

**COUNCIL
ON
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND
SEXUAL ASSUALT**

**FY00
ANNUAL REPORT**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Council Overview	1
Data Collection.....	2
Domestic Violence Summit Update	2

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

Family Violence Prevention Services Act	3
Victims of Crime Act.....	3
Sexual Assault Prevention	3
Violence Against Women Act	4
Victim Services	4
Prosecution.....	5
Law Enforcement.....	6
Discretionary.....	6
Upcoming VAWA Projects.....	7
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization	7
Grants to Encourage Mandatory Arrests.....	8

STATISTICS

Statistics	19
FY 00 Services Proved by Region (table)	14
FY 00 Clients Served by Region (table)	10
FY 00 Client Issue and Type (graph).....	11
FY 00 Client Issue and Type (pie)	12

OVERVIEW OF ISSUES

Program Highlights	
FY01 Council Goals	
Domestic Violence	16
Sexual Assault.....	19
Community Based Batterers Intervention Programs	21
Prison Batterers Programs	22

PROGRAM INFORMATION

Regional Definitions	23
Funded Programs.....	24
Funded Batterers Intervention Programs	25
Funded Prison Batterers Programs	26

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

The Council is established within the Department of Public Safety. Its mandate, through statute, is to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs.

The Council, funds, monitors and provides technical assistance to crisis intervention and prevention programs throughout the state. The Council coordinates with the Department of Public Safety, Department of Law, Department of Education, the Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, other state agencies and community groups who are addressing the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault. The Council coordinates existing services, as well as develops expanded services and programs to meet the needs of victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent crimes.

The Council provides funding to 21 victim services programs and to eight batterers intervention programs in Alaska. Batterers intervention programs provide intervention that is focused on victim safety and batterer accountability. These programs work in conjunction with the court system and probation and parole, as well as the victim services agencies within their area. Victim service programs provide a full range of services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their families. Services to victims of other violent crimes are provided by these same programs, as well as one Anchorage based program solely dedicated to this population.

The Council continues to work with victim advocates, law enforcement, prosecution, corrections, batterers intervention program staff and other important groups to increase safety for victims, increase reporting by victims, train all those involved in the community response to victims of both sexual assault and domestic violence, and to hold batterers accountable for their violence. In addition to providing funding for these comprehensive programs throughout the state, the Council has taken a lead role in the implementation of the Governor's Domestic Violence Summit, the Violence Against Women Act, and a number of other statewide coordination and strategic planning efforts.

While the Council's overall goal is to reduce the number of violent crimes, the impact these crimes have on the individual victims must also be addressed. The Council continues to prioritize its efforts to provide victims with longer term support to enable them to build a life outside of the violent relationship and to provide increased and much needed services to children who are victims of sexual and physical abuse or who witness violence within their homes.

DATA COLLECTION

One of the Council's mandates is to collect statewide data on the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault and other violent crimes that Council funded programs address. In addition, the legislature identified new missions and measures for the Council that will track the accomplishments of the Council and its funded programs. In an effort to provide the data necessary to address these missions and measures, the Council has implemented a new statewide data system. This system was implemented in July 2000 and will provide consistent and valuable data from all funded programs. As this report is based on the fiscal year ending June 30, 2000, the data included will not be reflective of this new system.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUMMIT UPDATE

Governor Knowles held a Domestic Violence Summit in December 1997. Summit delegates examined "vital signs" in the areas of law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, corrections, victim's programs, community batterers programs, children and youth and training and coordination. The delegates proposed 26 points and action plans. Much work has been accomplished in these 26 identified areas since the summit. The following is an overview of these accomplishments.

Action Plan #1: Batterers Accountability

- Implemented statewide standards and approval process for batterers intervention programs
- Approved 15 programs to date
- Provided trainings on mandatory arrests law to law enforcement officers statewide
- Created process within Alaska State Troopers to specifically identify reported domestic violence cases
- Training for judges regarding domestic violence mandatory arrests laws and the Domestic Violence Protection Act of 1996
- Completed pilot project for misdemeanor probation

Action Plan #2: Immediate and long-term safety issues for victims and their children

- Transitional housing assessment and report completed by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
- Domestic Violence video for completing protective order forms in 3 languages
- Coordination with Violence Against Indian Women grantees by having representation on the Violence Against Women Planning Committee and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and other statewide planning committees
- Implementation of Central Registry System for protective orders and bench warrants
- Developed protective order, safety planning and Full Faith and Credit brochures in 3 languages

Action Plan #3: Public Awareness and Education

- Increased presentations and outreach by domestic violence programs statewide

- Utilization of bullying and personal safety curriculums in most communities
- Implementation of 10 State Domestic Violence Health Initiatives in 9 communities throughout Alaska
- Development of Coordinated Community Response teams 12 communities within Alaska
- Statewide annual training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, paralegals and judges
- Purchase of domestic violence prevention materials for Council funded programs
- Development of websites by local programs, Council and Network that makes information available more readily to victims throughout the state

Action Plan #4: Funding for children services

- Increased funding to domestic violence programs through legislative appropriations
- Domestic violence committed in the presence of children was added as an aggravating factor in sentencing
- New law mandating reporting of situations where domestic violence was committed in the presence of children
- Conducted statewide domestic violence and child victimization training to advocates, officers, prosecutors, social workers and tribal representatives

Action Plan #5: Training for those working with children

- Completed statewide Domestic Violence and Child Victimization training for over 1300 participants
- Annual statewide training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, magistrates, paralegals and advocates
- Implementation of training to medical personnel through the 10 State DV Health Initiative

Action Plan #6: Lack of resources to children

- Increased funding for domestic violence programs
- Continued requests for funding specific to addressing the needs of children
- Training for existing service providers on issues specific to children
- Beginning work on the development of Child Advocacy Centers in Alaska

Action Plan #7: Training for officers

- On-going training for law enforcement officers each year at the Trooper Academy, regionally, and statewide on these topics:
 - primary aggressor
 - 1996 Domestic Violence Act
 - strangulation
 - children as witnesses
 - stalking
- Continued requests for additional troopers and VPSOs

Action Plan #8: Coordinated Community Response

- Development of 12 Coordinated Community Response Teams throughout Alaska
- Statewide Domestic Violence and Child Victimization training contained specific component on the development of multi-disciplinary teams in communities

- Victim Services Coordinator position funded within the Department of Corrections which organized Victim Advisory Committees in communities that did not have them and expanded them to include parole and probation officers in communities where they already existed

