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9445 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

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While Kleck and Gertz recognize that telescoping—remembering as less than a year ago a protective gun use which actually occurred somewhat more—might reduce gun use to 2.1 million incidents annually, they note that their survey also missed some incidents because adolescents were not respondents, and, as a telephone survey, households without telephones would have been excluded. Those households are disproportionately low income persons who are more likely to be crime victims, and thus be in a position to use guns protectively, and rural Americans, who have higher levels of gun ownership and are more distant from the nearest police officer.

As Kleck and Gertz note, whatever the precise figure, protective gun use is far more common than misuse of guns in victimization, particularly since the NCVS reports on the latter exaggerate such use. "[T]he NCVS estimate of 'gun crimes' overstates the number of crimes in which the offender actually used the gun," since the respondents are reporting whether they thought a gun was present, and the "victims are not asked why they thought the offender possessed a gun or if they saw a gun."*

Because Kleck and Gertz used a large sample, their analysis is based on 213 respondents reporting actual gun use for protection.¹ Although the 213 is a large enough sample for projecting annual protective gun use, further breakdowns—fractions of the 213—are more problematic, because the small numbers make details less reliable. Curiously, some critics of the Kleck/Gertz survey have used the admittedly less reliable breakdowns as a basis for rejecting the overall estimate of about 2.5 million protective uses of guns. This would be like rejecting an overall survey on the number of gun-owning households nationally because analyses from the same survey about the nature of low-income, educated, rural unmarried gun-owning households presented some odd possible conclusions.

Guns were most commonly used for protection against burglary, assault and robbery. As was true with the NCVS surveys, using guns for protection is rarely associated with loss of property or injury, and in the few instances where injury occurred, it preceded rather than followed protective gun use. Thus there is no indication that protective gun use provokes criminals to further violence. Contrary to hypotheses by anti-gunners that guns are used protectively more in "easy" circumstances, gun users "were more likely than other victims to face gun-armed criminals and multiple offenders."* And protective gun use—similar to criminal misuse—involves handguns about 80% of the time.

It should be noted that Kleck and Gertz are willing to endorse some restrictive gun laws, if carefully aimed at criminals. "[P]rohibitionist measures," they write, "whether aimed at all guns or just handguns . . . [would] dis-



courage and presumably decrease the frequency of [SU (defensive gun use)] among noncriminal crime victims because even minimally effective gun bans would disarm at least some noncriminals. The same would be true of laws which ban gun carrying. In sum, measures that effectively reduce gun availability among the noncriminal majority also would reduce DGUs that otherwise would have saved lives, prevented injuries, thwarted rape attempts, driven off burglars, and helped victims retain their property." As with Kleck's earlier studies, then, the conclusion remains that general efforts to restrict gun availability, inside or outside the home, are likely to be counterproductive in terms of ensuring the safety of the law-abiding citizenry.

Anti-gunners understandably are aghast at the Kleck/Gertz survey, and the ever-increasing evidence that guns are effectively used for protection much more than they are criminally misused. Thus, when HCI's Center to Prevent Handgun Violence decided to show that its disdain for the Second Amendment could almost be matched by its disdain for the First, and it asked the Federal Trade Commission to prohibit ads suggesting handguns were an effective means of protection, they said that Kleck's findings had been denounced in the scientific community. That ignored, of course, the award Kleck had won from the American Society of Criminology. The more denunciatory of the two sources it cited

was to a book co-authored by an employee of HCI's Center, with a second co-author a close associate of a second employee of HCI's Center.

More significantly, the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* invited Marvin Wolfgang to submit comments on the Kleck/Gertz study.⁴ Prof. Wolfgang is one of the most prominent criminologists in the world. His "round criticism" speaks for itself:

"I am as strong a gun-control advocate as can be found among the criminologists in this country. If I were Mustapha Mond of *Brave New World*, I would eliminate all guns from the civilian population and maybe even from the police. I hate guns—ugly, nasty instruments designed to kill people. . . . What troubles me is the article by Gary Kleck and Marc Gertz. The reason I am troubled is that they have provided an almost clear-cut case of methodologically

EDITOR'S NOTE

In 1994, the Clinton/Reno Justice Department provided a grant to the anti-gun Police Foundation to conduct a National Survey of Private Ownership of Firearms, part of which asked about the protective use of guns. Although the survey's findings have not yet been fully analyzed or reviewed by DOJ and outside scholars, preliminary indications are that its projection for protective gun use would fall in the middle of the range of the 14 reported in the Kleck/Gertz article, and be far above those estimates based on analyses of the NCVS.

sound research in support of something I have theoretically opposed for years, namely, the use of a gun in defense against a criminal perpetrator. . . . I have to admit my admiration for the care and caution expressed in this article and this research.

"Can it be true that about two million instances occur each year in which a gun was used as a defensive measure against crime? It is hard to believe. Yet, it is hard to challenge the data collected. We do not have contrary evidence. The National Crime Victim Survey does not contravene this latest research. . . .

"The Kleck and Gertz study impresses me for the caution the authors exercise and the elaborate nuances they examine methodologically. I do not like their conclusions that having a gun can be useful, but I cannot fault their methodology. They have tried earnestly to meet all objections in advance and have done exceedingly well."

Footnotes:

1. They also prefer studies that look exclusively at self-defense killings compared to other gun-related deaths. But, as Kleck and Gertz note, the large number of protective gun uses is "too serious a matter to base conclusions on silly statistics comparing the number of lives taken with guns with the number of criminals killed by victims. Killing a criminal is not a benefit to the victim, but rather a nightmare to be suffered for years afterward." Since only about one-thousandth of protective gun uses involve killing a criminal, "The number of justifiable homicides cannot serve as even a rough index of life-saving gun uses . . . [and] can shed no light on the benefits and costs of keeping guns in the home for protection."

2. Still worse, of course, would be an attempt to measure protective use of guns by relying upon reports to police. Where gun use prevents a crime from being completed, the crime itself is often unreported—indeed, nationally, only about half of victimizations reported to NCVS indicates there was a police report as well. And police rarely ask about, and never systematically record, protective measures taken by victims reporting crimes. Thus a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-funded study by Arthur Kellermann which reviewed some home-invasion crimes reported to the Atlanta police was not worth the paper the *Journal of the American Medical Association* printed it on.

3. Interestingly, among those most critical of Kleck's analysis, as being based on too small a sample, is Douglas Weil, of Handgun Control's Center to Prevent Handgun Violence. Weil once based an entire article on how NRA members feel about the NRA on a survey including only 102 such persons. Apparently, to HCI, 213 is too few, but 102 is plenty, even if only 30 persons in a survey of that size (about 600 respondents) should have been NRA members, if the sample were honest and randomly selected.

4. Marvin E. Wolfgang, "A Tribute To A View I Have Opposed," *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 86(1): 188-192 (Fall 1995).

*Gary Kleck and Marc Gertz, "Armed Resistance to Crime: The Prevalence and Nature of Self-Defense with a Gun," *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 86(1):150-187 (Fall 1995).

Copies of this article are available through
NRA-ILA Grassroots, (800) 392-8683.

For a copy of the Kleck/Gertz study
"Armed Resistance to Crime:
The Prevalence and Nature of
Self-Defense With a Gun," published by *The
Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*
Volume 86, Number 1, Fall 1995, send \$5
(shipping and handling) to NRA-Institute
for Legislative Action; Grassroots Division;
11250 Waples Mill Road; Fairfax, VA 22030.
Please make check payable to NRA/ILA.



*ILA Research & Information Division
Fact Sheet*



**America's Founding Fathers
On the Individual Right to Keep and Bear Arms**

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia:

"No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms." -- Proposed Virginia Constitution, 1776

"Laws that forbid the carrying of arms. . . disarm only those who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes. . . Such laws make things worse for the assaulted and better for the assailants; they serve rather to encourage than to prevent homicides, for an unarmed man may be attacked with greater confidence than an armed man." -- Jefferson's "Commonplace Book," 1774-1776, quoting from On Crimes and Punishment, by criminologist Cesare Beccaria, 1764

George Mason, of Virginia:

"[W]hen the resolution of enslaving America was formed in Great Britain, the British Parliament was advised by an artful man, who was governor of Pennsylvania, to disarm the people; that it was the best and most effectual way to enslave them; but that they should not do it openly, but weaken them, and let them sink gradually." . . . I ask, who are the militia? They consist now of the whole people, except a few public officers." -- Virginia's U.S. Constitution ratification convention, 1788

"That the People have a right to keep and bear Arms; that a well regulate^d Militia, composed of the Body of the People, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe Defence of a free state." -- Within Mason's declaration of "the essential and unalienable Rights of the People," -- later adopted by the Virginia ratification convention, 1788

Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts:

"The said Constitution [shall] be never construed to authorize Congress to infringe the just liberty of the press, or the rights of conscience; or to prevent the people of the United States, who are peaceable citizens, from keeping their own arms." -- Massachusetts' U.S. Constitution ratification convention, 1788

William Grayson, of Virginia:

"[A] string of amendments were presented to the lower House; these altogether respected personal liberty." -- Letter to Patrick Henry, June 12, 1789, referring to the introduction of what became the Bill of Rights

Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia:

"A militia when properly formed are in fact the people themselves . . . and include all men capable of bearing arms. . . To preserve liberty it is essential that the whole body of people always possess arms... The mind that aims at a select militia, must be influenced by a truly anti-republican principle." -- Additional Letters From The

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(b) With funds appropriated for that purpose, the commissioner of public safety shall provide grants to nonprofit regional corporations for village public safety officers.

(c) The commissioner of public safety may adopt regulations related to village public safety officers, including minimum standards and training, criteria for community or corporation participation, and the interaction between the Department of Public Safety and village public safety officers. (§ 1 ch 48 SLA 1993)

Article 9. Permit to Carry a Concealed Handgun.

Section	Section
700. Permit to carry a concealed handgun	750. Possession and display of permit
705. Qualifications to obtain a permit	755. Places where permittee may not possess a concealed handgun
710. Application for permit to carry a concealed handgun	760. Misuse of a permit
715. Demonstration of competence with handguns	765. Responsibilities of the permittee
720. Fees	770. Access to list of permittees by peace officers
725. Permit renewal	775. Regulations
730. Replacement of permit	778. Municipal presumption
735. Suspension of permit	780. Prohibition of possession of concealed handguns
740. Revocation of permit; appeal	785. Procedure for local option elections
745. No liability for issuance of permit or for training	790. Definitions

Sec. 18.65.700. Permit to carry a concealed handgun. (a) The department shall issue a permit to carry a concealed handgun to a person who

- (1) applies in person at an office of the Alaska State Troopers;
- (2) qualifies under AS 18.65.705;
- (3) submits a completed application on a form provided by the department, that provides the information required under AS 18.65.705 and 18.65.710 and is executed under oath; *new language added*
- (4) submits two complete sets of fingerprints on Federal Bureau of Investigation approved fingerprint cards that are of sufficient quality so that the fingerprints may be processed; the fingerprints must be taken by a person, group, or agency approved by the department; the department shall maintain a list of persons, groups, or agencies approved to take fingerprints and shall provide the list to the public upon request;
- (5) submits evidence of competence with handguns as provided in AS 18.65.715;
- (6) provides two frontal view color photographs of the person taken within the preceding 30 days that include the head and shoulders of the person and are of a size specified by the department;
- (7) shows a valid Alaska driver's license or identification card at the time of application;
- (8) does not suffer a physical infirmity that prevents the safe handling of a handgun; and

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* new language

(9) pays the application fee required by AS 18.65.720.
(b) The department shall either approve or reject an application for a permit to carry a concealed handgun under (a) of this section within [15] days of receipt of [permit eligibility information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other agency necessary to make a determination concerning] the application. [The department shall request permit eligibility information under this subsection within five days of the receipt of the application.] The department shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for a rejection.

(c) A person whose application is rejected under this section may appeal the rejection decision to the commissioner. A person may seek judicial review of the decision of the commissioner under AS 44.62.560 — 44.62.570.

(d) A permit issued under (a) of this section is valid for five years from the date of issue. The permit must specify the action types and maximum calibers of handgun described in the permittee's certificate of competency under AS 18.65.715 but may not specifically identify a handgun by make, model, or serial number. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

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new language

(e) P. 5 IN 30

Sec. 18.65.705. Qualifications to obtain a permit. A person is qualified to receive and hold a permit to carry a concealed handgun if the person

retained

(1) is 21 years of age or older;
(2) is eligible to own or possess a firearm under the laws of this state and under federal law;

(3) has not been convicted of and is not currently charged under a complaint, information, indictment, or presentment with a felony under the laws of this state or a similar law of another jurisdiction;

(4) has not been convicted, within the five years immediately preceding the application, of, and is not currently charged under a complaint, information, indictment, or presentment with, any of the following misdemeanor offenses or similar laws of another jurisdiction:

REPEALED
SEC. 10
NEW LANGUAGE
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- (A) AS 11.41.230, 11.41.250, 11.41.270;
- (B) AS 11.46.315, 11.46.320, 11.46.330, 11.46.430, 11.46.484;
- (C) AS 11.51.130;
- (D) AS 11.56.330, 11.56.350, 11.56.380, 11.56.545, 11.56.700, 11.56.710, 11.56.740, 11.56.780, 11.56.790, 11.56.800, 11.56.805;
- (E) AS 11.61.110, 11.61.120, 11.61.210, 11.61.220, 11.61.240; or
- (F) AS 11.71.050, 11.71.060;

retained

(5) has not been convicted of two or more class A misdemeanors of this state or similar laws of another jurisdiction within the five years immediately preceding the application;

(6) has not within the 10 years immediately preceding the application been adjudicated a delinquent for a felony offense of this state or another jurisdiction;

(7) is not now suffering, and has not within the five years immediately preceding the application suffered, from a mental illness as defined in AS 47.30.915;

(8) has not been adjudicated as mentally incapacitated by a court of this state, another state, territory, or jurisdiction, or of the United States, unless the guardianship or similar arrangement has been closed or terminated and five years have elapsed since the closure or other termination;

(9) is a resident of the state and has been for the one year immediately preceding the application for a permit;

(10) has not been discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions;

(11) is not an alien who is residing in the United States illegally or a former citizen of the United States who has renounced the person's citizenship;

(12) is not an unlawful user of, or addicted to, a controlled substance;

(13) is not now the subject of an injunction under AS 25.35.010 — 25.35.020 unless the injunction has been dissolved or has expired;

(14) is not now in and has not in the three years immediately preceding the application been ordered by a court to complete an alcohol treatment program;

(15) is not now in and has not in the three years immediately preceding the application entered a substance abuse treatment program; and

(16) has demonstrated competence with handguns as provided in AS 18.65.715. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

retained

Sec. 18.65.710. Application for permit to carry a concealed handgun. (a) The application for a permit to carry a concealed handgun must contain the following information:

(1) the applicant's name, physical residence, mailing address, place and date of birth, physical description, including height, weight, race, hair color, and eye color, Alaska driver's license or identification card number, and the city and state of each place the applicant has resided in the five years immediately preceding the application;

(2) a statement that the applicant qualifies under AS 18.65.705;

(3) a statement that the applicant has been furnished with a copy of AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790, has read those sections, and understands them;

(4) a statement that the applicant desires a permit to carry a concealed handgun for a lawful purpose, which may include self-defense;

(5) a sworn statement by the applicant that all statements, answers, and attachments to the application are true and complete;

(6) a conspicuous warning that the application is executed under oath and that an applicant who supplies a false statement, answer, or

*Sec 11
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document, in connection with the application that the applicant does not believe to be true, may be prosecuted for perjury under AS 11.56.200 and, if found guilty, may be punished for violation of a class B felony, and that in such cases the permit shall be revoked and the applicant may be barred from any further application for a permit; and

(7) a statement that the applicant understands that a permit eligibility investigation will be conducted as a part of the application process, that this may involve computerized records searches, and that the applicant authorizes the investigation.

(b) An application under (a) of this section may not inquire of an applicant about or require the submission of information beyond that described in that subsection. As part of an application under (a) of this section, the department may not inquire of an applicant as to any firearms owned by the applicant. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.715. Demonstration of competence with handguns.

