deem is necessary for evaluation of services, thereby duplicating the efforts of the Council.

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

Rural Services

Many people who live in rural areas do not have ready access to domestic violence and sexual assault programs. There are also fewer 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 fewer trained health and social service professionals. The plight of victims of rape in a rural area is worsened because of the difficulty of conducting investigations. Battered women do not always have the refuge of family and friends because they fear for other people's safety or they feel shame in letting other people know of their problems. Children who are victims of sexual assault do not have the necessary resources to help them deal with the trauma of the assault, legal process and after-effects.

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

Sexual Assault Coordination

With one of the highest rates of sexual assault in the nation, the need for an effective interagency response to rape is imperative to apprehending offenders and providing the necessary support for victims. The number of sexual assaults that are ever reported to law enforcement ranges from 5 to 25 percent. Yet once a case is reported, the rate of successful prosecution is much lower than other crimes against people. Other crimes in Alaska vary from 10% to 30% in declination rate once the case is referred to the District Attorney, while

sexual assault cases were declined for prosecution at a rate of 54% in FY92. The reason for this high rate is the investigation of sexual assault is highly resource intensive. Even if a case is accepted for prosecution the chances are high the case will be pled down to a lesser charge. A victim who decides to report will often end up feeling victimized by the very system that is in place to help her. The need for a strong advocacy system to operate in her behalf is vital to providing the level of support and education necessary for her to go through the ordeal. It is also imperative that a strong interagency coordination system is in place to decrease the trauma to the victim, while providing the necessary information for law enforcement and criminal justice systems to effectively follow through.

Several communities have some type of sexual assault task force or coordination groups established to address these concerns. Currently several communities in Alaska are in the process of developing Sexual Assault Response Teams to respond to sexual assault cases from the time the victim enters an emergency room for the rape exam. The purpose of the teams are to increase the training of the professionals involved in sexual assault investigation and prosecution, while providing support for the victim.

Batterers' Service Standards

In the past few years, there has been a proliferation of programs offering treatment for batterers in response to the willingness of the courts to take a pro-active stance in ordering perpetrators of domestic violence to receive counseling. For many victims, the most dangerous time is during separation from the perpetrator or when the perpetrator enters (court-ordered) treatment. The Council is concerned that these services are being offered with no standards in place to ensure that the treatment is in fact appropriate and ensures the safety of the batterer's victim(s). The Council is currently working with a group of batterer service providers to develop standards that can be used to monitor these types of programs.

Registration of Sex Offenders

The Council believes that the registration of sex offenders would deter, if not prevent future abuses of women and children. It would also provide victims of sex crimes a greater degree of information as to the status and whereabouts of offenders, thereby gaining a greater measure of protection.

Most sex offenders are released from prison without completing sex offender treatment, and the likelihood of recidivism is high. When a discharged sex offender repeats the crime, the cost to society to investigate, prosecute, and incarcerate the offender, as well as to assist and treat the victim is high. Any reduction in the number of assaults against women and children will save both human suffering and costs to society.

Telephone Caller Identification

The introduction of telephone caller identification service in Alaska will present an increased danger to victims of domestic violence. In situations where a victim who is in hiding may need to contact the perpetrator for whatever reason, such as financial support or to arrange child visitation, telephone caller identification would allow the perpetrator to locate the victim through the use of a reverse telephone directory. The Council supports people's right to have a telephone line blocked from being identified and that this service be offered free of charge to ensure the safety of victims, as well as those who may be assisting them.

Civil Commitment of Predatory Sex Offenders

Currently the State of Alaska has no recourse when a sexually violent offender exhibits a congenital or acquired condition that predisposes the person to the commission of criminal sexual acts, once they have completed their sentence with the Department of Corrections. They are generally antisocial, and are not amenable to existing mental illness treatment methods, and exhibit the highest rate of recidivism of sexual offenders. The Council supports the concept of allowing a civil commitment process that would remand these offenders to the Department of Health and Social Services for custody and the intensive residential treatment necessary to ensure public safety.

Law Enforcement Reporting of Domestic Violence

The Council has identified the lack of tracking of law enforcement's response to domestic violence cases as an issue that needs to be addressed in order to provide a clear idea of how many domestic violence cases are being reported to local police or Alaska State Troopers. Some law enforcement agencies currently require this information be recorded on the incident report, but for the agencies that don't, this information is combined in with the type of offense only, e.g. harassment, assault, etc. A requirement to stipulate when an incident is a domestic violence situation on law enforcement reports would provide the Department of Public Safety with valuable information on what type of an impact these crimes have on our systems.

APPENDIX A

PROGRAM DATA

The data presented in this section encompass the time period July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993. These data reflect the varied and comprehensive services provided by Council-funded programs. The following charts describe clients of community-based and prison programs and the services provided to clients. Information in this appendix is presented in the following order. First is a list of programs that provide emergency shelter in safe homes and shelters, and the number of nights of safety provided by each program. This chart is followed by the number of clients served by Council-funded programs which is presented, by client type. Information on the gender, age and race of clients is presented on the next two pages. Lastly, the service statistics indicate the number of services received by clients in FY93.

Some definitions to help in interpreting the charts:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of Client Nights by Program
IN SHELTERS AND SAFE HOMES
July 1992 - June 1993

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>1st QTR</u>	<u>2nd QTR</u>	<u>3rd QTR</u>	<u>4th QTR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>ANCHORAGE</u>					
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (52 beds)	4,943	3,600	2,907	3,678	15,128
<u>BARROW</u>					
Arctic Women in Crisis (8 beds)	466	409	531	551	1,957
<u>BETHEL</u>					
Tundra Women's Coalition (24 beds)	1,761	1,166	481	605	4,013
<u>DILLINGHAM</u>					
Safe and Fear-free Environment (12 beds)	181	101	216	371	869
<u>EMMONAK</u>					
Emmonak Women's Shelter (9 beds)	120	191	254	61	626
<u>FAIRBANKS</u>					
Tanana Chiefs Conference	4	37	52	16	109
Women in Crisis Counseling and Assistance (35 beds)	2,565	1,410	1,184	1,396	6,555
<u>HOMER</u>					
Scuth Peninsula Women's Services	11	3	0	2	16
<u>JUNEAU</u>					
Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies (48 beds)	3,433	1,570	1,424	1,826	8,253
<u>KENAI</u>					
Women's Resource & Crisis Center (32 beds)	1,122	552	518	1,150	3,342
<u>KETCHIKAN</u>					
Women in Safe Homes (25 beds)	767	853	657	1,442	3,719
<u>KODIAK</u>					
Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center (11 beds)	570	516	608	447	2,141
<u>NOME</u>					
Bering Sea Women's Group (14 beds)	768	369	815	426	2,378
<u>VALMER</u>					
Valley Women's Resource Center (18 beds)	1,213	1,077	1,314	1,581	5,185
<u>SEWARD</u>					
Seward Life Action Council	0	0	0	11	11
<u>SITKA</u>					
Sitkans Against Family Violence (15 beds)	284	249	767	480	1,780
<u>UNALASKA</u>					
Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence	7	6	8	28	49
<u>VALDEZ</u>					
Advocates for Victims of Violence (10 beds)	241	81	71	64	457
TOTALS:	18,456	12,190	11,807	13,829	56,588

Number of Clients
by Program and Client Type

FY93'

PROGRAM	VICTIMS**	MINOR CHILDREN	CLIENT ADULTS	CRISIS INTERVENTION CLIENTS	PERPETRATORS+	TOTAL
<u>ANCHORAGE</u>						
AWAIC	792	622	7	4	426	1,851
AWRC	452	1	4	138	2	597
STAR	808	21	292	83	4	1,208
VFJ	55	1	18	407	0	481
<u>BARROW</u>						
AWIC	250	136	31	10	1	428
<u>BETHEL</u>						
TWC	125	165	10	0	0	300
<u>DILLINGHAM</u>						
SAFE	100	53	25	77	0	255
<u>EMMONAK</u>						
EWS	14	68	23	23	1	129
<u>FAIRBANKS</u>						
TCC	40	8	7	33	1	89
WICCA	703	300	4	39	276	1,382
<u>HOMER</u>						
SPWS	298	28	22	39	0	387
<u>JUNEAU</u>						
AWARE	503	244	107	59	0	913
PAFSC	80	1	0	4	0	85
TCCC	4	99	3	0	329	435
<u>KENAI / SOLDOTNA</u>						
K/SWRCC	371	121	10	172	51	725
<u>KETCHIKAN</u>						
WISH	442	144	72	93	6	757
<u>KODIAK</u>						
KWRCC	199	74	4	13	0	290
<u>NOME</u>						
BSWG	173	109	2	40	157	481
<u>PALMER</u>						
VWRC	515	176	21	51	0	763
<u>SEWARD</u>						
SLAC	43	1	0	15	1	60
<u>SITKA</u>						
SAFV	173	74	11	11	2	271
<u>UNALASKA</u>						
USAFV	36	3	7	20	2	68
<u>VALDEZ</u>						
AVV	105	44	13	90	16	268
TOTALS:	6,281	2,493	693	1,421	1,335	12,223

* This report includes new and continuing clients (unduplicated).

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

* Does not include prison batterers' programs' clients.

Number of Total Clients
Served by Council-Funded Programs
by Gender, Age and Race
FY93

TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS': 9,467

GENDER**

Female .. 7,593
Male 1,297
Unknown . 577

AGE**

0-12... 2,338
13-17... 46?
18-29... 2,571
30-44... 2,715
45-64... 438
65+..... 27
Unknown. 915

RACE**

American Indian..... 123
Alaska Native..... 2,641
Asian..... 133
Black..... 341
Caucasian..... 5,065
Hispanic..... 123
Other..... 76
Unknown..... 965

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS': 1,335

GENDER**

Female .. 36
Male1,203
Unknown . 577

AGE**

0-12... 3
13-17... 5
18-29... 502
30-44... 629
45-64... 87
65+..... 0
Unknown. 109

RACE**

American Indian..... 16
Alaska Native..... 215
Asian..... 11
Black..... 147
Caucasian..... 774
Hispanic..... 40
Other..... 11
Unknown..... 121

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

Number of Total Clients Served by
 Prison Batterers' Programs
 by Gender, Age and Race
 FY93

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLIENTS: 423

GENDER

Female .. 57
 Male 347
 Unknown . 19

AGE

0-12... 1
 13-17... 0
 18-29... 231
 30-44... 130
 45-64... 11
 65+..... 0
 Unknown. 1

RACE

American Indian..... 22
 Alaska Native..... 181
 Asian..... 2
 Black..... 42
 Caucasian..... 92
 Hispanic..... 6
 Other..... 2
 Unknown..... 76

SERVICE STATISTICS
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

ALL PROGRAMS

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	444
Transportation	4,056
All Other Advocacy	7,727

COUNSELING:

Group	33,336
Crisis Counseling	9,799
Other Counseling	64,688

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	2,262
Divorce/Dissolution	1,005
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation.)	1,249
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	1,276
All Other Legal Assistance	6,449

OTHER:

Follow-up	4,308
Safety Checks	7,173
Child Care	7,023
Other	2,118
Report to DFYS	930
Consultations	23,134

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	146
DV/SA Agency	212
Medical	116
Mental Health	45
Alcohol Agency	2,164
Program Outreach	544
Criminal Justice	728
All Other	876

Number to:

Social Services	194
DV/SA Agency	1,158
Medical	2,358
Mental Health Agency	1,596
Alcohol Agency	174
Criminal Justice	1,157
All Other	2,357