Action Plan #9: Implementation of DV Act

- Alaska State Troopers completed statewide policies and procedures for addressing Full Faith and Credit issues
- Alaska State Troopers implemented procedure for tagging all domestic violence reported cases
- Implementation of central registry for recording all protective orders and bench warrants
- Continued training with a focus on identifying the primary physical aggressor

Action Plan #10: Statutory changes to improve domestic violence response

- Full Faith and Credit implementation nationally and statewide
- Mandatory program regulations for batterers intervention programs
- Domestic violence committed in the presence of children was added as an aggravating factor in sentencing
- Criminalized violating conditions of release
- New law mandating reporting of situations where domestic violence was committed in the presence of children
- Volunteer Coordinator position within the Department of Law created victim witness volunteers in all prosecutors offices in Alaska

Action Plan #11: System Coordination

- Victim Identification and Notification Everyday (VINE) program implemented with continued improvements made to system
- Department of Corrections Victim Services Coordinator increasing participation of parole/probation officers into community response efforts and increasing use of victim impact panels statewide
- Program Coordinator within Department of Public Safety to coordinate law enforcement training statewide
- Volunteer Coordinator position within the Department of Law created victim witness volunteers in all prosecutors offices in Alaska
- Local domestic violence programs developing Coordinated Community Response in communities statewide that include representatives from all disciplines
- Continued training for all system responders

Action Plan # 12: Increased staffing and funding

- Increased funding from state and federal sources has been received
- Continued funding needs being addressed annually
- Funding for Volunteer Coordinator within Department of Law
- Funding for Victim Services Coordinator within Department of Corrections
- Funding for Batterers Project Coordinator within the Council
- Funding for Program Coordinator within the Department of Public Safety

Action Plan # 13: Increased access to courts

- Developed Full Faith and Credit brochure to explain the enforcement of out of state protective orders
- Revised and distributed the Alaska Women’s Rights Handbook
- Developed instructional video on protective orders and safety planning in three languages
- Legal Advocacy Project Court Interpreter project
- Judicial officers are traveling to rural communities to conduct trials and hearings
- Language Line for interpreters in all languages available 24 hours a day for all court proceedings
- Judicial officers have been trained on the interpreter and access services
- Telephonic and video availability for victims when needed
- Developed protective order, safety planning and Full Faith and Credit brochures in 3 languages

Action Plan # 14: Drafting and utilization of protective orders

- Statewide form for protective orders developed with continued improvements being made
- Video developed to assist victims in understanding how to complete the protective orders and safety planning in English, Yup’ik and Spanish
- Training for Judges and Magistrates on the issues of domestic violence to assist in their ability to issue effective protection orders
- Domestic violence video for completing protective order forms in 3 languages

Action Plan # 15: Consequences for committing domestic violence crimes

- Mandatory standards for batterers intervention programs
- Training for judges, magistrates, prosecutors and paralegals on the dynamics of domestic violence
- Laws changed regarding requiring judges to send batterers to intervention programs
- Victim Witness Coordinator training volunteers to work with victims to increase their participation and help represent the impact of the violence they have experienced

Action Plan # 16: Judicial coordination with Tribes

- Sitka Tribe currently organizing a statewide Full Faith and Credit Conference
- Continued Full Faith and Credit training statewide and nationally
- Coordination through tribes and local Coordinated Community Response to address issues of domestic violence

Action Plan # 17: Services for female inmates

- Department of Corrections completed a study “Assessment of needs of women offenders in custody”
- Department of Corrections implementing numerous programs to address prevention and victimization issues with female inmates

Action Plan # 18: Victim involvement and notification

- Victim Identification and Notification Everyday (VINE) system created for immediate available information regarding the status of a perpetrator as well as notification of any changes in the status
- Victim Services Coordinator within the Department of Corrections to increase focus on victim services, expand probation and parole officers work in communities and monitor VINE system
- Statewide and regional Victim Advisory Committees developed and implemented by the Department of Corrections
- Implementation of Victim Impact Panels
- Continued advocacy and support within the correctional and justice system
- Developed protective order, safety planning and Full Faith and Credit brochures in 3 languages

Action Plan # 19: Misdemeanant monitoring

- Pilot project for domestic violence misdemeanants completed
- Central registry for protective orders and bench warrants
- Consistent requirements for batterers intervention programs regarding non-compliance

Action Plan # 20: Perpetrator Accountability

- Implemented statewide standards and approval process for batterers intervention programs
- Approved 15 programs to date
- Provided trainings on mandatory arrests law to law enforcement officers statewide
- Created process within Alaska State Troopers to specifically identify reported domestic violence cases
- Training for judges regarding domestic violence mandatory arrests laws and the Domestic Violence Protection Act of 1996
- Completed pilot project for misdemeanor probation

Action Plan # 21: Effectiveness of BIPs

- Mandatory data collection on recidivism rates for all state approved BIPS
- Mandatory annual report on effectiveness for all BIPS
- Continued research and coordination with other states regarding effectiveness of BIPS by the Council Project Coordinator

Action Plan # 22: Education on BIPs

- On-going statewide training for judges, prosecutors, paralegals and magistrates regarding batterers intervention programs and domestic violence dynamics
- Continued work from Coordinated Community Response Teams in each community to address BIPs role and responsibility
- Laws requiring judges to send to approved BIPs
- Lists of all state approved batterers intervention programs are provided to judges

Action Plan # 23: Central clearinghouse for resource materials

- Numerous websites have been developed to provide resources such as Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, numerous domestic violence service agencies throughout the State
- The Council continues to research, gather and maintain curriculums, prevention information and other domestic violence related materials
- Development of websites by local programs, Council and Network that makes information available more readily to victims throughout the state

Action Plan # 24: Education on the impact and extent of domestic violence

- Increased presentations and outreach by domestic violence programs statewide
- Utilization of bullying and personal safety curriculums in most communities
- Implementation of 10 State Domestic Violence Health Initiatives in 9 communities in Alaska
- Development of Coordinated Community Response teams in most communities
- Statewide annual training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, paralegals and judges
- Purchase of domestic violence prevention materials for Council-funded programs

Action Plan # 25: Implementation of mandates

- On-going statewide training for prosecutors, law enforcement officers, judges and magistrates of existing and new legislative mandates
- Continued development of materials such as training manuals, protective order video, interpreter services, VINE, full faith and credit policies and batterers intervention monitoring that meet the current mandates and insure an effective systems response

Action Plan # 26: Addressing the issues of domestic violence in rural Alaska

- Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization training to over 1300 participants
- 10 State Domestic Violence Health Initiative project providing training to medical personnel in rural Alaska
- Current Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization project to expand services and prevention efforts to rural areas
- Development of coordinated community responses in communities throughout the State
- Development of websites by local programs, Council and Network that makes information available more readily to victims throughout the state

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

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Family Violence Prevention Services Act

The Family Violence Prevention Services Act provides federal funding to all states. This grant is used to fund domestic violence programs throughout Alaska. All programs funded through this grant, provide shelter and related assistance to victims of domestic violence and their children. All of these programs operate shelter facilities, which are staffed 24 hours a day and provide a full spectrum of services, including immediate shelter, crisis intervention, counseling and medical/legal/personal advocacy.