(a) An applicant for a permit to carry a concealed handgun shall provide a certificate of successful completion of a handgun course that is approved by the department. The certificate must state the action type and caliber of handgun or handguns the applicant has demonstrated competence with and that the applicant may be permitted to carry. A permittee may only carry as a concealed handgun an action type of handgun described in the certificate. A permittee may only carry as a concealed handgun the caliber of the action type that the permittee demonstrated competence with or any lesser caliber of the same action type. The handgun course must have been completed within the 12 months immediately preceding the application. The department shall approve a handgun course, including the personal protection course offered by the National Rifle Association, if the course tests the applicant's

(1) knowledge of Alaska law relating to firearms and the use of deadly force;

(2) familiarity with the basic concepts of the safe and responsible use of handguns;

(3) knowledge of self-defense principles; and

(4) physical competence with each action type of handgun the applicant wishes to carry under the permit and the maximum caliber for each action type the applicant wishes to carry under the permit.

(b) At the time the permittee renews a permit under AS 18.65.725, the permittee shall provide a certificate of successful completion of a handgun course approved by the department under (a) of this section. The handgun course required under this subsection must be completed in the 12 months immediately preceding the renewal.

(c) The department may not require a certificate of competence submitted under this section to contain any specifically identifying infor-

Sec 18.65.715
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repeated ←

mation, including make, model, or serial number, of a handgun with which an applicant or permittee has demonstrated competence.

(d) The department shall maintain a list of approved courses and shall provide the list to the public upon request. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.720. Fees. The department shall charge a nonrefundable fee for the processing of the application for and initial issuance of a permit, renewal of a permit, or replacement of a permit. The fees shall be set by regulation and must be based on the actual costs incurred by the department. However, the fee for the processing of an application and initial issuance of a permit may not exceed ~~(\$125)~~ and the fee for renewal of a permit or replacement of a permit may not exceed ~~(\$60.)~~ (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

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\$50

Sec. 18.65.725. Permit renewal. (a) A permittee shall apply in person for renewal of a permit to carry a concealed handgun within 90 days before the expiration of the permit and shall present a complete renewal form provided by the department. The renewal form shall be submitted under oath and must include

(1) any change in the information originally submitted under AS 18.65.710;

(2) a statement that the person remains qualified to receive and hold a permit to carry a concealed handgun under AS 18.65.705;

(3) a certificate of successful completion of a handgun course within the 12 months immediately preceding the renewal;

(4) two frontal view photographs of the person taken within the preceding 30 days that include the head and shoulders of the person and are of a size specified by the department; and

(5) the renewal fee required under AS 18.65.720.

(b) The department shall take a single thumb or fingerprint from the permittee to compare against the fingerprints originally submitted with the application.

(c) A renewal of a permit to carry a concealed handgun submitted on or after the expiration date is subject to a late fee of \$25. The department may not accept a renewal for a permit that is submitted more than 30 days after the expiration date of the permit. Nothing in this subsection prohibits the holder of an expired permit from applying for a new permit.

(d) A renewal form under (a) of this section may not inquire of a permittee about, or require the submission of, information beyond that described in (a) of this section. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

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repeated

Sec. 18.65.730. Replacement of permit. The department may replace a permit that the permittee certifies under oath has been lost, stolen, or destroyed, provided the permittee applies in person and

(1) provides two frontal view photographs of the permittee taken within the preceding 30 days that include the head and shoulders and are of a size specified by the department;

(2) submits to the taking of a single thumb or fingerprint by the department to compare against the fingerprint originally submitted with the application; and

(3) pays the replacement fee required under AS 18.65.720. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.735. Suspension of permit. (a) The department shall immediately suspend a permit to carry a concealed handgun if a permittee is arrested for or formally charged with a crime that would disqualify the permittee under AS 18.65.705(3) — (4) from being eligible for a permit to carry a concealed handgun or is the subject of an injunction under AS 25.35.010 — 25.35.020. A suspension of a permit remains in effect until the permit is revoked under AS 18.65.740, the department has been notified of a disposition favorable to the defendant or the defendant has been released from custody without being charged, or the injunction under AS 25.35.010 — 25.35.020 is dissolved or expires without being renewed. In this subsection, "disposition favorable to the defendant" means a dismissal by the prosecutor or an adjudication by a court other than a conviction or a suspended imposition of sentence.

(b) A person whose permit is suspended under this section shall immediately surrender the permit to the nearest peace officer. A peace officer receiving a permit under this section shall immediately forward the permit to the department.

(c) The department shall retain a permit suspended under this section until the permit is revoked or returned to the permittee. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.740. Revocation of permit; appeal. (a) A permit to carry a concealed handgun shall be immediately revoked by the department when the permittee

(1) becomes disqualified to receive and hold a permit under AS 18.65.705;

(2) is convicted of two class A misdemeanors of this state or similar laws of another jurisdiction within a five-year period if at least one of the convictions occurs after the application;

(3) knowingly supplied a false or fraudulent answer, statement, or document, or made a material misstatement or omission, in connection with an application for a permit or renewal or replacement of a permit.

SEC 13
P. 7 in 6-8
New language
repeated

SEC 14
P. 7 in 9-19

(b) A person whose permit is revoked under (a) of this section shall immediately surrender the permit to the nearest peace officer. A peace officer receiving a permit under this section shall immediately forward the permit to the department.

(c) A person whose permit is revoked under this section may appeal the revocation decision to the commissioner. A person may seek judicial review of the decision of the commissioner under AS 44.62.560 — 44.62.570.

(d) A person whose permit is revoked may not apply for a permit until at least five years after the revocation. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.745. No liability for issuance of permit or for training. (a) The state, and its officers and employees, are not liable by virtue of having issued a permit to carry a concealed handgun for damage or harm caused by the permittee.

(b) A person who provides firearm training to a person who receives a permit under AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790 is not liable for damage or harm caused by the permittee. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.750. Possession and display of permit. (a) A permittee shall carry the permit at all times the permittee carries a concealed handgun. The permittee shall display both the license and other proper identification when asked to do so by a peace officer at any time.

(b) Whenever a permittee who is carrying a concealed handgun is contacted by a peace officer, the permittee shall immediately inform the peace officer that the permittee is carrying a concealed handgun under the permit.

(c) During a contact with a permittee, a peace officer may secure a handgun, or direct that it be secured, during the duration of the contact if the peace officer determines that the action is necessary for the safety of any person, including the peace officer, present. The permittee shall submit to the securing of the handgun.

(d) In this section, "contacted by a peace officer" means stopped, detained, questioned, or addressed in person by the peace officer for an official purpose.

(e) A person who violates (a) of this section is guilty of a violation and upon conviction may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.

(f) A person who violates (b) or (c) of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.755. Places where permittee may not possess a concealed handgun. (a) A permittee may not carry a concealed handgun into

(1) a law enforcement or correctional facility;

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 SEC 16
 repealed

(2) or on school grounds or a school bus; in this paragraph, "school grounds" has the meaning given in AS 11.71.900;

(3) a courthouse or a courtroom of this state, unless the permittee

(A) is a judge; or

(B) has been authorized to possess a concealed handgun by a judge presiding at that courthouse or courtroom;

(4) a building housing only state or federal offices or the offices of a political subdivision of the state, except as authorized under (3) of this subsection;

(5) an office of the state, federal government, or of a political subdivision of the state that is not located in a building described in (4) of this subsection;

(6) a passenger loading or unloading area of an airline terminal;

(7) a vessel of the Alaska marine highway system;

(8) a facility providing services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault;

(9) a residence where notice that carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited has been given by the posting of a conspicuous notice or by oral statement by the resident to the permittee;

(10) a meeting of a business, charitable, or other organization or entity where notice that carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited has been given by the posting of conspicuous notice;

(11) a financial institution; in this paragraph, "financial institution" means a bank, savings bank, savings association, credit union, or other institution regulated by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development under AS 06;

(12) another place where the possession of a deadly weapon or firearm is prohibited by law; or

(13) a municipality or established village that has prohibited the possession of concealed handguns by a permit under AS 18.65.780 — 18.65.785.

(b) In (a) of this section, the posting of a conspicuous notice is satisfied if the notice

(1) is printed in legible English;

(2) is at least 144 square inches in size;

(3) contains the name and address of the person under whose authority the notice is posted; and

(4) is posted at each entrance to the residence or place where a meeting is being held.

(c) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person who violates this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

*New language
Sec 16
PP 7-8
repealed*

*repealed
Sec 18
PP 8 10 24*

O.K.

Cross references. — For prohibition on possessing a loaded firearm in a place where alcohol is sold for consumption, see AS 11.61.220(a)(2); for prohibition on possession of a firearm when impaired by an intoxicating liquor or controlled substance, see AS 11.61.210(a)(1).

Sec. 18.65.760. Misuse of a permit. (a) The holder of a permit issued under AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790 may not

- (1) alter the permit;
- (2) allow another person to use the permit;
- (3) possess or display a suspended or revoked permit; or
- (4) display an expired permit.

(b) A person who violates (a)(1) — (3) of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

(c) A person who violates (a)(4) of this section is guilty of a violation and upon conviction may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.765. Responsibilities of the permittee. (a) The holder of a permit issued under AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790

(1) shall notify the department of a change in the permittee's address within 30 days;

(2) shall immediately report a lost, stolen, or illegible permit to the department;

(3) shall immediately notify the department if the holder is no longer qualified to hold a permit under AS 18.65.705; and

(4) may only carry a concealed handgun of the action type and caliber the holder has demonstrated competency with or of any lesser caliber of the same action type as authorized in the permit issued under AS 18.65.700.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a violation and upon conviction may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.770. Access to list of permittees by peace officers. The department shall compile a list of permittees in a manner that allows immediate access to the information by peace officers. The list of permittees and all applications, permits, and renewals are not public records under AS 09.25.110 — 09.25.125 and may only be used for law enforcement purposes. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.775. Regulations. The department shall adopt regulations to implement AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790. This section does not delegate to the department the authority to regulate or restrict the issuing of permits beyond those provisions contained in AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.778. Municipal preemption. A municipality may not restrict the carrying of a concealed handgun by permit under AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790 except as provided in AS 18.65.780 — 18.65.785. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.780. Prohibition of possession of concealed handguns. (a) The following question, appearing alone, may be placed before the voters of a municipality or an established village in accordance with AS 18.65.785:

Shall the possession of concealed handguns by permit in
(name of municipality or village) be prohibited?

[] Yes [] No.

(b) If a majority of the voters vote "yes" on the question set out in (a) of this section, the department shall be notified immediately after certification of the results of the election, and so long as the prohibition remains in effect, a person may not possess a concealed handgun with a permit issued under AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790 in the municipality or the established village. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.785. Procedure for local option elections. (a) The local governing body of a municipality, whenever a number of registered voters equal to at least 10 percent of the number of votes cast at the last regular municipal election petition the local governing body to do so, shall place upon a separate ballot at the next regular election or at a special election the question set out in AS 18.65.780 that is the subject of the petition. The local governing body shall conduct the election in accordance with the election ordinance of the municipality.

(b) The lieutenant governor, whenever 10 percent of the registered voters residing within an established village petition the lieutenant governor to do so, shall place upon a separate ballot at a special election the question set out in AS 18.65.780 that is the subject of the petition. The lieutenant governor shall conduct the election in the manner prescribed by AS 15 (Alaska Election Code).

(c) Notwithstanding another provision of law, an election under (a) or (b) of this section relating to the possession of concealed handguns by permit under AS 18.65.780 may not be conducted more than once every 12 months.

(d) AS 29.26.110 — 29.26.160 apply to a petition under (a) of this section in a general law municipality except the

(1) number of required signatures is determined under (a) of this section rather than under AS 29.26.130;

(2) application filed under AS 29.26.110 must contain the question set out under AS 18.65.780 rather than containing an ordinance or resolution;

(3) petition must contain the question set out under AS 18.65.780 rather than material required under AS 29.26.120(a)(1) and (2). (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

Sec. 18.65.790. Definitions. In AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790,

(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety;

(2) "competence" means the ability to place in a life size silhouette target

(A) seven out of 10 shots at seven yards;

(B) six out of 10 shots at 15 yards;

(3) "concealed handgun" means a firearm, that is a pistol or a revolver, and that is covered or enclosed in any manner so that an observer cannot determine that it is a handgun without removing it from that which covers or encloses it or without opening, lifting, or removing that which covers or encloses it; however, "concealed handgun" does not include a shotgun, rifle, [derringer or other miniature handgun] or a prohibited weapon as defined under AS 11.61.200; in this paragraph,

(A) "derringer" means a handgun that has individual barrels for each cartridge it is capable of firing and lacks a manufacturer's installed trigger guard that completely encircles the trigger and which is part of the frame; and

(B) "miniature handgun" means a handgun that has a barrel length of three and one-half inches or less and lacks a manufacturer's installed trigger guard that completely encircles the trigger and which is part of the frame;

(4) "department" means the Department of Public Safety;

(5) "established village" has the meaning given in AS 04.21.080;

(6) "local governing body" has the meaning given in AS 04.21.080;

(7) "permit" means a permit to carry a concealed handgun issued under AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790. (§ 4 ch 67 SLA 1994)

*Amended
SEC 17
P 8 IN 11-12*

*SEC 17
P 8 IN 14-23
repeated*

Chapter 66. Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Section	Section
10. Council on domestic violence and sexual assault; purpose	40. Meetings and quorum
20. Membership, terms, vacancies, and disqualification	50. Duties of the council
30. Compensation and expenses	60. Qualifications for grants and contracts
	900. Definitions

Sec. 18.66.010. Council on domestic violence and sexual assault; purpose. There is established in the Department of Public Safety the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The purpose of the council is to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or to their

ALASKA State Firearms Laws

ALASKA

(As of May 1995)

PLEASE NOTE: In addition to state laws, the purchase, sale and (in certain circumstances) the possession and interstate transportation of firearms is regulated by the Gun Control Act of 1968 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to federal and state laws. Details may be obtained by contacting local law enforcement authorities, and by consulting the State Laws and Published Ordinances--Firearms, available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

QUICK REFERENCE CHART

	Rifles and Shotguns	Handguns
Permit to Purchase	NO	NO
Registration of Firearms	NO	NO
Licensing of Owners	NO	NO
Permit to Carry	NO	YES

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION

"A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. The individual right to keep and bear arms shall not be denied or infringed by the state or political subdivision of the State." Article 1, Section 19.

POSSESSION

No state permit is required to possess a rifle, shotgun or handgun.

It is unlawful for a person convicted of a felony or adjudicated a delinquent minor for conduct that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult to possess a "firearm capable of being concealed on his person" unless a period of 10 years or more has elapsed between the date of the person's unconditional discharge on the prior offense or adjudication of juvenile delinquency.

It is unlawful to knowingly possess a firearm on which the manufacturer's serial number has been removed, covered, altered or destroyed with the intent of rendering the firearm untraceable. A person may not possess a firearm while his physical or mental condition is "substantially impaired" as a result of an intoxicating liquor or drug.

Loaded firearms may not be possessed in any place where intoxicating liquor is sold for consumption on the premises. Exempt from this prohibition is the owner or lessee or an employee in the course of his employment for the owner or lessee while on the business premise. A firearm is loaded if the firing chamber, magazine, clip or cylinder of the

firearm contains a cartridge.

An unemancipated minor under 16 years of age may not possess a firearm without the consent of his parent or guardian.

PURCHASE

No state permit is required to purchase a rifle, shotgun or handgun.

It is unlawful to sell or transfer a firearm capable of being concealed on one's person to anyone who has been convicted of a felony. It is an affirmative defense that 10 years or more has elapsed since the unconditional discharge on the prior offense.

It is unlawful to knowingly sell or transfer a firearm to a person whose physical or mental condition is "substantially impaired" as a result of an intoxicating liquor or drug.

CARRYING

A person can obtain a permit to carry a concealed handgun if the person (1) is 21 years of age or older; (2) is eligible to own or possess a firearm (SEE POSSESSION); (3) is not currently charged with a felony; (4) has not been convicted within 5 years and is not currently charged with a misdemeanor offense such as: assault, battery, reckless endangerment, or stalking; (5) has not suffered within 5 years and is not currently suffering from a mental illness; (6) dishonorably discharged from the armed forces; (7) is not an illegal alien; (8) not currently or has not within 3 years been ordered by a court to complete an alcohol treatment or substance abuse program; (9) is not under a restraining order unless the injunction has been dissolved or has expired (10) has not been convicted of two or more class A misdemeanors within the preceding 5 years; (11) is not an unlawful user of, or addicted to, a controlled substance; (12) has demonstrated competence with handguns.

