



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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Hennepin County Jail (Offender Release information) 348-5112
 Hennepin County Attorney/Victim Assistance 348-4003
 Minneapolis City Attorney's Office (information about filing
 criminal charges) 673-2010
 Minneapolis Police Records (information about getting
 copies of reports) 673-2961
 Minneapolis Police Domestic Assault, Robbery and Homicide Unit .. 673-2941
 Minneapolis Police Child Abuse Unit 673-3072
 Minneapolis Police Sex Crimes Unit 673-3081

POLICE AND COURTS INFORMATION

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF CRIME VICTIMS RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INFORMATION



MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

SQUAD NUMBER:	CASE CONTROL NUMBER (CCN):
OFFICER(S): BADGE NUMBER(S):	

RIGHTS AND SERVICES FOR ALL CRIME VICTIMS

Crime Victim's Rights

1. The right to request restitution.
2. The right to be notified of plea negotiations.
3. The right to be present at sentencing and to object orally or in writing to a proposed agreement or sentence.

Call the victim service providers listed in this card for information about other crime victim rights.

Call the **Crime Victims Ombudsman's Office, 642-0397** if you feel your victim's rights have been violated.

24 Hour Crisis Phone Lines

Crisis lines are committed to serving persons regardless of race, sexual orientation, age, national origin, religion or gender and will refer you to specific resources as needed.

Crime Victim Center (Any Crime Victim)	340-5400
First Call for Help (Emergency Resources)	335-5000
Mpls Crisis Nursery (Shelter/Abuse & Neglect Prevention Counseling) . . .	824-8000
Sexual Violence Center	824-5555
YES/NEON (Mental Health Counseling)	379-6363

Financial Assistance To Victims Of Violent Crime

Crime Victims Reparations Board (Not a 24 hour line)	642-0395
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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INFORMATION

IF YOU ARE THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, you can ask the city or county attorney to file a criminal complaint. You also have the right to go to court and file a petition requesting an Order for Protection from domestic abuse.

The order could include the following:

1. An order restraining the abuser from further acts of abuse;
2. An order directing the abuser to leave your household;
3. An order preventing the abuser from entering your residence, school, business, or place of employment;
4. An order awarding you or the other parent custody of or visitation with your minor child or children; or
5. An order directing the abuser to pay support to you and the minor children if the abuser has a legal obligation to do so.

EMERGENCY SHELTER

Battered Women's Crisis Line/Shelter Information 24 Hour Line

with TTY Access	646-0994
Harriet Tubman Shelter, Minneapolis	827-2841

OTHER ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

M.I.P. (Court Advocacy for Battered Women)	673-3526
I.B.C.A. Black Battered Women Program	871-7878
Division of Indian Work (Battered Woman's Program)	827-1798
CUHCC - Asian Battered Women's Program	627-4774
Centro Cultural Chicano	588-9330

(Issued pursuant to M.S. 629.341)

MEMORANDUM

To: Executive Committee, Crime Victim Council
From: Margaret Wood
Date: August 30, 1990
Re: Upcoming Meeting

Just a reminder of the next scheduled meeting of the Executive Committee:

Wednesday, September 5

8:00 - 9:30 A.M.

Place: Burnet Realty: lower level conference room,
3033 Excelsior Blvd.

Directions: Building is beside Lake Calhoun on
Excelsior/Lake Street. Go west on Lagoon Street from
Hennepin and look for the big office building on your
left after Lake Calhoun.

Enclosed you will find a tentative agenda for the meeting. If you have any issues you would like to discuss or to have addressed in the meeting, please call me before Wednesday and I will make additions to the agenda (348-5968). I encourage all your input.

Please take the time to look over the enclosed materials before the meeting. It will expedite the discussions if everyone comes to the meeting having been minimally briefed.

Thanks again for all your time and patience. See you next week.

TENTATIVE AGENDA
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING: SEPTEMBER 5, 1990

Approval of July Minutes

Reports from Working Groups:

Group 1 Subcommittees:

- Victim Referral Card: Kathy Alme
- Curriculum Committee: Connie Fanning

Access Committee (formally Group 2): Donna Anderson

Group 3: Margaret Wood for Bob Mowatt

Funding Issues

- DOC proposal update/budget discussion
- Other funding options for the future

Long Range Planning: future advocacy and lobbying role of the Council

Adjourn

— SA = Sexual Assault
— CA = Child Abuse
X GC = General Crime

FY90 PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, Page 1

Red Lake -
Nett Lake -

Systems Change and Training Goals and Objectives

Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim Council

GOALS AND MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

 July - Dec, 1990 Jan - June, 1991

1. To increase support and recognition of victims' needs by public and private resources by:

- Developing age-specific curriculum on crime victim issues which will be used in area schools by the start of the school year in 1991.

- Developing a training program on crime victim issues to be used in corporations, hospitals and health services agencies, neighborhood groups and social service agencies.

- Developing a speakers' bureau with members of the Crime Victim Council as speakers. The speakers will be used to implement the training programs written by the Council.

2. To improve access to crime victim services by:

- Increasing the coordination of victim services through networking at Crime Victim Council meetings and through collaborative efforts of Council members which facilitate the communication between service providers.

- Developing a training program to be used in crime victim service agencies which focuses on the needs and issues of diverse populations, including but not limited to suburban and rural victims, gay and lesbian crime victims, Southeast Asian victims, African American victims, Hispanic victims, Native American victims, and victims with physical and mental disabilities.

3. To identify new and unmet needs of crime victims and work towards eliminating gaps in crime victim services by:

- Developing a comprehensive needs assessment of crime victims in Hennepin County in order for the Crime Victim Council to gain knowledge about where the gaps in victim services exist. The needs assessment will attempt to incorporate all possible victim populations, possible victim services and geographic service areas. The results of the needs assessment will be available to all interested community agencies.

____ - SA = Sexual Assault
____ - CA = Child Abuse
X - GC = General Crime

FY90 PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, Page 2

Red Lake - ____
Nett Lake - ____

Systems Change and Training Goals and Objectives

Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim Council

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

GOALS AND MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

____ July - Dec, 1990 ____ Jan - June, 1991

- Addressing the gaps in victim services, particularly gaps in services to diverse and disadvantaged populations, by working with existing service agencies that may be able to expand their services to fill in the service gaps. The Council will address at least two major service gaps by June of 1991.

___ - BW = Battered Women
___ - SA = Sexual Assault
___ - CA = Child Abuse
X - GC = General Crime

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, Victim Services Unit

FY90 PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, Page 1

Reservation:

Red Lake - ___

Nett Lake - ___

Administrative Goals & Objectives

Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim Council

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

___ July - Dec, 1990

___ Jan - June, 1991

GOALS AND MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

1. Provide policy direction, priority setting and resource access and management through the existence of the Crime Victim Council Policy Board. The Policy Board will attend quarterly meetings and will be available for overall supervision and guidance of the activities of the Crime Victim Council.

2. Provide administrative guidance to the working groups through the existence of an Executive Committee. Committee members consist of Policy Board members and the three convenors of the working groups. The Executive Committee will meet monthly and will act as a liaison between the Policy Board and the Working Groups. The Committee will ensure the integrity of the working groups' efforts to the directives of the Policy Board.

3. Conduct an evaluation of the Council's direction, focus and activities to be discussed at the December Policy Board meeting. The evaluation will measure the progress the Council has made on its goals and objectives and will incorporate the results of an evaluation tool distributed to all members of the Council as well as agencies which have been involved in the efforts of the Council.

4. Utilizing the results of the evaluation, develop a plan for ongoing development of the Crime Victim Council's efforts.

5. Provide the resources for the coordinator of the Crime Victim Council to attend at least 2 crime victim conferences in order to access current information on crime victim services and bring this information to Council members.

- ☐ - BW = Battered Women
☐ - SA = Sexual Assault
☐ - CA = Child Abuse
☒ - GC = General Crime

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, Victim Services Unit

Reservation:

Red Lake - ☐

Nett Lake - ☐

FY90 PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, Page 1

Direct Service Goals and Objectives

Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim Council

GOALS AND MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

☐ July - Dec, 1990

☐ Jan - June, 1991

1. Provide community education on crime victim rights and needs by introducing a curriculum into the schools and by sending speakers from the Crime Victim Council into 2 corporate employee programs and 2 neighborhood community forums.

2. Provide 3 training programs to crime victim service providers on victimization issues within diverse and disadvantaged populations and provide 3 consultations to programs that wish to become more accessible to these populations.

3. Prepare a comprehensive list of victim service providers in Hennepin County to be distributed to community groups as well as relevant service providers.

4. Expand the Council's police victim rights and referral card to 2 suburban areas. The suburban cards will have information about police and victim services within the neighboring geographical areas as well as victim services within Minneapolis.

5. Coordinate a Crime Victim Resource Fair to be held in an easily accessible public space in which crime victim service providers distribute information about their services to the public and network with other service providers.

Funding Category: (check one)

☐ - BW = Battered Women

☐ - CA = Child Abuse

☒ - GC = General Crime

☐ - SA = Sexual Assault

Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim Council

	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	FUNDS REQUESTED	INKIND OR CASH MATCH
Personnel	\$29,402.25	\$24,336.00	\$5,066.25
Fringe Benefits	1,094.75		1,094.75
Contract Services			
Travel	200.00	200.00	
Printing	1,400.00	1,000.00	400.00
Postage & Mailing	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Telephone	400.00	400.00	
Publicity			
Fundraising			
Rent/Depreciation			
Utilities			
Maintenance/Repair			
Food	100.00	100.00	
Training	250.00	250.00	
Household Supplies			
Office Supplies	600.00	600.00	
Program Supplies			
Bldg. & Grounds Supplies			
Insurance			
Other (Specify)			
Administrative Support	1,216.80	1,216.80	
TOTAL:	\$35,663.80	\$29,102.80	\$6,561.00

PLEASE LIST SOURCE AND AMOUNTS OF
ALL IN KIND/CASH MATCH

1. \$5,066.25: Hennepin County Attorney's Office
2. \$1,094.75: Hennepin County Attorney's Office
3. \$400: Copying through Hennepin County Attorney's Office

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, Victim Services Unit

BUDGET NARRATIVE page 1Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim CouncilDate: July 23, 1990

Personnel: .75 FTE Program Coordinator (\$15.60/hour x 1560 hours) \$24,336.00
.25 FTE Senior Clerk Typist (\$9.74/hour x 520 hours) \$ 5,066.25

Fringe Benefits: .25 County Benefits for Senior Clerk Typist \$ 1,094.75

LTD \$ 13.25
Life Insurance \$ 10.25
Health Insurance \$384.00
Dental \$ 72.75
FICA \$387.50
PERA \$227.00

Travel: Reimbursement of job related transportation (.21/mile) \$ 200.00

Printing: Copying charges. Printing and typesetting of brochures and special information pieces. \$ 1,400.00

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, Victim Services Unit

BUDGET NARRATIVE page 2Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim CouncilDate: July 23, 1990