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (Anchorage)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	9	Group	11,615
Transportation	763	Crisis Counseling	535
All Other Advocacy	180	Other Counseling	7,535
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	57	Follow-up	93
Divorce/Dissolution	3	Safety Checks	184
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	14	Child Care	29
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	13	Other	272
All Other Legal Assistance	103	Report to DFYS	23
		Consultations	698

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	1	Social Services	47
DV/SA Agency	7	DV/SA Agency	112
Medical	9	Medical	50
Mental Health	9	Mental Health	37
Alcohol Agency	1	Alcohol Agency	20
Program Outreach	52	Criminal Justice	47
Criminal Justice	19	Other	153
Other	57		

ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (Anchorage)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	0	Group	166
Transportation	8	Crisis Counseling	454
All Other Advocacy	96	Other Counseling	979
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	59	Follow-up	18
Divorce/Dissolution	39	Safety Checks	118
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	16	Child Care	0
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	6	Other	85
All Other Legal Assistance	150	Report to DFYS	14
		Consultations	92

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	2	Social Services	8
DV/SA Agency	7	DV/SA Agency	13
Medical	17	Medical	8
Mental Health	14	Mental Health	5
Alcohol Agency	5	Alcohol Agency	0
Program Outreach	85	Criminal Justice	50
Criminal Justice	58	Other	134
Other	39		

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE (Anchorage)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	69
Transportation	2
All Other Advocacy	7

COUNSELING:

Group	161
Crisis Counseling	1,330
Other Counseling	1,015

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	1
Divorce/Dissolution	0
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	9
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	9
All Other Legal Assistance	123

OTHER:

Follow-up	115
Safety Checks	2,047
Child Care	0
Other	45
Report to DFYS	37
Consultations	254

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	12
DV/SA Agency	17
Medical	83
Mental Health	37
Alcohol Agency	10
Program Outreach	896
Criminal Justice	25
Other	166

Number to:

Social Services	112
DV/SA Agency	579
Medical	175
Mental Health	131
Alcohol Agency	5
Criminal Justice	104
Other	149

VICTIMS FOR JUSTICE (Anchorage)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	1
Transportation	0
All Other Advocacy	153

COUNSELING:

Group	222
Crisis Counseling	41
Other Counseling	965

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	2
Divorce/Dissolution	0
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	103
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	34
All Other Legal Assistance	99

OTHER:

Follow-up	38
Safety Checks	9
Child Care	3
Other	10
Report to DFYS	2
Consultations	68

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	10
DV/SA Agency	1
Medical	0
Mental Health	0
Alcohol Agency	0
Program Outreach	35
Criminal Justice	14
Other	41

Number to:

Social Services	6
DV/SA Agency	10
Medical	15
Mental Health	16
Alcohol Agency	0
Criminal Justice	17
Other	104

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

ARCTIC WOMEN IN CRISIS (Barrow)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	35
Transportation	140
All Other Advocacy	93

COUNSELING:

Group	172
Crisis Counseling	329
Other Counseling	1,400

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	82
Divorce/Dissolution	8
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	53
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	78
All Other Legal Assistance	264

OTHER:

Follow-up	345
Safety Checks	2,941
Child Care	168
Other	174
Report to DFYS	82
Consultations	1,795

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	4
DV/SA Agency	1
Medical	5
Mental Health	0
Alcohol Agency	1
Program Outreach	35
Criminal Justice	11
Other	27

Number to:

Social Services	26
DV/SA Agency	6
Medical	20
Mental Health	12
Alcohol Agency	7
Criminal Justice	27
Other	23

TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION (Bethel)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	39
Transportation	201
All Other Advocacy	149

COUNSELING:

Group	1,116
Crisis Counseling	125
Other Counseling	1,241

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	99
Divorce/Dissolution	6
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	55
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	24
All Other Legal Assistance	64

OTHER:

Follow-up	10
Safety Checks	14
Child Care	512
Other	1
Report to DFYS	36
Consultations	389

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	3
DV/SA Agency	0
Medical	0
Mental Health	0
Alcohol Agency	0
Program Outreach	0
Criminal Justice	0
Other	9

Number to:

Social Services	0
DV/SA Agency	1
Medical	0
Mental Health	0
Alcohol Agency	0
Criminal Justice	0
Other	0

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

SAFE AND FEAR FREE ENVIRONMENT (Dillingham)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	22
Transportation	243
All Other Advocacy	489

COUNSELING:

Group	26
Crisis Counseling	173
Other Counseling	895

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	39
Divorce/Dissolution	15
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	25
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	29
All Other Legal Assistance	189

OTHER:

Follow-up	89
Safety Checks	20
Child Care	326
Other	32
Report to DFYS	14
Consultations	643

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	4
DV/SA Agency	3
Medical	2
Mental Health	2
Alcohol Agency	0
Program Outreach	86
Criminal Justice	93
Other	20

Number to:

Social Services	48
DV/SA Agency	25
Medical	43
Mental Health	34
Alcohol Agency	29
Criminal Justice	51
Other	149

EMMONAK WOMEN'S SHELTER (Emmonak)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	1
Transportation	0
All Other Advocacy	8

COUNSELING:

Group	35
Crisis Counseling	4
Other Counseling	264

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	0
Divorce/Dissolution	0
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	0
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	0
All Other Legal Assistance	0

OTHER:

Follow-up	1
Safety Checks	3
Child Care	0
Other	0
Report to DFYS	0
Consultations	33

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	0
DV/SA Agency	0
Medical	0
Mental Health	0
Alcohol Agency	0
Program Outreach	45
Criminal Justice	2
Other	17

Number to:

Social Services	2
DV/SA Agency	47
Medical	2
Mental Health	2
Alcohol Agency	0
Criminal Justice	1
Other	7

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE (Fairbanks)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	1
Transportation	26
All Other Advocacy	163

COUNSELING:

Group	14
Crisis Counseling	32
Other Counseling	194

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	0
Divorce/Dissolution	0
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	3
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	24
All Other Legal Assistance	70

OTHER:

Follow-up	135
Safety Checks	94
Child Care	21
Other	8
Report to DFYS	22
Consultations	395

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	0
DV/SA Agency	1
Medical	1
Mental Health	0
Alcohol Agency	1
Program Outreach	44
Criminal Justice	0
Other	51

Number to:

Social Services	22
DV/SA Agency	23
Medical	34
Mental Health	34
Alcohol Agency	15
Criminal Justice	7
Other	32

WOMEN IN CRISIS-COUNSELING AND ASSISTANCE (Fairbanks)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	16
Transportation	180
All Other Advocacy	198

COUNSELING:

Group	5,391
Crisis Counseling	1,261
Other Counseling	11,187

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	484
Divorce/Dissolution	240
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	206
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	160
All Other Legal Assistance	1,819

OTHER:

Follow-up	45
Safety Checks	197
Child Care	2,416
Other	669
Report to DFYS	229
Consultations	1,521

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	2
DV/SA Agency	1
Medical	5
Mental Health	3
Alcohol Agency	0
Program Outreach	6
Criminal Justice	4
Other	6

Number to:

Social Services	10
DV/SA Agency	4
Medical	8
Mental Health	9
Alcohol Agency	1
Criminal Justice	48
Other	32

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

SOUTH PENINSULA WOMEN'S SERVICES (Homer)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	7	Group	125
Transportation	63	Crisis Counseling	321
All Other Advocacy	163	Other Counseling	840
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	130	Follow-up	629
Divorce/Dissolution	3	Safety Checks	331
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	81	Child Care	2
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	95	Other	105
All Other Legal Assistance	88	Report to DFYS	42
		Consultations	672

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	0	Social Services	2
DV/SA Agency	0	DV/SA Agency	5
Medical	12	Medical	11
Mental Health	10	Mental Health	8
Alcohol Agency	2	Alcohol Agency	1
Program Outreach	24	Criminal Justice	7
Criminal Justice	6	Other	5
Other	18		

AIDING WOMEN FROM ABUSE AND RAPE EMERGENCIES (Juneau)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	64	Group	3,303
Transportation	978	Crisis Counseling	1,001
All Other Advocacy	2,531	Other Counseling	14,873
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	381	Follow-up	1,086
Divorce/Dissolution	239	Safety Checks	286
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	246	Child Care	2,025
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	288	Other	410
All Other Legal Assistance	1,203	Report to DFYS	91
		Consultations	4,820

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	20	Social Services	66
DV/SA Agency	22	DV/SA Agency	40
Medical	15	Medical	81
Mental Health	5	Mental Health	41
Alcohol Agency	4	Alcohol Agency	20
Program Outreach	75	Criminal Justice	105
Criminal Justice	81	Other	192
Other	114		

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

PARENT AID AND FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER (Juneau)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	0	Group	256
Transportation	0	Crisis Counseling	33
All Other Advocacy	1	Other Counseling	955
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	0	Follow-up	1
Divorce/Dissolution	0	Safety Checks	3
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	0	Child Care	92
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	0	Other	0
All Other Legal Assistance	0	Report to DFYS	2
		Consultations	104

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	16	Social Services	0
DV/SA Agency	64	DV/SA Agency	0
Medical	0	Medical	2
Mental Health	0	Mental Health	2
Alcohol Agency	0	Alcohol Agency	0
Program Outreach	20	Criminal Justice	0
Criminal Justice	0	Other	0
Other	7		

TONGASS COMMUNITY COUNSELING CENTER (Juneau)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	1	Group	2,519
Transportation	0	Crisis Counseling	14
All Other Advocacy	47	Other Counseling	1,214
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	0	Follow-up	4
Divorce/Dissolution	1	Safety Checks	43
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	0	Child Care	0
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	0	Other	0
All Other Legal Assistance	6	Report to DFYS	0
		Consultations	21

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	0	Social Services	0
DV/SA Agency	0	DV/SA Agency	1
Medical	1	Medical	0
Mental Health	0	Mental Health	0
Alcohol Agency	0	Alcohol Agency	0
Program Outreach	1	Criminal Justice	0
Criminal Justice	0	Other	1
Other	0		

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

KENAI/SOLDOTNA WOMEN'S RESOURCE AND CRISIS CENTER

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	19	Group	2,010
Transportation	98	Crisis Counseling	389
All Other Advocacy	1,253	Other Counseling	1,992
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	159	Follow-up	489
Divorce/Dissolution	102	Safety Checks	162
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	53	Child Care	29
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	178	Other	48
All Other Legal Assistance	681	Report to DFYS	63
		Consultations	2,769

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	13	Social Services	118
DV/SA Agency	17	DV/SA Agency	108
Medical	16	Medical	101
Mental Health	7	Mental Health	50
Alcohol Agency	1	Alcohol Agency	25
Program Outreach	111	Criminal Justice	195
Criminal Justice	49	Other	449
Other	66		

WOMEN IN SAFE HOMES (Ketchikan)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	22	Group	1,695
Transportation	635	Crisis Counseling	535
All Other Advocacy	441	Other Counseling	3,903
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	128	Follow-up	163
Divorce/Dissolution	25	Safety Checks	47
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	84	Child Care	501
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	95	Other	24
All Other Legal Assistance	311	Report to DFYS	70
		Consultations	1,555

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	6	Social Services	22
DV/SA Agency	0	DV/SA Agency	5
Medical	2	Medical	19
Mental Health	1	Mental Health	11
Alcohol Agency	0	Alcohol Agency	5
Program Outreach	1	Criminal Justice	35
Criminal Justice	4	Other	31
Other	2		

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

KODIAK WOMEN'S RESOURCE AND CRISIS CENTER

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	13
Transportation	44
All Other Advocacy	359