It is unlawful to possess a handgun concealed on the person. A handgun is concealed if it is "covered or enclosed in any manner so that an observer cannot determine that it is a weapon without removing it from that which covers or encloses it or without opening, lifting or removing that which covers or encloses it." Carrying a handgun in a glove compartment is not considered carrying concealed.

It is a defense to a charge under that paragraph that the person at the time of his possession was: 1) in his dwelling or on property appurtenant to his dwelling or 2) actually engaged in lawful hunting, fishing, trapping, or other lawful outdoor activity that necessarily involves the carrying of a weapon for personal protection 3) the holder of a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun and the possession did not occur in a municipality or established village in which the possession of concealed handguns is prohibited by popular vote.

The Department of Public Safety shall issue a permit to carry a concealed handgun to a person who applies in person

at an office of the Alaska State Troopers and is not prohibited from possessing a handgun. A completed application must be submitted under oath; two complete sets of fingerprints; provide two frontal view color photographs that include the head and shoulders of the person taking within 30 days prior to submitting application. Applicant must be a resident of the state for one year; does not suffer a physical infirmity that prevents the safe handling of a handgun and pay the nonrefundable application fee which cannot exceed \$125.00 and the renewal fee or replacement of a permit may not exceed \$60.00.

The Department shall either approve or reject an application within 15 days of receipt of permit eligibility information from the F.B.I. or other agency necessary to make a determination concerning the application. The department shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for the rejection. A person whose application is rejected may appeal to the commissioner. If commissioner rejects the application a person may seek judicial review. A permit is valid for 5 years from the date of issue. The permit must specify the action types and maximum calibers of handgun.

A person shall apply in person for renewal of a permit to carry within 90 days before the expiration of the permit and shall present a complete renewal form under oath. A permit to carry shall be immediately revoked if the permittee becomes disqualified to receive and hold a permit. A person whose permit is revoked may appeal to the commissioner, if commissioner upholds the revocation a person may seek judicial review. If permit is revoked such person cannot apply for a permit until at least 5 years after the revocation.

A permittee shall carry the permit at all times when carrying a concealed handgun. The license and other proper identification must be shown when asked by a peace officer. A permittee may not carry a concealed handgun into (1) a law enforcement or correctional facility; (2) on school grounds or a school bus; (3) a courthouse or courtroom of this state, unless such person has been authorized by a judge or is a judge; (4) an office or building housing only state or federal government, or a political subdivision; (5) an oral statement or where a notice is displayed prohibiting carrying a concealed handgun; (6) a municipality or established village that has prohibited the possession of concealed handguns; (7) financial institution; (8) air terminal area for loading and unloading passengers, (9) Alaska Marine highway system vessel, (10) domestic violence or sexual assault services facility; (11) any other place where a deadly weapon is prohibited by law.

It is unlawful to carry a loaded rifle or shotgun in a vehicle.

MACHINE GUNS

A machine gun is defined as a firearm that is capable of shooting more than one shot automatically, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. It is unlawful to manufacture, possess, transport or sell a machine gun unless in accordance with registration under the National Firearms Act.

ANTIQUES AND REPLICAS

Alaska statutes are silent on antique and replica firearms. They are treated as ordinary firearms for possession and carrying purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is unlawful to remove, alter, cover, or destroy the manufacturer's serial number on a firearm with the intent to render the firearm untraceable. It is unlawful to discharge a firearm with reckless disregard of damage to property or risk of physical injury to persons.

It is unlawful to discharge a firearm from a vehicle while the vehicle is being operated.

CAUTION: State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. The above summary is not to be considered as legal advice or a restatement of law. To determine the applicability of these laws to specific situations which you may encounter, you are strongly urged to consult a local attorney.

Compiled by:
NRA Institute for Legislative Action
11250 Waples Mill Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: HB 269

Revision Date: 05/03/97 Dept. Affected: Public Safety
 Title: Concealed Handguns BRU: Alaska State Troopers
 Component: Detachments
 Sponsor: Rep. Vezey
 Requestor: House State Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0799

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

OPERATING	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS	5.0					
TOTAL OPERATING	5.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CHANGE IN REVENUES (1005)	(37.8)	(37.8)	(37.8)	(37.8)	(37.8)	(37.8)
<small>Revenue Code</small>						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
1005 GF/Program						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Estimate of current year (FY 97) impact: \$ _____

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

This bill will have fiscal impact on AST depending on further clarification of some parts and depending on modifications to others. An indeterminate fiscal note is being submitted at this time. Some areas of concern are noted on the attachment.

Unless GF is provided to make up the lost program receipts, AST enforcement efforts will have to be reduced to absorb the loss.

Prepared By: F/Sgt. Robert Gorder Phone: 269-5650
 Division: Alaska State Troopers Date: 05/03/97
 Approved by Commissioner: Ronald L. Otte *[Signature]* Date: 5/3/97
 Agency: Department of Public Safety

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
 For further distribution information call the Governor's Legislative Office

Attachment to HB 269 fiscal note.

The areas of greatest fiscal concern are as follows:

1. Changes proposed by this bill in the areas of qualifications, suspension and revocation, domestic violence, nationwide reciprocity, etc. will require DPS to undertake a regulation project to modify existing regulations and add new regulations to administer the new provisions in this bill. The average regulation project costs approximately \$5000.00.
3. Provisions outlining national reciprocity will require modification to the statewide information system (APSIN) or will require the creation of a LAN/WAN based information system that can be made accessible to law enforcement agencies statewide, 24 hours a day.
4. Reduction of the permit fee from a maximum of \$125.00 (actual fee has been set at \$122.00) to a new maximum fee of \$99.00 will have an effect on the costs to the division. Currently, the costs to operate the ACHP are just being offset by the revenues collected. Any reduction in the fees will require the division to absorb the shortfall. How much that will be depends on the amount of permits processed. An estimated \$23 per permit would have to be absorbed.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: N 5
 Bill Version: CSSB 141 (STA)
 (S) Publish Date: 4-3-97
 Dept. Affected: Public Safety
 BRU: Alaska State Troopers
 Component: Detachments

Revision Date: 03/28/97
 Title: Concealed Handguns
 Sponsor: Sen. Green
 Requestor: S. STA

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0799

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

OPERATING	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS	5.0					
TOTAL OPERATING	5.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	5.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	(37.8)	(37.8)	(37.8)	(37.8)	(37.8)	(37.8)
Revenue Code						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of current year (FY 97) impact: \$ _____

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

This bill will have fiscal impact on AST depending on further clarification of some parts and depending on modifications to others. An indeterminate fiscal note is being submitted at this time. Some areas of concern are noted on the attachment.

Prepared By: F/Sgt. Robert Gorder Phone: 269-5650
 Division: Alaska State Troopers Date: 03/28/97
 Approved by Commissioner: Ronald L. Otte Date: 3-31-97
 Agency: Department of Public Safety

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
 For further distribution information call the Governor's Legislative Office

Attachment to CSSB 141 fiscal note.

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HB

303

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)
Date Referred to Committee: January 12, 1998

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Judiciary

Date of Committee Action: 4/30/98

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 303

HOUSE BILL NO. 303

EXTEND COUNCIL ON DOM.VIOL. & SEX.ASSAULT

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

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute _____ the same title
 a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): _____ (Dept)

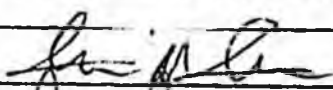
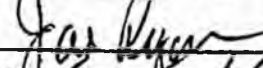
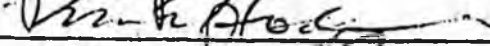
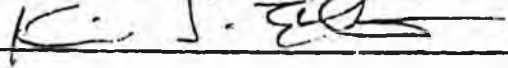
APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

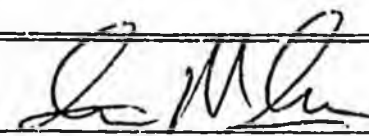
fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
	✓			
			✓	
	✓			
	✓			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE 

04/30/98
08:05:35

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM
PARTICIPANT LIST (TESTIFIERS ONLY)
TCN:80791 SCHEDULED FOR:04/30/98 08:00 TO 10:00
PUBLIC HEARING HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

LTN1150
BY:JNU
FOR:ALL

LOCATION: ANCHORAGE

HJR 45
HJR 45

KAREN
CHERYL

COWART
FRASCA

THE ALLIANCE

TESTIFY
TESTIFY

LOCATION: KODIAK

HB 303

MS

DIANA

BUFFINGTON

TESTIFY

REPRESENTATIVE KIM ELTON

HB 303

Extending the termination date of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Sponsor Statement

HB 303 extends the termination date of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault from June 30, 1998, to June 30, 2002.

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault was established in 1981 to provide for the planning and coordination of a full range of services to victims, their families, and perpetrators of violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The council's statutory responsibilities are:

- To develop, implement, maintain and monitor domestic violence, sexual assault and crisis intervention and prevention programs, including educational programs and school curricula;
- To coordinate services provided by the Departments of Law, Education, Public Safety, Health and Social Services, as well as other state agencies and community groups dealing with domestic violence and sexual assault;
- To provide technical assistance to state and local agencies and community groups, as requested;
- To develop and implement a standardized data collection system on domestic violence and sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention;
- To receive and dispense state and federal money and award grants and contracts to qualified local community entities for domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention programs;
- To oversee and audit domestic violence and sexual assault programs which receive federal and/or state grant money;

- To consult with the Dept. of Health and Social Services in the formulation of standards and procedures for the delivery of services to victims of domestic violence by health care facilities and practitioners;
- To consult with the Alaska Police Standards Council and other police training programs to develop training programs regarding domestic violence for police officers and for correction, probation, and parole officers;
- To consult with public employers, school districts, the Alaska Supreme Court and prosecuting authorities who are required to provide continuing education courses in domestic violence to employees;
- To make an annual report to the governor on the activities of the council, including recommendations for legislation.

The council's role and responsibilities have grown significantly since 1996. The state has imposed additional responsibilities and federal funding has increased substantially. This expansion of responsibilities is a reflection of a broadened understanding of the financial and social costs of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska communities in health care, corrections, police and court costs, as well as the long-term, negative effect on children who witness violence at home.

The 1997 legislative audit of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault found that the council serves a public need and operates in the public interest. The audit concluded that the council should be reauthorized and its termination date extended to June 30, 2002.

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

P.O. BOX 111200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-1200
PHONE: (907) 485-4358
FAX: (907) 486-9827
OFFICE ADDRESS: 430 WHITTIER ST.

April 28, 1998

Representative Kim Elton
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Mail Stop 3100
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Elton:

This letter, as requested, is an update on the status of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in preparation for the House State Affairs Committee hearing on HB 303. As you know, Legislative Budget and Audit evaluated the Council in preparation for our sunset legislation. That report found three areas in which the Council was deficient. I am pleased to say the Council is meeting the timeline that we established in our December 1997 response to the Legislative Budget and Audit. Our accomplishments include:

- ◆ Hiring a permanent Statistical Technician I
- ◆ Completion of FY96 and FY97 data entry and analysis
- ◆ Completion and distribution of FY96 and FY97 Annual Reports
- ◆ Implementation of pilot sites for automated data collection project
- ◆ Current on on-site evaluations of all Council funded programs
- ◆ Evaluation of staffing needs for efficient implementation of statutory mandates (dependent on FY99 budget levels)

In addition to the Legislative Budget and Audit recommendations, the Council has been addressing the issues and concerns surrounding batterers' intervention services. The Council's overriding philosophy is that all services, both statewide and locally, must be conducted in a way that promotes the safety of victims and children while holding offenders accountable. Offender accountability must be part of a coordinated systemic response. This underlying premise is reflected in all Council activities.

The following Council initiatives are examples of the programs directed toward domestic violence offenders:

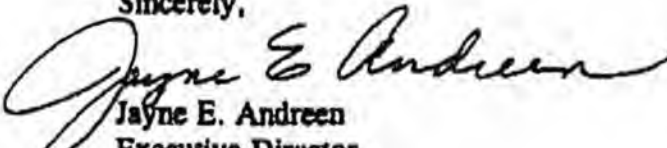
- ◆ Prison Batterers Program grants (RSA with the Department of Corrections)
- ◆ Community-based batterers' intervention program grants (State funds)
- ◆ Monitoring batterers' programs for compliance with Department of Corrections' Standards (RSA with the Department of Corrections)

- ◆ Training and model protocols for law enforcement, prosecution, court system and corrections to implement mandatory arrest, preferred prosecution, accountability of offenders (Federal funds)
- ◆ Coordinating Councils to respond consistently to domestic violence offenders (Federal funds)
- ◆ Misdemeanant pilot probation project to assess the impact of active monitoring of offenders after conviction (Federal funds)
- ◆ Central registry for protective orders (Federal funds)
- ◆ Assisting DYFS in identifying and responding to domestic violence in child abuse cases to ensure the protection of children in families experiencing domestic violence (Federal funds)
- ◆ Developing 11 regional trainings on domestic violence and child abuse to improve the intervention and coordinated response to domestic violence (Federal funds)
- ◆ Providing equipment to law enforcement, prosecution and court system to improve investigation, prosecution and victim safety while maintaining offender accountability (Federal funds)
- ◆ Provision of technical assistance to communities and local programs on how to develop a systemic response to victims and offenders (State funds)

In order to more fully evaluate and address the perceived lack of attention to domestic violence perpetrators, the Council recently formed a working committee to address batterers' and offender issues. This committee will look into the recommendations on offender issues that were made at the Domestic Violence Summit, as well as other issues that arise.

The Council fulfills a critical role in coordinating and improving Alaska's approach to domestic violence and sexual assault. With the many federal and state initiatives of the past three years, it is especially important that Alaska continue its comprehensive approach. The Council appreciates your support and concern about domestic violence and sexual assault, as evidenced by your introduction of HB 303 that extends the Council for an additional four years. These efforts are vital to improving the safety of victims and their children, while intervening in the cycle of violence and abuse.

Sincerely,


Jayne E. Andreen
Executive Director

cc: Council Members

**f a c s i m i l e
T R A N S M I T T A L**

To: The Honorable Jeanette James
Of: Alaska House of Representatives
Fax: 907-465-2381
Pages: 1, including this cover sheet.
Date: April 28, 1998

**RE HB 303 COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT SUNSET
EXTENSION**

I am writing to extend my support for this bill and ask that you help move it out of the House State Affairs Committee on Thursday. As you know, time is getting short and I can't help but worry about this matter.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me. All my info is below.

Thank you for your help.

From the desk of...

Sandy Semeniago
Executive Director
Women In Crisis - Counseling & Assistance
717 Ninth Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701
907-452-2293
Fax: 907-452-2613

Reply Separator

Subject: fiscal notes
Author: Barbara_Cotting@legis.state.ak.us (Barbara Cotting) at CC2MHS1
Date: 4/28/98 1:22 PM

I have scheduled the following bills for hearing in House State Affairs Thursday, April 30, and need fiscal notes:

HB 303, Extend Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	DPS
HCR 35, Establish Joint Task Force on Census/Redistricting	LAA
HJR 45, Biennial State Budget	REV

----- Original message header:
>MAIL FROM:<Barbara_Cotting@legis.state.ak.us>
>RCPT TO:<shari_kochman@gov.state.ak.us>
>DATA
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Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault



Alaska's Status Report 1996-1997

Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

BI-ANNUAL REPORT TO GOVERNOR TONY KNOWLES

By the
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

January 1, 1996 - December 31, 1997

State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
Ronald L. Otte, Commissioner

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*Message from Bonnie Campbell, Executive Director, Violence Against Women
Office, Department of Justice*

Tough new laws are one way to reduce domestic violence and sexual assaults. Nothing sends a clearer message to a wife-beater - and Department of Justice statistics confirm that women are battered far more than men - than prosecuting and jailing other wife-beaters. New laws, however, are not the only answer.