<u>Postage and Mailing:</u>	First Class Mailings. Send coordinating information to Council members as well as special information to community agencies and individuals. .	\$ 1,000.00
<u>Telephone:</u>	Expenses to maintain phone within Government Center phone system, including voice mail and phone roll over to secretaries.	\$ 400.00
<u>Food:</u>	Provide coffee and other refreshments at education and training sessions.	\$ 100.00
<u>Training:</u>	Provide for coordinator to attend related conferences on crime victim issues.	\$ 250.00
<u>Office Supplies:</u>	General office supplies such as paper, pens, envelopes, etc... (\$50/month at 12 months)	\$ 600.00
<u>Other:</u>	Administrative Support: supervision, in-house training and general administration. (5% of Program Coordinator's salary)	\$ 1,216.80

MEMORANDUM

TO: Policy Board Members of the Crime Victim Council
FROM: Margaret Wood (mw)
DATE: May 17, 1990
RE: Board Meeting Dates

It was a difficult process to try to accommodate everyone's schedule in setting the Board meeting dates. The time which seems most convenient for everyone is the morning of the second Wednesday of the month. The next meeting is in June in order to avoid conflicts with vacations in the summer months. If you have any questions, feel free to call me at 348-5968. Please mark your calendars:

Wednesday, June 13

Time: 8:30 - 10:30 a.m.
Place: Senior Resources
430 Oak Grove, Room 207
Downtown Minneapolis (near Loring Park)


Wednesday, September 12

Time: 8:30 - 10:30 a.m.
Place: Phyllis Wheatly Community Center
919 Fremont Avenue North, Multi-Purpose Room
North Minneapolis

Wednesday, December 12

Time: 8:30 - 10:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Committee of the Crime Victim Council
FROM: Margaret Wood 
DATE: May 17, 1990
RE: Committee Meeting Dates

The Executive Committee will be meeting on the first Wednesday morning of each month from 8:00 - 9:30. These meetings will precede the Board meetings by one week on the months when the Board meets. The first committee meeting on June 6 will be a time for the Committee to review the proposed projects of the working groups and to set up standards for judging future projects. Please make every effort to attend.

Wednesday, June 6

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: Crime Victims Center
822 South 3rd Street, Conference Room
Downtown Minneapolis (plenty of street parking but parking lot is not available to the public)

Wednesday, July 11
(2nd week due to July 4th)

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, August 1

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, September 5

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, October 3

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, November 7

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, December 5

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

There may not be a need to meet all of these times but please mark your calendars so that we have the capability of meeting if necessary. Please feel free to call me at 348-5968 if you have any questions.

Irene:

7/29

Here are the dates for the Committee meetings. I give a reminder call a few days before each meeting so you should be hearing from me.

I also need to find a place for the September meeting - I'll let you know as soon as it's set.

Thanks, Margaret

Executive Standards and Procedures for Approving Working Group Projects

The Executive Committee will use the following criteria for approving the projects of the Working Groups:

- Compatibility of the proposed project to the goal of the working group.
- Resources required for the proposed project and the ability of the Crime Victim Council to obtain these resources.
- The ability of the Crime Victim Council to successfully facilitate the implementation the proposed project.
- The impact the proposed project will have on achieving the goal of the working group.
- The uniqueness of the proposed project as compared to the efforts of others.
- The inclusiveness of the proposed project of diverse populations and the sensitivity of the project to diverse needs.

The Executive Committee shall have the authority to approve the projects of the working groups in all cases, with the exception of the following circumstances:

- The Committee shall not have the authority to approve projects which require the expenditure of Council funds.
- The Committee shall not have the authority to approve projects that may come into conflict with the overall mission of the Council.

If either of these conditions are true, working group projects must come before the full Policy Board for approval.

MEMORANDUM

To: Policy Board of the Crime Victim Council
From: Margaret Wood *mw*
Date: July 31, 1990
Subject: Future Funding for the Council

At the last Executive Committee meeting there was a long discussion about future funding for the Council. Funding for the staff position runs out some time in the Fall of this year. The Committee was in agreement that without staffing, the Council would have great difficulty continuing.

Micky Cook suggested that the Council apply for some Department of Corrections funding in order to continue the staff position. A request for Proposals was due at DOC on July 23, 1990 so the approval to apply for funding had to go through the Executive Committee, instead of the full Policy Board.

The County Attorney's Office agreed to act as a fiscal agent for the Council so that we may apply for the DOC funds. The County Attorney's Office also graciously agreed to supply the 20% in-kind match required for this RFP (see enclosures for budget specifics).

While the policies of the Crime Victim Council indicate that any funding matters should go before that full Board, extreme time constraints on the RFP prohibited this action. If you have any questions about this issue or the RFP, please feel free to contact me (348-5968). If you would like a copy of the full proposal, let me know and I will send one right away. All of this will be discussed at the next full Policy Board meeting on September 12, 1990.

___ - BW = Battered Women
___ - CA = Child Abuse

X - GC = General Crime
___ - SA = Sexual Assault

Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim Council

	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	FUNDS REQUESTED	IN KIND OR CASH MATCH
Personnel	\$29,402.25	\$24,336.00	\$5,066.25
Fringe Benefits	1,094.75		1,094.75
Contract Services			
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Printing	1,400.00	1,000.00	400.00
Postage & Mailing	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Telephone	400.00	400.00	
Publicity			
Fundraising			
Rent/Depreciation			
Utilities			
Maintenance/Repair			
Food	100.00	100.00	
Training	250.00	250.00	
Household Supplies			
Office Supplies	600.00	600.00	
Program Supplies			
Bldg. & Grounds Supplies			
Insurance			
Other (Specify)			
Administrative Support	1,216.80	1,216.80	
TOTAL:	\$35,663.80	\$29,102.80	\$6,561.00

PLEASE LIST SOURCE AND AMOUNTS OF
ALL IN KIND/CASH MATCH

1. \$5,066.25: Hennepin County Attorney's Office
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3. \$400: Copying through Hennepin County Attorney's Office

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, Victim Services Unit

BUDGET NARRATIVE page 1Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim CouncilDate: July 23, 1990

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.25 FTE Senior Clerk Typist (\$9.74/hour x 520 hours) \$ 5,066.25

Fringe Benefits: .25 County Benefits for Senior Clerk Typist \$ 1,094.75

LTD	\$ 13.25
Life Insurance	\$ 10.25
Health Insurance	\$384.00
Dental	\$ 72.75
FICA	\$387.50
PERA	\$227.00

Travel: Reimbursement of job related transportation (.21/mile) \$ 200.00

Printing: Copying charges. Printing and typesetting of brochures and special information pieces. \$ 1,400.00

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, Victim Services Unit

BUDGET NARRATIVE page 2Program Name: Hennepin County Crime Victim CouncilDate: July 23, 1990

<u>Postage and Mailing:</u>	First Class Mailings. Send coordinating information to Council members as well as special information to community agencies and individuals.	\$ 1,000.00
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<u>Food:</u>	Provide coffee and other refreshments at education and training sessions.	\$ 100.00
<u>Training:</u>	Provide for coordinator to attend related conferences on crime victim issues.	\$ 250.00
<u>Office Supplies:</u>	General office supplies such as paper, pens, envelopes, etc... (\$50/month at 12 months)	\$ 600.00
<u>Other:</u>	Administrative Support: supervision, in-house training and general administration. (5% of Program Coordinator's salary)	\$ 1,216.80

MINUTES OF THE JULY 11, 1990
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE
CRIME VICTIM COUNCIL

Present: Kathy Alme, Donna Anderson, Carol Arthur, Nancy Biele, Joanna Buzek, Julia Classen, Micky Cook, Don Davis, Anne Heegaard, Ken Moritz.

Also Present: Margaret Wood, Staff to Council.

Don Davis began the meeting at 8:00 A.M. The first item on the Agenda was the approval of the June Minutes. The Minutes were unanimously passed.

The next agenda item, update on the Policy Board, was given by Margaret Wood. The Board approved the Executive Committee's Standards and Procedures for judging working group projects. The Committee now has the authority to approve projects based on the standards developed. The Board also heard from the Gay and Lesbian Community Action Council regarding bias crimes in Minnesota. The Board expressed its interest in developing projects geared towards helping victims of bias crimes. The working groups will be developing projects on bias crimes in the future. The Board also expressed an interest in the question of whether the Council should apply for 501-C-3 non-profit status. They deferred this question to the Executive Committee. Finally, an "advocacy role" for the Crime Victim Council was discussed. The Council could be a strong voice for crime victim service providers in the County.

The next order of business was the final approval of the Executive Standards and Procedures for judging working group projects. The motion was passed unanimously.

The next order of business was reports from the working groups. Kathy Alme gave a brief progress report for working Group 1. The Group has solidified its approach to the expansion of the police referral card. Group representatives will meet with the Hennepin County Chiefs of Police Association in August to begin suburban expansion efforts of the card. Larry Harris and Connie Fanning are beginning work on the curriculum by reviewing existing curriculum which might be related to a crime victims curriculum.

Donna Anderson expressed her concern that the police referral card is being distributed to offenders as well as victims. Police training about the card is lacking. Kathy Alme commented that her office was receiving more calls from victims as a result of the card. Some discussion was done about whether crime victims know about the services available to them and if there is sufficient education about where to call if one is a victim of crime. These will be questions the Council will need to address in the future.

Minutes Executive Committee Meeting
of Crime Victim Council July 11, 1990

Page 2

Donna Anderson gave a report on Group 2. This Group is putting together a comprehensive list of victim service providers in Hennepin County. Pin maps have been put together which identify where the services exist in the county. With this information, the Group can begin to develop projects which focus on making these existing services more accessible to victims. The Group has decided to narrow its focus to just those services that have a mission to serve victims. Other services, (i.e., food, housing, etc.) will be addressed by Group 3. It was suggested that Group 2 might want to publish its results on existing crime victim services. This will be discussed in the next Group 2 meeting.

Margaret Wood gave a brief report on the progress of Group 3. This group is moving ahead with the development of the needs assessment (see Project Proposal for more details). The Group will be coordinating with Group 2 on its list of victim services. An all-day meeting will be held in August in order to pull the needs assessment together.

The last item on the agenda was a discussion of non-profit status for the Council. The Committee decided that some important questions must be answered before recommendations to the Policy Board can be made. These questions involve:

- What does the Council want to do? How does the Council define itself? If the Council will just be focusing on coordinating and networking efforts, then there may be no need for 501-C-3 status. The Council does not want to compete with direct service providers for funding; this would cause a conflict of interest problem.
- Does the Council want to ask the County Attorney's Office to act as the Council's fiscal agent? With a fiscal agent, the Council could apply for most foundation funding, a reason cited for obtaining non-profit status.
- What are the future economic needs of the Council? Funding for the staff position runs out in the Fall. Funds will be needed for this position as well as the phone costs, postage, office supplies, etc. An annual budget of \$25,000 - \$30,000 was estimated.

The Committee unanimously decided to refrain from making recommendations to the Policy Board about 501-C-3 status until some of these questions have been answered.

The discussion turned to the Request for Proposals (RFP) recently put out by the Department of Corrections. Micky Cook suggested that the Council try to get some DOC funding, using the County Attorney's Office as a fiscal agent.