COUNSELING:

Group	409
Crisis Counseling	182
Other Counseling	2,921

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	158
Divorce/Dissolution	49
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	81
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	48
All Other Legal Assistance	239

OTHER:

Follow-up	147
Safety Checks	6
Child Care	5
Other	137
Report to DFYS	31
Consultations	3,018

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	4
DV/SA Agency	3
Medical	10
Mental Health	10
Alcohol Agency	6
Program Outreach	370
Criminal Justice	52
Other	217

Number to:

Social Services	76
DV/SA Agency	11
Medical	112
Mental Health	96
Alcohol Agency	17
Criminal Justice	149
Other	490

BERING SEA WOMEN'S GROUP (Nome)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	95
Transportation	165
All Other Advocacy	92

COUNSELING:

Group	1,867
Crisis Counseling	534
Other Counseling	4,522

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	40
Divorce/Dissolution	12
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	37
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	24
All Other Legal Assistance	123

OTHER:

Follow-up	172
Safety Checks	75
Child Care	440
Other	22
Report to DFYS	40
Consultations	900

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	16
DV/SA Agency	0
Medical	9
Mental Health	3
Alcohol Agency	8
Program Outreach	105
Criminal Justice	26
Other	61

Number to:

Social Services	38
DV/SA Agency	10
Medical	35
Mental Health	8
Alcohol Agency	13
Criminal Justice	26
Other	65

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (Palmer)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	13	Group	1,347
Transportation	137	Crisis Counseling	988
All Other Advocacy	267	Other Counseling	3,551
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	131	Follow-up	94
Divorce/Dissolution	42	Safety Checks	31
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	35	Child Care	324
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	14	Other	14
All Other Legal Assistance	204	Report to DFYS	29
		Consultations	320

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	0	Social Services	73
DV/SA Agency	1	DV/SA Agency	24
Medical	4	Medical	71
Mental Health	3	Mental Health	49
Alcohol Agency	1	Alcohol Agency	14
Program Outreach	16	Criminal Justice	174
Criminal Justice	8	Other	211
Other	22		

SEWARD LIFE ACTION COUNCIL (Seward)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	5	Group	49
Transportation	18	Crisis Counseling	36
All Other Advocacy	75	Other Counseling	177
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	55	Follow-up	201
Divorce/Dissolution	33	Safety Checks	103
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	11	Child Care	1
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	18	Other	7
All Other Legal Assistance	48	Report to DFYS	16
		Consultations	201

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	4	Social Services	9
DV/SA Agency	0	DV/SA Agency	24
Medical	12	Medical	24
Mental Health	9	Mental Health	24
Alcohol Agency	2	Alcohol Agency	8
Program Outreach	21	Criminal Justice	42
Criminal Justice	24	Other	33
Other	24		

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

SITKANS AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE (Sitka)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	28	Group	587
Transportation	131	Crisis Counseling	237
All Other Advocacy	606	Other Counseling	2,199
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	85	Follow-up	24
Divorce/Dissolution	72	Safety Checks	31
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	68	Child Care	94
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	73	Other	9
All Other Legal Assistance	337	Report to DFYS	27
		Consultations	1,335

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	24	Social Services	19
DV/SA Agency	1	DV/SA Agency	14
Medical	2	Medical	27
Mental Health	1	Mental Health	22
Alcohol Agency	3	Alcohol Agency	7
Program Outreach	90	Criminal Justice	34
Criminal Justice	24	Other	46
Other	37		

UNALASKANS AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT & FAMILY VIOLENCE)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

<u>ADVOCACY:</u>		<u>COUNSELING:</u>	
Medical Accompaniment	7	Group	2
Transportation	54	Crisis Counseling	44
All Other Advocacy	54	Other Counseling	206
 <u>LEGAL ASSISTANCE:</u>		 <u>OTHER:</u>	
Temporary Restraining Order	28	Follow-up	191
Divorce/Dissolution	8	Safety Checks	91
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	25	Child Care	5
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	17	Other	3
All Other Legal Assistance	47	Report to DFYS	11
		Consultations	114

REFERRALS:

<u>Number from:</u>		<u>Number to:</u>	
Social Services	0	Social Services	14
DV/SA Agency	0	DV/SA Agency	4
Medical	0	Medical	10
Mental Health	0	Mental Health	9
Alcohol Agency	0	Alcohol Agency	7
Program Outreach	29	Criminal Justice	23
Criminal Justice	20	Other	12
Other	22		

SERVICE STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED
FY93

ADVOCATES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE (Valdez)

CLIENT SERVICES PROVIDED:

ADVOCACY:

Medical Accompaniment	10
Transportation	170
All Other Advocacy	302

COUNSELING:

Group	249
Crisis Counseling	397
Other Counseling	1,660

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

Temporary Restraining Order	144
Divorce/Dissolution	108
Court Services (includes accompaniment & representation)	44
Advocacy to Law Enforcement	49
All Other Legal Assistance	281

OTHER:

Follow-up	221
Safety Checks	337
Child Care	30
Other	43
Report to DFYS	49
Consultations	1,417

REFERRALS:

Number from:

Social Services	4
DV/SA Agency	0
Medical	7
Mental Health	2
Alcohol Agency	0
Program Outreach	16
Criminal Justice	24
Other	23

Number to:

Social Services	10
DV/SA Agency	4
Medical	28
Mental Health	17
Alcohol Agency	0
Criminal Justice	15
Other	39

APPENDIX B

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ALASKA LAWS

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

AS 18.66.010-18.66.900. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS. The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault was established in the Department of Public Safety to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, their families and the perpetrators and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs. The Council was established through the efforts of many dedicated parties, particularly the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, which is a professional organization of domestic violence/ sexual assault 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 09.10.060 and AS 09.10.140. RECOVERY OF DAMAGES FOR SEXUAL ABUSE. A victim of sexual abuse must commence an action for recovery of damages for an injury or condition suffered as a result of the sexual abuse against the perpetrator within three years after the injury. If the victim is under the age of majority or incompetent by reason of mental illness, the time of disability or minority is not part of the time limit. If a disability exists, the time period an action may be brought is not extended longer than two years after the disability ceases. An action may be brought more than three years after the victim

reaches the age of majority if the action is brought within three years after the victim discovered that one act of sexual abuse or the series of acts caused the injury or condition.

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

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

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

(G) placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that person; (4) "victim" means a person who is the target of a course of conduct. (c) Stalking in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor. 1 ch 40 SLA 1993)

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

AS 11.41.420. **SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE.** Sexual assault in the second degree can be committed in one of three ways: 1) engaging in sexual contact without consent; or 2) engaging in sexual contact with someone who the offender knows is mentally incapable and is entrusted to the offender's care by authority of law or in a facility licensed by the Department of Health and Social Services; or 3) engaging in sexual penetration with a person who the offender knows is mentally incapable or incapacitated or unaware that a sexual act is being committed. 4) engaging in sexual contact with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed and the offender is a health care worker; and the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim. Second-degree sexual assault is a class B felony.

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

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

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

Sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree can be committed in one of five ways: 1) when a person who is 16 or older engages in sexual penetration with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 and at least 3 years younger than the offender, or aids, induces or causes such a person to engage in sexual penetration with another; 2) sexual contact between a person 16 or older and a person under 13 or a person 16 or older induces a person under 13 years of age to engage in sexual contact with another; 3) sexual contact between a person 18 or

older and a person under 18 and the offender is the victim's natural parent, step-parent, adopted parent or legal guardian; 4) a person 16 or older aids, induces or causes a person under 16 to engage in prohibited sexual acts to produce child pornography; or 5) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 16 years of age and the victim is residing in the same household as the offender and the offender has authority over the victim or the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim. Sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree is a Class B felony.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AS 11.61.200. MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS IN THE FIRST DEGREE. Among other things, a person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the first degree if the person trespasses by entering or remaining unlawfully on premises or in a propelled vehicle in violation of a domestic violence

restraining order and during the violation possesses on the person a deadly weapon other than an ordinary pocketknife; or communicates with another person in knowing violation of a domestic violence restraining order after a court has found that the defendant had subjected another to domestic violence and during the communication possesses on the person a deadly weapon other than an ordinary pocketknife. The crime of misconduct involving a weapon in the first degree is a Class C felony.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AS 12.45.046. TESTIMONY OF CHILDREN IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. In a criminal proceeding under AS 11.41 that involves the prosecution of an offense committed against a child under the age of 13 or witnessed by a child under the age of 13, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the child and/or may order that the child's testimony be taken by closed circuit TV or through one-way mirrors if the court determines that the testimony by the child would result in the child's inability to effectively communicate. The law lists the factors to be considered in determining whether to use closed circuit TV or one-way mirrors, who may be in the room with the child testifying and who may question the child. The law also discusses other ways to safeguard the child testifying in a court room from emotional harm or stress.

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

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

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

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

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

AS 12.61.100-150. CONFIDENTIALITY OF VICTIM AND WITNESS INFORMATION. These sections prohibit the unnecessary disclosure of the identities, addresses and telephone numbers of victims of or witnesses to crimes. Documents related to a crime in the custody of a public official may not be made available unless the residence, business address and telephone numbers of victims and witnesses have been deleted. When a defendant is represented by counsel, a victim's or witnesses' telephone number and address may be released to counsel, but the court shall order the defendant's counsel not to disclose the information to the defendant. If the defendant is proceeding without counsel, and the court finds the defendant may pose a continuing threat to the victim, the court shall specify a person to receive the information about the address and phone number of a victim or witness. This person shall be ordered not to disclose the information to the defendant and the defendant shall meet or speak with the victim or witness in the presence of that person.

If a person representing the defendant contacts the victim, the person shall clearly inform the victim of the person's identity and association with the defendant, that the victim does not have to talk to the person unless the victim wishes and that the victim may have a prosecuting attorney or other person present during an interview. Unless the court determines the information is relevant, a victim or witness may not be required to provide addresses or telephone numbers in response to questioning in open court. This law also provides for other protection of a victim's identity, address or phone numbers during and after the court process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AS 25.24.210 and AS 25.24.220. HEIGHTENED JUDICIAL SCRUTINY IN DISSOLUTIONS WHEN THERE IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A petition for dissolution of a marriage must state whether a domestic violence complaint has been filed during the marriage by a member of the household. If a domestic violence complaint has been filed during the marriage by a member of the family or there is evidence of domestic violence during the marriage, a heightened level of judicial scrutiny is required in petitions for dissolution. If the court finds a higher level of scrutiny is required, the court shall examine the written agreements between the spouses to determine that they are just, that they constitute the entire agreement between the

parties, and that the agreements concerning child custody, child support, and visitation are in the best interest of the children of the marriage, if any. The court shall require the presence of both spouses at a hearing for this purpose unless the court finds on the record that it would constitute a significant hardship on one of the spouses to appear and that a just agreement has been reached.

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

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

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

AS 25.35.020. EMERGENCY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF. If it appears that there is a substantial likelihood of immediate danger from the respondent, an emergency injunctive relief order may be issued. An emergency injunctive relief order may be issued without notice to the respondent. The order is in effect for 20 days unless extended by the court for good cause. As in the regular restraining order, the situations when a mutual restraining order may be issued are limited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

However, if it is not possible to report harm to the Department of Health and Social Services and immediate action is necessary for the well-being of the child, the report of harm shall be made to a peace officer.