Too many people continue to believe that domestic violence is a private matter between a couple, rather than a criminal offense that merits a strong and swift response. Even today, the victim of a domestic assault runs the risk of being asked, "What did you do to make your husband angry?" This question implies the victim is to blame for this abuse. People in our criminal justice system - police, prosecutors, judges and jurors - need to be educated about the role they can play in curbing acts of domestic violence.

Even when cases are brought, domestic crimes are difficult to prosecute. All too often victims are so terrorized that they fear for their lives if they call the police. Silence is the batterers' best friend. We have to end the silence and change our attitudes toward domestic crime. Neighbors must contact the police when they hear violent fights in their neighborhoods. Don't turn up the television to block out the sounds of the drunken argument next door. Call the police.

Teachers should be alert to signs that students have witnessed violence at home. Children who grow up in violent homes are more likely to become violent themselves.

Medical professionals who see the victims of violence need to ask them about these crimes. Too often, doctors or emergency room personnel accept the statement of fearful victims that their bruises or cuts are the result of household accidents or falls. When a woman with a black eye says that she fell and hit the doorknob, doctors and nurses must ask, "Did someone hit you?"

Members of the clergy need to become more involved as well. We just can't tell a batterer's spouse to "go home and make it work," as was done in the past. Sending a woman back to a battering husband often places her life at risk. Of course, we can't tell a woman who lives in a violent relationship what to do, but we can make a greater effort to let her know that there are options available for her and her children. Early intervention is crucial.

These crimes are serious. Experience shows that levels of violence in these relationships tend to escalate, and many police departments cite domestic violence as their number one problem. Tough laws and effective prosecutions, combined with education and a cooperative approach among law enforcement and social service agencies, will take time to be effective. Until then, we must take a greater role in reporting domestic abuse. Our efforts to break the silence can make a difference.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT – AN OVERVIEW

The domestic violence and sexual assault movements began at the grassroots level in the United States in the mid-1970's. Both movements evolved out of the need women saw as they began reaching out to each other and sharing their experiences. These women clearly identified that domestic violence and sexual assault were occurring to many more women than was ever realized. Working as volunteers, they reached out to each other, providing crisis intervention, safe housing and support. As these grassroots efforts became more organized, they saw a growing need to go beyond providing services to victims, to holding offenders accountable. This could best be done by using the civil and criminal justice systems, however, these systems were not effectively addressing these crimes.

“The women talk of the ‘monster lurking in the corner’ waiting to beat them, knife-wielding husbands who threaten to ‘O.J.’ them. They talk of incest, of being raped by acquaintances, husbands or relatives. They talk about the effects abuse will have on their children.” Fairbanks Daily News Miner Article

Alaska's history parallels much of what happened at the national level. In 1976,

a group of concerned women established the Alaska Women's Resource Center in Anchorage. They organized the first Alaskan conference on domestic violence, which focused attention on the need for services. As a result, the Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) was established in Anchorage. By late 1977, other limited services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault were being provided in Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, and Nome. They operated primarily through volunteers and with some federal funds from the United States Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

By 1978, a statewide network of the community-based non-profit programs that were providing these services incorporated; it eventually became known as the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. In FY79, \$736,000 in state and federal funds was appropriated to the Network for allocation among the existing programs. This was the first funding for victim and batterer services in Alaska and helped to formalize the services that were being provided at the local level. In FY80, the federal funds expired, but state funding was increased to \$1,800,000, which was allocated by the Network to 16 locally-based programs.

In FY81, legislative concerns were expressed over the statutory basis of using a non-profit to award state funds. The Department of Health and Social Services, the Legislature, and the Network worked together to develop proposed legislation for authorization to administer grants-in-aid to domestic violence and sexual assault programs. The resulting legislation is AS 18.66, which established the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, effective October 24, 1981. Because of the need to improve coordination with the criminal justice system, the Council was located within the Department of Public Safety, thereby acknowledging that Alaska was establishing public policy that domestic violence and sexual

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT – AN OVERVIEW

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assault are issues of safety, and must be treated as serious crimes. Also in 1981, Alaska approved legislation that established civil relief for victims of domestic violence through Temporary Restraining Orders.

"It has been reported that over 58,000 men and women died in Vietnam. We erected a wonderful memorial to these citizens who died on foreign soil. During the same period of time, 54,000 women died on American soil as a result of domestic violence. Does it seem outrageous that our sisters are allowed to die in their homes and on our streets in a country that promotes human rights and freedom around the world? These silent women scream from the grave, not for a memorial, but for equal justice." Sue Christensen, Advocate, Bering Sea Women's Group.

Despite continuing efforts to address these problems, crimes of domestic violence and sexual assault continue at alarming levels. The crime rate against women in the United States continues to be significantly higher than in other countries. A woman is beaten every 9 seconds, and a reported 4,000 battered women are killed every year in the United States. The United States has a rape rate which is 13 times higher than England, nearly 4 times higher than Germany, and more than 20 times higher than Japan. According to a 1990 study compiled by the Alaska Senate Judiciary Committee, 25 million of all American women alive today either have been or will be raped at least once in their lifetime. Nationwide, more than one

million abused women seek medical assistance each year for injuries caused by abuse.

Some important information is found in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey, August 1995.

- ◇ Women are attacked six times more often by intimate partners than were male victims of violence.
- ◇ Nearly 30% of all female homicide victims are known to have been killed by their former or current husbands or boyfriends, compared to 3% of male homicide victims.
- ◇ Past or current husbands and boyfriends commit more than 1,000,000 acts of violent crimes against women each year.
- ◇ Family members and acquaintances commit more than 2,700,000 violent crimes against women.
- ◇ A current or former intimate partner committed 26% of sexual assaults against women.
- ◇ The most dangerous time for a woman is when she separates from her partner; she is three times as likely to be attacked after she separates from the batterer than divorced women, and twenty-five times as likely as all married women.

Violence against women is a part of everyday life; women are assaulted in their homes, on the streets, in the workplace, at schools and on campuses. Although fear of crime is widespread in this country, polls indicate that women are twice as afraid as men to walk at night near their

"Go back to our traditional ways of gathering. Potlatches honoring one another. Look at the positive things. Think more of what we can do rather than what we can't."
Alaskan Native

homes. This illustrates the perceived vulnerability that limits women's lives in so many ways.

Violence against women must be examined in the social context, which shapes its dynamics, its acceptability and its meaning. Society in the United States is structured along the dimensions of gender: men as a class hold the majority of political, financial and legal power. In addition to being at a power disadvantage, a woman's concern for her personal safety impacts her basic economic and social choices. This extends not only to her choices in jobs, but in housing, education, community services and recreation. The costs of limitations imposed by gender-based violence, both on women personally, and on society at large, are difficult to assess. This is not a special interest concern, but a national problem of serious proportions.

Gondolf and Russell, noted authorities in the field of domestic violence, describe domestic abuse as a man's actions to destroy his partner's self esteem. Despite popular myths, there are no stereotypical batterers. They cross all racial, economic and religious lines. Men batter to control. Another common myth is that domestic violence victims somehow "provoke" their batterers. However, batterers are not forced to abuse their victims; they choose to use violence against those who are smaller and less capable to fight back: wives, girlfriends, and children. Experience has shown that most battering relationships do not end with one abusive episode. Lack of financial resources to live independently, threats and fear, as well as a desire to make the relationship work keep many victims in the relationship. Batterers are also careful to intimidate their victims into remaining silent. There are inadequate societal and systematic efforts to hold the offenders accountable for their behavior. Violence in these

"I can't remember a day that my momma ever looked my dad in the eye. She was scared all her life. She died scared." Yupik women describing her mother

relationships generally becomes more frequent and severe, too often resulting in death.

In addition to societal concerns, there are many reasons for the high rate of violence against women in Alaska. Vast areas without a road system, rapid growth, a younger population and a seasonal economy contribute to this high rate. With the long winters and subsequent weather factors, many women and children are prohibited from leaving their small communities when their lives and safety are threatened by violence.

Cultural disruption has increased violence against women among Alaskan Native groups. Before the influence of western culture, violence against women was not the norm for Alaskan Natives, who lived a subsistence lifestyle, educated through oral tradition, and focused on communal needs. Traditional values have been undermined by cultural transition and have led to high suicide rates, chronic alcoholism, and increased violence against women and children.

A significantly higher percentage of Alaskan Native women are victimized by domestic violence and sexual assault. In many rural communities family violence, sexual assault and child sexual abuse are far too common. Many women leave the villages to live in more urban settings such as Anchorage, and are not equipped with the lifeskills that are required for urban lifestyles.

Women in Alaska face a much higher risk of homicide than women nationwide. Non-Native Alaskan women are killed 1.5 times more often (6.2 per 100,000) than the average for United States women (4.2 per 100,000) according to the University of Alaska Anchorage's Institute of Social and Economic Research. Native women are killed 4.5 times more often (19.1 per 100,000). Native Alaskans in small communities see more violent deaths than those in other Alaskan communities, and at rates as much as six times the national average. In 1990, 50% of female murder victims in Alaska were killed by their husbands or boyfriends. In 1995, 80% of homicides in Alaska were domestic violence related. In 1996, 4 of the 16 domestic violence related deaths in Alaska were children.

Alaska has consistently had one of the highest rates of sexual abuse per capita in the nation for the past decade, and the gap between the national average and Alaska is increasing. According to the Uniformed Crime Report for 1996, the Alaskan forcible rape rate is 2.2 times higher per capita than the national average.

"For battered women, keeping the family together at all costs sometimes means you will die trying." Sue Christensen, Bering Sea Women's Group, Nome.

Battered and sexually abused women are survivors of life-threatening experiences. Listening to women tell of their experiences from their own frames of reference gives a basis for understanding and the potential for ending the violence. Domestic violence and sexual assault victims who received services in FY97 report the following information about their experiences:

- ◇ 67% of domestic violence victims report being assaulted by a current husband or live-in partner. 11% were assaulted by a former husband or partner. 8% were assaulted by another family member.
- ◇ 75% of the battered women were abused more than once.
- ◇ 80% of the domestic violence victims report experiencing mental abuse. Of these, 89% reported an implied or verbal threat, 25% reported a threat of hurting others, 5% reported child abduction, and 12% reported deprivation of food, medicine and medical attention.
- ◇ 60% of the domestic violence victims reported physical abuse. Of these, 32% reported the destruction of property and/or pets, 86% reported use of physical force, and 16% reported that the batterer used a weapon or object in the assault. 10% reported some level of sexual abuse.
- ◇ 36% of domestic violence victims reported having injuries ranging from bruises to chronic and disabling injuries as a result of the most recent assault abuse.
- ◇ 11% of domestic violence victims received medical attention as a result of the most recent assault, while 40% of sexual assault victims reported receiving medical attention.
- ◇ 12% of sexual assaults were committed by a stranger.
- ◇ 24% of sexual assaults resulted in physical injuries to the victims.
- ◇ 15% of sexual assaults occurred in the victim's home, and 12% occurred in the perpetrator's home. 14% of the assaults occurred in a public place, place of work, or a vehicle.

Alaska, as elsewhere in the country, is beginning to look more closely at the impact that domestic violence has on children. Experts estimate between 3.3 and 10 million children annually witness domestic violence. Approximately 87% of children in homes with domestic violence witness the abuse. A 1997 audit by the Department of Health and Social Services found that approximately 60% of the child abuse and neglect reports received in Alaska involve families where there is also domestic violence. Children living in violent homes face a double danger. In addition to witnessing traumatic events, they are sometimes injured during the violence between the adults. The risk of child abuse is significantly higher when a parent reports an assault. Nearly 70% of men who abuse their partner also abuse their children.

"My little girl drew a picture of our family at home. All the windows were broken. She drew me laying on the ground and her dad with his fist raised. I asked her where she was. She said she was hiding in the house." Alaskan domestic violence survivor

The most effective way to impact these crimes of violence against women is to have a strong societal and criminal justice response that holds offenders accountable for their actions. Alaska has many positive responses and systems in place to address these crimes. Domestic violence and sexual assault community-based programs exist throughout Alaska. Each has evolved in response to the specific and unique needs of its area. The Alaska

State Troopers and the Anchorage Police Department have strong intervention-based protocols for responding to crimes against women, as does the Department of Law. The legislature has been very supportive by passing legislation that emphasizes the criminal nature of these offenses.

Yet, problems remain in effectively reducing these crimes. Alaska currently lacks adequate criminal justice resources to address domestic violence and sexual assault. The physical environment poses great challenges to the regional service systems. Front line Village Public Safety Officers and Health Aides are available for immediate response in some villages, but these providers do not have the authority and often lack the expertise to go beyond the initial stages of responding to domestic violence and sexual assault. Delays due to weather and travel constraints make it difficult for law enforcement officers to reach the villages promptly to conduct the necessary investigations. These delays mean many times the victim and the alleged perpetrator must remain in the village together, providing an additional strain on the victim and increasing her risk of further injury or death.

There are a number of problems in prosecuting sexual assault cases. Significant strides have been made in law enforcement's ability to collect physical evidence in recent years, but only if the evidence is collected in a timely manner. Due to shock or denial over the assault, victims may take days and even months to decide to report the crime, resulting in the loss of evidence.

Even when an offender is held accountable within the criminal justice system, most domestic violence cases result in misdemeanor convictions with little or no jail time. Alaska lacks consistent or effective oversight of misdemeanants on probation. Batterers' Intervention

Programs are resistant to providing monitoring of offenders, as this increases the cost of their operations.

“He pulled over and pushed me head down into his lap and forced me to perform oral sex on him. I begged him not to ejaculate in my mouth, but of course, he did anyway. He told me that I was beautiful and that I was wonderful and that he knew I wanted it. After that night, I couldn't sleep. I was only able to get two or three hours of rest at a time. I was so afraid to dream. I was raped at night, and I didn't want it to happen again in my dreams. I felt like I had no control over anything. Alaska had been a dream for me and my family, but now it is my nightmare.” Sexual assault

Concern about how the criminal and civil justice systems were handling domestic violence reached the national level in the late 1980's and early 1990's. Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware initiated legislation that would address domestic violence from the national perspective in the 1980's. In the early 1990's Congress became increasingly concerned about violent crime. It was then that the Violence Against Women Act was incorporated into the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. With bi-partisan support, these Acts were signed into effect in September 1994.

The Violence Against Women Act combines a series of federal sanctions and initiatives, and provides national, state and local resources to improve the effective response to crimes against women, primarily domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The Act includes:

- ◇ Federal penalties for domestic violence and sexual assault offenses
- ◇ S*T*O*P grants to improve law enforcement, prosecution and victim services
- ◇ Increased sexual assault prevention funds including designated programming for youth aged 11-19
- ◇ National Domestic Violence Hotline
- ◇ Mandatory arrest policies and grants
- ◇ Education/Prevention
- ◇ Data and research
- ◇ Strong emphasis on tribal courts/tribal responses
- ◇ Full faith and credit for protective orders, regardless of the jurisdiction

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recognized the need for comprehensive legislation to fully address the problems of domestic violence. In 1991, the Council received funding from the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation to draft model codes for states to use in evaluating and updating their legislation. An advisory committee, consisting of leaders in the domestic violence field including judges, prosecutors, defense and family law attorneys, battered women's advocates, health care professionals, law enforcement, legislators, and educators, worked over three years to develop the Model Code. It has been designed to help protect the safety of victims and their children, while actively working to prevent future violence. The code emphasizes treating domestic violence as a crime through early and thorough intervention. Children's safety is a primary concern. Recognizing that the only truly

effective way we have of ending domestic violence is through strong locally-based community coordination, it encourages joint community efforts by a number of agencies and groups in intervening in this type of abuse.

"She's a former soldier with an associates degree in business administration and management. She lost all of her possessions when she left her boyfriend. When she told him that she was leaving him, he cut up her birth certificate, driver's license and other identification. He destroyed her clothes. He punched her in the mouth. She left with no money and only the blood-stained sweater, jeans, tennis shoes and the coat she was wearing."