Minutes Executive Committee Meeting
of Crime Victim Council July 11, 1990

Page 3

Micky and Margaret will be meeting with Tom Johnson to discuss the RFP and the fiscal agent question. The Executive Committee gave approval to pursue DOC funding (due July 23, 1990) in the absence of a Policy Board meeting before the deadline.

A motion was unanimously passed on the funding issue, stated as follows:

The Crime Victim Council will:

- a) Submit the DOC grant application,
- b) pursue other funding options,
- c) ask the County Attorney's Office to serve as
as fiscal agent for the Crime Victim Council.

A motion was also unanimously passed which gives Executive Committee approval for the working Group 3 Project Proposal.

Next Meeting: Wednesday, September 5. 8:00 - 9:30 A.M.

MEMORANDUM

To: Executive Committee Members
From: Margaret Wood (WW)
Date: June 29, 1990
Re: Update

For those of you who were not at the Policy Board meeting in June, here's a quick update. The Board approved the standards developed at the Committee's last meeting on judging working group projects. There was much interest and discussion about the Council possibly obtaining 501-C-3 status, a topic which will be discussed at the next Committee meeting. The Board expects recommendations from the Committee on this subject at the September Board meeting. For more information about the June Board meeting, please take the time to read the Board's minutes, which are enclosed.

Also enclosed is a copy of the Committee's standards and procedures. Please take a look at those and let me know if you have have any comments.

Finally, I have enclosed a copy of the Project Proposal for Working Group 3. Please take a look at this before the July meeting because it goes up for approval at this meeting.

Next meeting: Wednesday, July 11, 1990
8:00 - 9:30 am
Domestic Abuse Project
204 West Franklin Avenue
(near Pillsbury and Blaisdell)

Executive Standards and Procedures for Approving Working Group Projects

The Executive Committee will use the following criteria for approving the projects of the Working Groups:

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- Resources required for the proposed project and the ability of the Crime Victim Council to obtain these resources.
- The ability of the Crime Victim Council to successfully facilitate the implementation the proposed project.
- The impact the proposed project will have on achieving the goal of the working group.
- The uniqueness of the proposed project as compared to the efforts of others.
- The inclusiveness of the proposed project of diverse populations and the sensitivity of the project to diverse needs.

The Executive Committee shall have the authority to approve the projects of the working groups in all cases, with the exception of the following circumstances:

- The Committee shall not have the authority to approve projects which require the expenditure of Council funds.
- The Committee shall not have the authority to approve projects that may come into conflict with the overall mission of the Council.

If either of these conditions are true, working group projects must come before the full Policy Board for approval.

Working Group 3 Project Proposal

Goal: To identify new and unmet needs and work towards eliminating gaps in service.

In order to gain an understanding of where to focus its efforts, Group 3 will perform a Needs Assessment of crime victims in Hennepin County. The Needs Assessment will aid Group 3 in determining which victim populations are underserved in the Hennepin County area.

The Needs Assessment will focus on the following areas:

1. Victim Populations: Group members will compile a list of all possible victim populations.
2. Types of victim services: A list of all possible services that could be provided to victims will be compiled.
3. Geographical Service Areas: A list of where services are provided within Hennepin County will be compiled.
4. Actual Victim Services Provided: The group will compile a list of actual victim services which are presently provided within Hennepin Country.

Following the compilation of these Lists, Group 3 will attempt to make determinations about where the gaps in victim services exist. At this point, group members will make a decision about where their efforts are needed.

Resources needed for proposed project:

1. Social service Resource Listings, i.e. First Call for Help and other existing data on crime victim service providers.
2. Maps of Hennepin County

Staffing Resources needed for proposed project:

1. Project coordination between Working Groups 2 and 3.
2. Technical assistance in compiling charts for the Needs Assessment, and if needed, computer database assistance.

Time Line:

August 31, 1990: Complete Needs Assessment

September 13, 1990: Submit results to the Board and begin developing a plan of action bases on the results.

MEMORANDUM

To: Executive Committee, Crime Victim Council
From: Margaret Wood *mw*
Date: June 12, 1990
Re: Minutes of June 6, 1990 Meeting

Present: Kathy Alme, Carol Arthur, Nancy Biele, Joanna Buzek, Julia Classen, Micky Cook, Don Davis, Ken Moritz, Bob Mowatt

Also present was Jody Bjornstad from Working Group 3 and Margaret Wood, Staff to the Council.

Julia Classen opened the meeting and introduced the first item on the agenda: Structure of the Crime Victim Council. The Council consists of three parts: the Policy Board, Executive Committee, and Working Groups. The Committee should provide overall administrative guidance to the Council and should act as a liaison between the Working Groups and the Policy Board.

A question was asked about the role of the County Attorney in the governance of the Council. Tom Johnson is clear that the Crime Victim Council is separate from the County Attorney's office and that the Council should act as an independent entity. The County Attorney's office has donated staffing and other resources to the Council. The Council was originally founded out of a recommendation from an advisory panel. The panel found that while there were many services available to crime victims, there was little coordination of these services. The Council was founded in response to this.

The discussion turned to a definition of the role of the Executive Committee. The Committee agreed to the conventional structure of a nonprofit's Executive Committee where the Committee takes action subject to Board approval. A comment was made that the Committee should not set organizational objectives and priorities but rather, address outcomes. The Board should be the entity which establishes those priorities.

Next on the agenda was a discussion of the standards used to judge the projects of the working groups. The Executive Committee developed the following criteria for judging projects:

- The overall fit of the project to the goal of the working group.
- Is the project realistic? Can it be done?
- What resources are needed for the project? Are these realistic?
- Is the project applicable to the Crime Victim Council?
- Will the project make an impact on achieving the goal of the working group? How broad an impact will it be?
- Is the project a duplication of another's efforts?
- Is the project inclusive? Will it reach or impact a variety of populations? Is it sensitive to diverse needs?

The Executive Committee agreed that it would not be able to approve expenditure of funds without Board approval, although this is a moot point right now given that the Council presently has no funds available.

The Committee also agreed that one of their functions be long range planning and development. The next meeting will focus on the pros and cons of the Council receiving 501-C-3 status. Nancy Biele and Julia Classen will prepare a brief talk on the technicalities of setting up a nonprofit. Recommendations about obtaining nonprofit status will be given to the Board at their September meeting. Another suggestion was made that the Council ask another nonprofit to become the Council's fiscal agent. This will also be discussed at the next meeting.

Next on the agenda were reports from the working groups:

Working Group 1: Kathy Alme, the convenor for this group, gave a report on the first meeting of Group 1 and on the first project proposal. In the Group's meeting there was a lot of discussion about interpreting the goal of the group and what possible projects the group could do. A decision was made to focus on two projects:

- A continuation of the police card to the suburban areas (see card which was distributed at the meeting).
- The development and implementation of a school curriculum on crime victims.

A motion to approve the proposed projects of working Group 1 was passed unanimously by the Committee.

Working Group 2: Jody Bjornstad reported on the progress of Group 2. Group 2 does not have a formal project proposal ready for approval but may be able to submit one by the next Executive Committee meeting in July. In its first meeting, Group 2 spent time discussing the goal of the group and how to interpret it. The group has decided to focus on helping to coordinate existing services and on assisting these services in increasing cultural sensitivity. The group will not be dealing with finding new services, but rather, with improving access to existing services. In order to begin coordination efforts, Group 2 will undertake a study of what services for crime victims exist and where they are located (see Progress Report, Group 2).

Working Group 3: Bob Mowatt, the acting convenor for Group 3, reported on the progress of the Group. Group 3 will focus on finding the gaps in services to victims and then taking steps to fill those gaps. The Group will attempt to fill the gap in one of three ways:

- Asking a service provider to extend its service area.
- Asking an agency related to the service gap to add the service to its mission.
- As a last resort, begin steps to initiate a new agency to provide the service.

In order to obtain information about existing gaps, Group 3 will focus its first efforts on doing a Needs Assessment (see Progress Report, Group 3). The Committee asked Group 3 to prepare a formal project proposal for the Needs Assessment to be ready at the next Committee meeting.

Finally, a discussion ensued about finding a chair for the Executive Committee. The Committee agreed to rotate the chair every three months. The following rotation schedule was set up:

July - September:	Don Davis
October - December:	Julia Classen
January - March:	Joanna Buzek

Next meeting: July 11, 1990 at the Domestic Abuse Project - 204 West Franklin Avenue.

MEMORANDUM

To: Policy Board, Crime Victim Council
From: Margaret Wood (VNS)
Date: July 5, 1990
Subject: Minutes of June 13, 1990 Board Meeting

Present: Dennis Avery, Ivy Bernhardson, Nancy Biele, Julia Classen, Jeff Jensen, Tom Johnson, Ruth Kildow, Miaisha Mitchell, Tam Khac Nguyen, Dean Nyquist, Dan Ryerson, Sherman Otto, Margaret Thomas

Also present were Ann Viitala from the Gay and Lesbian Community Action Council, and Margaret Wood, Staff to the Crime Victim Council.

Margaret Thomas opened the meeting as acting chair for the Council. The minutes from April's Board meeting were passed, completing the first item on the agenda.

Next on the agenda was Julia Classen's report from the Executive Committee. The first meeting of the Executive Committee was a time for the Committee to determine its role in relation to the rest of the Council.

The Committee decided to act as a guiding force and liaison for the working groups. It was agreed that the Committee would not set organizational goals and priorities but rather, address outcomes. Setting goals and priorities should be the role of the Policy Board. The Committee also agreed to work on long range planning and development for the Council.

The Executive Committee also developed a list of criteria it will use in judging the proposed projects of the working groups. The Board agreed to turn these criteria into statements rather than questions (see enclosed). A motion for Board approval of the Executive Committee's standards was passed unanimously.

Finally, the chair of the Executive Committee will rotate every three months. The following schedule was set up:

July - September: Don Davis
October - December: Julia Classen
January - March: Joanna Buzek

At its July meeting the Committee will address the question of whether or not the Council should apply for 501-C-3 status and whether the Council might want to ask another nonprofit to be its fiscal agent. Tom Johnson made the point that the Council cannot receive most foundation funding unless the Council has 501-C-3 status.

Next on the agenda were reports on the Working Groups from Margaret Wood. Group 1 is beginning work on two projects: school curriculum on crime victims, and an expansion of the victim referral card to the suburban police departments. The curriculum will be age appropriate and the Group will attempt to incorporate it into already existing curriculum in the schools (see project proposal for details). The curriculum will hopefully be used in several school districts within Hennepin County and the Group may be able to act as a broker between school districts where some districts have more crime victim information while others have less. A motion was made to approve the proposed projects of Working Group 1 and was passed unanimously.

Groups 2 and 3 will be doing similar work over the summer and will coordinate their activities (see Progress Reports in packets). Group 2 hopes to have a project proposal by the end of their next meeting (July 10). Group 3 will spend the summer doing a Needs Assessment of crime victims.

Next on the agenda was a report on bias crimes from Ann Viitala. Minnesota is a leader in bias crimes legislation. Currently, the laws state that:

- police officers must receive training on bias crimes
- all incidents of bias crimes must be reported to the State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.
- prosecutors must also receive training on these crimes.