AS 47.17.022. TRAINING. A person employed by the State or by a school district who is required under AS 47.17 to report abuse or neglect of children shall receive training on the recognition and reporting of child abuse and neglect. Each department of the State and school district that employs persons required to report abuse or neglect of children shall provide initial training and appropriate in-service training. These departments and school districts shall develop a training curriculum that acquaints their employees with laws relating to child abuse and neglect; techniques for recognition and detection of child abuse and neglect; agencies and organizations within the state that offer aid or shelter to victims and their families; procedures for

required notification of suspected abuse or neglect; the role of a person required to report child abuse or neglect as well as the role of the employing agency after the report has been made; and a brief description of the manner in which cases of child abuse and neglect are investigated by the department and law enforcement agencies after a report of suspected abuse or neglect.

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

AS 47.24.110. PERSONS REQUIRED TO REPORT PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL ASSAULT AGAINST A DISABLED PERSON. The following persons are required to report physical or sexual assault against a disabled adult to the nearest law enforcement agency if, in the performance of their duties, they have reasonable cause to believe a disabled person is a victim of assault and that the disabled adult is unable to report the crime:

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

HB

351

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

F/W ✓

DATE. 4/27/94

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 5-1-94

The Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 351(FIN) am(efd add)

Permits for the carrying of a concealed handgun; providing for local option elections in municipalities and established villages to prohibit the possession of a concealed handgun under a permit; and relating to the possession of weapons; efd.

and recommends:

- replace with _____ CS _____ (FINANCE)
- or adopt previous 5 CS CS HB 351 (JTA)
- attaches amendment(s)

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

- adopts _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to the _____

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations

NEW FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
DRS	4/28/94		1,351.8 apt.
			1,842.7 rev.

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
DLaw	3/22/94	0	
Gov.	3/21/94		2.44

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

DO PASS:

Tim Kelly
Best Sharp

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Steve Kish No Recommendation

1. Donna Do Pass
Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

2. Tim Kelly No Rec
Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: SCS CSHB351(STA)

Published 5/2/94

Revision Date: 4/28/94 Dept. Affected: Public Safety
 Title: "An act relating to the issuance of BRU: Statewide/Alaska State Troopers
permits for the carrying of a concealed weapon." Component: Records & ID/Attachments
 Sponsor: Representative JAMES
 Requestor: (H) Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1190, 799

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	663.9	397.2	328.4	328.4	328.4	450.7
TRAVEL	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
CONTRACTUAL	460.1	296.2	161.4	161.4	161.4	462.5
SUPPLIES	45.2	18.6	12.5	12.8	12.8	23.0
EQUIPMENT	177.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	1,351.8	717.0	507.6	507.6	507.6	941.2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	1,842.7	921.3	307.1	307.1	307.1	1,149.0
Revenue Code						

FINDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	200.5	200.5	200.5	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	1,351.8	717.0	307.1	307.1	307.1	941.2
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	1,351.8	717.0	507.6	507.6	507.6	941.2

Estimate of current year (FY 94) impact: \$ _____

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	9	9	6	6	6	8
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	10	10	0	0	0	2

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
See attached analysis.

4/28/94
 Prepared By: Francis C. Allan Phone: (907) 269-5691
 Division: Alaska State Troopers Date: 04/28/94
 Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]* Date: _____
 Agency: Richard L. Burton, Dept. of Public Safety

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The following analysis is based upon an estimated FY95 total population of 623,600, recently obtained from the Department of Labor, and the actual experience in the State of Washington by the Division of Licensing and in the State of Oregon by the Oregon State Police, Identification Services Section.

Assumptions utilized in the preparation of this fiscal note include that the implementation date for the program will be as close to the effective date of the bill of October 1, 1994 as possible. However, time to promulgate the regulations and develop the necessary administrative and operational procedures necessary to successfully implement the statute change may delay the opening of the program. Every effort will be made to accomplish the desired October 1st starting date.

REVENUE:

The following is an analysis of the number of permits and renewals that will be issued and the revenue that is anticipated to result. Revenue estimates are based upon information from Washington. It is anticipated that approximately 4% of the total population will request permits to carry concealed handguns (CCW) during the first twelve months that they become available, that .5% will do so each year thereafter and that 90% of permits issued will be renewed. Based on the effective date in the bill of October 1, 1994 following revenue is forecasted:

FY95:

623,600 X 4% new permits = 24,944	
X 9 mos. of 1st yr = 18,708 X \$98.50 =	\$1,842,738

FY96:

623,600 X 4% new permits = 24,944	
X 3 mos of 1st yr = 6,236 x \$98.50	\$614,246
623,600 X .5% new permits = 3,118	
X 12 mos of 2nd yr = 3,118 x \$98.50	<u>\$307,123</u>
subtotal	\$921,369

FY97:

623,600 X .5% new permits = 3,118 X \$98.50 =	\$307,123
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FY98:

623,600 X .5% new permits = 3,118
X \$98.50 = \$307,123

FY99:

623,600 X .5% new permits = 3,118
X \$98.50 = \$307,123

FY00:

623,600 X .5% new permits = 3,118
X \$98.50 = \$307,123
Renewals 24,944 X 90% = 22,450
X 9 mos = 16,838 x \$50.00 \$841,900
subtotal \$1,149,023

EXPENDITURES:

CCW Unit

Sergeant - The new unit will require the oversight of an experienced State Trooper Sergeant, who will be responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the program. This will involve setting up policy and procedures, preparing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the unit, statewide implementation, overall supervising of the operation of personnel assigned, oversight list to be maintained for law enforcement. This position will oversee the suspension and revocation process, the investigation into the revocation and presentation to the hearing officer. In addition the position will also do criminal investigations of misuse of the permit (using information available from Oregon on revocations this would be approximately 1.1% or 120 per year. This does not include investigations that do not result in suspensions). Start date for this position will be 7/1/94.

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State Trooper - This position will follow up on discrepancies noted with information picked up in the checks made in the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) and national checks regarding applicant backgrounds and criminal records. The Trooper will investigate conflicts between the application statements and criminal records, interview applicants when necessary and act as Officer In Charge (OIC) of the CCW Unit when the Sergeant is not available. This position will be needed by August 1, 1994 to assist in developing the program. After implementation the position will oversee the suspension and revocation process and the presentation of revocations to the hearing officer. In addition the position will also do criminal investigations of misuse of the permit (using information available from Oregon on revocations this would be approximately 1.1% or 120 per year. This does not include investigations that do not result in suspensions). Start date for this position will be 8/1/94.

Clerk IV - Initially this senior civilian position in the CCW Unit will assist the unit supervisor in developing and implementing the CCW program. This clerical position will help to develop the application form, the SOPs for the unit and attend to various clerical duties of the unit, including the processing of the more troublesome or complicated applications. The Clerk IV will also schedule administrative hearings to deal with denials and revocations. To help initiate the program the start date for this position will be 7/1/94.

Clerk Typist III - The clerk typist position will be needed to process applications, including performing APSIN checks, file completed applications and to issue the permits. The start date for this position will be 8/1/94.

Non-Permanent Clerk Typist III - Like the permanent Clerk Typist III, these positions will process applications. Ten will be needed during ten months of FY95 and two months of FY96, to handle the initial large volume of applications in a timely manner. Two will be needed again for six months in FY00 to handle the renewals of the same permits.

Other Costs - Certified postage costs will be incurred when the permits are mailed to the permittees. Costs have been estimated at \$2.29 + 10% for the proposed postage increase or \$2.50 per item. This expenditure will be incurred on each permit and is calculated for each year covered by this fiscal note based upon the projected number of permits expected each year.

HB 351 Criminal Records and Identification Processing Assumptions:

1. Projected original-applicant and renewal-applicant workload is per the attached excel spreadsheet.

Due to significant program receipt fluctuations from year to year, the department is requesting General Funds. Over time, the bill will be revenue neutral. In certain years, not enough revenue will be realized to support resources required to perform functions required by this bill.

2. A journey level AAFIS operator I can perform the fingerprint portion of 10,000 applicant checks per year.

Due to the effort in hiring and training required to recruit qualified AAFIS operators, the department proposes to keep these two positions filled continuously in spite of workload fluctuations. Backlogs will be inevitable given the projected workload peaks.

3. A journey level criminal records clerk can accommodate 6,000 applicants per year (procedures explained further on).
4. The Records and Identification Section will check available information sources as follows:

Original Applications - Alaska Public Safety Information Network APSIN and the National Crime Information Center NCIC;

Renewal Applications - Alaska Public Safety Information Network, no fingerprint based national check; NCIC requires a new set of fingerprints for each applicant check. The Judiciary CS for HB 351 does not require fingerprints for renewals. The state check will be done by comparing the thumbprint on the renewal application with the original fingerprint card submitted by the applicant. For federal purposes, a name based check similar to that used for Brady clearances will be conducted.

Under typical circumstances, a background check as referenced in 18.65.710 (7) will consist of an applicant check by the department in the same manner as performed for security guards, teachers and other employers. Fee regulations already in place for these purposes are contained in 13 AAC 25.400. APSIN and NCIC will permit the department to determine past conviction and outstanding warrant information.

The Department will be unable to verify other qualifying information specified in Section 18.65.705 due to laws denying the department access or difficulty in obtaining the information. As in the Brady Bill implementation, most categories of disqualifying information cannot be routinely verified. Some states are making progress toward providing specified information (at least 26 states have gun control laws) but this is a new issue for Alaska. Both old and new forms used by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms provide for applicant certification that statements made on the form are true and correct. Under federal law, if it is later determined that the buyer made false statements on the form, the buyer has committed a felony offense. A similar provision is included in the CS HB 351 (JUD), section 18.65.710 (6).

Unverified categories of information specified by Section 18.65.705 will generally include:

- (2) Federal firearms eligibility except under the concept of "REASONABLE EFFORT" provided for in the Brady bill;
- (3) Indictments, Information, Presentments;
- (4) Will check available convictions in APSIN but will not research arrests without disposition information. If a disqualifying arrest is present without a disposition, the applicant will be asked to provide a copy of the court disposition indicating the case was dismissed or the applicant was found not guilty;
- (5) The Department does not have access to mental illness information;
- (6) Unless adjudications for mentally incapacitated occur in a criminal case, the department does not have feasible access to this information;
- (8) The Department does not have feasible access to military discharge information;
- (9) The Department does not have feasible access to renounced U.S. Citizenship records;
- (10) Unless incident to arrest or by conviction, the department does not have access to records indicating use or addiction to a controlled substance;
- (11) The Department does not have access to alcohol treatment program records;
- (12) The Department does not have access to substance abuse treatment program records.

5. Criminal Records AFIS Operators 3 months and Clerks require 1 month hire in advance of production need for training purposes.

6. Because of capacity limitations of the Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AAFIS), fingerprint cards will be retained in hardcopy files for retention purposes but will not be registered in AAFIS for electronic searching to help identify subsequent cases where concealed weapons permit holders may have been involved in a crime. The effect of not having these records available for electronic searching will preclude identification of 2,400 (10%) of previously unknown criminal arrestees based upon past experience verifying arrest fingerprint cards submitted to DPS. Additionally, not having these records available for electronic searching will preclude 7% of latent identifications by comparison with fingerprints retained in AFIS from unsolved crimes. In FY 93, DPS and APD conducted 1,139 latent searches and identified 87 subjects who would not have otherwise been identified. Past discussions with licensing agencies discloses the need for reporting subsequent arrest and conviction information back to the licensing agency. This service is not currently in place. However, to the extent that applicant fingerprints are not on the AAFIS file, the ability to report criminal event information subsequent to granting of a license will not be reliably possible.