Fairbanks Daily News Miner Article

During the 1996 legislative session, Governor Knowles lead Alaska's effort to fully assess our response to domestic violence by introducing an omnibus domestic

violence bill. The commitment of Alaskans to addressing these problems was revealed in the bi-partisan efforts that resulted in the Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1996. It incorporates approximately 85% of the model code into Alaska's statutes, and ensures that statewide policy will now be implemented throughout Alaska. The Act highlights include:

- ◇ Mandatory arrest of the principal physical aggressor in domestic violence cases and prohibit mutual arrests.
- ◇ Consideration by the court system and corrections of the victim's safety when sentencing offenders and establishing conditions of release.
- ◇ Expansion of the number of protective order condition violations that can be criminally prosecuted.
- ◇ Enforcement of protective orders from other jurisdictions.
- ◇ Establishment of an automated tracking system for protective orders.
- ◇ Increased training requirements for law enforcement on implementation of mandatory arrest, extended investigation and report writing.
- ◇ Increased victim notification requirements for criminal justice agencies about the status of the offender.
- ◇ Increased scrutiny of the impacts of domestic violence on children.

The Act went into effect on July 1, 1996. Due to extensive training, policy development and community awareness needs, the Council used several federal Violence Against Women Act grants to implement the Act. The Violence Against Women Act S*T*O*P Project incorporated a number of these needs into its second and third year plans. The Council also applied for and received a discretionary Rural Domestic Violence and Child

"If you have not been in the position of where, on a day to day basis you fear for your life, you'll never understand domestic violence. On a daily basis you live in constant fear - fear of leaving and fear of staying." Domestic violence victim as shared with the Fairbanks Daily News Miner.

Victimization Grant and a Grant to Encourage Mandatory Arrests.

On December 9 and 10, 1997, ninety-six Alaskans from all walks of life participated in the Governor's Domestic Violence Summit. The primary purpose of the Summit was to review and critique current policies and consider new ones. Governor Knowles opened the Summit, telling delegates that Alaska's Family can and must do better. The first day featured detailed discussion of the more difficult domestic violence issues facing Alaska. State and national experts made a series of presentations, examining Alaska's status from a civil and criminal perspective. The second day the delegates broke into eight focus groups to assess specific issues and to develop recommendations for improving Alaska's response. These eight groups were Victim Services, Children and Youth, Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Judiciary, Corrections, Batterers' Intervention Programs, and Training and Coordination.

Delegates generally agreed that Alaska has many accomplishments of which to be proud.

- ◇ Alaska has one of the most comprehensive statutory responses to domestic violence in the country.
- ◇ Alaska has listened to the voices of battered women and their advocates.
- ◇ Alaska has a dedicated group of people already involved in the systems combating domestic violence.
- ◇ Alaska has an educated Governor and Legislature who are willing to put partisan politics aside to address domestic violence.
- ◇ Alaska has regional shelters, and a systemic response to promote victim safety.
- ◇ Alaska has developed good standards for batterers' intervention programs.

While delegates cited the above strengths, there remains a significant amount of work to be done to better respond to domestic violence.

- ◇ Alaska needs more resources for shelters, transitional housing and victim services.
- ◇ The needs of rural Alaska must be addressed to more effectively respond to domestic violence in the bush and villages.
- ◇ Offenders need to be held more accountable for their violence.
- ◇ Better coordination of community responses will improve the effectiveness of Alaska's response.
- ◇ Alaska needs to pay more attention to how domestic violence affects children.

"He threw me outside the steam without any clothes. His friends chased me and when they caught up, they poured beer on me. They said it would make me smell better." Alaskan domestic violence victim

1996-1997 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The mission of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is to provide immediate safety and support to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to reduce the incidence of these crimes in Alaska. The Council was established in 1981 as an administrative, policy-making body. It is composed of three public members appointed by the governor and representatives from the Departments of Public Safety, Law, Education, and Health and Social Services.

The purpose of the Council is to "provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or to their families and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs." Its statutory duties include:

- ◇ funding and maintaining domestic violence and sexual assault programs;
- ◇ provision for planning of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, their families and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault;
- ◇ coordination of domestic violence and sexual assault services provided by State agencies and community groups;
- ◇ development and implementation of a standardized data collection system; and
- ◇ provision of fiscal and technical assistance to domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

LOCAL FUNDING AND SERVICES

Addressing domestic violence, sexual assault, incest and child abuse requires an extensive range of services that can be tailored to meet the needs of the victims and the local communities. For the most part programs funded by the Council are grass-roots organizations that have developed over the years in response to the local needs. These locally-based programs provide a broad range of services to the surrounding communities, including safe housing, crisis intervention, children's services, counseling and advocacy, batterers' programs, education and outreach, and community development.

Many clients contact the agency when they are experiencing a crisis situation resulting from domestic or sexual violence. The initial step is to conduct a lethality assessment to

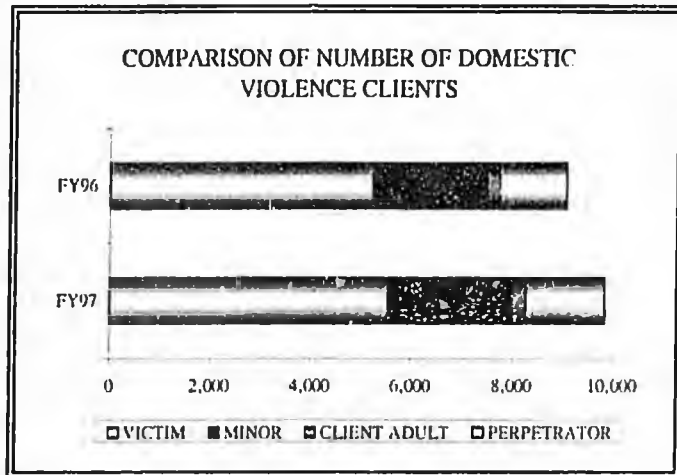
AND MAYBE MASHED
POTATOES I HEARD
HER SAY ---- MASHED
POTATOES TO GO WITH
OUR DINNER.
AND FOR TONIGHT THE WOMEN
ARE SHELTERED SAFE AND
WARM
AND WILL BE ABLE TO
EAT IN PEACE.
BUT TOMORROW ---- WHAT DOES
THE FUTURE HOLD FOR WOMEN
WHO HAVE BEEN BEATEN,
PUNCHED,
MASHED IN THEIR SOUL
BY SOMEONE THEY LOVE?
Beverly Bowers, Executive Director
Bering Sea Women's Group

determine the current level of danger for the victim. The top priority for any domestic violence and sexual assault agency is to provide **immediate safety** to victims. Two forms of safe housing are offered in Alaska: shelters, which house women and children for up to 60 days (depending on the program), and volunteer safe homes that will take women and children for a more limited period of time.

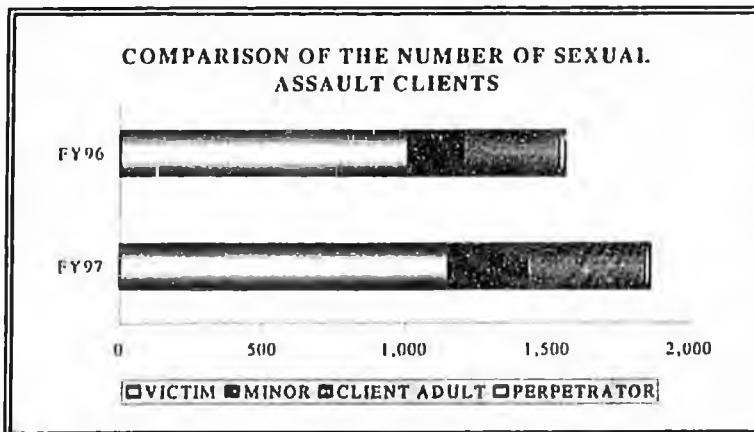
NIGHTS OF SAFETY		
Region	FY96	FY97
Anchorage/Mat-Su	18,808	16,348
Gulf Coast	6,085	5,147
Interior	6,256	7,394
Nothern	3,782	6,285
Southeast	11,689	10,816
Southwest	4,216	4,007
Total	50,836	49,997

Once the victim's immediate safety is assured, the programs are able to provide crisis intervention services. **Crisis intervention**

services cover a broad range of short and long term services. Individual and group counseling provides victims with emotional support and guidance to help them cope with a given domestic violence or sexual assault situation. It provides them with information on possible options so they can determine future goals and action. Advocacy to legal, medical, social, law enforcement and mental health agencies may be necessary to assist victims in dealing with the often complex and overwhelming systems that they face. Information and referral provides victims with the ability to effectively use



community resources to develop the best possible safety plan. Advocates are also available to accompany victims to medical, law enforcement and court events to assist them in



understanding the system. Twenty-four hour crisis lines are vital to ensure that victims can access services day or night. It is imperative that the victim has all the information and support that she needs to make the best decisions for herself and her children's safety.

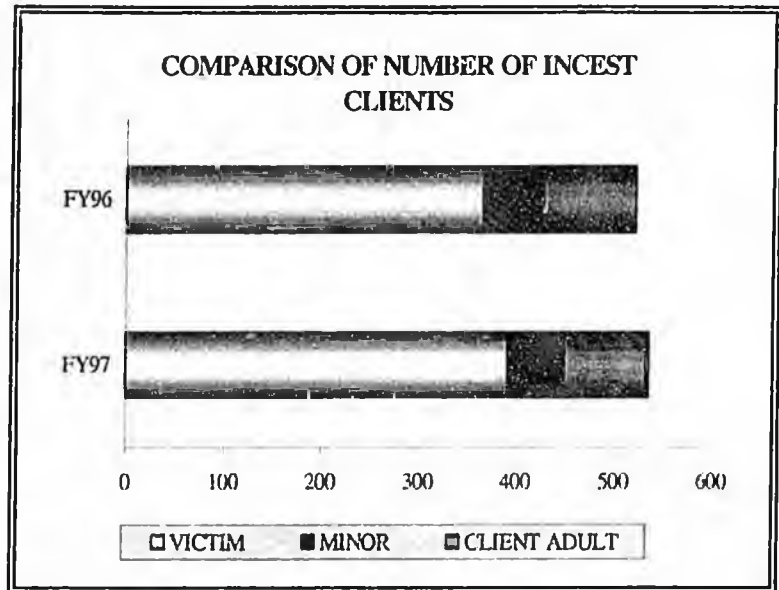
Children are both primary and secondary victims of domestic and sexual violence. Family violence experts worry that children who

live in domestic abuse homes are more likely to become batterers. Children learn that violence is an acceptable way to cope with stress or problems, and to gain control over another person. **Children's services** are necessary to break the cycle of violence, as well as to allow the victim

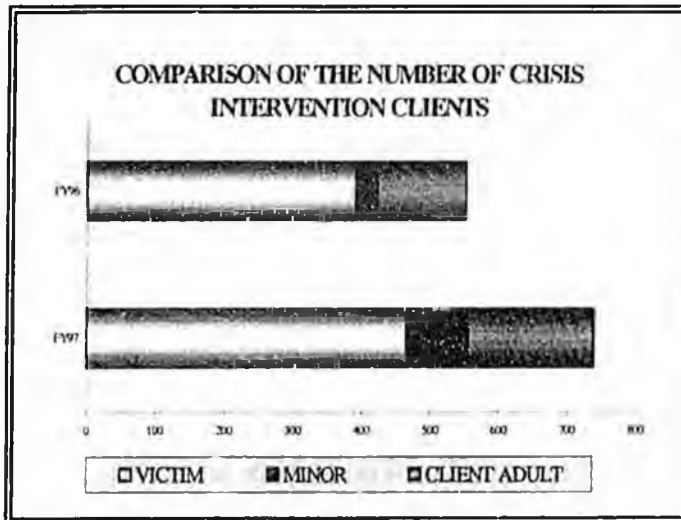
to have her children with her. Local program services for children can include childcare while the mothers receive services, crisis intervention and counseling, structured groups, personal safety education and information and referral specifically for children.

Community outreach, education and development are important functions of the domestic violence and sexual assault agencies. In order to prevent the continued cycles of violence, communities need to understand family and sexual violence.

Presentations are routinely made to schools, civic groups and the general public. Local programs also provide professional training to other service providers to improve the communities' overall ability to assess and intervene in these crimes.



Parenting education helps parents by encouraging them to learn effective disciplinary methods. Programs also provide technical assistance to community groups to help them design and provide services. Community-based task forces address the coordinated response to family and sexual violence. In recent years, some local programs have begun developing Court Watch programs, domestic violence task forces and Sexual Assault Response Teams.



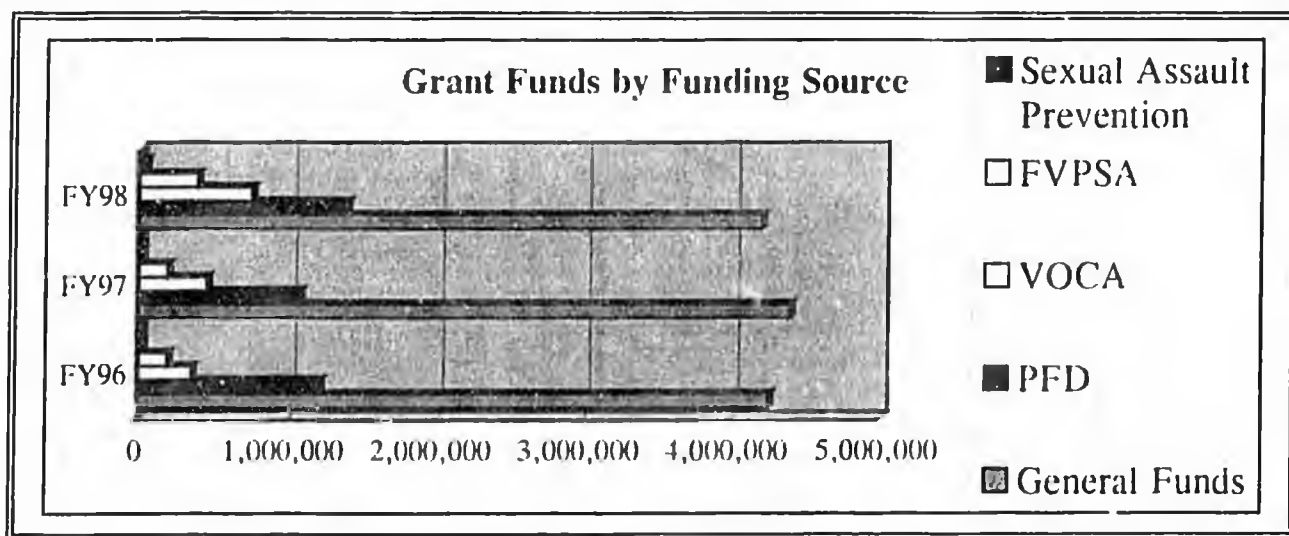
Batterers' intervention programs provide crisis assistance and group counseling services to domestic violence offenders that focus on the offenders' responsibility for the abuse. The primary focus of this type of service provision has to be on maintaining the victim's safety. It is vital that the program has strong coordination with local victim advocacy groups, law enforcement and criminal justice systems.

In FY96-97, the Council also funded **crisis intervention services for victims of other violent crimes**. These crimes include other types of assault, DWI and survivors of victims of homicide. These services are funded by the federal Victims of Crime Act and have specific requirements.

In FY96 and FY97, the Council funded 22 community-based programs to provide services to victims of domestic violence and their families. In FY96, 11,763 clients were served at the local level. This number increased in FY97 to 13,057, which represents an 11% increase. Of these clients 9,545 (FY96) and 10,436 (FY97) were victims and their children. They received a total 50,836 and 49,997 nights of safety, and a total of 104,914 and 136,012 client service contacts. The implementation of the Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act was cited for much of the increased client numbers, as victims are provided with more information about their rights and where to go for services. The decrease in safe nights is attributed to the increase in the number of arrests of domestic violence offenders, which means victims and their children did not have to leave home as often.

"I have never felt so lost or estranged from my fellow man as when my son David was murdered. No one knows how horrible a person feels when a loved one is taken through homicide. Some people treat you as if you have a deadly contagious disease, others ignore you. I felt totally lost and abandoned. Fortunately, I was referred to Victims for Justice. The support and understanding I have received and have been able to give at support group have had a significant positive impact on my ability to lead a semi-normal life." David's father

Grant funds for FY96 totaled \$6,004,401, including \$536,950 in Federal funds (\$346,950 from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and \$190,000 from the Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA)). In FY97 the amount of grant funds increased to \$6,128,130, including \$658,150 in Federal funds (\$450,150 from VOCA, \$190,000 from FVPSA, and \$18,000 from Sexual Assault Prevention). FY98 saw another increase in grant funds to \$6,784,045, including \$1,181,145 in Federal funds (\$754,145 from VOCA, \$384,000 from FVPSA, and \$43,000 from Sexual Assault Prevention). This represents a 2% increase in state funds over three years, and a 119% increase in federal funds.