In 1989 the Legislature increased the penalties for lower level bias crimes (i.e. phone calls, threatening mail). In Minnesota, the vast majority of these crimes that are reported are race related (218 out of 252 for 1989). But it can be assumed that many more bias crimes occur than are reported.

Bias crimes have a particularly devastating effect on the victims because the crimes are aimed against who the victims are. Most of these victims do not know about the laws on the books and do not report. Law enforcement needs to be encouraged to continue its efforts in the bias crime area. Problems continue with under-reporting and with cases being dropped. There is little monitoring of these crimes and no central monitoring organization.

The Board discussed having the Working Groups address the needs of bias crime victims, perhaps in the curriculum or through other means. Group 3 may be able to do some work with addressing unmet needs of these victims.

Education and awareness seem to be the key to addressing these problems. Margaret Thomas explained a little about the World of Difference program which will be starting soon in Minnesota. This program will provide education and public awareness on diversity for Minnesotans. Education might be the first step for the Council in its efforts to address the needs of bias crime victims.

The final item on the agenda was a discussion of the Mission of the Crime Victim Council and the future role of the Policy Board. Julia classen suggested that the Council take on an advocacy role for crime victim service providers and that this role be reflected in the interpretation of the mission.

Concern was also expressed about the failure of the Council to become a true public/private collaboration. There is very little representation from the private sector on the Board. As of now, the Council primarily consists of service providers.

Ivy Bernhardson made the point that corporations are bombarded by requests for their participation and most are forced to target particular areas of concern. If the Council were to become more tangible (i.e. bylaws, etc...), corporations might be more willing to support it. A suggestion was made that the Council put together a media packet with the aim of enticing corporate sponsorship.

Corporations need to know that supporting crime victim issues is in their own self-interest. The Council can appeal to them by drawing attention to issues such as employees as crime victims and personal safety concerns. The Council may want to think about preparing trainers to go into corporations to educate about crime victim issues (i.e. a curriculum for corporations). The working groups should begin working on this task in conjunction with the other curriculum development.

Ivy Bernhardson agreed to begin working on Council recruitment within the Corporate Counsel Association. Tom Johnson agreed to contact the Minnesota Business Partnership.

As far as the advocacy role for the Council is concerned, this will be referred to the Executive Committee for discussion. Tom Johnson suggested that the role of the Policy Board should be to anticipate issues which should be addressed by the Council. It is important for the Board to hear from community people in order to gain a understanding of emerging issues. The Board can then generate ideas for the working groups. The task of the Board for the summer is to come up with suggestions for future tasks of the Council. Suggestions may be forwarded to Margaret Wood.

Next meeting: Wednesday, September 12
8:30 - 10:30 a.m.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Committee of the Crime Victim Council
FROM: Margaret Wood *WWJ*
DATE: May 17, 1990
RE: Committee Meeting Dates

The Executive Committee will be meeting on the first Wednesday morning of each month from 8:00 - 9:30. These meetings will precede the Board meetings by one week on the months when the Board meets. The first committee meeting on June 6 will be a time for the Committee to review the proposed projects of the working groups and to set up standards for judging future projects. Please make every effort to attend.

Wednesday, June 6

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: Crime Victims Center
822 South 3rd Street, Conference Room
Downtown Minneapolis (plenty of street parking but
parking lot is not available to the public)

Wednesday, July 11
(2nd week due to July 4th)

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, August 1

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, September 5

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, October 3

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, November 7

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

Wednesday, December 5

Time: 8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Place: TBA

There may not be a need to meet all of these times but please mark your calendars so that we have the capability of meeting if necessary. Please feel free to call me at 348-5968 if you have any questions.

Proposed Structure of the Crime Victim Council

The founders of the Hennepin County Crime Victim Council are seeking to build a collaborative which combines the efforts of the public, private and nonprofit sectors. A collaborative necessarily involves organizations sharing in decision making and in the responsibility for the accomplishment of goals and objectives. In order for a collaborative effort to work effectively, its members must be willing to commit themselves to the issues and to the implementation of goals and plans of action. Arthur Himmelman, Humphrey Institute Senior Fellow, has provided the following model for the structure of a collaborative effort, although this should be considered a model and not a blueprint for the Crime Victim Council:

Policy Board: Ideally, the Policy Board in a collaborative would meet quarterly to develop policies, guide these policies and pinpoint long term strategies. Representatives of organizations on the Board should have the authority to commit resources from their organizations for the collaborative. It is the responsibility of Board members to ratify plans of action which are proposed and to ensure that policy directives are at the forefront of these action plans. Membership on the Policy Board should be limited to 21 organizational representatives.

Executive Committee: This committee would meet monthly and would also consist of organizational representatives. It is suggested that the chair of the committee should also be the chair of the Policy Board. This enables the committee to retain the integrity of the Policy Board's directives. Ideally, the committee should provide administrative direction for the collaborative by approving action plans submitted by the working groups and the Policy Board. Policy Board members who choose to serve on this committee should be willing to commit more time to the implementation of goals and objectives and should be more readily available to give direction and guidance to the collaborative than other Board members. Each of the working group convenors should serve on this committee and should be responsible for the presentation of the working group action plans to the committee. Ideally, membership should be limited to 9 members.

Working Groups: These groups would meet monthly, or more if necessary, and would be organized around the goals of the collaborative (one group for each goal). The groups are responsible for formulating and implementing action plans which are developed in response to policy directives from the Policy Board. Membership should be open to all participants in the collaborative as well as other community resource persons who are willing to offer their expertise and services. All action plans need to be approved by the executive committee and then ratified by the Policy Board.

It is imperative that specific individuals who have the authority to represent organizations, within the collaborative take responsibility for implementing the action plans once the plans have been ratified. These individuals do not have to be and should not always be the convenors of the working groups. Individual and organizational responsibility for action plans should be decided by assessing who might best complete the task and who is most willing to take the responsibility for implementation. Organizational representatives should be able to commit their organization's resources to the action plans so that they are implemented. Action plans should not be implemented if it is determined that there is not a broad base of support for the plan within the collaborative and within the community. All plans should be accompanied by a time line and an assessment of necessary financial and staffing needs.

Contact Person:

Margaret Wood
Staff Member to the Crime Victim Council
C-2100 Government Center
300 South 6th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55487
348-5968

THOMAS L. JOHNSON
COUNTY ATTORNEY



(612) 348-5550

OFFICE OF THE HENNEPIN COUNTY ATTORNEY

2000 GOVERNMENT CENTER
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55487

December 21, 1989

Irene Gomez-Bethke
Board President
Centro Legal
4649 Decatur Avenue North
New Hope, Minnesota 55428

Dear Ms. Gomez-Bethke:

Thank you for your interest in the Hennepin County Crime Victim Council. The reception on December 6, which you could not attend, began the implementation process for the formation of a new Policy Board and structure for the Council. Your participation, either on the Board of Directors or in other ways, would be a great asset.

I am enclosing the program from the December 6 meeting which explains more about the structure, mission, history and accomplishments of the Crime Victim Council. Please look over this information as it may clarify some of your questions regarding the Council, its past activities and its direction for the future.

I am also enclosing a Membership Resource Inventory which was distributed to all of those present at the reception. In completing this inventory you may gain a better idea about how you, individually, can contribute to the Crime Victim Council and also how your agency or organization can contribute. If you have an interest in serving on the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, or any of the working groups, please return the inventory to me by no later than January 5, 1990.

The success of the Crime Victim Council depends on a community-wide commitment to the issues facing crime victims. Your participation in the Council is an important part of making this possible. If you have any questions or require further information, please feel free to contact me at 348-5968. Thank you for your interest and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Margaret Wood".

Margaret Wood
Coordinator, Crime Victim Council

MW:sf
enclosures

Handwritten initials "GWS" followed by the note "A - level and." in cursive script.

T.D.D. (612) 348-6015

FAX (612) 348-2042

THOMAS L. JOHNSON
COUNTY ATTORNEY



(612) 348-5550

OFFICE OF THE HENNEPIN COUNTY ATTORNEY
2000 GOVERNMENT CENTER
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55487

February 7, 1990

Irene Gomez-Bethke
Board President
Centro Legal
4649 Decatur Avenue North
New Hope, Minnesota 55428

Dear Irene:

The time has come for the newly structured Hennepin County Crime Victim Council to begin activity. With your assistance, the Council can quickly begin its efforts towards the betterment of the crime victim experience in our area.

For those of you who expressed interest in serving on the **Policy Board**, an orientation meeting has been scheduled for Wednesday, February 28 at 7:30 a.m. in the Government Center Auditorium (A Level). The agenda for the meeting will include a more detailed explanation of the structure of this new collaborative effort and a clarification of the commitment Board members will be asked to make.

Please let us know by Wednesday, February 21 of whether or not you plan to attend by contacting Margaret Wood, Staff Member to the Council, at 348-5968. Again, thank you for your participation and I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "T. Johnson", is written over a horizontal line.

Thomas L. Johnson
County Attorney

TLJ:skf

Options . . .

If you have been exploited by a counselor or therapist, you have options for what action you can take. No one option is better than another. You may choose one, or a combination of several, or none at all.

You may bring criminal charges:

Sexual exploitation by counselors or therapists is against the law. It is covered under the Minnesota Criminal Sexual Conduct Code. The law states that a felony occurred if either sexual penetration (intercourse, oral sex) or sexual contact happened and the sexual act took place during a therapy session or outside of therapy hours.

IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE EVEN IF YOU AGREED AND ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN THE SEX. IT IS STILL A CRIME COMMITTED BY THE THERAPIST.

You may file a civil lawsuit:

This is a companion to the criminal law and says you have the right to sue the counselor and/or the counselor's employer or agency if you have been sexually exploited.

You may file complaints with:

- state boards that license or register the counselor
- private boards that certify the counselor
- professional associations to which counselor belongs
- the counselor's supervisor or agency director
- state authorities who license the institution where the sexual exploitation occurred
- county or state authorities responsible for protecting children or vulnerable adults
- church or denominational leaders if the sexual exploitation occurred in a religious setting

If it has happened . . .

If you have been a victim of sexual exploitation by a counselor, you may be experiencing many feelings:

- guilt and shame
- distrust of your own feelings or of anyone trying to help
- fear of being discounted or of retaliation by the counselor
- anger and hurt at the violation of trust
- confusion and ambivalence about the experience

Significant others, spouses, friends and children are also affected by sexual exploitation. The consequences to relationships may be serious and long-term.

**YOU DESERVE INFORMATION,
SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE.**

PUBLISHED BY:

The State Task Force on Sexual Exploitation by Counselors
and Therapists

Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault
State Department of Corrections
300 Bigelow Building
450 North Syndicate
St. Paul, MN 55104
612/642-0256

September, 1987

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**It's
Never
O.K.**

**SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION
BY
COUNSELORS
AND
THERAPISTS**



**It's
Never
O.K.**

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION BY COUNSELORS & THERAPISTS

Most counselors have a professional code of ethics which they follow. Unfortunately, not all do. One of the most serious violations is the sexual exploitation of clients by therapists. Sexual exploitation occurs when the counselor is involved with the client in any sexual manner.