7. Condition and Capacity of the Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System - The system is presently 12 years old and has been declared contractually obsolete by the vendor. Maintenance costs are increasing approximately 5% a year without this bill. Use of the system will more than double (2nd shift) as a result of this bill requiring renegotiation for vendor maintenance which is expected to increase from \$170,000 to approximately \$220,000. As discussed in 6 above, the department will not register concealed weapons permittees in the system to avoid exceeding capacity in one year. The consequences of this decision are discussed in 6 above. AAFIS needs to be upgraded or replaced at a cost of approximately \$2 million. The department is not saddling HB 351 with the costs of replacing this system but takes this opportunity to inform the legislature that the system has been declared contractually obsolete and that maintenance costs are expected to increase from approximately \$170,000 annually to more than \$220,000.

AAFIS is the cornerstone for providing a complete, accurate, and timely criminal history database with the ability to remotely search fingerprint databases of nine western states comprising approximately 16 million records. AAFIS makes the automated detection of persons using aliases possible so that complete criminal history information is provided to authorized inquirers. AAFIS also provides the ability to search latent fingerprints from unsolved crimes against the automated database. The more fingerprint records in the system, the higher the probability of a match (see 6 above). The criminal history database is used by Alaska's \$300 million criminal justice system as follows:

Police use criminal history information to aid investigations. Courts and Corrections use criminal history information in making release, probation and parole decisions;

Alaska law provides for presumptive sentencing which assumes that repeat offenders receive progressively more severe sentencing as a deterrent to repeat criminal behavior;

Alaska law provides for the screening of day care workers, foster parents, school teachers, school bus drivers and various other occupations, certifications, permits and licenses which require the use of criminal history information to ensure that inappropriate persons are not employed or licensed.

Legislation continues to be enacted and proposed in addition to CS HB 351 (JUD) including the Brady Bill, National Child Protection Act, pending bills HB 3, HB 480, SB 54 all of which depend on timely, accurate, and complete fingerprint based criminal history record information.

FINGERPRINT BASED CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK PROCEDURES

The processing of applicant fingerprint cards is a three stage approach which requires handling by the R&I clerical staff and AAFIS operations staff acting in tandem. R&I clerks receive, audit funds, name search and separate this work by status before sending to AAFIS; AAFIS operators block, prepare, submit, review and verify the work before returning to clerical staff; and clerical personnel update information in APSIN, merge records in APSIN, update information in tracking system, forward fingerprint cards to FBI, forward information to applicant and agency in event of criminal findings, and file fingerprint cards.

This is an over-simplification of the duties performed and, therefore, a more detailed description would follow to generate a better understanding of these procedures.

STAGE I

Applicant fingerprint cards are received by R&I clerical staff and are sorted to separate fees from the cards and cards are date stamped. Information from the cards and accompanied fees are entered into the tracking program. All monies are recorded, balanced, and a summary report is prepared and forwarded to Fiscal with the monies.

A name check is conducted on each fingerprint card through APSIN by name, DOB and SS#. The ID/LIC or SID # is recorded on all cards

where the number is available and the cards are separated into three categories for further processing: SEARCH, VERIFY, and NOT IN APSIN.

- SEARCH: These cards are sent to AAFIS operators for routine searches.
- VERIFY: These cards will have an SID # affixed and are handled through a shortened route by the AAFIS operators by direct data base access to verify same individual.
- NOT IN APSIN: These cards must be searched and returned to create SID # before entry into APSIN.

STAGE II

Applicant fingerprint cards are received in the three categories indicated above by the AAFIS operators for search, verification and registration into AAFIS data base with somewhat different handling according to category.

SEARCH: Pattern interpretation (blocking) is completed on each fingerprint and/or proper notation if finger is bandaged or amputated. Cards are then sorted and sequenced through the Fingerprint Reader (FR) to digitize image of fingerprint and obtain Process Control Number (PCN) in order to retrieve images for search through data base. PCN is entered and all demographics are entered, core and axis are determined and set for all images (10) on each card, and a search of data base is initiated. If an identification is not affected, the information normally is registered at this step and becomes part of the AAFIS data base. As discussed above, concealed weapon permit holders will not initially be registered. If a tentative identification is made against a fingerprint card on file, these documents are verified by the operator as being identical and SID # is affixed to card which is then returned to clerical staff to update APSIN files and merge records if necessary. Submitting agency and applicant would be notified if connection is made to a criminal history.

VERIFY: An SID # has been affixed to these cards which allows AAFIS operators direct entry into data base to call-up or retrieve the image and ascertain the positive identity of the applicant as being the same. This information will be verified by examination of the hard copy of the fingerprints on file. Cards are returned to clerical staff for updating.

NOT IN APSIN: These cards are blocked and prepared in the same way as the SEARCH cards, however, they are submitted for tenprint inquiry. If these cards are identified, they are

processed as in the VERIFY instructions above. If they are not identified, they are created into APSIN and an SID # is established which allows entry into AAFIS data base. These cards then follow the procedures outlined in SEARCH category above.

REJECTIONS: If cards are of unacceptable quality, they will be rejected by the Fingerprint Reader. This can occur for a number of reasons, i.e. insufficient ink, smudged prints, etc. These fingerprints are circled, reason noted, and returned to applicant or submitting agency via clerical staff for re submission.

Note: a \$20 resubmission fee is authorized under 13 AAC 25.400 (b), but has not been implemented.

STAGE III

All cards are returned to R&I clerical staff for additional handling and/or processing.

SEARCH: These cards will all be Master cards within the Alaska system and APSIN records will be updated on the personal information screen to include that a fingerprint card is on file for that individual. A criminal history screen is printed and attached to the card, an entry is made into tracking system indicating "State Complete" and forwarding coordinate fingerprint-card to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for searching and processing. When card is returned from the FBI, update the tracking system to reflect "FBI Complete". Compile any/all criminal history and determine which information meets dissemination criteria for release to applicant or requesting agency. All cards are filed for future reference.

VERIFY: These cards have a counterpart on file, the demographics updated and entry made into tracking system to indicate completion and forwarding of card to FBI as indicated in above paragraph. All other aspects as indicated in SEARCH apply.

NOT IN APSIN: These will be treated the same as the master cards indicated above. Updates are required in APSIN and tracking systems and cards forwarded to the FBI. All other steps outlined previously are applied as to dissemination of information. See SEARCH.

REJECTIONS: These cards, accompanied by a reject letter are returned to the applicant or requesting agency. The tracking system is updated to reflect the rejection and return of same. Monies are maintained and noted in tracking system awaiting re submission. When a re submission arrives, the process begins at step one except for the collection of fees.

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Personnel & supporting costs:

FY95	1 AAFIS Operator II
	1 AAFIS Operator I
	3 Clerk IV
FY96	1 AAFIS Operator II
	1 AAFIS Operator I
	3 Clerk IV
FY97	1 AAFIS Operator II
	1 AAFIS Operator I
FY98	1 AAFIS Operator II
	1 AAFIS Operator I
FY99	1 AAFIS Operator II
	1 AAFIS Operator I
FY00	1 AAFIS Operator II
	1 AAFIS Operator I
	2 Clerk IV

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FY95 and FY96 Costs

Based upon experience with handling Security Guard Licensing, approximately forty-five minutes to one hour will be required by an experienced clerk to process each permit application. Most of the initial applications are anticipated to be received during the start up period in FY95. In that year hours of effort will be needed. Because the initial start up year will require effort that will not continue at the same level, ten non-perm Clerk Typist IIIs will be needed in addition to the permanent positions. (24,944 applications at 1 hour each divided by 1,950 hours of available work time per position equals 12.8 (rounded down to a total of 12 clerical positions.)

Office and other equipment will only be needed in the first year (FY95) of operation.

Contractual Programming Support

APSIN	265 hours @ \$75.00	\$20,000
PC Application	200 hours @ \$75.00	<u>\$15,000</u>
	Initial	35,000
Data Storage and CPU Usage (on-going)		<u>\$5,000</u>
	Full First Year Cost	40,000

Administrative Hearings

Based upon the actual activity data from the State of Oregon, it appears that approximately 1% of the CCW applications will be denied and another 1% will later will be revoked. Approximately 25% of those actions will result in an administrative or judicial hearings based upon our experience with DWI cases. This will result in a cost of approximately \$3,000 per hearing based upon DPS experience with process services licensing administrative hearings.

FBI Fingerprint Fees

The FBI charges \$24 to process a national fingerprint check. These fees will be charged to the permit applicant and passed to the FBI.

Sergeant
Anchorage
Base Cost
(PACS 12#094)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Salary - Range 78, Step A, including 120 hours of overtime	\$53,742	
Benefits	<u>23,007</u>	
Total Personal Services		\$76,749

TRAVEL AND PER DIEM

Average - Investigations, training, etc.		2,500
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CONTRACTUAL

Telephone/Postage, \$75 per mo	900	
Photo processing, \$40 per mo	480	
PSEA Physical exam, average	350	
Office Space 200 sq. ft. @ \$1.65	3,960	
HWCF Vehicle - Class 116 - Yearly		
Operating & Replacement costs per SEF	<u>6,900</u>	
Total Contractual		12,590

SUPPLIES & MATERIALS

Initial Issue - uniforms with accessories - jacket, hats, handcuffs, etc.	2,091	
Film supplies, office supplies, etc.	325	
Vehicle accessories - blanket, tire chains, snow tires, flares, etc.	<u>325</u>	
Total Supplies & Materials		2,741

EQUIPMENT

Vehicle - SEF Class 116	18,415	
Car radio	2,400	
Portable radio	1,628	
Office furniture - desk, chair, etc.	1,100	
Micro computer work station	5,000	
Firearms - S&W .4006 & Rem 870P	<u>782</u>	
Total Equipment		29,325

TOTAL COST		<u>123,905</u>
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State Trooper
Anchorage
Base Cost
(PACS 12#143)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Salary - Range 78, Step A, including 120 hours of overtime	\$47,148	
Benefits	<u>20,755</u>	
Total Personal Services		\$67,903

TRAVEL AND PER DIEM

Average - Investigations, training, etc.		2,500
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CONTRACTUAL

Telephone/Postage, \$75 per mo	900	
Photo processing, \$40 per mo	480	
PSEA Physical exam, average	350	
Office Space 200 sq. ft. @ \$1.65	3,960	
HWCF Vehicle - Class 115 - Yearly Operating & Replacement costs per SEF	<u>12,960</u>	
Total Contractual		18,650

SUPPLIES & MATERIALS

Initial Issue - uniforms with accessories - jacket, hats, handcuffs, etc.	2,091	
Film supplies, office supplies, etc.	325	
Vehicle accessories - blanket, tire chains, snow tires, flares, etc.	<u>325</u>	
Total Supplies & Materials		2,741

EQUIPMENT

Vehicle - SEF Class 115	21,000	
Car radio	2,400	
Portable radio	1,628	
Office furniture - desk, chair, etc.	1,100	
Micro computer work station	5,000	
Firearms - S&W .4006 & Rem 870P	<u>782</u>	
Total Equipment		31,910

TOTAL COST

123,704

Clerk Typist III
Base Cost
(PACS 12#095)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Salary - Clerk III - Range 8, Step A, no overtime	\$22,188	
Benefits	<u>11,743</u>	
Total Personal Services		\$33,931

CONTRACTUAL

Telephone/Postage, \$90 per mo	1,080	
Repair and maintenance on micro computer	500	
Office space (200 sq. ft. @ \$1.65 x 12 mos =)	<u>3,960</u>	
Total Contractual		5,540

SUPPLIES & MATERIALS

Computer paper	500	
Forms	1,000	
Stationery, copy machine paper, etc.	<u>1,100</u>	
Total Supplies & Materials		2,600