PRISON BATTERERS PROGRAMS

Through a Reimbursable Services Agreement (RSA) with the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Council funded and monitored prison batterers' programs in Juneau, Fairbanks and Nome. The focus of these programs is to provide rehabilitative opportunities for inmates in correctional facilities who have been perpetrators of domestic violence. Under this grant program, 300 inmates received 2,977 service contacts in FY96 and 339 inmates received 2,844 service contacts in FY97.

Prison Batterers' Programs		
	FY96	FY97
Inmates	300	339
Contacts	2977	2840
Services	8566	9274

SART/SANE SEED GRANTS

With one of the highest rates of sexual assault in the nation, Alaska needs an effective interagency response to sexual assault, both to apprehend offenders and to provide necessary support for victims. Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) are multi-disciplinary, community-based teams that include emergency room nurses, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and victim advocates who work together to provide support to victims and gather forensic evidence. Strong interagency coordination decreases the trauma victims can experience after reporting the assault, and increases the likelihood of developing a prosecutable case.

In addition to the team response, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners are trained to gather forensic evidence that has not been accessible in the past. Using a microscopic camera - a colposcope - trained nurses conduct the sexual assault exam, and are able to identify minuscule injuries that are a result of non-consensual sexual contact. The first team was developed in Homer in 1994, and has been successfully used in a number of sexual assault prosecutions. Anchorage initiated their SART team in November 1996. Fairbanks began a team in 1997, and many communities are developing teams. This requires extensive training, specialized equipment and coordination between law enforcement, prosecution, victim advocates and nursing staff.

"It's not easy to talk about rape, but I think it might make a difference to someone. Every time I tell my story, it helps me to put the blame and anger where it belongs - on the person who raped me." Sexual assault survivor

Recognizing that communities needed assistance with the start-up costs associated with developing a SART team, the Council awarded five community grants using Violence Against Women Act funds. Dillingham, Juneau, Sitka, Kenai and Palmer were awarded a total \$70,225 for training and equipment costs in FY98 to develop their local teams.

BATTERERS' INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

In the past few years, there has been a proliferation of programs offering services for batterers in response to the willingness of the courts to take a proactive stance in ordering offenders to counseling. For many victims, the most dangerous time is during separation from the perpetrator or when the perpetrator enters an intervention program. It is imperative that batterers' programs are based on a philosophy of holding offenders accountable, while placing the highest priority for victim safety. The Council developed standards in 1995, which were implemented for Council-funded programs.

Under the Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1996, community-based batterers intervention programs must meet the Department of Corrections' standards prior to accepting court referrals for offenders. Under this legislation, the Department of Corrections works with the Council in establishing the standards. The Department of Corrections adopted emergency regulations on July 1, 1996; these emergency regulations incorporated the Council's 1995 standards.

"I admit there were moments when I knew I was going to get hit. I could see him in that rigid mood. It would fill the whole house. So I would press at him a little to get it over with. Words were the only defense I had." Domestic violence survivor

Because no funds were available in the FY96 budget to oversee the approval process, the Council and Corrections worked with the Alaska Court System to identify an initial \$30,000 to staff this important function. In April 1997, the Council

hired a project coordinator to develop the application process. In August 1997, the Council informed the known 22 batterers' intervention programs of the process. To date 14 service providers have requested applications. One application has been completed, and one is pending. Additionally, two batterers' intervention programs were granted preliminary approval based on their compliance with Council standards as Council-funded programs.

In FY98's budget, the funding for the compliance process was included in the Department of Corrections' budget. Corrections provided these funds to the Council to continue this process. This person will provide assistance to local programs in their development of compliant programs.

The Department of Corrections and the Council worked to revise the initial regulations to incorporate the standards into the regulations. These regulations were released for public comment in October 1997. Corrections is currently reviewing the public comments and revising the regulations; the revised regulations will be submitted to the Council for its approval, prior to the finalization of the regulation process.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION

Under a Reimbursable Service Agreement with the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, the Council receives federal funds to specifically address sexual assault prevention activities. Under the Violence Against Women Act, the funds for these projects increased significantly in 1997. The federal act requires that at least 25% of the funds be designated for sexual assault prevention activities aimed at youth, aged 11 to 19 years old. The Council accomplished this through its regular grant process. Programs in Alaska have been funded to expand

existing youth prevention and education activities. Innovative practices were funded in 1997 to include peer group counseling programs, youth-generated community education programs, and youth retreats to learn about sexual assault.

In August 1997, the Council worked with the Division of Public Health and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault to develop a strategic plan for the use of future funds. Domestic violence and sexual assault programs around Alaska reviewed the draft plan, prior to its approval by the Council. The plan, which will be reviewed and revised on an annual basis, is as follows:

In FY98 the Council awarded \$43,000 to local agencies to provide sexual assault prevention services to youth. The Council will also hold a teleconference for local agencies to highlight innovative youth prevention activities.

The Council has contracted for statewide radio Public Service Announcements (PSA's). A committee has been formed to assess the focus of the campaign (reaching victims, community development, etc.) as well as write the scripts. In addition to the statewide airing, local programs will receive copies of the PSA's for airing on their local radio stations. The committee will also be responsible for selecting two specific brochure topics. The committee will develop the brochures, which the Council will then print and distribute around the state. Finally, the committee will be asked to assess what other types of media campaigns are important for Alaska to pursue, including the media format (e.g. television, newspapers). These ideas will be incorporated in future years.

The Council will assess the resources and needs for community development in the area of sexual assault prevention. A project coordinator will oversee this project, and work with

My life is full of the question "Why?"
I've been told time again, "It's okay to hurt, it's
okay to cry."

I try to be strong but bet the truth is—I want to
die.

So, when I feel that low I look to the sky,
Pray for the rain to wash away the pain,
And that truthfully keeps me sane and able to
maintain.

And I thank-you my friend for helping me in my
time of need.

You are doing a good deed.
We both know I will succeed.

17 year old rape survivor

victim service agencies to identify what services and resources currently exist, and begin preparing community development packets.

“We will work together for a healthy community, recreational activities to replace unfavorable partying. We will be aware of the cries for help and support the victim. We all must work together to combat violence. One person’s violent behavior effects the whole community. Violence will someday be wiped out.” Anonymous

As part of this whole project, baseline data will be developed to be used throughout the

course of this plan to determine the effectiveness of the project.

In **FY99**, the Council will continue both the sexual assault youth prevention grants to local programs, and the community development and public awareness phase. The media campaign will be expanded, based on the recommendations of the FY98 committee. The community development packets will also be completed. The packets will consist of step by step guidelines on how to organize a community to effectively respond to sexual assault. They will also include examples of grassroots and local projects that are currently being implemented throughout Alaska. A plan will be developed and implemented to advertise the existence of these packets, as well as for their distribution.

In **FY00** and **FY01**, the Council will build on the FY98 and FY99 plans and will continue the Youth Sexual Assault Prevention Grants and the community development project. The community development project will be expanded to include researching available funds for local communities to implement their sexual assault prevention and intervention activities. In addition, a mentoring/technical assistance component will be developed. A list will be generated of promising programs and projects around Alaska. Six to ten communities will be selected to receive technical assistance. Based on the specific needs of the community, staff/community residents from a promising program will be selected to travel to the requesting community for direct technical assistance and training.

COORDINATION/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Council’s coordination role greatly expanded in 1996 and 1997. Three factors played a key role in this increase. First, the federal Violence Against Women Act places a strong emphasis on building a collaborative effort. Second, Alaska’s Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1996 expands the Council’s role in consulting with the criminal and civil justice systems, health and social services, and education at both the state and local levels. Third, there has been a rising level of awareness throughout Alaska in the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault which has increased the number of requests for services from a larger number of people.

“How can I raise my son to be strong without being mean? Where is there a role model for him in my village?” Alaskan Native mother

In April 1995, Governor Knowles appointed the Council as the designated lead agency for the State's **Violence Against Women S*T*O*P (Services * Training * Officers * Prosecutors) Project**. The Council committed itself to developing a collaborative statewide effort of law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, victim advocates and service providers. This is being accomplished through the Violence Against Women Act Planning and Implementation Committee, which is co-facilitated by the Executive Directors of both the Council and the non-profit Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. In addition to the co-facilitators, committee members include the following:

- Three Victim Advocate Representatives
- Deputy Director, Alaska State Troopers
- Alaska Police Chiefs Association Representatives
- Deputy Attorney General, Department of Law, Criminal Division
- Two Alaska Court System Representatives
- Senior Staff Associate, Alaska Judicial Council
- Deputy Commissioner, Department of Health and Social Services
- Domestic Violence Specialist, Maternal, Child and Family Health
- Legislator
- Council Public Member
- Council Program Coordinator
- Violence Against Indian Women Grantee Representative
- Department of Corrections Representative

This committee, which meets on a quarterly basis, is responsible for assessing the effectiveness of Alaska's criminal justice and victim advocacy response to domestic violence and sexual assault. Through its process of information sharing and discussion, the Committee has identified some key issues that are incorporated in all aspects of the planning process. Because of the diverse cultural groups within Alaska, it is important that all attempts to improve the State's response are sensitive to Alaskan's many cultures. It is also vital that any work that is done, regardless of the discipline, must incorporate the victim's perspective in order to be as effective as possible. Education of the general public will be paramount to truly decreasing violence against women.

"A 41 year-old woman is undergoing reconstructive surgery after her boyfriend broke her jaw, cheekbones and eye socket and raped her during a four day rampage, according to Alaska State Troopers." Fairbanks Daily News Miner

To date, the Committee has developed three annual plans for use of the Violence Against Women Act S*T*O*P grant funds. Under the grant requirements, 25% of the funds must be designated for victim services, 25% for prosecution activities, and 25% for law enforcement. The remaining 25% or "fourth quarter" can be used for any of the above, as well as the judiciary.

Under the **Victim Services** plan, the Council awarded a grant to the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault to implement the Violence Against Women S*T*O*P Legal Advocacy Project. The project provides training and legal consultation to victim advocates. Funds have been used to develop a legal options video for victims, as well as an update of the Legal Rights For Women Handbook. Scholarships were provided for victims, rural service providers and Alaska Natives to attend the statewide Conference to End Violence Against Women and Children that was held in October 1997. A pro bono referral service is currently being developed, as is a list of translators who will be available throughout Alaska to increase court accessibility of victims who speak English as a second language.

"I used to be one of those people who would say, "I don't know why they stay." I tried to leave and I got shot." Domestic violence survivor

The **Department of Law, Criminal Division, administers the Prosecution plan.** Funds have been used for training state and municipal prosecutors and paralegals. In 1996, the prosecutors and paralegals attended a three-day training on domestic violence; in 1997, they attended a three-day training devoted to sexual assault and stalking. A Paralegal Coordinator has been hired to provide better coordination and supervision of the paralegals to strengthen the link between victims and the prosecution offices. The coordinator revised brochures explaining the criminal justice system and the victim's rights. These brochures are being translated and will be available for distribution soon. Funds have also been used to improve computer links

"No one should be made to fear or be threatened for their life. It's not good to hurt someone, physically or mentally. It is good to see that domestic violence is being brought out. We need to talk and listen to each other. We were taught survival skills to face nature, weather and safety when hunting. Domestic violence and sexual assault is something we need to prepare for and know about." Alaskan Native man

between prosecution offices. Audio-visual equipment has been purchased to highlight and annotate pictures and documents during trials; with new domestic violence protocols that will result in many more photos taken of victims, this technology is important to show such things

as "before" and "after" photos. The Office of Special Prosecutions and Appeals is developing a "brief bank" with model pleadings on a number of issues that arise frequently in domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases; use of these model pleadings is effective because individual prosecutors do not always have sufficient time to devote to researching and drafting comprehensive and persuasive pleadings, and it ensures that prosecutors are taking consistent positions across the state. A training video library is also being developed to provide additional training to attorneys, as well as orient victims and witnesses with the justice process.

The **Law Enforcement** plan is administered by the Alaska State Troopers (AST) for all law enforcement agencies in Alaska. It has centered on training officers across the state and implementing model protocols within the various police agencies. In working towards those primary goals, it is expected that police officers will better understand the dynamics of

domestic violence and will perform better case investigations. Through the adoption of model protocols, law enforcement will respond more consistently to domestic violence cases. Ultimately, and most importantly, victims of domestic violence will be better served. By the end of 1997, 744 law enforcement officers in Alaska had received the initial training. Because of the high turnover rate and isolation of Village Public Safety Officers and Village Police Officers, a training video will be developed to cover their initial orientation until they are able to attend the Training Academy. A Training Coordinator will contract with AST to oversee the implementation of this component. Plans also include the development of a user-friendly brochure that explains to domestic violence victims their rights under Alaska statute. Funds are being provided for a competitive grant process to allow local law enforcement agencies to purchase needed video and audio equipment for setting up interview/interrogation rooms.

"Thank you for all the help you have given this family. We are doing great. The peace we have today is worth more to us than any amount of gold. With gratitude..." Domestic violence survivor, mother of two children

Fourth Quarter funds under the Violence Against Women S*T*O*P project have been used in a variety of ways to address additional needs. Each year the Council has RSA'd funds to the **Judiciary** for training conferences for judges, magistrates, and court clerks; video equipment; updating the domestic violence benchbook; and supplying rooms dedicated for use by domestic violence victims at certain court houses. Funds were also designated for **Rural Sexual Assault Training**, which completed a project begun in 1995. Regional trainings for law enforcement, including VPSO's, health aids, prosecutors and victim advocates were provided at nine sites. The training was developed to encourage a team approach to sexual assault investigations, while increasing the awareness of needs of sexual assault victims. Fourth quarter funds were also designated for the **SART/SANE Seed Grants** described above. Because law enforcement and prosecution protocols require a greater level of investigation, the **Council and the Alaska State Troopers are jointly implementing the Polaroid Project**. Polaroid, in response to concerns about domestic violence, has developed a special kit to document domestic violence injuries and crime scenes. The Council has purchased 300 kits, which are being distributed to law enforcement, prosecution and victim advocacy agencies around the state.

Copies of the three plans are available upon request through the Council office.

The Council expanded its coordination efforts on children's issues when it received the federal **Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization** grant from the Department of Justice. This grant is being used for three purposes:

- ◇ Revise Alaska's 1987 Inter-departmental Child Sexual Abuse Agreement and expand it to include all forms of child abuse
- ◇ Provide funding to the Division of Family and Youth Services to rewrite their child abuse and neglect screening protocols to include screening and responding to domestic violence
- ◇ Conduct 11 regional trainings throughout Alaska on child abuse and domestic violence

The Council coordinates a multi-disciplinary Interdepartmental Child Abuse Agreement Working Group that began in April 1997. This group includes representation from the Departments of Health and Social Services, Public Safety, Law, Education, and Community and Regional Affairs. Designees provide additional representation from the Tribal/State Collaboration Group and the

"Thank-you for everything you have given me: Love, health, care, and food. I really love going to AWARE. Everyone makes me feel right at home...I've gotten over my problem. I hope that doesn't mean I have to graduate...Well, tah-tah for now. Your best friend." Eight year-old survivor of sexual abuse

Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Group, in addition to reviewing the existing 1987 Child Sexual Abuse Agreement, has surveyed local community groups that work on child abuse issues to learn what is effective and to identify Alaska's weaknesses in responding to child abuse. Work from the Child Protection Review Team that was established in August 1997 is being reviewed and incorporated into the agreement, which designates the roles in interagency coordination of state agencies. Model protocols for communities to use in developing local team efforts will be attached to the agreement.

The Council is also working with the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) under this grant to establish clear policies and procedures so DFYS social workers can screen for and appropriately respond to child abuse cases where adult domestic violence is also present. This will bring DFYS into compliance with the Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1996.