This may include:

- dating
- sexual intercourse
- romancing
- sexual touching
- ending therapy in order to become romantically or sexually involved
- kissing.

Because of the helping relationship, many clients may be attracted to their counselors. It is never all right for the counselor to respond in a sexual way.

Warning signs . . .

In most cases, sexual contact is preceded by conduct which may be inappropriate or unprofessional, such as:

Behavior which may feel sexual:

- dirty jokes
- undressing during therapy
- ogling (eyeing up and down)
- discussing therapist's sex life.

Counselor giving client "special" status by:

- scheduling after hours appointments or changing fees (when different from normal office procedure)
- making out of the office appointments (when not normal office procedure)
- using the client as a confidant or for personal support
- giving or accepting major gifts
- inviting client to social engagements
- borrowing money or getting involved in business deals with client
- making secrecy a part of the counseling relationship
- using or offering alcohol or drugs during sessions

If you are concerned about what you are experiencing in counseling, **TRUST YOURSELF**. Ask questions of the counselor. If you ever feel intimidated or threatened by your counselor, this may be a warning sign.

Do not hesitate discussing your concerns with other trusted helpers. In many communities the local sexual assault center can be helpful in providing assistance and support and/or in locating appropriate resources.

Choosing a counselor . . .

Thousands of Minnesotans seek help each year in solving a wide range of problems, as well as help in enriching some aspects of their lives. They go to:

- psychotherapists
- psychologists
- social workers
- marriage and family counselors
- chemical dependency practitioners
- clergy
- psychiatrists
- counselors
- psychoanalysts or
- other helping professionals.

Anyone who goes for counseling is a consumer of services. Being a consumer means that you have the right to expect high quality and you have the responsibility to make sure you get it.

You have the right to ask questions and get respectful answers in understandable language.

You have the right to an explanation about such issues as:

- confidentiality
- billing
- normal office procedure
- frequency of sessions
- availability of counselor
- credentials of counselor
- counselor's areas of expertise

**SEXUAL HARASSMENT
IS AGAINST THE LAW**

**If you are experiencing
sexual harassment:**

- You are not alone
 - We can help
-

Sexual Violence Center
1222 W. 31st St.
Minneapolis, MN 55408

**Sexual
Harassment:**

**A Matter
of Power**

Sexual Violence Center

Hennepin County
824-5555

Carver County
448-5425

WHAT IS SEXUAL HARASSMENT?

Sexual harassment is the use of unwanted, unsolicited sexual advances to gain power over someone else. This includes comments, jokes, looks, innuendos and/or physical contact. Minnesota Statute 363, the Minnesota Human Rights Act, provides that everyone has the right to work and obtain an education, housing, public services and public accommodations free from harassment. This statute is enforced by the Minnesota Department of Human Rights. The Department investigates charges of sexual harassment when the last incident of harassment has occurred within three hundred (300) days of the date a charge is filed.

FACTS ABOUT SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- The majority of working women (70-80%) have experienced sexual harassment in the work place.
- Sexual harassment seems to escalate from subtle to more blatant abusive forms.
- Sexual harassment affects women of all ages, job categories and racial and ethnic groups.
- Most sexual harassment cases remain hidden and unreported. A 1981 study found that very few victims sought formal institutional remedies against the harassment—only 2-3%.
- Men as well as women experience sexual harassment although to a lesser extent and degree.
- 20-30% of women students report they have been sexually harassed in educational settings.



SEXUAL VIOLENCE CENTER CAN HELP

If you feel you have experienced or are currently experiencing sexual harassment **you are not alone.** We offer:

Advocacy Services

- Outreach and advocacy assistance is available to victims of sexual harassment before, during and after filing a complaint.

Counseling Services

- Crisis counseling available by phone 24 hours a day. Trained counselors will assist with support, information and referrals.
- Supportive counseling available by appointment or on a walk-in basis during business hours.

Support Groups

Professional Training & Public Education

- Fees Negotiable

If you are experiencing sexual harassment, you deserve support and assistance. Please call the Sexual Violence Center at:

824-5555 or 448-5425

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IS SERIOUS

Sexual harassment is a serious problem affecting a large proportion of women in our society. Women report many effects caused by sexual harassment:

Emotional effects:

Fear, shame, humiliation, depression, feelings of powerlessness, confusion, self-doubt, low self-esteem, isolation, anger, guilt, family problems.

Physical effects:

Nausea, headaches, stomach aches, muscle tension, sleeplessness, too much sleep, accident proneness, high blood pressure, shakiness, weight changes, skin problems.

Employment/economic effects:

Decreased job/educational satisfaction, reduction in productivity and concentration, loss of employment, fringe benefits and promotion, changes in performance evaluations, exclusion from informal networks, increased absenteeism.

A study done by the federal government reported that the annual cost of sexual harassment among federal workers was \$95 million. This does not include legal fees or settlements.

Other services the
Sexual Violence Center
offers for concerned persons:

Phone counseling

Phone counselors available 24 hrs.
on crisis line 824-5555

Short-Term Crisis Counseling

Available by appointment or walk-in
during hours Center is open.
All services free.

The Sexual Violence Center
1222 W. 31st Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408

CRISIS LINE 824-5555



SHARING THE CRISIS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

When someone close to you experiences sexual assault, you also experience trauma. You may be wondering how to be helpful or what to do. You may have strong feelings of your own, or feel confused. Your feelings as a concerned person may be overshadowed by the need to provide support to the victim.

The Sexual Violence Center offers a group where people involved with victims of sexual assault can meet with each other to share their feelings, get validation and support.

The group meets every Wednesday night from 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm and the 2nd & 4th Saturdays of each month from 10 am to noon at 3112 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, co-facilitated by a male and a female counselor. No intakes or appointments are necessary. Group ongoing and open. Times may change after March 31, 1990. All concerned persons welcome.

Free of charge.

POLICE

If you choose to report to the police, it is best to contact them immediately. The police can provide immediate protection and assistance and collect evidence for possible prosecution. You have the right to report the crime without having to prosecute. The Sexual Violence Center will support you in whatever you choose to do.

MEDICAL

If you have contacted the police, they will escort you to a nearby hospital where you will be offered a free evidentiary exam. It is used to gather evidence and to treat any injuries you may have sustained as a result of the assault.

If you do not report the assault, you should still seek medical attention at a hospital, local clinic or from your personal physician. You can receive treatment for any injuries and testing for venereal disease and pregnancy from these sources.

LAW

The Minnesota Criminal Sexual Conduct Code has made significant changes for victims going through the legal process. It states:

- A victim need not prove that she/he resisted.
- A witness is not needed.
- A victim's prior sexual history is admissible only in very specific situations and with a judge's order.
- Age of consent is 16 years.
- Both married persons and cohabitants are covered under the law.
- Sexual exploitation by counselors or therapists is covered.

The law is divided into categories defined by sexual penetration (i.e. intercourse, oral sex, anal sex) and sexual contact (i.e. touching breasts or genitals or being forced to touch someone else). Also taken into consideration are the amount of force used, weapons involved and (for children) whether the person was a family member or in a position of authority.

MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT

Myths about sexual assault prevent many victims from reporting and seeking assistance.

MYTH: Most sexual assaults are provoked by the victim. Victims ask for it.

FACT: Studies indicate that 60-70% of rapes are planned in advance. Victims are usually threatened with bodily harm or death if they resist. Rape is not a crime of sexual passion. It is a violent attack using sex as a weapon.

MYTH: Only women who walk alone at night are sexually assaulted.

FACT: Studies show that 1/3 to 1/2 of all sexual assaults are committed in the victim's home. Although most victims are female, there is an increase in the number of children and men reporting. A victim can be either sex, of any age, race or socio-economic group.

MYTH: No person can be sexually assaulted against their will. Anyone could prevent rape if they really wanted to.

FACT: Studies indicate that in 87% of adult sexual assault cases the victim is faced with a weapon or threat of death or bodily harm. Children are often tricked or manipulated into sexual abuse.

MYTH: Women frequently cry rape. There is a high rate of false reporting.

FACT: Studies show that only 2% of rape calls are false reports. This is the same false-report rate that is usual for other kinds of felonies.

Funded By:

Hennepin County,
Minnesota Program
for Victims of Sexual Assault-
Department of Corrections
and

Private and foundation contributions

SEXUAL VIOLENCE CENTER

Of
Hennepin
County

A Safe Place
To Talk

1222 W. 31st Street
Minneapolis, MN 55408
824-5555

GIVING SUPPORT

A concerned person is anyone who is close to a sexual assault victim - family member, friend, roommate, co-worker, lover or neighbor.

Giving support can be difficult. We can help you help someone close to you. You have been victimized also. Your relationship has probably been affected. We can assist you in exploring ways of:

- taking care of yourself and your needs
- responding in a non-blaming way
- giving the victim permission to talk
- showing compassion and understanding, and
- sharing information.

PROTECTING YOURSELF

Sexual assault can happen to anyone, anywhere, at any time. Each individual must decide for her/himself what protective measures and precautions to employ. Use logic and common sense to avoid dangerous situations. Choose protective measures with which you feel comfortable, keeping in mind that nothing you do will make you 100% safe from the possibility of being sexually assaulted.

If you are attacked, follow your own instincts in dealing with the offender. There is no right or wrong way to react. Do whatever you feel will result in the least amount of harm to yourself. You are the victim of a violent crime. Your first responsibility is to yourself.

OPPORTUNITIES

Volunteer opportunities. Intensive training and orientation scheduled regularly which conforms to statewide standards for paraprofessional status.

Supervised internships available for research, counseling, and community education.

no one deserves to be sexually assaulted



If you have been sexually
assaulted...now or ever....

Call the Sexual Violence Center

A safe place to talk

824-5555

Call the Police - 911

Seek medical attention

Seek support from family and friends.

CRISIS SERVICES

Crisis phone counseling is available 24 hours a day. The Sexual Violence Center houses the official sexual assault crisis line for Hennepin County. Trained advocates will assist you with information and support.

Outreach assistance and advocacy are available 24 hours a day to help support victims through medical, police and legal proceedings.

COUNSELING SERVICES

Short-term crisis counseling for victims and concerned persons is available by appointment or walk-in during business hours. Free.

Support groups are offered several times a year. Several different types of groups are offered (i.e. for adult survivors, mentally handicapped women, concerned persons and others). Intake necessary. Free.

Long-term counseling is available for victims who need more intensive intervention. Individual, family and group therapy is provided. By appointment only. Sliding fee.

EDUCATION SERVICES

Speakers bureau provides speakers to schools, agencies, churches, businesses and community organizations. Topics include:

- Child sexual abuse
 - Rape and street safety
 - Acquaintance rape
 - Sexual exploitation by counselors.
- Negotiable fee.

Professional consultation and training is available to human service providers. Negotiable fee.

Information and educational material on sexual assault, child sexual abuse, sexual harassment, protection and related issues.