EQUIPMENT

Desk	500	
Chair	225	
Computer table	600	
Micro computer work station	<u>5,000</u>	
Total Equipment		6,325

TOTAL COST		<u>\$48,396</u>
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Non Perm
Clerk Typist III
Base Cost
(PACS 12#103, #104, #105, #106, #107,
#108, #109, #110, #111, #112)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Salary - Clerk. III - Range 8, Step A, no overtime	\$22,188	
Benefits	<u>8,377</u>	
Total Personal Services		\$30,565

CONTRACTUAL

Telephone/Postage, \$90 per mo	1,080	
Repair and maintenance on micro computer	500	
Office space (200 sq. ft. @ \$1.65 x 12 mos =)	<u>3,960</u>	
Total Contractual		5,540

SUPPLIES & MATERIALS

Computer paper	500	
Forms	1,000	
Stationery, copy machine paper, etc.	<u>1,100</u>	
Total Supplies & Materials		2,600

EQUIPMENT

Desk	500	
Chair	225	
Computer table	600	
Micro computer work station	<u>5,000</u>	
Total Equipment		<u>5,325</u>

TOTAL COST		<u>\$45,030</u>
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Clerk IV
Base Cost
(PACS 12#102, #167, #168, and #169)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Salary - Clerk IV - Range 9, Step A, no overtime	\$23,556	
Benefits	<u>12,149</u>	
Total Personal Services		\$35,705

CONTRACTUAL

Telephone/Postage, \$90 per mo	1,080	
Repair and maintenance on micro computer	600	
Office space (200 sq. ft. @ \$1.65 X 12 mos =)	<u>3,960</u>	
Total Contractual		5,640

SUPPLIES & MATERIALS

Computer paper	500	
Forms	1,200	
Copier paper	750	
File folders, lamination supplies, etc.	<u>500</u>	
Total Supplies & Materials		2,950

EQUIPMENT

Desk and Chair, 2 side chairs	1,250	
Bookcases (2) and file cabinets (5)	1,500	
Computer table	600	
Typewriter	400	
Facsimile machine	3,200	
Micro computer work station	5,000	
Laminator	<u>500</u>	
Total Equipment		12,450

TOTAL COST		<u>\$56,745</u>
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AAFIS OPERATOR II
Base Cost
Anchorage
(PACS 12#098)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Salary - AAFIS Operator II, Range 18, Step A, 60 hrs overtime	\$44,314	
Benefits	<u>18,301</u>	
Total Personal Services		\$62,616

CONTRACTUAL

Telephone/Postage, \$100 per month	1,200	
Maintenance on office equipment	500	
Office space (200 sq. ft. @ \$1.65 X 12 mos =)	<u>3,960</u>	
Total Contractual		5,660

SUPPLIES & MATERIALS

Computer paper	500	
Fingerprint cards and supplies	1,000	
Copier paper, stationary, office supplies	<u>1,100</u>	
Total Supplies & Materials		2,600

EQUIPMENT

Desk and Chair	725	
Computer table	600	
Micro computer work station	<u>5,000</u>	
Total Equipment		6,325

TOTAL COST		\$77,201
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FY95

Costs

	Sgt. x1 x12 Months	Trooper x1 x11 Months	CT III x1 x11 Months	NorPerm CTIII x 10 x10 Months	CK IV x1 x12 Months	OTHER Con (1)	AFIS OP I x1 x12 Months	AFIC OP II x1 x12 Months	CK IV x3 x10 Months	TOTAL
Personal Services	76.7	62.2	31.1	254.7	35.7	0.0	51.6	62.6	89.3	663.9
Travel	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
Contractual	12.6	17.1	5.0	46.1	5.6	348.2	5.7	5.7	14.1	460.1
Supplies	2.8	2.7	2.6	21.6	2.9	0.0	2.6	2.6	7.4	45.2
Equipment	29.3	26.9	6.3	52.7	12.5	0.0	6.3	6.3	37.5	177.8
TOTAL	123.9	111.2	45.0	375.1	56.7	348.2	66.2	77.2	148.3	1,351.8

(1) Startup contractual programming support.	40,000.0
Certified Postage \$2.50 x 6,236 permits.	15,590.0
Administrative hearing costs.	280,620.0
Fingerprint System Maintenance.	12,000.0
Total Contracted	348,210.0

FY96
Costs

	Sgt. x1	Trooper x1	CK IV x1	CT III x1	NonPerm CT III x10 (1)	Can. (2)	AFIS OP II x1	AFIS OP I x1	CK IV x3 (4)	TOTAL
Personal Services	76.7	67.9	35.7	33.9	50.9	0.0	62.6	51.6	17.9	397.2
Travel	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Contractual	12.6	18.7	5.6	5.5	9.2	230.4	5.7	5.7	2.8	296.2
Supplies (3)	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.6	4.3	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.5	18.6
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	<u>92.8</u>	<u>90.1</u>	<u>44.3</u>	<u>42.0</u>	<u>64.4</u>	<u>230.4</u>	<u>70.9</u>	<u>59.9</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>717.0</u>

(1) Needed for two months.

(2) Other costs include:

Computer space storage	5,000.0
Administrative hearing costs.	128,632.5
Postage, \$2.50 x 19,488 =	48,720.0
Fingerprint System Maintenance	<u>48,000.0</u>
Total Contracted	<u>230,352.5</u>

(3) Replacement supplies only.

(4) Needed for two months.

FY97
Costs

	Sgt. x1	Trooper x1	CT III x1	CK IV x1	Other Con (1)	AFIS OP II x1	AFIS OP I x1	TOTAL
Personal Services	76.7	67.9	33.9	35.7	0.0	62.6	51.6	328.4
Travel	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Contractual	12.6	18.7	5.5	5.6	107.6	5.7	5.7	161.4
Supplies (2)	1.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	12.8
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	92.8	90.1	42.0	44.3	107.6	70.9	59.9	507.6

(1) Includes annual:

Computer space storage	5,000.0
Administrative hearing costs for denials and revocations	46,770.0
Postage \$2.50 x 3,118	7,795.0
Fingerprint System Maintenance	48,000.0
Total Contractual	107,565.0

(2) Replacement supplies only.

FY98
Costs

	Sgt. x1	Trooper x1	CT III x1	CK IV x1	Other Con (1)	AFIS OP II x1	AFIS OP I x1	TOTAL
Personal Services	76.7	67.9	33.9	35.7	0.0	62.6	51.6	328.4
Travel	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Contractual	12.6	18.7	5.5	5.6	107.6	5.7	5.7	161.4
Supplies (2)	1.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	12.8
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	92.3	90.1	42.0	44.3	107.6	70.9	59.9	507.6

(1) Includes annual:

Computer space storage	5,000.0
Administrative hearing costs for denials and revocations	46,770.0
Postage \$2.50 x 3,118	7,795.0
Fingerprint System Maintenance	48,000.0
Total Contractual	107,565.0

(2) Replacement supplies only.

FY99
Costs

	Sgt. x1	Trooper x1	CT III x1	CK IV x1	Other Con (1)	AFIS OPII x1	AFIS OP I x1	TOTAL
Personal Services	76.7	67.9	33.9	35.7	0.0	62.6	51.6	328.4
Travel	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Contractual	12.6	18.7	5.5	5.6	107.6	5.7	5.7	161.4
Supplies (2)	1.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	12.8
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	92.8	90.1	42.0	44.3	107.6	70.9	59.9	507.6

(1) Includes annual:

Computer space storage	5,000.0
Administrative hearing costs for denials and revocations	46,770.0
Postage \$2.50 x 3,118	7,795.0
Fingerprint System Maintenance	48,000.0
Total Contractual	107,565.0

(2) Replacement supplies only.

FY00
Costs

	Sgt. x1	Trooper x1	CT III x1	CK IV x1	Other Con (1)	AFIS OP II x1	AFIS OP 1 x1	CK IV x2	Non Perm x2 x 10 Months	TOTAL
Personal Services	76.7	67.9	33.9	35.7	0.0	62.6	51.6	71.4	50.9	450.7
Travel	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Contractual	12.6	18.7	5.5	5.6	388.2	5.7	5.7	11.3	9.2	462.5
Supplies (2)	1.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	5.9	4.3	23.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	92.8	90.1	42.0	44.3	388.2	70.9	59.9	88.6	64.4	941.2

(1) Includes annual:

Computer space storage	5,000.0
Administrative hearing costs for denials and revocations	299,340.0
Postage \$2.50 x 14,342	35,855.0
Fingerprint System Maintenance	48,000.0
Total Contractual	388,195.0

(2) Replacement supplies only.

SCS CSHB351 (STA)
Permit and Renewal Projection

ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
9 MOS/25% OF 24,944	18708					
3 MOS/75% OF 24,944		6236				
<hr/>						
NEW APPLICATIONS						
.5% NEW X 623600 X .75% (9MOS)		2340				
.5% NEW X 623600			3118	3118	3118	3118
<hr/>						
RENEWALS						
90% X 24944 X 75%						16838
<hr/>						
TOTAL APPLICATIONS AND RENEWALS PROJECTED BY FISCAL YEAR	18708	8576	3118	3118	3118	19956
<hr/>						
Total number of administrative hearings.	94	43	16	16	16	100
Total cost of administrative hearings. (Hearings x \$3,000)	280,620.0	128,632.5	46,770.0	46,770.0	46,770.0	299,340.0

SCS CSHB 351 (STA)

5 Year Renewal	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS						
9 MOS/75% OF 24,944	18708					
3 MOS/25% OF 24944		6236				
NEW APPLICATIONS						
.5% NEW X 623600 X .75%		2340				
.5% NEW X 623600			3118	3118	3118	3118
RENEWALS						
90% X 24944 X 75%						16838
TOTAL APPLICATIONS AND RENEWALS PROJECTED BY FISCAL YEAR	18708	8576	3118	3118	3118	19955
GF/PGM Receipt Calculation						
Original Applications AST Permit Fee @ \$63.50 + APSIN Check @ \$35	\$1,842,738	\$844,736	\$307,123	\$307,123	\$307,123	\$307,123
Renewal Application AST Renewal Fee @ \$25.00 + APSIN Name Check @ \$25						\$841,900
GF/PGM Receipts by Fiscal Year	\$1,842,738	\$844,736	\$307,123	\$307,123	\$307,123	\$1,149,023

Anticipated Costs to Applicants for obtaining Concealed Weapons Permits

Cost Category	Original Application	Renewal Application	DPS Fund Source
Training	\$130.00	\$130.00	NO
Rolled Print	\$30.00		NO
Trpr Permit Fee	\$63.50	\$25.00	Yes GF/PGM
State Fingerprint Based Criminal History Check	\$35.00		Yes GF/PGM
National Fingerprint Based Criminal History Check	\$24.00		NO
State Thumbprint Verified Criminal History Check+ National Name Based Criminal History Check		\$25.00	Yes GF/PGM
Total Anticipated Costs To Applicant	\$282.50	\$180.00	

FISCAL NOTE

No. 3

Bill Version: CSHB 351 (JUD)

(H) Publish Date: 3/25/94

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: March 22, 1994

Department Affected: Department of Law

Title: "...permits for carrying of a concealed handgun; providing for local option elections..."

BRU: Prosecution

Sponsor: Representative James

Component: All

Requestor: House Judiciary Committee

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0085-0090

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND &						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

1002 Federal						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: -0-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
Please see the attached analysis.