Victims of Crime Act

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA) authorizes financial compensation for victims of crime and financial support for state and local agencies that provide services to crime victims. This fund is a U.S. Treasury account generated entirely by the fines and penalties levied against criminals convicted of federal crimes. As such, the amount available in this fund can vary greatly from year to year. To assist in planning for these variances, the Council spreads the grant amount over a period of three years. This provides for a more stable continuation of funding for programs.

The Council awards the majority of this funding directly to programs that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and other violent crimes. In addition to funding programs, a portion of this grant will be used to fund a Criminal Justice Technician position within the Department of Corrections. This position will be designated to improving the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) system and assisting with other victim service needs.

Sexual Assault Prevention

The Council receives sexual assault prevention funds each year from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. These funds are part of a larger grant that is administered by Alaska's Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health. These funds have been utilized for direct services in programs focusing on prevention education to teens, Council staff dedicated to addressing the issue of sexual assault, and to the creation of public service announcements for teens and adults.

The Council will continue to prioritize providing expanded sexual assault services to Alaska during the upcoming year. This will include:

- continued funding to programs for direct services to victims
- development and implementation of a statewide sexual assault prevention strategic plan
- development and distribution of a prevention video for teens
- continued research on the latest and most effective prevention and education materials for programs
- continued technical assistance to programs throughout the state.

Violence Against Women Act

In 1994, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) which serves to improve the national response to domestic violence and sexual assault. VAWA combines a series of federal sanctions and initiatives as well as national, state, and local resources to improve the response to crimes against women. These funds are delineated to four specific areas; prosecution, law enforcement, victim services and discretionary. In April 1995, Governor Knowles designated the Council as the lead agency for the coordination and management of the Violence Against Women Act funds for the State of Alaska.

To accomplish this mission, a statewide Violence Against Women Planning and Implementation Committee was created. The membership of this committee reflects the mandatory breakdown and includes representatives from the Court system; Department of Corrections; Maternal; Child and Family Health; Department of Health and Social Services; Alaska Judicial Council; Violence Against Indian Women Grantee; and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

This committee has met quarterly to develop the annual plan for the VAWA funding and to address any difficulties with systems response and unmet needs identified for the state. The annual plan is submitted by the committee to the Federal VAWA office for approval and the Council is responsible for distributing and monitoring the fiscal components of all projects. As these are federal funds, there are often two consecutive years being implemented simultaneously. The following projects were addressed in FY00.

Victim Services

- Continuation of Legal Advocacy Project which provided legal assistance to battered women throughout Alaska.
- Continued training of domestic violence advocates in the area of legal advocacy
- Development and implementation of a pro bono referral project to improve access to legal representation for victims
- Legal advocacy to immigrant battered women with outreach to rural and bush communities
- Increased access to court translator within the legal system
- Developed a statewide transitional housing plan for implementation in FY2001

Prosecution

- Annual training for prosecutors on primary aggressor and victim sensitivity
- Improved capabilities for presenting evidence in court through the purchase of equipment
- Developed written guidelines for paralegal work in casing involving violence against women
- Strengthened services to victims and witnesses statewide

Law Enforcement

- Trained law enforcement officers on domestic violence and sexual assault investigation issues and determining primary aggressor
- Worked toward identifying a law enforcement officer in each enforcement agency that focuses solely on domestic violence cases
- Implemented procedures for insuring documentation of all domestic violence injuries and related evidence.

- Conducted needs assessment for law enforcement agencies regarding equipment needs, purchase and distribute equipment to agencies statewide
- Distributed Polaroid film for use with domestic violence camera kits
- Continued funding for the Program Coordinator position to coordinate training and other violence against women activities
- Production and distribution of victim notification booklets to law enforcement, victim advocacy, prosecution and court system

Discretionary

- Developed written instructions and protective order forms in three languages
- Developed and implemented translation services for protective order petitioners
- Continued training to magistrates and judges on domestic violence
- Funded Sexual Assault Response Team training for all team members
- Translated Victims of Domestic Violence Booklet into six languages

Violence Against Women Activities for FY01

- Continue funding for Program Coordinator within the Department of Public Safety
- Continue training of law enforcement officers statewide
- Translate Victims of Domestic Violence Booklet into six languages
- Continue Sexual Assault Response Team Training
- Provide three advanced regional training conferences to law enforcement officers and prosecutors
- Statewide training for all prosecutors focused on:
 - sexual predator information
 - effective prosecution of strangulation/choking cases
 - effective prosecution of marital rape
 - cross-cultural training
 - forensic advancements
 - new state and federal laws
- Continue funding of Paralegal Coordinator to insure full compliance with the Victim's Rights Act
- Continue funding of Legal Advocacy Project
- Continue implementation and expansion of pro-bono referral project
- Rural and bush outreach and legal resources to underserved populations
- Provide statewide conference for legal advocates
- Print and distribute Alaska Women's Legal Rights Handbook
- Develop of Sexual Assault Response Team training video and manual
- Develop definitions for gathering consistent statewide data on sexual assault cases

Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program implements certain provisions of the Violence Against Women Act. The program provides a unique opportunity for law enforcement and prosecution agencies, the courts and non-governmental victim services agencies, community organizations, and businesses in rural communities and

Indian tribes to collaborate in creating protocols and strategies tailored specifically to meet the needs of rural populations.

The continuation of this grant has been designated to the development of community response teams, increased village outreach services in rural areas, increased education and prevention training in rural areas, development of prevention materials and an expansion of advocacy services to unserved communities. This is a one time grant dedicated to these projects and upon completion of the project, an evaluation of the project activities will be completed and submitted to the Violence Against Women Office.