RUTH KILDOW

DIRECTOR OF SENIOR SERVICES
OMBUDSMAN

673-3004

OFFICE: (612) 348-6955

ROOM 11B CITY HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55415

Policy Board Meeting: April 26, 1990

Agenda

Welcome and Introduction of

Acting Chair and Speakers ----- Tom Johnson
County Attorney

Overview: Crime Victim Rights ----- Kathy Alme, Director
and Needs Crime Victims Center

Sexual Abuse Crime Victims ----- Nancy Biele, Director
Sexual Violence Center

Domestic Abuse Crime Victims ----- Carol Arthur, Director
Domestic Abuse Project

Board Meeting dates for upcoming year

Executive Committee: Membership and Commitment

-Dates for committee meetings

Executive Committee: Motion to give authority to determine
standards for judging projects

Working Groups: Membership and Commitment

-Upcoming dates for meetings

Adjourn

Working Groups

Commitment: Each group meets once a month.

Membership: Members of the collaborative as well as other community resource persons.

There will be three working groups, one group for each goal of the collaborative. These groups are responsible for formulating and implementing action plans which are developed in response to policy directives from the Policy Board. All action plans must be approved by the executive committee.

Upcoming Meetings:

Group 1: To increase support and recognition of victim needs by public and private resources.

May 16, 8:00-9:30 a.m.
Government Center Conference Room
23rd floor, Court Tower

Group 2: To improve access to crime victim services.

May 23, 8:00-9:30 a.m.
Government Center Room A
A-Level

Group 3: To identify new and unmet needs and work toward eliminating gaps in service.

May 30, 8:00-9:30 a.m.
Government Center Conference Room
23rd floor, Court Tower

MOTION

To authorize the executive committee to develop standards by which working group projects can be approved or disapproved. These standards will then be subject to the full Board for approval.

MISSION STATEMENT

MISSION:

A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES TO ADVANCE THE RIGHTS AND NEEDS OF CRIME VICTIMS.

GOAL 1

To increase support and recognition of victim's needs by public and private resources.

Possible Strategies:

- Public Awareness and information campaigns
- Education and training programs
- Individual and systems advocacy

GOAL 2

To improve access to crime victim services.

Possible Strategies:

- Increased coordination of services
- Develop more culturally sensitive programs specific to diverse populations
- Individual advocacy and guidance through the criminal justice process


GOAL 3

To identify new and unmet needs and work towards eliminating gaps in service.

Possible Strategies:

- Increased networking and collaboration of public/private entities
- Outreach to high risk populations
- Increase services outside Minneapolis

Executive Committee



Commitment: Meets once a month

Membership: Policy Board members, Working Groups Convenors,
other organizational Representatives in the
Collaborative

Ideally, the Committee should provide administrative direction for the collaborative by approving action plans submitted by the working groups. Policy Board members who serve on this committee should be willing to commit more time to the implementation of goals and objectives and should be more readily available to give direction and guidance than other Board members.

Executive Committee

Kathy Alme
Executive Director
Crime Victims Center
822 South 3rd Street
Suite 100
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415
340-5400

Carol Arthur
Executive Director
Domestic Abuse Project
204 West Franklin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404
874-7063

Nancy Biele
Executive Director
Sexual Violence Center
1222 West 31st Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408
824-2864

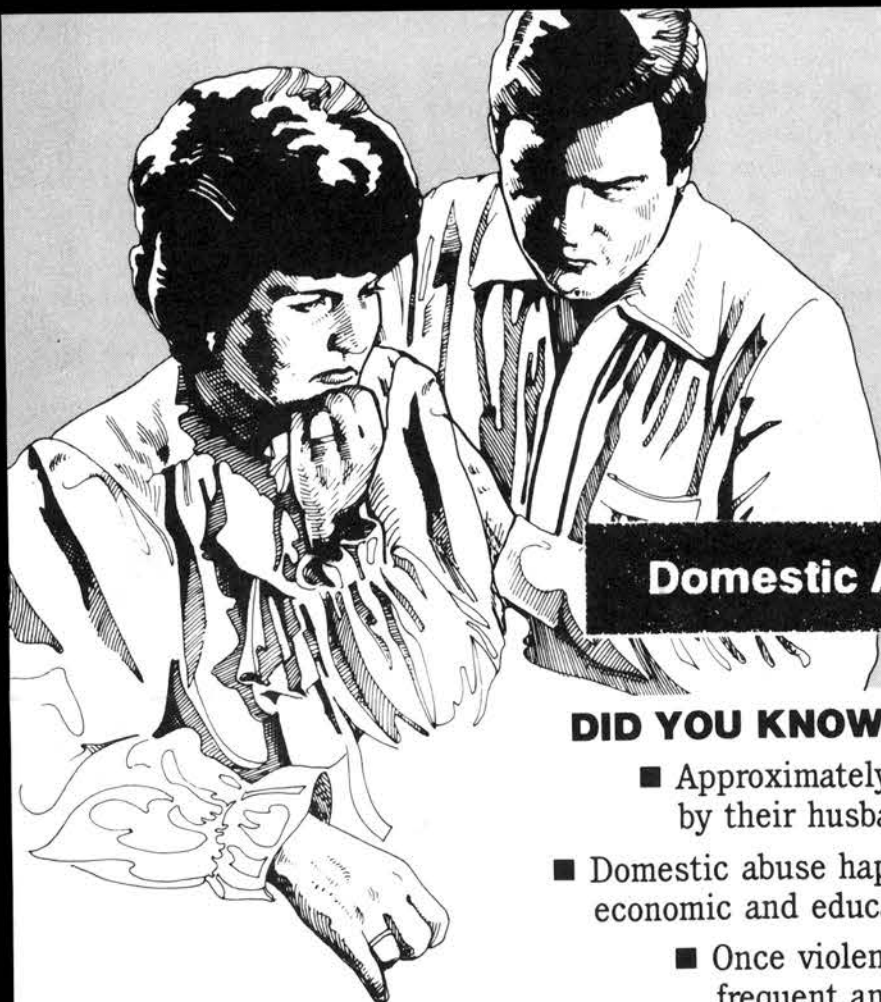
Joanna Buzek
United Way - Minneapolis
404 South 8th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404
340-7425

Julia Classen
Board Chair
Gay and Lesbian Community Action Council
Burnet Realty/3033 Excelsior Blvd. #100
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416
920-5605 ext 271

Micky Cook
Director
Victim-Witness/Sexual Assault Services
Hennepin County Attorney's Office
C-2100 Government Center
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55487
348-4053

Donald Davis
Chief of Police Association
Brooklyn Park Police Department
5800 85th Avenue North
Brooklyn Park, Minnesota 55443
424-8013

Anne Heegaard
Board Chair
Minnesota Citizen's Council on Crime and Justice
2434 Sherwood Hills Road
Minnetonka, Minnesota 55347
545-1006



**VIOLENCE
AGAINST
WOMEN:
IT HAPPENS!**

ASK FOR HELP

Domestic Abuse Project

DAP

DID YOU KNOW?

- Approximately 43,000 women are assaulted by their husbands or partners each year in Minnesota!
- Domestic abuse happens in families of all races, social, economic and educational backgrounds!
- Once violence begins, it usually becomes more frequent and severe!

WHY DO MEN BATTER?

Violence is a learned behavior. Violence includes physical abuse, threats of bodily harm, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, and destruction of property. Violence and the threat of violence are used by individuals to reduce their level of stress, to gain power, and to control and punish others. Although disliked by many men who batter, the violence is reinforced by the momentary relief of stress and the resulting control of their partners or situations. Battering maintains control over a woman because she lives in fear of further violence and she changes her behavior to avoid it.

Men are raised in this society to deny many of their feelings verbally, but to express themselves in physical ways. As a result, their frustration and anger often may be expressed through harmful physical acts. The family seems to be a "safe place" to be violent. It is a place of strong emotions and privacy where society is not supposed to interfere. In this way, society allows violence in the family to continue.

Just as violence is learned, people can also learn to respond to the stress in their lives in other ways. Because violent behavior produces such immediate results and is in many ways encouraged by the lack of response from our community, it is very difficult to change without help.

WHAT CAN THE DOMESTIC ABUSE PROJECT DO TO HELP?

The Domestic Abuse Project (DAP) works in many ways to end violence against women. To assist individuals, DAP provides structured, supportive therapy and self-help groups for men, women and children.

The men's group are designed to help men understand the reasons for their violence and adopt more constructive ways to express the anger, fear and sadness in their lives. Women are helped to protect themselves, to regain their self esteem and to understand their options to make choices for the future. The children's groups, through structured exercises and play, help children to express their feelings about the home situation, to recover from the affects of the violence, and to understand that they aren't responsible for the violence.

DAP's therapy program for individuals and families is strengthened by the efforts of the Community Intervention advocates. They work with legal and social service resources to change attitudes and social policies which reinforce domestic violence.

DAP's goal is to see our community working effectively to stop violence against women and to support individuals who are trying to end violence in their lives.

KEEP IN MIND...

MEN:

- It is all right to be angry, but not all right to strike out
- When you are angry you don't have to be violent
- You can learn other ways to deal with frustration, stress, anger

WOMEN:

- You are not responsible for the violence against you
- You do not deserve to be abused
- There are legal actions you can take to protect yourself

CHILDREN:

- You are not responsible for your parents violence
- You do not deserve to be hit or abused
- You deserve to feel safe

■ Remember, you all have choices: 1). leave the situation; 2). talk to a friend; 3). call DAP at 874-7063

FOR HELP CALL:

874-7063 The Domestic Abuse Project
347-3161 Hennepin County Crisis Intervention
646-0994 Metro Battered Women's Shelters
379-6363 Youth Emergency Service

**A Hennepin County
Community Service Agency**

**A United Way
Agency**



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AFFECTS THE ENTIRE FAMILY...



MEN WHO ARE VIOLENT OFTEN FEEL:

- Fearful of being out of control
- Uncertain of other ways to express feelings
- Isolated ■ Shameful about their behavior
- Frustrated that they cannot fulfill their promises to change

WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE ABUSE OFTEN FEEL:

- Fearful of future abuse and retaliation
- Confused and uncertain of their options
 - Lonely and isolated ■ Ashamed, inadequate
- Powerless to stop the violence

CHILDREN WHO OBSERVE VIOLENCE OFTEN:

- Feel frightened, confused and unhappy ■ Feel responsible for the violence
- Can be emotionally and physically abused themselves
- Can begin to use violence themselves to resolve conflicts



ASK FOR HELP!

MEN:

We know that asking for help is hard for men to do. You'd rather solve it yourself. You may feel reluctant to bring abuse out in the open. At DAP, we have learned one important lesson; without getting help, the violence gets worse. You know what we mean if you have ever promised to change before. Change is possible, but to do so, we need to learn from each other and support each other.

WOMEN:

We know reaching out for help is a hard thing for women to do. You may feel reluctant to bring abuse out in the open for fear of a violent reaction from your partner or out of embarrassment or shame. Without reaching out for help, you may remain unsafe, afraid and isolated. To feel safe, it is important for you to have information about how to protect yourself and to receive support from other women who understand and share your experiences.

CHILDREN:

Children need support from parents in reaching out for help. Your children are usually aware of and affected by the violence in your home. This results in them feeling frightened, angry, hurt, confused and mistrustful. They are also learning how to deal with conflict and stress, and to receive support in working through the effects of violence.