Changes in SenCSHB 351 (STA) have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate.
4-27-94 *[Signature]*

[Signature]

Prepared by: Richard I. Peo es, Director
Division: Administrative Services Division

Phone: 465-3672
Date: March 22, 1994

Approved by Commissioner: Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General
Agency: Department of Law

Date: March 22, 1994

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 351 (JUD)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION:

This bill amends AS 18.65 to allow persons 21 years of age and older to carry concealed handguns under comprehensive permitting regulations to be administered by the Department of Public Safety. The bill lists thirteen requirements that a person must satisfy before a concealed handgun permit can be issued, including handgun proficiency training, absence of a controlled substance or alcohol dependence, absence of mental illness, lack of a criminal record, and a minimum 90-day residence. The bill also provides that, under certain circumstances, the Department of Public Safety may deny, suspend, or revoke a concealed handgun permit, and the bill provides that a person may seek judicial review of a decision to deny, suspend or revoke a permit. As the legal representative of the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Law will be involved in this process to the extent that persons seek judicial review. Although there may be some impact, at this stage we cannot say that permit appeals will be extensive enough to require fiscal note funds and none have been requested.

MAR-31-94 THU 13:17
MAR-31-94 THU 12:54

AK DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
REG : DIV OF ELECTIONS

FAX NO. 90746
FAX NO. 52214

No. 4
Bill Version: CSHB 351(FIN)
(H) Publish Date: 4/12/94

FISCAL NOTE

BILL

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Data: _____ Department Affected: Office of the Governor
Title: An Act relating to the issuance of BRU: Division of Elections
permits for the carrying of a concealed weapon Component: General and Primary Elections
Sponsor: Representative(s) James, Bunde, Olberg, Sanders
Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 22

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND &	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

1002 Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0
1003 GF Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
1004 GF	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44
1005 GF/Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) See Attached

Prepared by: Joseph L. Swanson, Director
Division: Division of Elections

Phone: 465-4811

Date: 3/31/94

Approved by Commissioner: Lt. Governor John B. Coghill
Agency: Office of the Lt. Governor

Date: 3/31/94

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Rev 12/93

Page 1 of 3

Changes in CSHB 351 (STA)
reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original
fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.

4/22/94
date

[Signature]
Comte Aide (initial)

COMMITTEE COPY

MAR-31-94 THU 13:17
MAR-31-94 THU 12:54

AK DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
REG I DIV OF ELECTIONS

FAX NO. 9074653203
FAX NO. 522146

P.03
P.02/03

COST FOR BY-MAIL ELECTIONS FOR HB351

The following is a cost estimate for by-mail elections for municipality. Cost estimates are based on 500 voters as we order ballots in pads of 25 and allowing for additional registration. Currently there are 500 registered voters in these five municipalities.

Personnel:	Estimated Cost:
Absentee Voting Official available in each city 15 days before the election. (Flat fee of \$50.00 for each city)	Total \$50.00
1 hours for person to post 40/10 Posters (Total \$8.00 Per Hour)	Total \$40.00
District Absentee Review Board... 1 City (None will take approx. 2 days for 4 cities) (Four board members are needed) \$10.00 Per Hour	Total \$40.00
District Absentee Review Board... 1 City (Four board members at (\$10.00 Per Hour for 1 Hr)	Total \$40.00
State Review Board (four board members) \$12.50 Per Hour for 4 days	Total \$50.00
Total Cost for Personnel:	<u>Total \$220.00</u>

Outreach/Advertising:	Estimated Cost:
2 - 40/10 Posters per city (Approx. \$2.00 per poster)	Total \$ 4.00
Printing Advance Flyer (approx. 500 voters) (.15 a copy x 500)	Total \$75.00
Newspaper, radio or RATNET advertisement (Newspaper Display Ad is 4" x 4" at \$112.00 ea.)	Total \$560.00
General Instructions to voters to be included with the ballot. (Based on 500 card at \$1.00 ea.)	Total \$500.00
Total Cost for Advertising:	<u>Total \$1139.00</u>

Ballots:	
Ballots for all registered voters (Ballots ordered in pad of 25, 500 at \$.74 ea)	Total \$370.00

MAR-31-94 THU 13:18
MAR-31-94 THU 12:55

AK DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
REG 1. DIV OF ELECTIONS

FAX NO. 9074653203
FAX NO. 52214L

P.04
P.03/03

Cost for by-mail elections
Page 2

Ballots for each regional offices to act as absentee
voting officials. 25 ballots for each election, which
can be distributed, 5 to each area. (\$.74 x 25)

Total \$18.50

Sample ballots for all elections
(Approx. 175 at \$1.00 ea)

Total \$175.00

Total cost for ballots:

Total \$767.00

Postage:

Postage for mailing Advance Flyer
(mail first class, \$.29 x 500) or to number of
registered voters at time sent

Total \$145.00

Mailing ballots to all registered voters,
(based on 500 x \$.29) Mailed first class

Total \$145.00

Shipping charged for sending ballots and materials
to the city. (Alaska Airlines Goldstreak)
\$25.00 a box

Total \$ 25.00

Total Cost for Postage/shipping

Total \$315.00

Grand Total \$2441.00

MAR-31-94 THU 13:17
MAR-31-94 THU 12:54

AK DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
REG I DIV OF ELECTIONS

FAX NO. 9074653203
FAX NO. 522146

P. 03
P. 02/03

COST FOR BY-MAIL ELECTIONS FOR HB351

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District Absentee Review Board...1 City (Four board members at (\$10.00 Per Hour for 1 Hr)	Total \$40.00
State Review Board (four board members) \$12.50 Per Hour for 4 days	Total \$50.00
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Outreach/Advertising:

Estimated Cost:

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Ballots for all registered voters (Ballots ordered in pad of 25, 500 at \$.74 ea)	Total \$370.00
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MAR-31-94 THU 13:17
MAR-31-94 THU 12:54

AK DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
REG I DIV OF ELECTIONS

FAX NO. 9074653203
FAX NO. 522146

P. 03
P. 02/03

COST FOR BY-MAIL ELECTIONS FOR HB351

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Personnel:

Estimated Cost:

Absentee Voting Official available in each city 15 days before the election. (Flat fee of \$50.00 for each city)	Total	\$50.00
1 hours for person to post 40/10 Posters (Total \$8.00 Per Hour)	Total	\$40.00
District Absentee Review Board... 1 City (Nome will take approx. 2 days for 4 cities) (Four board members are needed) \$10.00 Per Hour	Total	\$40.00
District Absentee Review Board...1 City (Four board members at (\$10.00 Per Hour for 1 Hr)	Total	\$40.00
State Review Board (four board members) \$12.50 Per Hour for 4 days	Total	\$50.00
Total Cost for Personnel:	Total	\$220.00

Outreach/Advertising:

Estimated Cost:

2 - 40/10 Posters per city (Approx. \$2.00 per poster)	Total	\$ 4.00
Printing Advance Flyer (approx. 500 voters) (.15 a copy x 500)	Total	\$75.00
Newspaper, radio or RATNET advertisement (Newspaper Display Ad is 4" x 4" at \$112.00 ea.)	Total	\$560.00
General Instructions to voters to be included with the ballot. (Based on 500 card at \$1.00 ea.)	Total	\$500.00
Total Cost for Advertising:	Total	\$1139.00

Ballots:

Ballots for all registered voters - (Ballots ordered in pad of 25, 500 at \$.74 ea)	Total	\$370.00
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MAR-31-94 THU 13:18
MAR-31-94 THU 12:55

AK DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
REG 1. DIV OF ELECTIONS

FAX NO. 9074653203
FAX NO. 522146

P.04
P.03/03

Cost for by-mail elections
Page 2

Ballots for each regional offices to act as absentee
voting officials. 25 ballots for each election, which
can be distributed, 5 to each area. (\$.74 x 25) Total \$18.50

Sample ballots for all elections
(Approx. 175 at \$1.00 ea) Total \$175.00

Total cost for ballots: Total \$767.00

Postage:

Postage for mailing Advance Flyer
(mail first class, \$.29 x 500) or to number of
registered voters at time sent Total \$145.00

Mailing ballots to all registered voters,
(based on 500 x \$.29) Mailed first class Total \$145.00

Shipping charged for sending ballots and materials
to the city. (Alaska Airlines Goldstreak)
\$25.00 a box Total \$ 25.00

Total Cost for Postage/shipping Total \$315.00

Grand Total \$2441.00

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Are We 'a Nation of Cowards'?

JEFFREY SNYDER'S TIMING IS EITHER PERFECT OR PROBABLY AWFUL. Just as there seems to be a coalescing consensus that the keys to controlling violent crime are more police and fewer guns, along comes Snyder to trouble the conscience of anyone who thinks so. In his essay "A Nation of Cowards" in *The Public Interest* quarterly, he argues, with a potent blend of philosophy and fact, as follows:

"Crime is rampant because the law-abiding, each of us, condone it, excuse it, permit it, submit to it. We permit and encourage it because we do not fight back immediately, then and there, where it happens . . . The defect is there, in our character. We are a nation of cowards and shirkers."

Strong words, those, but not stronger than his argument, the gravamen of which is that the crime problem cannot be addressed without confronting the moral responsibility of the intended victim. Taking responsibility for one's life, family and community requires fighting back when threatened with violence. How? By possessing and mastering the means of resistance. He means an "equalizer"—a handgun. A responsible citizen, he says, "will be trained in the use of his weapon, and will defend himself when faced with lethal violence."

Before examining his argument for an armed citizenry, consider the freshest evidence of the nation's quickened concern about crime.

On Election Day voters in liberal Washington state gave emphatic (76 percent) approval to the "three strikes and you're out" initiative which mandates life imprisonment without parole for people convicted of three major felonies. California, although taxophobic, nevertheless voted to make permanent an existing tax to provide \$1.5 billion for public safety—more police and firemen. (Arson has made fire a threat of California's safety about crime.) Fiscally conservative Texas endorsed a \$1 billion bond issue to build more prisons and mental health facilities.

The day after the elections the House of Representatives, with a smattering mixture of posturing and false advertising, passed yet another crime bill, this one purporting to subsidize the hiring of 50,000 police officers. It probably would fund fewer. The Senate promptly pumped up the money. For 40 years Congress has passed a crime bill in every two-year session, except the last one. The criminal class has not been impressed.

The day after the elections the president held a ceremony to push the bill that would require a five-day waiting period for the purchase of a gun. The attention given to this "Brady bill" seems disproportionate, given that 93 percent of the guns obtained by violent criminals are not obtained through lawful transactions that are the focus of most gun control legislation.

More interesting, the day after the elections Sen. Pat Moynihan proposed whopping tax increases on various kinds of handgun ammunition. He even favors a 10,000 percent tax on the Winchester 9-mm hollow-tipped Black Talon cartridge. ("Penetrates soft tissue like a throwing star—very nasty," boasts an advertisement.) That tax would make 20 cartridges cost about \$1,500. In large

portions of Moynihan's New York City people are slain by stray—that's right, stray—bullets. Moynihan says: Guns do not kill people, bullets do. We have a 200-year supply of guns and a four-year supply of ammunition, so concentrate on the latter.

Snyder, an attorney in Washington, where the mayor begs for military help against crime, demurs, comprehensively. America, he says, is wrongly called an "armed society." He thinks we would be better off if we were. Most of the guns owned by law-abiding citizens are kept at home, but 7 percent of violent crimes occur outside the home. The constantly armed portion of the community consists primarily of the police and violent criminals. Multiplying the former cannot make us safe from the latter.