Grants to Encourage Mandatory Arrests

The Grants to Encourage Arrests Polices Grant Program is also a component of the Violence Against Women Act. This grant focuses on the development and implementation of laws, policies, and protocols that encourage or mandate the arrest of domestic violence offenders based on probable cause that an offense has been committed or when the terms of a valid, outstanding protection order have been violated. To ensure victim safety and perpetrator accountability in domestic violence cases, the program promotes aggressive, system-wide coordination throughout the criminal justice system.

The projects that were completed with this grant in FY00 are:

- Continued funding of the Volunteer Coordinator position within the Department of Law who has developed and continues to expand a volunteer victim witness program in each of the prosecutors offices in Alaska.
- Expansion of the central registry for protective orders and bench warrants
- Purchase of cameras and film for police departments statewide

STATISTICS

It is estimated that fewer than 50% of rapes are reported. In fact, some studies reflect that as low as 1 in 10 are reported.

Approximately 20% of sexual assaults against women are perpetrated by someone unknown to the victim. The remaining 80% are committed by friends, acquaintances, intimates and family members. Acquaintance rape is particularly common among adolescent victims.

Each year, an estimated 3.3 million children are exposed to violence by family member against their mothers or female caretakers.

Only about one-seventh of all domestic violence ever comes to the attention of the police.

When a woman leaves her batterer, her risk of serious violence or death increases dramatically.

Approximately 95% of the victims of domestic violence are women.

Every 9 seconds in the United States a woman is assaulted and beaten.

At least 4 women are murdered by boyfriends or husbands every day.

Reports of rape and aggravated assault increased in the first half of this year as the nation's largest running decline in overall crime came to a virtual halt (FBI)

Nearly 1/3 of American women report being physically or sexually abused by a boyfriend at sometime in their lives, according to a 1998 Commonwealth Fund Survey.

About half of all female victims of intimate violence report an injury of some type, and about 20% of them seek medical assistance. (National Crime Victim Survey)

In a national survey of more than 2,000 American families, approximately 50% of the men who frequently assaulted their wives, also frequently abused their children. (Straus, Gelles 1998)

78% of stalking victims are women. Women are significantly more likely than men to be stalked by intimate partners. (Center for Policy Research)

Of women who reported being raped in their lifetimes, 22% were under 12 years old and 32% were 12 to 17 years old when they were first raped. (National Institute of Justice)

John Hopkins School of Public Health and the Center for Health and Gender Equity reports that at least one in three women have been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in their lifetimes. And that as many as 70% of these women never told anyone about the assault.

*Statistics not referenced were gathered from the National Crime Victim Survey, Department of Justice and the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

FY 2000 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Below are just a few highlights reflected in the quarterly reports programs submit. They represent only a small portion of the types of events, projects, prevention and community coordination projects that programs provide everyday within their community.

- A new ten bed shelter opened in Metlakatla
- 3,020 prevention presentations/trainings were provided to 92,761 participants statewide
- Rural shelter coordinated the first ever prom for 7th and 8th graders. Throughout the months of preparation, shelter staff worked side by side with students and discussed ways to have a safe summer. Topics such as drugs/alcohol, respecting others and how to make safe choices were covered.
- Through the 10 State Domestic Violence Health Initiative, shelters worked with local hospitals to develop and implement screening procedures for patients regarding domestic violence
- # programs have created websites making anonymous and immediate support and information readily available
- # Sexual Assault Response Teams implemented and are providing forensic examinations for child and adult victims of sexual assault
- 5 batterers intervention programs were approved this fiscal year. This brings the total to 15 programs statewide
- A Chrysler dealership donated a new van to the local domestic violence shelter
- Court advocates were recognized by the JC Penny Foundation and awarded the “Golden Rule Award”
- 3-day grief workshop provided to Mt. Village community
- Local program coordinated with the drug/alcohol abuse program to create SISTR, Safety in Sobriety Through Recovery Project addressing safety issues and the use of alcohol/drugs.
- Local program worked with schools to implement a Peace Maker Program for students
- Local program sponsored “Ekwok Women’s Sled Dog Race- Making Tracks for Peace and Justice” event.
- Program worked with police department to organize a community forum to bring owners and managers of local businesses together to discuss robbery and employee safety.

FY01 GOALS

The Council will continue to provide leadership on the issues of sexual assault and domestic violence in the upcoming fiscal year. A few specific projects that will be focused on include:

- Implementation of statewide data collection system
- Completion of statewide strategic plan
- Distribution of Public Service Announcements for teens and adults
- Completion of prevention video for teens
- Completion of batterers intervention programs Annual Report
- Evaluation of Violence Against Women Projects

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is not a private family matter but rather, a crime of repeated abuse from which the battered woman sees no escape. Unfortunately, the ideal of safe, supportive family relationships is not achieved in all homes. According to some estimates, one million American women are assaulted by their partners each year. Other studies estimate the number of women subjected to domestic violence is at least four million annually. By any accounting, far too many women are victims.

Domestic violence often begins with controlling behaviors followed by emotional and psychological abuse, which leads to incidents of physical violence that, over time, increase in frequency and severity. For example, the perpetrator claims that the extreme jealousy he feels and the close monitoring of the victim's behavior is only a result of how deeply he loves the victim. Although this feels frightening, it is also confusing for the victim. The abuse escalates to controlling the victim's behavior by words, by emotionally painful put-downs and finally by threats of physical violence. Again, the perpetrator often makes excuses for the behavior by blaming something that the victim has done or not done. This keeps the victim confused, feeling guilty and afraid to reach out. This generally escalates into physical abuse: pushing, shoving, slapping, punching and the use of weapons. By the time the victim finally breaks the silence and tells someone about the abuse or calls the police, the violence has significantly escalated.

A woman's throat was slashed leaving her in serious condition with a collapsed lung on Christmas Eve. The woman has an open, 2-inch long slash on her neck, and she also had cuts on her abdomen, chest, neck and hands. Police have charged her husband with felony assault. At a court hearing, her husband asked the magistrate, "Well, I'd like to find out what condition this woman is in." She had asked the court for a protective order five times since 1994 to keep her husband away from her.