We'll help provide alternatives to violence—for men who batter, for their partners and their children.

THERAPY PROGRAM

- Groups for men, 2 evenings/week for 16 weeks
 - Groups for women, 2 evenings/week for 10 weeks, 1 evening/week for 6 weeks
 - Groups for children, 1 session/week for 10 weeks (age appropriate groups: 4-5 yrs; 6-8 yrs; 9-12 yrs; adolescents)
 - Individual counseling
 - Couple and family counseling when appropriate
 - Couple and multifamily groups
- Sliding fee scale based on income and family size.

PEER SELF-HELP GROUPS

- Community-based self-help groups for women who have been or are being abused
- Support groups throughout the metro area for men who want to remain nonviolent

Child care and transportation provided at some groups.

A 24-HOUR CRISIS PHONELINE

- Provides emergency support, intervention and resources/referrals

ADVOCACY SERVICES

- Addressing women's needs for safety and resources
- Assisting men to get the help they need
- Addressing children's needs for safety

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

- Comprehensive training and consultation to mental health organizations and professionals seeking to improve skills or develop effective programs for men who batter, battered women, or their children
- Traineeship program providing experiential skills development for professionals who are planning to provide services
- Training and consultation for law enforcement and criminal justice professionals to improve intervention methods, develop effective policies and procedures, and to better understand the dynamics and protection issues involved in domestic violence

COMMUNITY INTERVENTION

- Assisting victims through the difficult court process as they seek Orders for Protection or protection through prosecution for assault
- Coordinating the efforts of advocates, police, the courts and social services to develop a serious and consistent response to domestic violence which is effective in preventing further assaults
- Assisting other programs or communities to develop effective intervention strategies

Domestic Abuse Project

DAP

204 West Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55404 **612/874-7063**

*****Please Note*****

The meeting for Working Group 2 of the Crime Victim Council (improving access to crime victim services) has been changed from Wednesday, May 24 to Thursday, May 25, due to a conflict with a Victim Service Conference.

The meeting will be held on the 25th from 8:00- 9:30 a.m. in the Administrative Conference Room on the 20th floor of the Government Center (Court tower).

MEMORANDUM

TO: Crime Victim Council
FROM: Margaret Wood (MW)
DATE: May 9, 1990
SUBJECT: Minutes of 4/26/90 Policy Board Meeting

Present: Carol Arthur, Dennis Avery, Ivy Bernhardson, Nancy Biele, Julia Classen, Kathy Clough, Donald Davis, Ireve Gomez-Bethke, Lyle Hanks, Anne Heegaard, Jeff Jensen, Tom Johnson, Ruth Kildow, Connie Levi, Janet Mason, Miaisha Mitchell, Ken Moritz, Tam Nguyen, Dean Nyquist, Sherman Otto

Also present were Kathy Alme from the Crime Victims Center, and Margaret Wood, Staff member for the Council.

Tom Johnson opened the meeting by introducing Connie Levi, Acting Chair for the Council.

Connie Levi introduced the first item on the agenda: Overview of crime victim rights and needs, presented by Kathy Alme. Kathy spoke about society's reaction to the victim. Blaming the victim is common because we want to have control over our own lives and don't want to be vulnerable. One in four Americans will be a victim of crime. Crimes affect us in physical and emotional ways: loss of sleep, difficulty concentrating, fear, anger, and grief are all common responses to victimization. Most often it brings for the victim a changed view of the world.

Minnesota is the most progressive in terms of legislation:

- Crime Victims Reparations Act
- Establishment of mandated crime victim centers
- Restitution
- Victim Bill of Rights

The main problem lies in getting this information to the public; most victims are not aware of their rights. The Council needs to work on increasing the availability of and access to services. The new police card which lists victims rights and services (developed by the Crime Victim Council) is one way to do this. Dennis Avery suggested that the Council try to get the card more widely distributed.

The next item on the agenda was a presentation on the issues of sexual assault crime victims, addressed by Nancy Biele of the Sexual Violence Center (SVC). SVC serves approximately 1200 to 1600 victims per year. Victims are all ages and are survivors of not just rape, but also ritualistic abuse, incest, gang rape, sexual exploitation by counselors and therapists, and marital rape. Most victims do not report to the police because they don't feel safe to do so. We need to increase the sensitivity of the criminal justice system to these issues.

Relevant Statistics:

- In Minnesota: 6,000-13,000 rapes annually
- In Minneapolis: 462 assaults actually reported
- 13% of Elder Abuse cases were sexual assault cases
- 1 in 3 women will be sexually assaulted in her lifetime

Society blames the victim because we need to distance ourselves from sexual assault so that we think we have control over it happening to us. Our task is to get the larger community to admit that "it can happen to us too." We also need systems that we can guarantee are going to be sensitive and we need more public awareness of these issues. The Council should have its primary focus as the response to victimization, although we don't want to eliminate prevention as a role of the Council.

There was discussion about how to increase reporting rates in the sexual assault area. Tom Johnson suggested that the Council do a study of the occurrence of sexual assault vs. the reporting of it. Nancy Biele responded by saying that we have good ideas about why people don't report: safety issues and the insensitivity of the system. We need to be able to guarantee the sensitivity of the system and we cannot do that now.

As an aside, Tom Johnson suggested that the next board meeting be held out in the community and asked for suggestions.

The next item on the agenda was the issue of domestic assault crime victims, presented by Carol Arthur of the Domestic Abuse Project. It was only recently that we, as a society, recognized this as a crime and not a private family issue. Nationally, a woman is battered every 15 seconds. In Minnesota, 63,000 women annually are victims of domestic abuse. This abuse is the major cause of injury to women.

Victim blaming is very common with domestic abuse. Women believe that they are responsible for their own victimization. Women stay in abusive relationships because they fear their lives, because of economic dependency and because they love their partners and hope that they will change.

Minnesota has progressive domestic abuse laws and is a leader in this area. There are many shelters but never enough. The turn-away rate is 60% in Minneapolis.

The Domestic Abuse Project has 5 Components:

- 1) Therapy for abusive men so that they can unlearn their behaviors.

Therapy for women and their children.

- 2) Community Intervention Project: Legal advocates for domestic abuse victims.
- 3) Study in Division 4: looking at other communities who might need intervention projects.
- 4) Training Program: work with professionals in the community.
- 5) Research and Evaluation Unit

Connie Levi introduced the next item on the agenda: Broad meeting dates for the upcoming year. Dates will be set by Margaret Wood after Board members have indicated their preferences.

The Executive Committee dates will also be set for the next year. This committee meets monthly. There is a description of it in the packet of materials. The Committee is open to interested Board members.

A motion was passed which gives authority to the Executive Committee to determine standards for judging the projects of the working groups. A copy of the motion is in the packet of materials.

The working groups also need more Board participation. Enclosed in the packet is a description of these groups and the upcoming meeting dates. Board members are strongly encouraged to attend.

With nothing further on the agenda, Connie Levi adjourned the meeting at 10:00 a.m.



Sexual Violence Center of Hennepin County

What is the Sexual Violence Center of Hennepin County?

The Sexual Violence Center of Hennepin County provides crisis intervention and counseling services for victims of sexual assault and their friends and families in Hennepin and Carver Counties.

Why does the Center exist?

The Center exists because of:

rape	child sexual abuse	sexual harassment
sexual abuse	incest	sexual exploitation by counselors
involving pornography	peer harassment of teens	and therapists
Satanic cult abuse of	acquaintance rape	marital rape
children & adults	gang rape	

What services does the Center provide?

SVC provides:

- 1) the official sexual assault 24-hour crisis phone service for Hennepin and Carver Counties, crisis counseling, support and therapy for victims and secondary victims of sexual assault/abuse of all ages;
- 2) advocacy to victims going through the medical, criminal justice and other service systems and agencies;
- 3) training and consultation to human service providers and other practitioners in the area of prevention and direct service who have contact with victims of sexual assault/abuse;
- 4) increasing awareness of the issue of sexual assault and related issues in the community through community education;
- 5) specific responses to the needs of special populations, such as the physically handicapped, children, people of color and the elderly; and
- 6) networking with other agencies which serve the community.

Who pays for the services the Sexual Violence Center provides?

The costs to a victim of sexual assault in emotional pain and sometimes physical damage are high; all of our crisis services are free so that at least the cost is not also in dollars. Our combined 1990 budget is approximately \$280,000. For Hennepin County's program 19% comes from contracts with the state and federal government, 32% from the county, 31% from our education/fundraising canvass, and 2% through program service fees (education, training and long-term therapy). In Carver County, 24% comes from federal and state contracts, 18% from the county, 50% from a new contract with United Way.

The remaining money must be earned through donations, foundations and special events. Over the past five years the agency has received grants from foundations such as McKnight Foundation, Minneapolis Foundation, the Children's Trust Fund and the Mary Foley Fund.

How many people does the Sexual Violence Center serve?

In 1989, SVC provided:

- 1) over 1690 individuals with crisis intervention, individual counseling, long-term therapy and therapy and support groups. Twenty-seven percent of these individuals were under 18 years old (age range was under one year to 85 years of age), almost 9% were males, 5% were people with disabilities and 7% were from people of color communities;
- 2) over 14,000 people received information through community education events or professional training; and
- 3) over 100,000 brochures were distributed throughout the community.

Who uses the Center's services?

All program services are available to any resident of Hennepin and Carver Counties. In addition, since SVC provides comprehensive services, referrals from other areas are also accepted. Over two-thirds of all referrals are from other human service providers, including social service, medical and educational groups. The remainder of SVC's clients are referred by law enforcement agencies, through the media, brochures and word of mouth.

Approximately 40% of the Hennepin County clients are from suburban areas and 60% from Minneapolis proper.

Who does the work at the Sexual Violence Center?

SVC maintains ten staff and five contract positions who collectively have over 70 years of experience providing sexual assault services. Most of the crisis intervention, advocacy and short-term counseling is provided by an average of 50 volunteers. Volunteers provided over 19,900 hours of time in 1989.

How are they trained?

The Sexual Violence Center is certified by the State of Minnesota to be a training center for sexual assault paraprofessional counselors.

Twice a year SVC provides over 60 hours of training to approximately 60 people interested in providing volunteer counseling and advocacy to victims of sexual assault/abuse and their families/significant others. To maintain individual certification, counselors are required to work a minimum amount of hours at SVC and are given ongoing supervision, consultation and training. SVC also provides this training to other programs that are not certified to provide training but are in need of volunteer paraprofessional counselors to work within their agencies providing services to victims. Other professionals also occasionally attend the training.

What else does the Sexual Violence Center do?

1) The Sexual Violence Center has developed group models, some of which serve as models across the nation.

Support Groups for Victim/Survivors - a ten week group specifically for women to deal with past sexual assaults.

Support Group for Concerned Persons - a group format serving the unique needs of family and friends of those victimized by sexual assault.

Adjunct to Therapy Group - a support group for individuals in long-term therapy as a supportive complement in working through sexual assault issues.

Support/Education Group for Mentally Handicapped Victims of Sexual Assault - a comprehensive framework of group interaction and education and a curriculum for use by other professionals.