Self-respect: It is, says Snyder, foolish and erroneous to expect police to perform as personal bodyguards. The existence of police does not relieve individuals of all responsibility for self-protection. That judgment has both prudential and moral dimensions. Gun owners like to say, "Call for a cop, call for an ambulance and call for a pizza. See which comes first." The Department of Justice reports that in 1991, for all crimes of violence, only 28 percent of calls to the police were responded to within five minutes. And it is now more likely that an American will be injured by violent crime than that he will be injured in an auto accident.

Feminists, says Snyder, rightly insist that rape is not about sex but about domination. What is at issue

in crime is not just property but dignity. Crime, he says, always violates the victim's dignity, which can hardly be said to exist if the victim does not deem it worth fighting for. Crime is "an act of enslavement" and a personal readiness to resist it should be regarded as a prerequisite of self-respect, properly understood. He notes that "self-respect," which implies standards by which one judges oneself, has been supplanted in public discourse by the locution "self-esteem," which simply means having warm feelings about oneself. Repeating the shibboleths of the gun control movement makes many people feel good about themselves. Snyder's argument should disturb their peace.

Which gun control advocacy is directed against normal citizens, who are depicted as at best benighted and at worst barbaric. Gun owners are routinely characterized as uneducated, intolerant, possibly paranoid rednecks—people urgently in need of re-education and "consciousness-raising" from the liberal agenda. In Mario Cuomo's depiction, gun owners are "hunters who drink beer, don't vote and lie to their wives about where they were all weekend." (Cuomo quickly recanted this. Gun owners do vote.) Actually, the gun-owning population is pretty much like the general population because approximately one of every two households has a gun.

Now, Snyder is right that the gun control movement often radiates distrust of average citizens, whose supposed mental and moral deficiencies are such that "only lack of immediate access to guns prevents the blood from flowing in the streets." Nevertheless, it is reasonable to wonder whether a nation whose citizens cannot

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EXAMINING
THE
ARGUMENT
FOR AN ARMED
CITIZENRY

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program, their VCRs and who increasingly will not respect stoplights (surely you have noticed the increasing lawlessness of drivers) is a nation whose citizens are insufficiently dexterous and too aggressive to be safely armed.

Snyder says the idea that only the police are qualified to use firearms is akin to saying that "only concert pianists may play the piano and only professional athletes may play sports." The flaw in Snyder's analogy is that if you play the piano skillfully, you neither kill nor wound anyone. However, Snyder has evidence more powerful than his analogy.

In 13 states citizens who wish to carry arms may do so, having met certain requirements. Consider Florida, which in 1987 enacted a concealed-carry law guaranteeing a gun permit to any resident who is at least 21, has no record of crime, mental illness or drug or alcohol abuse, and who has completed a firearms safety course. Florida's homicide rate fell following the enactment of this law, as did the rate in Oregon after the enactment of a similar law. Through June 1993, there had been 160,823 permits issued in Florida. Only 520, or 0.33 percent, of the applicants have been denied permits. This indicates that the law is serving the law abiding. Only 16 permits, less than 1/100th of 1 percent, have been rescinded because of the commission, after issuance, of a crime involving a firearm.

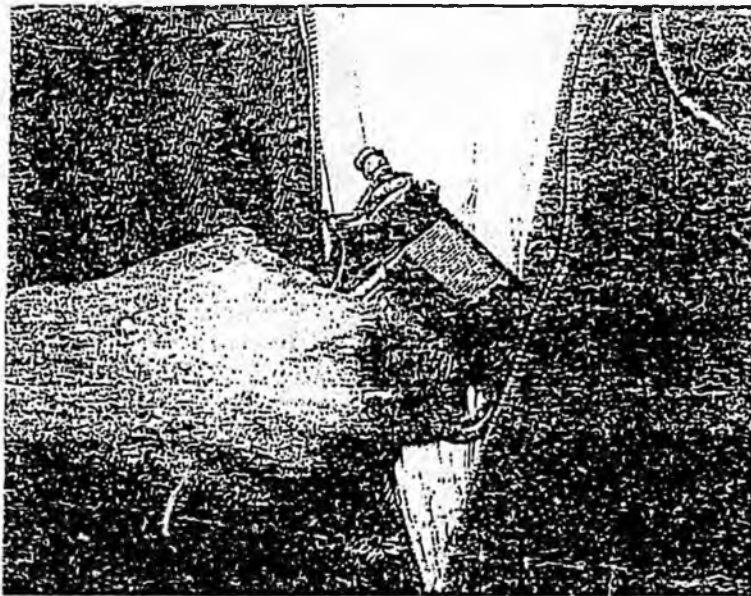
Ninety percent of violent crimes are committed by persons not carrying handguns. This is one reason why the mere brandishing of a gun by a potential victim of violence often is a sufficient response to a would-be attacker. In most cases where a gun is used in self-defense,

it is not fired. Can the average citizen be trusted to judge accurately when he or she is in jeopardy?

Snyder answers that: "rape, robbery and attempted murder are not typically actions rife with ambiguity or subtlety." Furthermore:

"Florida State University criminologist Gary Kleck, using surveys and other data, has determined that armed citizens defend their lives or property with firearms against criminals approximately 1 million times a year. In 98 percent of these instances, the citizen merely brandishes the weapon or fires a warning shot. Only in 2 percent of the cases do citizens actually shoot their assailants. In defending themselves with their firearms, armed citizens kill 2,000 to 3,000 criminals each year, three times the number killed by the police. A nationwide study by Don Kates, the constitutional lawyer and criminologist, found that only 2 percent of civilian shootings involved an innocent person mistakenly identified as a criminal. The 'error rate' for the police, however, was 11 percent, more than five times as high."

Concerning what we may call "the running of red lights syndrome" in contemporary America, I put the point to Snyder and he fired back a fax:



RON LEVY—GAMMA-LIAISON

Equalizer: Is this a citizen taking his responsibility seriously?

**'CRIME IS
RAMPANT
BECAUSE THE
LAW-ABIDING
SUBMIT TO IT'**

"Regarding your observation about our society's general level of aggressiveness and disregard for rules, you may wish to consider Robert Heinlein's famous dictum that 'An armed society is a polite society.' Knowing that one's fellow citizens are armed, greater care is naturally taken not to give offense. The proposition is, of course, difficult to prove, but you can find some support for it in English literature. Observe the polite formality with which strangers address each other in *Tom Jones*, for example, or with comeric exaggeration in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*. While no doubt attributable in part to England's class structure and the education received by the aristocracy, I would hesitate to say that it had nothing to do with the fact that gentlemen generally were armed."

Or as is famously said in American literature, by the hero of Owen Wister's *The Virginian*, "When you call me that, smile!" Such was politeness in the armed society of 19th-century Wyoming.

Finally, there is the matter of the Second Amendment. This Republic's Founders constitutionalized, which means they made

fundamental, the right to possess firearms, and they did not do so unreflectively. They placed that right second in the Bill of Rights, yielding precedence only to rights pertaining to speech, worship and association, and they did that for philosophically serious reasons. The philosophy of classical republicanism recognizes a crucial relationship between personal liberty and possession of arms by a people prepared to use them. Snyder believes that the Second Amendment is as much a product of this philosophy as of the Revolutionary War experience or the exigencies of frontier life: "To own firearms is to affirm that freedom is not a gift from government . . . As the

Founding Fathers knew well, a government that does not trust its honest, law-abiding, taxpaying citizens with the means of self-defense is not itself worthy of trust."

Yes, and yet . . . no society can be called successful where violence is so prevalent and random that lawful citizens must go about prepared to dispense violence in self-defense. No one wants to live, raise children and grow old in such a society. But government is constituted to provide, first and foremost,

domestic tranquillity sufficient to make unnecessary the sort of personal measures that Snyder recommends. If such measures are becoming necessary, do not blame Snyder.

Snyder writes that "the association of personal disarmament with civilized behavior is one of the great unexamined beliefs of our time." Not anymore it isn't. His searching examination of it may not compel your assent—I remain unpersuaded—but it must shake some soothing assumptions regarding crime and civic responsibilities. I am among those whom Snyder faults, civilly but firmly, for insufficient rigor in reasoning about these matters. I find being reproved by him a bracing experience because it enlarges my understanding while subtracting from my certainties. I salute him and thank him.

★ THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS ★

PRO-GUN LAWS— THEY WORK!

Now that the law-abiding citizens of several states legally have the right to defend themselves, even anti-gun officials have admitted that they are safer states to live in than before the passage of a concealed weapons carry law.

A 33-year-old Miami cab driver was among the first to apply for and receive a concealed weapons license under the new concealed weapons licensing reform law that went into effect in Florida on October 1, 1987.

A few short months after receiving his license, Miami police reported that on March 5, 1988, he became the first license holder to be involved in a shooting.

Forced to defend himself, the driver shot and killed a robber who pointed a firearm at him, demanded money, then after taking the money told the moonlighting cab driver he was going to kill him.

The robber, a 29-year-old, ex-convict with a history of attempting to kill police officers, tried to fire a Smith & Wesson 9mm semi-automatic handgun at the cabby at point-blank range. But he had forgotten to disengage the safety. In those few split seconds when the robber was distracted the cab driver pulled and fired his own gun—a Colt .45-caliber semi-automatic handgun—mortally wounding the attacker. Pronounced

"The bottom line is that Florida is a safer place to live because of the law...."

dead at the hospital, the robber still had the cabby's wallet in his pocket.

The ex-convict's past included arrests for armed robbery, gun violations and attempted first-degree murder of a police officer. In 1981, he shot out the windshield of a Hialeah patrol car, which then crashed. He also shot at Miami Spring police during a chase. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison, but seven years later he was on the street pulling the trigger on a law-abiding cab driver.

By Marion P. Hammer

The criminal justice system failed to protect the cabby by not keeping this violent criminal in prison to serve out his time. But Florida's new concealed weapons licensing law made it possible for him to protect his own life. As reported in a newspaper following



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the incident, the cab driver "used the weapon correctly to defend himself. Without the law in effect, he would be a dead man this morning."

While this incident was reported to be the first involving a concealed carry permit holder, it has not been the last justifiable self-defense shooting involving law-abiding license holders. No one likes to see headlines filled with bloodshed, but all sane and reasonable Americans must surely applaud when a terrible crime is thwarted and an innocent citizen saved. In this case a quiet, hard-working and honest cab driver prevented his own death at the

hands of a criminal with a history of brutal violence.

The Miami police sergeant on the scene told reporters that the incident "sends a message to the rest of the robbers out there." I think the incident also sent a message to those who worked against the passage of the

"The issue is, and has always been, one of the right of self-defense."

concealed carry reform law.

The media have always been quick to report the emotional, inflammatory hysterics of the anti-gunners any time the subject of firearms emerges, and slow to report positive results of firearms ownership. During the fight for passage of the licensing reform legislation, it was commonplace to read and hear a steady media drumbeat about Dodge City, frontier-style justice, the O.K. Corral for guns, an invitation to a Wild West mentality, blood on the hands of those who vote for passage, etc. Some editorials, like the Suntatter's, got a little more creative, declaring: "...a state law that welcomes virtually everyone to pack a rod would increase lawlessness—and death. Forget that a pistol-packing citizenry will mean richer trigger fingers...Forget that South Florida's climate of smoldering fear would flash like napalm when every stranger totes a piece, and every mental snap in traffic could lead to the crack of gunfire."

Now, four years after implementing the concealed carry reforms in Florida, the critics and doomsayers have been forced to recant their hysterical predictions. They have been forced to abandon the parade of horrors they contrived in the heat of debate.

Those of us who labored for seven