Children who live in these violent homes also suffer physical and emotional harm. Annually, it is estimated 3.3 million children are witnesses to the physical abuse of women by men in their households. In homes where domestic violence occurs, children are at high risk of suffering physical abuse themselves. It has also been estimated that as many as 40-60% of men who abuse women also abuse children. Children in homes where domestic violence occurs may "indirectly" receive injuries; they may be hurt when household items are thrown or weapons are used. Infants may be injured if being held by the mother when the batterer strikes out. Older children may be hurt while trying to protect their mother. In addition to physical abuse, perpetrators often use the children as pawns to continue to control the other parent.

My story is pretty much, the same as the rest. My husband is verbally abusive and intimidating in such ways that he gives me looks of anger or he smashes my things, breaks walls, kicks in doors, and so on. I'm going to give him a chance to change. I'll believe in him one last time because I love him, strange as that may sound.

Fear of retaliation, increased violence or harm to their children often prevent victims from asking for help, from telling others what is happening and from leaving the relationship. Victims have developed a finely-tuned sense of danger in order to survive. Unfortunately, fears about leaving are well founded. Statistically, the most dangerous time for a battered woman is when she is leaving or her partner believes that she is leaving. In 73% of reported incidents, the victim was

separated or attempting to separate from the perpetrator at the time of the assault. According to the Bureau of Justice, divorced or separated men committed 79% of domestic violence.

As a result of this fear and the controlling nature of the violence, battered women are frequently isolated from

Victims of domestic violence can now get new social security numbers by providing written affirmation of domestic violence from a third party, such as a shelter advocate, physician, or law enforcement official. The policy change, which was announced Nov. 4, 1998 by Vice President Al Gore, is already in effect. Previously, the Social Security Administration asked the victim to provide proof that the perpetrator had misused her SSN, or was likely to misuse it to contact the victim.

family, friends and co-workers, and do not have the support they need to leave or to find help. Fear, shame and humiliation are cited as reasons for battered women's resistance to seek help. Because the experience of being battered is so degrading and humiliating, women may be reluctant to discuss it with individuals who they fear will not take them seriously or blame them for staying with their abusers. The best assistance one can give a battered woman is to give her support and information. One of the most important responses to domestic violence has been the creation

of shelters across the country that provide support to victims.

The primary service provided by domestic violence shelters is that of an emergency, 24-hour a day, 365 days a year short-term, residential refuge for victims of domestic violence and their children. Women and children come to the shelter after being assaulted or to avoid being assaulted. Once at the shelter, women and children are reassured that they are safe and efforts are made to make them comfortable and to provide them with needed food, clothing, and personal effects. Staff works with victims to assess the current level of violence in the relationship; to identify any personal resources they may have to assist them in being safe; and to develop a plan of action for the upcoming days or weeks. Individual and group counseling services are provided daily. Women generally stay at the shelter for one to two weeks.

An important part of the continuum of care provided by domestic violence shelters is the delivery of services to children. Regardless of whether children are physically abused, the emotional effects of witnessing domestic violence are very similar to the psychological trauma of

I am a victim, and I want to get out of it but I don't know how because I have tried before and he keeps calling and when I get out of work he is waiting by my car and doesn't let me go until we talk. He doesn't want me to talk to anyone, he doesn't even want me to be near my family. Nobody in my family likes him because they know the way that he is. I want to break up with him but he threatens me. He said that he will mess up my new car, or that he will beat up my brothers or that he will cause problems. Today in the morning, he called. He wanted me to go over to his house and get ready for work there. I told him no because I was running late and that I had to get dressed already. He got mad and started yelling at me over the phone. He kept on calling and calling. I told my sisters to answer and tell him that I am in the shower. He told them to tell me that I better call him back or else he was going to show up where I work and cause problems, and that he doesn't care if I get fired. The phone kept ringing all morning. I ignored it and went to work. He called to my job too. He kept hanging up because my boss was answering the phone instead of me. But I know it was him because the ringing stopped at 9:00, that's the time he leaves for work. Thank God he didn't show up at my job. But I know that when I get home I am going to get it

being a victim of child abuse. Research indicates that witnessing domestic violence by one parent against the other can have short and long term effects on children's emotional and social development. Young children are directly affected by domestic violence often demonstrate a number of trouble signs. These effects generally become more pronounced during adolescence and, in fact, last well into adulthood. Early intervention and addressing the issues of violence in children's lives is vital in breaking the cycle of violence in families.

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.

A major study of more than 900 children at battered women's shelters found that nearly 70% of the children were themselves victims of physical abuse or neglect. Nearly half of the children had been physically or sexually abused. Five percent had been hospitalized due to the abuse. However, only 20% had been identified and served by Child Protective Services prior to coming to the shelter. As awareness increases, domestic violence and sexual assault program, courts and child protection workers are working together to address this critical issue affecting children. As detailed in the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization section, statewide trainings for representatives from each of these areas were held this fiscal year. Continued and more specialized training will be presented to advocates and child protection workers in fiscal year 2000 by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

My husband was always telling me I did not know how to raise my kid right and I was called stupid and a lot worse. I never knew from day to day what was going to happen. He would get mad over things that he started to throw things, punch walls, and slam doors. He got physical to where he left my arms black and blue. It is so degrading to have the man you love so much throw things at you and call you names that should have never been said. He made me think that I was the cause for the anger. If I had only done the things he expected then he would not have a reason to be so mad. The sad part is that I thought he was right and tried so hard to make things perfect and kept on my kids to do the things he thought they should do. I still don't understand how for 2 almost 3 years, I let all these things happen but I wanted a family with him and my boys. That was all I ever wanted.

There are additional services that are designed to benefit battered women and their children on a longer-term basis beyond the provision of immediate safe housing. Most women using the shelter do so for a short-term stay at the end of which they return to their relationship, hoping for a reduction in the violence. Nevertheless, there is a group of women at shelters who have decided to try to build a life for themselves and their children without the abuser. For these women, the shelter provides longer-term housing and support as they attempt to find housing and seek employment or public assistance. These services could last a month or longer.