The final project is the implementation of 11 regional trainings on domestic violence and child abuse. These trainings have two goals. They will incorporate basic information on domestic violence, child abuse, and the correlation of these two problems that negatively impact too many Alaskan families. They will also incorporate the development of local teams to respond to child abuse. Participants in these trainings will include victim advocates, health providers, law enforcement officers, social workers, Indian Child Welfare workers, prosecutors, assistant attorney generals, and educators.

Special efforts will be made to incorporate village providers and residents. The Council has awarded a Reimbursable Service Agreement to the Department of Health and Social Services, Section of Maternal, Child and Family Health to coordinate these trainings, based on their successful Alaska Domestic Violence Training Project. A steering committee is currently being developed to begin the planning for these trainings which will be completed in FY99.

The Council was awarded another discretionary federal **Grant to Encourage Mandated Arrest**. It is being used to implement several of the requirements of Alaska's 1996 Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act, and includes a five-pronged approach aimed at every component of the system that responds to a victim of domestic violence:

- ◇ Develop an automated registry for tracking protective orders; the registry will be accessible to the courts, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and probation officers
- ◇ Train police departments and rural Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) in the mandatory arrest law, on policies to implement the law, and on the automated protective order registry (in conjunction with S*T*O*P funds)
- ◇ Give rural VPSOs and other small police departments the ability to gather evidence necessary for

"The worst incident happened on my son's 13th birthday. Things had been tense all week, and I'd been so careful to do everything perfectly, not to do anything to make my husband angry. After dinner that night, I brought my son's birthday cake out to him. I was singing "Happy Birthday", but my husband wouldn't sing with me. He said I wasn't singing loud enough, and this was more proof of what a bad mother I was. I sang louder, almost yelling, but it wasn't enough, and he hit me, twice, in the face. My son saw all of this.

I stayed home from work for a week until my black eye faded. That week I thought back and realized that I had changed my whole life for this man, to keep him from getting angry --- but he *still* abused me. That was when I realized that the abuse was *his* problem and *his* responsibility, and I was not at fault. I called AWAIC the next day." Alaskan domestic violence survivor

cases to be prosecuted through Polaroid Domestic Violence Kits.

- ◇ Design and implement a volunteer legal advocate corps in district attorneys' offices, through collaboration with victim service agencies
- ◇ Create a pilot program to supervise domestic violence misdemeanor probationers, which will be studied to develop recommendations on how best to ensure the compliance with court orders of domestic violence offenders.

While the Council received this grant, the majority of implementation has been designated to other State agencies. The central registry for protective orders is being implemented by the Department of Public Safety, as required by state statute. In addition to the actual development of software, the Department is overseeing a committee to develop policies on how the State will incorporate protective orders issued by tribal and outside jurisdictions. This is a requirement of both the Violence Against Women Act and state statute, and is important to ensure that victims are afforded continuous protection regardless of their physical location.

As described above, the Council is working with the Alaska State Troopers in disseminating the Polaroid Domestic Violence Kits to VPSOs as well as municipal law enforcement agencies. The training for VPSOs is being accomplished in conjunction with the law enforcement training under the S*T*O*P project.

The Department of Law is developing the volunteer corps of legal advocates, in consultation with the Council. It is recognized that the successful prosecution of domestic violence and sexual assault cases is enhanced by strong coordination between the victims and the

prosecution offices. Volunteers will assist the Department of Law, Criminal Division in initiating and maintaining communication with victims. These services will be closely coordinated with local victim advocacy agencies to avoid a duplication of services, as well as to strengthen the support net available to victims.

The pilot probation project is being implemented by the Department of Corrections in the Mat-Su Valley. Alaska is one of a handful of states in which probation supervision is not provided to misdemeanants by any entity. Andrew Klein, Chief Probation Officer for the Quincy, Massachusetts District Court, a community known for its activist approach to domestic violence said, "Probation and parole procedures are often the weakest link in the criminal justice system. Batterers inevitably find that weak link and use it against their victims." There has been some resistance to the idea of providing probation supervision to misdemeanants, in large part due to the lack of resources for new programs. Cost is a valid concern. Alaska currently has about 3,600 felons on active probation supervision; the addition of 1,200 misdemeanor domestic violence offenders would increase the case load by one third. Because the success or failure of the pilot project will need to be effectively analyzed and

communicated to the public and the legislature, the Alaska Judicial Council is evaluating the project and will provide recommendations on how to increase offenders' compliance with court orders.

The Council provides domestic violence and sexual assault information to any State agency, group or individual requesting it. The Council and its staff understand the importance of assisting community groups and programs, particularly in rural areas, to better understand the issues, as well as to improve services to meet local needs. Technical assistance is provided through telephone calls, written materials, and on-site visits as travel resources permit. In addition to the coordination efforts required under the above grants, the Council and its staff worked with the following state and local agencies during 1996 and 1997:

- ◇ Alaska Court System in development of protective order forms
- ◇ Public Assistance in addressing welfare reform and the domestic violence exception
- ◇ Public Health in the development of Emergency Medical Services training on domestic violence
- ◇ Alaska Interdepartmental Committee for Young Children
- ◇ Alaska's Statewide Child Protection Team

Domestic violence

Ingrained, a part of me
Victimized

Since I can remember

Dysfunctional, so unfair

But family affairs

Are secretive

Raised to respect elders

Taught not to talk back

I kept alot of secrets

Sure was a bright kid

But this kid has grown

It's really hard to be emulous

When I realized, it could be broke

My children imitate

That's the only reason

I'm not a punching bag

I have feelings, real ones

So, don't tell me

One person cannot change

Dear God, I'm praying

It's okay to take time out

Focus and meditate

It's dignity and self-respect

I'd like to emulate

For my family and friends.

Anonymous

- ◇ Tribal/State Collaboration Group
- ◇ Department of Corrections - Victims' Coordination
- ◇ Maternal, Child and Family Health Domestic Violence Project
- ◇ Local law enforcement agencies on the implementation of the domestic violence law changes
- ◇ Numerous Native villages on their applications for federal Violence Against Women Act discretionary grants

STATEWIDE TELECONFERENCE

The Council holds a statewide teleconference each year to solicit input on an issue of concern in the areas of domestic violence and sexual assault. In 1996, the focus of the teleconference was on the pending Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act. In 1997, the topic was domestic violence and welfare reform.

TRAINING

As part of its contractual budget, the Council funded the travel for 44 victim advocates to attend a week-long legal advocacy training sponsored by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The conference, which was part of the Legal Advocacy Project under the S*T*O*P project, focused on expanding the legal advocacy capabilities of locally-based victim advocates. The Council also subsidized the travel and per diem of victim advocates to attend the bi-annual domestic violence conference sponsored by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in October, 1997.

The Council collaborated with Maternal Child and Family Health to develop a domestic violence and family preservation training module to be used as part of a certified training curriculum under the Tribal/State Collaboration Group.

"We are swimming through a river of change. We've spent the last decade standing on the river bank, rescuing women who are drowning. In the next decade, some of us have to go to the head of the river to keep women from falling in." Gloria Steinam

DATA COLLECTION

The Council is in the process of implementing the second phase of a three-phase Data Project to design a new system that will develop an adequate software program to provide the needed information on domestic violence and sexual assault. Currently, each program submits demographic and services provided forms on each client who receives services under the Council grants. The Council's Statistical Technician is responsible for entering tens of thousands of pages of data each year, which then provides the bulk of the Council's data base. Under the new system, each program will be responsible for inputting data on a monthly basis and submitting the information to the Council by either floppy disk or modem. This will

eliminate potential errors by the Council, as well as free existing staff time for more analysis and dissemination of information.

The Council has assessed the information needs of Alaska in order to improve our effective response. It is working with a committee of Council-funded program representatives to determine what data needs are currently unmet. Because the Council's data only reflect those people who chose to seek services at locally-based programs, any data collected will have its limitations. Once the plan is fully realized, computers will be purchased for each Council-funded program.

Why do men refer to coming on to a woman as hitting on her? Makes you wonder where they came up with that phrase.
Anonymous

A contract was awarded for the development of the new software package that will eventually be implemented in all Council-funded advocacy agencies. The software, based on the Council's current data collection, was completed in 1997, and five pilot sites were selected for implementation. The pilot sites were trained in the fall, 1997, and have been using the new data entry system since November. It is projected that all Council funded programs will be using the new system by September 1998.

CRITICAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ISSUES FOR ALASKA

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

“[She] decided to leave her abusive husband. He came home early and saw her packed bag. ‘He grabbed me by the back of the hair and beat me for four hours. He threw hot coffee in my face, he kicked me, slapped me. He was walking into the bedroom and I knew where he was going – to get his gun. He said, “I can’t live without you and I won’t let you live without me”’ [She] was running for the back door when the bullet pierced her knee. She kept going, walking a few steps then falling to the lawn, screaming yet crawling away from her husband...” Fairbanks Daily News Miner
Article

Sexual Assault Response

Alaska is making significant strides in responding to sexual assault. In developing the Sexual Assault Prevention Plan (see 96-97 Accomplishments), the planning committee assessed Alaska’s response to sexual assault. A number of strengths were identified that include:

- ◇ Alaska has a good system of regional medical advocacy
- ◇ There is an expanding number of SART/SANE teams
- ◇ Training is being provided to prosecutors and paralegals
- ◇ Many local and state groups are looking into the problem, including community teams, VAWA S*T*O*P, Legislature
- ◇ Strong law enforcement response, especially with sexual abuse of a minor
- ◇ Advocacy programs have bilingual staff
- ◇ Work in schools and with youth
- ◇ Local community education and prevention
- ◇ Coordination with statewide entities such as child health and family services

- ◇ Governor and administration are interested in sexual assault and supportive (historically and current)
- ◇ Good laws, compared with other states

However, the committee also identified that Alaska has a number of weaknesses in its response. Alaska needs to continue working on developing better coordinated policies and subsequent training for the criminal justice and human service systems. Much of this training and policy is currently mandated, but it has become a lower priority. There is significant concern that with the development

“...[She] does not stop wringing her hands while she talks about the rape...Her smooth Southern accent is interrupted by a stammer she didn't have before [he] attacked her ... as she lay in bed sick. She likens herself to a smashed Humpty Dumpty. 'My heart has been shattered. I, I, I, I can still feel his touch,' she said. When she talks about the rape her hands move faster and her stammer worsens. At 5'4", she weighs under 100 pounds - 21 pounds less than before the attack.” Fairbanks Daily News Miner Article.

of SART/SANE teams, the standards are being raised too high for the acceptance of cases for prosecution. This could result in fewer prosecutions of rural and bush sexual assaults where victims do not have access to SART/SANE exams. There also needs to be more funding for direct services throughout Alaska.

A problem that has existed for a long time is that even when a case is prosecuted, juries have a tendency to acquit. More education is necessary to refocus public thinking that victims are not somehow to blame for the rape. The committee recognizes that the most effective way to directly impact sexual assault is for communities to become actively involved in education, prevention and intervention activities. Funding cuts have reduced these efforts. There is a lack of resources for community initiatives, both in terms of financial and technical assistance. There is a high rate of sexual assault on college campuses, yet college age outreach and sexual assault prevention is lacking.

Through the Sexual Assault Prevention funds, the Council will work to develop resources for local communities to develop their own initiatives. It must, however, be recognized that with increased community awareness, more victims will come forward to report their assaults. Additional resources will be needed to respond to the projected increases in service requests and advocacy.

INCREASED ARRESTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS

Many victims of domestic violence, as with other violent crimes, will frequently fight back in self-defense when they are being abused. Because of the nature of domestic violence, batterers will usually deny that they have assaulted their partner, or excused their violence by saying it was an accident

“It is far easier to assume there is something wrong with the victim than to learn what is wrong more deeply with the social system.” Anonymous

or self-defense, or that he needed to restrain the victim because she was drunk, high on drugs or hysterical. Victims on the other hand, will readily admit if they struck out, although it is usually in selfdefense. Law enforcement has traditionally looked at a single incident as an isolated event. When confronted with two people, one who denies assaultive behavior, and one who admits using physical force, the normal course for police is to arrest the person who admits to an offense.

With the passage of the Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1996, law enforcement officers are now required to make a mandatory arrest if probable cause exists that a crime has occurred. Because of the above concerns, Alaska's statutes include a requirement that law enforcement officers must determine who is the principal physical aggressor. It is important to look at the current incident, as well as the history of violence and the potential for future abuse and injury. Other jurisdictions that have implemented mandatory arrest have found that it is necessary to institute clear policies and procedures on domestic violence cases, as well as extensive training.

Many of the victim service programs throughout Alaska reported an initial increase in the number of victims who were being arrested for domestic violence. In the past twelve months, most law enforcement agencies have provided their officers with domestic violence training through the Violence Against Women S*T*O*P project. As result of this training, the victim service agencies are reporting a reduction in the number of victims that are being arrested.

Yet, the numbers of arrests remain higher than what is indicated. Anne O'Dell, a retired police officer who started the San Diego

"Years ago, I knew a woman who used to be mentally and physically abused...[She] married a man from another village. She did not know his background...I was hired to go work in the village they had moved to... [She] was about eight months pregnant with two black eyes, swollen lips, bruised arms and legs--who knows where else...When her husband came home, I made an excuse to leave." Shelter advocate, Bering Sea Women's Group.

Domestic Violence Unit, is recognized as a national law enforcement leader and trainer. She states that arrest rates of women in domestic violence cases should never exceed 10%. Any arrest rates of women that exceed this level reflect an inappropriate interpretation of the mandatory arrest and principal physical aggressor. Continued education and policy development are needed to reduce the further victimization of women in domestic violence. Arrests rates of women in Alaska are not yet consistently available, yet they reportedly vary from 7% to 30%.

NEED FOR LEGAL REPRESENTATION AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR VICTIMS

Battered women are often unaware of legal resources available to assist them in ending the violence. Alaska Legal Services, which has provided a significant portion of the legal

representation needed by domestic violence victims, has faced severe funding shortfalls in the past ten years. Most victims of sexual assault are also unaware of the complexities of criminal justice proceedings. Women throughout the state are under-represented in the legal system.

Another deficit in Alaska's response to domestic violence is the lack of long term housing for victims and their children. While regional shelters exist throughout Alaska, the time a victim is allowed to stay is limited from three weeks to two months. This varies throughout the state, based on size of the shelter and the utilization trends. However, it can take a woman who is leaving an abusive relationship months and sometimes years, to work her way through the civil and criminal justice systems, as well as to become economically self-sufficient. Transitional housing, independent living situations, usually with a higher security system than traditional apartments/houses, is sorely needed. In these facilities, rent is based on income, and provides the needed time for victims to attain a greater level of safety.

The lack of services in both of these key areas are consistently noted by locally-based programs as being a severe detriment to victims obtaining a safe and secure lifestyle for themselves and their children.

" I left my kids behind. He said he would kill them if I tried to take them. I believed him."
Domestic violence victim

RURAL SERVICES

Many people who live in rural areas do not have ready access to domestic violence and sexual assault programs. Services are available through long distance telephone calls, which is not the optimum. There are also fewer resources to serve victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in rural areas than in larger communities. Police protection may be limited or nonexistent, and there are fewer trained health and social service professionals. The plight of victims of rape in a rural area is worsened because of the difficulty of conducting investigations and collecting evidence. 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, the legal process and the after-effects.

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

Additional resources are always needed to ensure safety is provided to all victims within the state, regardless of locale. Additional federal resources are becoming available to tribes

throughout the country. It is important that the State and tribes work together to ensure these resources are accessed and used effectively to improve the safety of all Alaskan women and children.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUMMIT FINDINGS AND PLAN

During the Governor's Domestic Violence Summit in December 1997, the national and state experts, along with the 96 delegates identified some overall concerns with domestic violence in Alaska. Over the course of two days, Alaska's response to domestic violence was assessed.

On the second day of the Summit, delegates were broken into eight specific focus groups to provide an in-depth assessment of key areas of Alaska's response. Each focus group identified specific problems in their area, and proposed action plans to address these problems. A representative was appointed from each group to serve on an implementation review team to monitor the solutions and actions over the next year.