In addition to the support given directly to battered women and their children, shelter staff and volunteers work closely with community organizations and agencies that are involved with responding to the public crisis known as domestic violence. For example, shelter staff work closely with local law enforcement agencies to create a bridge for providing the best response possible to victims. Shelter Advocates also work to increase law enforcement's awareness of the dilemmas faced by battered women and how law enforcement can best respond to calls for help. Advocates may also work with local judges to encourage fair and appropriate response to

battered women seeking orders of protection and other legal remedies for the violence. In these ways, advocates encourage changes in each community for the benefit of all battered women and not just those who seek direct services from the shelter. Additionally, advocates aid in promoting change in the community's understanding and tolerance of domestic violence and sexual assault. Through community awareness activities and work toward institutional change, advocates participate in the process of decreasing domestic violence in the community. They work hand in hand with others to reduce the incidents and the impact of both domestic violence and sexual assault.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is one of the fastest growing and most serious violent crimes in America today. In fact, from 1997 to 1998, there were no significant changes in the rates of sexual assault, although other violent crimes did experience a reduction. (Bureau of Justice) The National Victim Center reports over 700,000 women are raped or sexually assaulted annually. Of these, 61% are under the age of 18. According to the American Medical Association, sexual assault continues to represent the most rapidly growing violent crime in America, claiming a victim every 45 seconds. Sexual assault affects more individuals than cancer, more than heart disease, and more than AIDS. Literally, anyone can be a victim of sexual assault. We live in a society where people one day old to 100 years old are traumatized and destroyed by the crime of sexual assault.

Nationally, it is known that one in five women will be assaulted in their lifetime. Alaska's rate of rape is 2.5 times greater than the national average. This has been true for well over a decade. In

As I was sharing my past with my friend, I shared that I had been raped by a friend of my brother's a few years ago. I felt the immediate fear for having shared this detail of my life as I had always kept it locked away, protected from myself and everyone else. Once it was out there, I knew that I was open and raw, unprotected and dependent on what the response would be. As had happened so many times in the past, my friend said, "Was it a bad rape?" I responded instantly and without any outward emotion, "I wasn't cut up if that is what you mean."

I put the conversation out of my mind pretending not to be bothered by the comment, deciding that I had been the one to make the critical mistake of telling someone about this. Later that evening, I cried uncontrollably, feeling humiliated and confused. Why did I hurt so much after all this time? What is happening to me? I found myself sitting in the bathtub with a razor blade in my hand. It was time to put my hero out of her misery. Her wounds were too deep, mortal. At that time, the phone rang and I was startled out of my lost place and realized what I was about to do. I picked up the phone to find my mother on the other end. I began to cry and to tell her the story that I had so carefully hidden for so many years. I realized that I had to face up to the pain that the rape had caused and that I could not ignore it and make it go away.

fact, Alaska has not dropped below fifth in the nation for reported rapes since 1976. As is true with other violent crimes, it is difficult to get accurate estimates of the incidents of sexual assault. It is generally accepted that less than half of sexual assaults are ever reported, although some estimates are as low as 10%. Many factors contribute to under reporting, including embarrassment, fear of further injury, fear of the police and court process, and fear of judgement from others. Because sexual assault is shrouded in silence, we know that the assaults that are

reported represent only a small portion of the actual number that are occurring in our state and in our nation.

In addition to the sheer number of sexual assaults that occur, we must also acknowledge the extensive and long-lasting damage it brings to the lives of victims. Victims are humiliated, terrorized, violated, confused and ashamed. They experience fear, anxiety, insomnia, nightmares, nausea, chronic physical pain and depression. These symptoms are not only present as immediate reactions to the event, but in many cases are present for years. The impact of sexual assault ripples through every aspect of a victim's life; it affects family members, friends, co-workers and even future relationships. Many victims of sexual assault develop a post-traumatic stress syndrome that has been referred to as Rape Trauma Syndrome. Symptoms can include fear, helplessness, shock and disbelief, guilt, humiliation, embarrassment, anger, self-blame, flashbacks of the rape, avoidance of previously pleasurable activities, avoidance of the place or circumstances in which the rape occurred, depression, insomnia, and impaired memory. It is a crime that brings such a feeling of violation and intensity that every aspect of a victim's life seems to crumble apart. Victims are often in fear of death and are always in fear of judgement and blame from others.

I was recently a victim of domestic violence. He not only beat me up, violated a restraining order, but also raped me. After a few months, he was talking to our pastor and convinced him that I was lying. The pastor came to me and told me I should drop the charges. I did. I know that he will be out of jail soon and I am afraid. I am falling apart and I do not know what to do. Can you help me?

Many times traditional support systems such as friends, co-workers and family members are not available to victims. They may not understand what the victim is feeling and often have

Thank you for everything you've given me: Love, health, care and food. I really love going to AWARE. Everybody there makes me feel right at home...I've gotten over my problem I hope that doesn't mean that I have to graduate... The groundhog saw its shadow so I guess there is going to be six more weeks of winter left. Well tah-tah for now. Your best friend. —an 8 year old survivor of sexual abuse.

difficulty dealing with the assault themselves. They may question or blame the victim or just not realize the depth of pain that the victim is feeling. For these reasons, support that would be present in other situations is often lacking and victims feel alone. Their losses are far-reaching. Victims often lose their jobs, their homes, their friends, their health, and their sense of safety in the world. In all aspects of their lives victims lose and lose and lose.

From the moment of the assault and for years, acceptance, support and understanding are crucial to the recovery process. For those victims that do not have support, the unresolved issues of sexual assault can result in a host of concerns. These additional concerns range from increased substance abuse, to difficulties with relationships, to the loss of jobs, to a variety of medical problems. Medical problems resulting from rape can include acute injury, risk of acquiring sexually transmissible diseases, risk of AIDS, risk of pregnancy, and lingering medical complaints. Having services readily available can mean the difference between life and death for victims. Programs provide this support in non-judgmental, knowledgeable and competent ways working to reduce the damage caused by the crime of sexual assault.

In addition to the comprehensive support services that Council-funded programs provide to victims, they work to inform the members of their community of the incidents and the impact of sexual assault. For example, many programs are vital team members of the community's Sexual Assault Response Teams. In fact, advocates have taken a lead role in the development of these centers throughout Alaska. This important aspect of program services increases the awareness and understanding of the issue of sexual assault and sexual abuse and involves the community in creating solutions for improving responses to meet the needs of sexual assault victims. These programs provide quality services to victims and create strong working relationships with law enforcement, medical personnel, prosecution, and legislators in order to address systemic change on behalf of all victims. Having a cohesive and sensitive team approach to victims has been a long-time priority for the Council and for the programs that provide these services.

*My life is full of the question, "why?"
I've been told time again, "It is okay to hurt, it's okay to cry."
I try to be strong but 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 the truthfully keeps me sane and able to maintain.
And I thank you my friend for helping me in the time of need.
You are doing a good deed.
We both know I will succeed.
A 17 year old rape survivor*

Community-Based Batterers Intervention Programs

While the legal definition of battering varies from state to state, much work has been done by batterers intervention service providers. As programs are developed, so is a philosophy of service and a deeper understanding of the issue. There has been a nationally accepted definition established by these intervention providers. This definition states that battering is a constellation of physical, sexual, psychological abuses that may include physical violence, intimidation, threats, emotional abuse, isolation, sexual abuse, manipulation, the use of children, economic coercion, and the assertion of male privilege (such as making all major family decisions, or expecting the woman to perform all household duties). It is important to note that some of these behaviors are not considered "illegal".

Requiring batterers to attend intervention programming as a condition of probation or as a consequence of committing the crime of domestic violence is becoming an integral part of many community's responses to domestic violence. While these programs have been developed to affect change, it must be understood that they cannot be expected to deter domestic violence in isolation. A strong coordinated criminal justice response is also needed. To effectively impact the rate of domestic violence, the courts, prosecution, law enforcement, victim services and batterers intervention programs must work together. The combined impact of arrest, incarceration and adjudication may send as strong, or stronger, message to batterers about their responsibility for the their abusive behavior as batterers intervention programs can.

Having victim advocates to monitor victim safety and to assist victims as their case progresses through the criminal justice system, cooperation between the courts, probation and batterers intervention programs, strong and effective legislation, and developing philosophically sound programs that work with batterers is all a part of this system response required to effectively impact the rate of domestic violence.

In Alaska, this work is well on its way. The Alaska Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1996, mandated that the Department of Corrections, with the approval of the Council, adopt regulations governing the standards for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence, commonly referred to as “batterers intervention programs.” The purpose of these standards are to provide guidelines to protect victims and their children and eliminate domestic violence by requiring the highest level of ethical and informed practice and expecting responsible and accountable intervention services. Additionally, definitions for domestic violence and battering have been adopted and are being implemented by programs.

During FY 2000, five new batterers intervention programs received approval. This brings the total to fifteen statewide programs offering intervention. Batterers intervention programs are still not available in all communities around the state; nevertheless, each community is working to create strong, coordinated and effective responses to domestic violence. Providing as many avenues as possible to address the issue of domestic violence remains a priority for the Council.

Prison Batterers Programs

In addition to the community-based batterers intervention programs, the Council works with the Department of Corrections to provide batterers intervention programs in three prisons in Juneau, Fairbanks and Palmer. While there are limitations - the amount of time an offender spends in the program due to changes in their status or transfers - these programs are an important step in beginning the process of addressing the batterer’s violence.

STORIES

- Imagine a place where every battered woman found the support she needed to leave a violent relationship. From her co-workers, her friends, her neighbors- the whole community. A place where no one excuses abusive behavior, and everyone is committed to being a part of the solution. We can make this place a reality in our communities.
- Up on 15th Avenue, on the other side of the hillside complex, Grubert was riding her bicycle when she heard cries from the apartments below. She stopped and walked over to the stairway. Huddled halfway down the stairs she found a boy covered in blood trying to hold onto a baby. “I said, ‘Where’s your mom?’ He said, ‘Be quiet. Be quiet. He’s going to kill me.’ I said, ‘Who?’ He said, ‘ My dad. My dad.’ “
- Convicted last year of assault on a girlfriend, the judge decided that he was doing well in his treatment program and allowed the perpetrator to go to Mexico on vacation with a new girlfriend. He had been sentenced to six months for the felony and misdemeanor assault convictions but was free pending appeal. The judge, however, later stated that his original assessment was wrong and added a year to the perpetrator’s sentence after receiving evidence that the defendant beat up and sexually assaulted the new girlfriend in a Mexican hotel room.
- As I sipped my coffee and contemplated the arrival of Helen, many visions went through my head: Helen showing up at all hours bruised, battered and with sores covering her body; being called to the police station to help calm Helen down; finding her disheveled, intoxicated and aggressive; numerous court hearings where Protective Orders were granted; all the violations of these orders, many of which she would not report; Helen sitting on the witness stand recanting her story of abuse. But at long last, the system worked. Her batterer was sent to prison and Helen began to rebuild her life, returning to school, working in the community and now Helen is returning to the shelter today as a trained volunteer ready to pass on her experience and the wisdom gained to others.
- After a while you learn the subtle difference between holding a hand and chaining a soul,

And you learn that love doesn’t mean leaning
and company doesn’t mean security,

And you begin to learn that kisses aren’t contracts
and presents aren’t promises

And you begin to accept your defeats
with your head up and your eyes open,
with the grace of an adult and not the grief of a child.

And you learn to build all your roads on today because
tomorrow's ground is too uncertain for plans.

After a while you learn that even sunshine can burn
if you get too much.

So you plant your own garden and decorate your own soul
instead of waiting for someone to bring you flowers.

Anonymous

- In all, he has been convicted of 28 crimes, according to a list provided in a public court document. Now Weston, 41, is accused of his most outrageous offense of all: the rape last week of an 87-year-old Alzheimer's patient in a nursing home chapel. He had been paroled from prison five months earlier
- I came to Alaska with \$35.00, a suitcase and a baby growing inside me. The shelter staff helped me get a job, housing, mental health, and a doctor to take care of me and my baby. They helped me see that I did not have to go back....that I could survive on my own.
- I really don't know what I would have done. To be at a place where I had a roof over my head-food to eat, and someone to help me get to places I needed to go to start my life over... I really don't know where I would be today.
- I grew up in an era that just didn't talk about sexual assault. Women were blamed for the sexual violence directed against them and the rape of a child was a tragedy that most people didn't even know happened. I was a child being assaulted when there were no words for it. These acts perpetrated against me when I was little affected my whole life.
- I look at the services this program provides to children who are traumatized...and see the shame and guilt I carried as a child, lifted from them. I see advocates helping children and adults through the legal process. I see healthy children, with their self-esteem reinforced, being given skills that will help protect them now and in the future. Its all so different now, thanks to the people who have worked so hard for change.
- I always felt the horrible pain, physical and emotional. I hated you. I loved you. I was scared beyond the ability for rational thought. I felt great sorrow when I left you. I desperately hoped that you would change and we could stay together.
- The Ultimate Sacrifice