"He tells me that if I would keep my mouth shut, we would never fight and he would never hit me. I'm walking around in my own home in silence. Is this the life for me? We have to open our eyes to our violence in our villages."
Alaskan Native domestic violence victim

The following are the problems and solutions that were generated by the individual focus groups:

Victim's Services Focus Group

- ◇ Increase the accountability of batterers' behavior by implementing and enhancing enforcement standards.
- ◇ Ensure the immediate and long-term safety issues of victims and their children by enhancing services.
- ◇ Address inadequate education and public awareness by expanding educational programs and public information regarding domestic violence.

Children and Youth Focus Group

- ◇ Reduce the impact that violence has on children by strengthening Alaska civil and criminal statutes.
- ◇ Improve the training and funding of persons who work with minors through mandated, standardized and fully funded continuing education and regulation.
- ◇ Expand the resources for direct services to children victimized by domestic violence including: a 24-hour hot-line for youth; 24-hour safety response teams; locations specifically designed for safety of child victims of domestic violence; supervised visitation centers; Alaska Legal Services for child custody cases; and affordable and accessible mental health care.

Law Enforcement Focus Group

- ◇ Increase the number of law enforcement officers, troopers and VPSOs who are adequately trained and equipped to address domestic violence issues, with an emphasis on identifying the primary physical aggressor and mandatory arrest.
- ◇ Improve the coordinated community response by hiring a statewide coordinator and increasing collaboration between all relevant parties using existing infrastructures.
- ◇ Improve the consistent implementation of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of 1996 by developing model statewide investigative policies, protocols, forms, and a training/implementation plan.

Prosecution Focus Group

- ◇ Enhance effective prosecutions, perpetrator accountability and victim safety by improving Alaska's criminal statutes to include: making it a crime to commit domestic violence in front of children; changing evidence rules to allow expert testimony; upgrading probation for misdemeanor offenders; reassessing sentencing; upgrading repeat misdemeanor offense to felony level; and criminalizing the violation of conditions of release.
- ◇ Increase the coordination within all parts of the system for more effective prosecutions, perpetrator accountability and victim safety. This will be done through development and implementation of model protocols, the creation and increased use of existing task forces, increased multi-disciplinary training on victim concerns and issues, and the coordination of victim access to resources, use existing resources and data.
- ◇ Determine the adequate number of prosecutors, victim/witness coordinators and misdemeanor probation officers; fund a volunteer coordinator position to maintain program; provide training and trainers; factor in the higher cost of prosecution based on 1996 law; provide for expert witnesses and witness travel.

Judiciary Focus Group

- ◇ Improve domestic violence victims' access to the court system through upgraded telecommunication systems in rural courts, providing protective order petitions in languages other than English, and using court-appointed interpreters.
- ◇ Make the protective order process more responsive to the needs of victims and children.
- ◇ Increase the meaningful and effective consequences for domestic violence crimes by strengthening the use of approved batterers' intervention programs, the use of pre-sentence reports and the assessment of the effectiveness of sentencing options.
- ◇ Increase judicial coordination with tribes to more effectively respond to domestic violence.

Corrections Focus Group

- ◇ Intervene in the cycle of violence by ensuring that programs for female inmates address issues of victimization for themselves and their children.

- ◇ Increase consistent victim notification and involvement of victims in parole decisions and community-based release.
- ◇ Increase the monitoring of probation and protective orders to hold offenders accountable and keep victims safe.

Batterers' Intervention Programs Focus Group

- ◇ Increase offender accountability through: certification of programs; monitoring of offenders by probation officers and intervention programs; ensuring jail time is ordered when offenders don't complete a court-ordered batterers' intervention program.
- ◇ Establish clear measures for effectiveness of batterers' intervention programs by determining outcome measures and developing on-going research tools.
- ◇ Increase the understanding of what is and is not effective and how batterers' intervention programs fit into the process of breaking the cycle of violence through interdisciplinary training.

Training and Coordination Focus Group

- ◇ Create a central clearinghouse that includes curriculums, maintains information on current training, and is accessible through a website or bulletin board.
- ◇ Increase public awareness about the extent and impact of domestic violence through a public awareness campaign that creates a public investment in solutions.
- ◇ Ensure the existing mandates for training and policies are implemented.
- ◇ Create a multi-disciplinary task force to identify and address the specific and pressing issues of domestic violence in rural Alaska.

"My father was a good man. He made a decision early on to not be like his father. He never laid a hand on my mom." Native Alaskan woman

COUNCIL STAFFING

The Council has consistently used less than 5% of its total budget for administrative costs. With the increased responsibility under the Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1996, as well as the increases in programs and projects, the Council has been unable to keep pace with the statutory responsibilities. As cited in the 1997 Legislative Budget and Audit report, the Council is in need of additional staffing to provide adequate oversight of grants, as well as to provide the increased level of coordination and consultation needed to ensure Alaska has a comprehensive response to domestic violence and sexual assault. The Council has requested an increase of \$60,000 in combined State and federal funds to provide 1.5 new staff positions. This still leaves the Council's administrative costs a 4.67% administrative cost rate.

Project/Intent	Cost	% of Budget
Regular Grants for Victim Services	6,959,500	79.48
Community-based Batterers Intervention Program Grants	60,000	.69
Prison Batterers Program Grants	108,700	1.24
Special Projects - VAWA, Mandatory Arrest, RDV/CV	1,123,900	12.84
Batterers' Intervention Program Standard Approval	65,000	.74
Training Funds for Locally-based Programs	30,000	.34
General Administration	409,400	4.67
TOTAL	8,756,500	1.00

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT

FUNDED PROGRAMS, SERVICES AND GRANT AMOUNTS

APPENDIX A

<u>COMMUNITY / PROGRAM</u>	<u>SERVICES PROVIDED</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>
<u>ANCHORAGE</u>				
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) Jan MacClarence, Executive Director 100 West 13th Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 279-9581 Fax: 279-7244	Domestic violence: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, batterers' counseling, elder abuse services, prevention/education	\$713,700	\$726,260	\$785,900
Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC) Diane Heard, Executive Director 111 W. 9th Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 279-6316 Fax: 276-6754	Domestic violence: crisis intervention, advocacy, counseling, prevention/education	\$159,400	\$162,210	\$193,200
Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) Trisha Gentle, Executive Director 1057 W Fireweed, Suite 230 Anchorage, AK 99503 Phone: 276-7279 Fax: 278-9983	Sexual assault: crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, prevention/education	\$318,572	\$324,180	\$380,400
Victims for Justice (VFJ) Janice Lienhart, Executive Director 619 East Fifth Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 278-0977 Fax: 258-0740	Survivors of homicide victims and violent crime victims: crisis intervention, advocacy, education & support/counseling	\$32,700	\$33,280	\$71,900

COMMUNITY / PROGRAM**SERVICES PROVIDED****FY96****FY97****FY98****BARROW**

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

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

\$233,429 \$237,540 \$237,540

BETHEL

Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC)
Nancy O'Mara, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1537
Bethel, AK 99559
Phone: 543-3455
Fax: 543-3752

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

\$498,250 \$520,960 \$559,900

CORDOVA

Cordova Family Resource Center (CFRC)
Nancy McWilliams, Administrative Director
P.O. Box 863
Cordova, AK 99574
Phone: 424-5674
Fax: 424-5673

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

\$40,360 \$41,070 \$48,070

<u>COMMUNITY / PROGRAM</u>	<u>SERVICES PROVIDED</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>
<u>DILLINGHAM</u>				
Safe And Fear-Free Environment (SAFE) Ginger Baim, Executive Director P.O. Box 94 Dillingham, AK 99576 Phone: 842-2320 Fax: 842-2198	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, counseling, children's program, rural outreach, prevention/education	\$268,650	\$273,380	\$314,400
<u>EMMONAK</u>				
Emmonak Women's Shelter (EWS) Lenora (Lynn) Hootch, Executive Director P.O. Box 207 Emmonak, AK 99581 Phone: 949-1434 Fax: 949-1718	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis intervention	\$98,377	\$100,110	\$145,724
<u>FAIRBANKS</u>				
Women In Crisis-Counseling & Assistance (WIC-CA) Sandy Samaniego, Executive Director 717 9th Ave. Fairbanks, A. 99701 Phone: 452-2293 Fax: 452-2613	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, rural outreach, prevention/education	\$604,900	\$615,550	\$660,500

COMMUNITY / PROGRAM	SERVICES PROVIDED	FY96	FY97	FY98
<u>HOMER</u>				
South Peninsula Women's Services (SPWS) Laurentia Chamblee, Executive Director 3776 Lake Street, Suite 100 Homer, AK 99603 Phone: 235-7713 Fax: 235-2733	Domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, crisis line, advocacy, children's program, counseling, rural outreach, prevention/education	\$205,100	\$208,710	\$244,000
<u>JUNEAU</u>				
Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE) Annette Coggins, Executive Director P.O. Box 020809 Juneau, AK 99802-0809 Phone: 586-6623 Fax: 586-2479	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, elder abuse services, rural outreach, prevention/education	\$431,450	\$439,050	\$482,430
Tongass Community Counseling Center (TCCC) Bridget Crawford, Executive Director 222 Seward Street, Suite 202 Juneau, AK 99801 Phone: 586-3585 Fax: 586-3241	Domestic violence: batterers' counseling, children's services, prevention/education	\$59,600	\$63,110	\$60,000

<u>COMMUNITY / PROGRAM</u>	<u>SERVICES PROVIDED</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>
<u>KENAI/SOLDOTNA</u>				
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource and Crisis Center (K/SWRCC) Brenda Wieffering, Executive Director 325 Spruce Street Kenai, AK 99611 Phone: 283-9479 Fax: 283-5844	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, elder abuse, counseling, children's programs, prevention/education	\$335,000	\$340,900	\$391,000
<u>KETCHIKAN</u>				
Women In Safe Homes (WISH) Gigi Pilcher, Executive Director P.O. Box 6552 Ketchikan, AK 99901 Phone: 225-0202 Fax: 225-2472	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education	\$433,324	\$440,950	\$489,900
<u>KODIAK</u>				
Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center (KWRCC) Letitia Raub, Executive Director P.O. Box 2122 Kodiak, AK 99615 Phone: 486-6171 Fax: 486-4264	Domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, crisis line, advocacy, counseling, children's services, rural outreach, prevention/education	\$241,400	\$245,650	\$259,100

COMMUNITY / PROGRAM**SERVICES PROVIDED****FY96****FY97****FY98****NOME**

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

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

\$397,950 \$404,960 \$414,100

PALMER

Valley Women's Resource Center (VWRC)
Kathleen Rogge, Acting Director
403 South Alaska Street
Palmer, AK 99645
Phone: 746-4080
Fax: 746-1177

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

\$357,000 \$363,290 \$411,900

SEWARD

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

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

\$51,714 \$54,230 \$74,230

COMMUNITY / PROGRAM**SERVICES PROVIDED****FY96****FY97****FY98****SITKA**

Sitkans Against Family Violence (SAFV)
Christine McCloud, Executive Director
P.O. Box 6136
Sitka, AK 99835
Phone: 747-3370
Fax: 747-3450

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

\$268,513 \$273,240 \$297,830

UNALASKA

Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault and
Family Violence (USAFV)
Desiree Ortega, Executive Director
P.O. Box 36
Unalaska, AK 99685
Phone: 581-1500
Fax: 581-4568

Domestic violence/sexual assault:
shelter, crisis line, counseling,
advocacy, prevention/education

\$95,500 \$97,180 \$119,021

VALDEZ

Advocates for Victims of Violence (AVV)
Debra Pexa, Executive Director
P.O. Box 524
Valdez, AK 99686
Phone: 835-2980
Fax: 835-2981

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

\$159,512 \$162,320 \$203,000

PROGRAM STATISTICS

APPENDIX B

REGIONAL DEFINITIONS

In order to obtain a consistent level of comparison, the Council's program statistics are broken out into regions. These regions, as defined below, are consistent with the Kids Count and Community and Regional Affairs statistical information. Client statistics are reflected in the region where the program the provided the services is located.

ANCHORAGE/MATANUSKA-SUSITNA REGION

AWAIC-ANCHORAGE
AWRC-ANCHORAGE
STAR-ANCHORAGE
VFJ-ANCHORAGE
VWRC-PALMER

GULF COAST REGION

AVV-VALDEZ
CFRC-CORDOVA
K/SWRCC-KENAI
KWRCC-KODIAK
SLAC-SEWARD
SPWS-HOMER

NORTHERN REGION

AWIC-BARROW
BSWG-NOME

SOUTHEAST REGION

AWARE-JUNEAU
SAFV-SITKA
TCCC-JUNEAU
WISH-KETCHIKAN

SOUTHWEST REGION

EWS-EMMONAK
SAFE-DILLINGHAM
TWC-BETHEL
USAFV-UNALASKA

INTERIOR REGION

WICCA-FAIRBANKS

Program Data Definitions

Victim: A victim is a person who has had a domestic violence, sexual assault, incest or other violent crime incident directed toward them as the primary target. Children who have been abused themselves are considered victims. If the abuse was directed towards another person (i.e. the mother), then the child is considered a minor child.

Perpetrator: A perpetrator is a person who directs an act of domestic violence, sexual assault, incest, or other violent incident towards another person.

Client Adult: A person 18 years of age or over receiving services as a result of a domestic violence, sexual assault, or incest incident directed towards another person who is a relative neighbor, friend, etc.

Minor Child: A person under 18 years of age receiving services as a result of a domestic violence, sexual assault, or incest incident directed towards another person, usually the mother.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence includes physical abuse, threats, emotional or verbal abuse, or destruction of property or pets which is perpetrated by the victim's spouse/partner, former spouse/partner, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, or someone living in the same dwelling as the victim, or has been in a dating, courtship and/or engagement type relationship.

Sexual Assault: Sexual assault and abuse occur when actual or attempted sexual penetration or sexual contact occurs without the victim's consent. Sexual harassment and other sexual exploitation are also included in this issue.

Incest: Incest is sexual abuse by a parent, sibling, or other household member in a position of authority over a child. People included in this category are parents, stepparents, parent's partners, siblings, aunts, uncles, grandparents, guardians, and foster parents.

Crisis Intervention: Crisis Intervention is clients who receive services to help them deal with violent crimes other than domestic violence, sexual assault and incest. This includes victims of DWI, survivors of victims of homicide, and assaults where the perpetrator is not a family or household member, or partner/lover.

Clients Served by Region - FY96

ISSUE / CLIENT TYPE	Anchorage/ Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest	Total
CRISIS INTERVENTION							
CLIENT ADULT	22	60	0	10	28	9	129
MINOR	5	3	3	0	21	1	33
PERPETRATOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VICTIM	299	13	4	13	54	6	389
UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL CI CLIENTS	327	76	7	23	103	16	552
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE							
CLIENT ADULT	8	37	13	15	36	140	249
MINOR	856	243	258	220	435	243	2,255
PERPETRATOR	698	9	149	108	356	3	1,323
VICTIM	1,899	828	678	588	883	357	5,233
UNKNOWN	5	4	0	1	2	2	14
TOTAL DV CLIENTS	3,466	1,121	1,098	932	1,712	745	9,074
INCEST							
CLIENT ADULT	53	7	14	0	19	1	94
MINOR	16	6	13	0	23	4	62
PERPETRATOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VICTIM	218	46	18	2	75	6	365
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL IN CLIENTS	287	59	45	2	117	11	521
SEXUAL ASSAULT							
CLIENT ADULT	189	26	12	6	48	54	335
MINOR	59	5	12	26	57	35	194
PERPETRATOR	0	0	0	21	0	1	22
VICTIM	485	87	45	68	181	143	1,009
UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL SA CLIENTS	734	118	69	121	286	233	1,561
UNKNOWN							
CLIENT ADULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINOR	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
PERPETRATOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VICTIM	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
UNKNOWN	24	5	2	10	6	3	50
TOTAL UNK CLIENTS	25	5	3	11	8	3	55
TOTAL CLIENTS	4,839	1,379	1,222	1,089	2,226	1,008	11,763
NIGHTS SAFETY	18,808	6,085	6,256	3,961	11,689	4,216	51,015
SERVICES PROVIDED	43,381	49,857	16,282	32,720	30,006	14,779	187,025
FUNDING LEVEL	\$1,581,372	\$1,033,086	\$604,900	\$631,379	\$1,192,887	\$960,777	\$6,004,401