I look in the mirror and all I see
Is the hollow shell staring at me

What once was a person loving life
Is left withered and torn and full of strife
The glow of happiness faded long ago
and in its place are fear and sorrow
I've been numbed by the pain and the feelings of hate
Showered on me at a steady rate
Your words full of venom. Your eyes full of fire.
You never believed me...I was always a liar.
I tried to do right but never could
What it was you wanted, I never understood.
I took you beatings. I took the blame.
I followed your rules. I played your games.
But alas, you can't hurt me. There isn't a way.
I've found a safe spot and here I will stay.
I may not feel joy or happiness again,
But gone are the feelings of sadness and pain.
They say for everything there is a price
I gave me up...the ultimate sacrifice.
Ann

PROGRAM INFORMATION

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

SA-CORDOVA

SCS-SEWARD

SPWS-HOMER

NORTHERN REGION

NSBCS-BARROW

BSWG-NOME

SOUTHEAST REGION

AWARE-JUNEAU

KIC-KETCHIKAN

SAFV-SITKA

SP&T-SITKA

TCCC-JUNEAU

WCC-WRANGELL

WISH-KETCHIKAN

SOUTHWEST REGION

EWS-EMMONAK

SAFE-DILLINGHAM

TWC-BETHEL

USAFV-UNALASKA

INTERIOR REGION

WICCA-FAIRBANKS

FUNDED PROGRAMS	
ANCHORAGE	
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) 100 West 13th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 279-9581 Fax: 279-7244	Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) 1057 W. Fireweed, Suite 230 Anchorage, AK 99503 Phone: 276-7279 Fax: 278-9983
Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC) 111 W. 9th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 276-0528 Fax: 279-6754	Victims for Justice (VFJ) 619 East Fifth Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 278-0977 Fax: 258-0740
BARROW	BETHEL
North Slope Borough Counseling Services (NSBCS) P.O. Box 69 Barrow, AK 99723 Phone: 852-0261 Fax: 852-0315	Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC) P.O. Box 1537 Bethel, AK 99559 Phone: 543-3455 Fax: 543-3752
CORDOVA	DILLINGHAM
Cordova Family Resource Center (CFRC) P.O. Box 863 Cordova, AK 99574 Phone: 424-5674 Fax: 424-5673	Safe And Fear-Free Environment (SAFE) P.O. Box 94 Dillingham, AK 99576 Phone: 842-2320 Fax: 842-2198
EMMONAK	FAIRBANKS
Emmonak Women's Shelter (EWS) P.O. Box 207 Emmonak, AK 99581 Phone: 949-1434 Fax: 949-1412	Women In Crisis-Counseling & Assistance (WIC-CA) 717 9th Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99701 Phone: 452-2293 Fax: 452-2613
HOMER	JUNEAU
South Peninsula Women's Services (SPWS) 3776 Lake Street, Suite 100 Homer, AK 99603 Phone: 235-7712 Fax: 235-2733	Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE) P.O. Box 020809 Juneau, AK 99802-0809 Phone: 586-6623 Fax: 586-2479
KENAI/SOLDOTNA	KETCHIKAN
Kenai/Soldotna Women's Resource and Crisis Center (K/SWRCC) 325 Spruce Street Kenai, AK 99611 Phone: 283-9479 Fax: 283-5844	Women In Safe Homes (WISH) P.O. Box 6552 Ketchikan, AK 99901 Phone: 225-0202 Fax: 225-2472

KODIAK	NOME
Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (KWRCC) P.O. Box 2122 Kodiak, AK 99615 Phone: 486-6171 Fax: 486-4264	Bering Sea Women's Group (BSWG) P.O. Box 1596 Nome, AK 99762 Phone: 443-5491 Fax: 443-3748
PALMER	SEWARD
Valley Women's Resource Center (VWRC) 403 South Alaska Street Palmer, AK 99645 Phone: 746-4080 Fax: 746-1177	Seward Life Action Council (SLAC) P.O. Box 1045 Seward, AK 99664 Phone: 224-5257 Fax: 224-7081
SITKA	UNALASKA
Southeast Counseling Services (SCS) P.O. Box 6136 Sitka, AK 99835 Phone: 747-3370 Fax: 747-3450	Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence (USAFV) P.O. Box 36 Unalaska, AK 99685 Phone: 581-1500 Fax: 581-4568
VALDEZ	
Advocates for Victims of Violence (AVV) P.O. Box 524 Valdez, AK 99686 Phone: 835-2980 Fax: 835-2981	

FUNDED BATTERERS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS	
ANCHORAGE	CORDOVA
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) Male Awareness Program 501 W. International Airport Road, Suite. 20 Anchorage, AK 99510 Phone: 279-9581 Fax: 279-7244	Sound Alternatives (SA) Men's Non-Violence Program P.O. Box 160 Cordova, AK 99574 Phone: 424-8300 FAX 424-8645
FAIRBANKS	HOMER
Women In Crisis-Counseling & Assistance (WIC-CA) ABC's Program 717 9 th Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99701 Phone: 452-2293 Fax: 452-2613	South Peninsula Women's Services (SPWS) Domestic Violence Intervention Program 3776 Lake Street, Suite 100 Homer, AK 99603 Phone: 235-7712 Fax: 235-2733
JUNEAU	KETCHIKAN
Tongass Community Counseling Center (TCCC) 222 Seward Street, Suite 202 Juneau, AK 99801 Phone: 586-3585 Fax: 586-3241	Ketchikan Indian Corporation (KIC) 355 Carlanna Ketchikan, AK 99901 Phone: 225-4061 FAX: 247-4061
PETERSBURG	SITKA
Petersburg Mental Health Services (PMHS) Southeast Islands Violence Prevention Program P.O. Box 556 Petersburg, AK 99833 Phone: 772-3332 FAX: 772-2122	SP&T Vision Program P.O. Box 1034 Sitka, AK 99835 Phone: 747-3500 FAX: 747-3003
WRANGELL	
Wrangell Community Services (WCS) Southeast Islands Violence Prevention Program P.O. Box 1615 Wrangell, AK 99929 Phone: 874-2373 FAX: 874-2576	

FUNDED PRISON BATTERERS PROGRAMS

FAIRBANKS	JUNEAU
Women in Crisis Counseling & Assistance (WIC-CA) 717 9th Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99701 Phone: 452-2293 Fax: 452-2613	Tongass Community Counseling Center (TCCC) 222 Seward Street, Suite 202 Juneau, AK 99801 Phone: 586-3585 Fax: 586-3241
PALMER	
Valley Women's Resource Center (VWRC) 403 South Alaska Street Palmer, AK 99645 Phone: 746-4080 Fax: 746-1177	