Adolescent Group - a support group for adolescent survivors of sexual assault.

2) The Sexual Violence Center staff has been instrumental in the development of materials utilized by or serving as models for other programs.

- Training and Resource Manual for Sexual Assault Counselors and Advocates
by the Minnesota Coalition of Sexual Assault Services Standards Advisory Committee (1987)
Dorothy Fisker, SVC, Chair
Mary Pellauer, SVC, Editor
- Sexual Assault and Abuse: A Handbook for Clergy and Religious Professionals
(Harper and Row, 1987)
Edited by Chester, Pellauer and Boyajian, SVC staff
- It's Never OK - A Handbook for Victims of Sexual Exploitation by Counselors and
It's Never OK - Informational Brochure
both from the Task Force on Sexual Exploitation by Counselors and Therapists Public Education Work Group
Nancy Biele, SVC, Chair.

3) The Sexual Violence Center staff serves as a resource regarding special populations.

Committee on Sexual Exploitation within the Religious Community of the Minnesota Council of Churches. Formed in 1988, the committee goals include:

- raising consciousness within religious institutions;
- providing opportunities for spiritual support and referrals for victims;
- aiding to achieve justice and empowerment for victims within religious institutions; and
- ending complicity of religious institutions in sexually exploitive situations.

Contact Person: Nancy Biele

Minnesota Awareness of Ritualistic Abuse Network - M.A.R.A. Formed in 1988, M.A.R.A. is a statewide, interdisciplinary network to confront the issue of ritualistic abuse. The group meets monthly, provides professional training on the issue, and the Sexual Violence Center provides the telephone access for the group.

Contact Person: Dorothy Fisker

PATTERNS OF RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT

It is important to remember that each victim will respond to the sexual assault in a unique manner reflecting:

- 1.) the uniqueness of the incident (ex. degree of force used, relationship, if any with the assailant);
- 2.) the victim's developmental stage, particularly in the areas of sexuality, interpersonal relationships and support systems; and
- 3.) the victim's previously developed manner of responding to a crisis.

Studies indicate, however, that the responses of a sexual assault victim will follow a somewhat predictable and sequential pattern. It is essential to be aware of the fluidity of these phases for each victim. These phases should be viewed merely as a frame of reference from which to consider the variety of victims' emotional responses to sexual assault.

Phase I: IMPACT. This is a stage of disorganization and disorientation immediately following the sexual assault. It may last a few hours to a few days. The victim's initial reaction is an immediate impact reaction in which there may be a variety of emotions including shock and disbelief, followed by anxiety and fear. How the victim expresses these emotions will vary. The victim may be crying or laughing, quiet or talking. Loss of appetite, sleep disturbances and/or physical trauma may be experienced. It is during this phase that the victim will need to deal with decisions about medical attention, police reporting, notifying family or friends and other practical concerns such as safety, child care. etc.

Phase II: OUTWARD ADJUSTMENT. As the victim deals with practical concerns, she will often deny, suppress or rationalize the sexual assault in an attempt to return some normalcy in her life. During this period the victim does not want to talk about the sexual assault or have to deal with it in any way. The victim attempts to return to the pre-assault equilibrium which represents security, comfort and control. Although during this period the victim outwardly appears to have adjusted, the experience has not been resolved.

Phase III: RESOLUTION. The resolution phase usually begins when the victim is depressed and feels the need to talk to someone about the sexual assault. It may be precipitated by a specific event or the victim may just find herself constantly talking about the assault and not knowing why. The victim realizes the need to finally deal with the sexual assault both in terms of feelings about herself and her feelings about the assailant.

Phase IV: INTEGRATION. The period of integration is the culmination of the previous phases. At this point the victim has accepted the fact of the sexual assault, has sorted out the feelings surrounding the assault and has integrated the sexual assault experience into other life experiences, neither repressing nor being dominated by it.

Helping the Healing Processes of Survivors**Responding to Common Feelings of Rape Victims¹**

The emotional responses of victims/survivors to the assault vary from individual to individual. Listen carefully for the particulars of how a specific individual feels. These are some common responses, and some suggestions about helpful ways you may work with them.

FEAR OF PEOPLE, SENSE OF VULNERABILITY. Victims/survivors frequently fear people and feel vulnerable as they go about the regular activities of their lives. They may keep curtains drawn night and day, jump at certain sounds or sights, glance nervously behind them, possibly not wish to leave home at all. They may be particularly aware of sexual innuendoes, stray looks, pats, pinches, whistles, that they once took in stride. It may reassure people to know that these feelings are experienced by many survivors and that they may remain long after the attack. Encourage them to be with friends or people whom they trust. Building self-confidence again may be particularly difficult if the assailant was someone the survivor previously trusted, for in this case not only her/his faith in others but faith in one's own judgment may be undermined. Survivors will need time and support to regain a realistic trust in the self and others. Some gentle reality-checking may help to disentangle realistic distrust of the assailant from previous or present relationships with other caring people.

LOSS OF CONTROL OVER ONE'S OWN LIFE. The assailant forced the victim to submit to something she/he did not want to do. Victims/survivors may feel unsure of anything about the self and one's own self-determination. Sometimes even little decisions, like whether to have a cigarette or what to eat, become momentous. Victims/survivors may have to repossess themselves after the rapist took possession by force. They may have to reassert their value and the ability to do things for the self, to insist to themselves that they are worthwhile and that can take control over their own lives. Your steadily empowering survivors to make decisions for the self can aid in this process. A related aspect may enter when the victim has followed an open, trusting lifestyle of trusting people, leaving doors unlocked, talking to strangers, hitchhiking and so on. Such persons may feel that in addition to the body, the assailant has stolen a whole way of life. They may need to experiment with changing a lifestyle, with what makes them feel secure or what risks they are willing to assume from the changed experience. Realistic alertness, constructive anger, and action to make oneself secure and/or to combat such crimes may all be helpful in various stages of the process.

FEAR OF THE ASSAILANT. During the assault, the victim may have faced the possibility of injury or death. If the assailant were successful once, might he not be again? A victim's need to preserve the self from bodily

1. Adapted from "A Guide to Patterns of Response To Rape," from the Minnesota NOW State Task Force on Rape.

harm or death cannot be taken lightly. Fear of attack under these circumstances is normal. A survivor is not crazy or paranoid to fear the attacker, particularly if he has not been apprehended or detained. The survivor may also fear people who remind her/him of the attacker in some way. This is not crazy either. The pain of the experience is still fresh in the person's mind. They need positive assurance that they are safe now and to explore alternative ways of coping with the fear of attack. You might strategize together about ways to be more safe and secure. Perhaps a protective dog, new locks and security devices, training in self-defense, arranging a warning or help signal with a neighbor, reporting the attack to the police, moving to a new residence, changing a phone number, or other measures like these, will help a survivor to feel and to be more safe. You might consider together what the person's plans of action would be should they meet the assailant again or find themselves in a similar situation. Alertness, options, and clear, simple plans of action can give survivors their power back.

ANXIETY, SHAKING, NIGHTMARES. Survivors may experience shaking, anxiety, flashbacks and nightmares after an attack. They may be more scared in the aftermath than they were at the time of the assault, simply because they are safe enough to experience these feelings now or because adrenalin levels have returned to normal. They may also be reliving or visualizing the attack thinking what she/he could have done and what the attacker could have done. Symptoms of trauma may go together with second-guessing the assailant or searching for possible alternatives and outcomes. Assure survivors that they are safe now, that these feelings are normal and understandable. Whatever they did, it was the right thing to do then and there. It protected them from possible further harm; she/he was the one present at the scene, and the survivor's instincts about what it was possible to do were appropriate.

TALKING ABOUT THE ATTACK. Some survivors may feel compelled to tell others about the attack. Others feel that it must be hidden from everyone or from certain people. Such risks are real, for some people may not be supportive or understanding. A victim/survivor who is not ready to disclose the experience to others needs support for these choices. Nonetheless, a support system is invaluable to people in dealing with an assault. Assess with the person how she/he believes significant others may respond, who can be trusted. Inquire if the individual has told others and what their responses were.

ANGER. Anger is an appropriate healthy response to victimization. Survivors may vary greatly, however, in how readily they feel anger and how it is directed. Some are able to feel anger readily and to express it with relative ease. Others, especially women who have had little permission to experience or express their anger in the past, may find this harder. Some persons direct their anger at themselves; others turn anger into sadness. Anger can be a scary feeling for some. Those with strongly retributive fantasies or dreams may be distressed at the anger or destructiveness they experience in this way. Anger needs to be externalized at the appropriate object: the assailant. Some victims/survivors find it satisfying to direct their anger in reporting and testifying. Some may find constructive out-

lets in physical activity or in creativity. You can provide a safe place for the survivor to express her anger and facilitate its direction at the attacker.

CONCERN FOR THE ASSAILANT. Some survivors express concern about what will happen to an assailant if the attack is reported or prosecuted. Others express a concern that an assailant is sick or ill and needs psychiatric help more than prison. It is human to show concerns for others, especially those who are troubled, destructive and confused. Some of these attitudes may be the result of the person's effort to understand what happened, particularly if there was a previous relationship. But in feeling sorry for the assailant, survivors may repress their anger and indignation for what they have suffered. It may be helpful to assure survivors that complex reactions are normal. It is possible both to be concerned about the attacker's state of mind AND to have him held accountable to the authorities. You might suggest that assailants rarely receive help otherwise. Be careful not to rush the victim/survivor into feelings of anger.

GUILT, SHAME, SELF-BLAME. Survivors may feel guilty or ashamed about the assault. They may fear that they asked for it or provoked it by their actions or provided the rapist the opportunity. Some of these feelings are the result of society's myths about rape and sexuality. The survivor knows what society believes and worries about what others might think of her/him now. Positive, unwavering support to educate the survivor about myths can be helpful. Such feelings may also be a defense against a feeling of utter helplessness, an attempt to hold onto some power of her own. Help her to express her own power and agency in positive channels to make herself more secure and more empowered in the future.

SEXUAL CONCERNS. Victims may experience a variety of sexual concerns after an assault. They may feel no sexual interest whatsoever, for example; or they may need to find comfort and love in an intimate sexual relationship. Victims may wish simply to be held and consoled and may be confused by expectations from a partner that they engage in sexual behavior. Particular sexual acts done by the assailant may provoke flashbacks and thus be very difficult to engage in. These concerns will take time, gentleness and caring. The attitude and patience of intimate partners may be very important in healing such consequences of sexual assault.

VICTIMS WHO ARE VIRGINS. Survivors without previous sexual experience may confuse the assault with sexual acts. Gently probe about knowledge of sexuality if this is a concern. Assure the person that rape is NOT sex, that intimate consensual lovemaking bears no resemblance to what has been experienced. Occasionally victims become concerned that they are not virgins any more and that a future loved one or marriage partner may devalue them for this reason. It may be helpful to suggest that it is consent, not violence, that begins truly sexual experience.

Sexual Assault Article - Crime Victims' Rights Week

There has been a significant increase in the numbers of reported rapes throughout the country. Minnesota is no exception. However, it is difficult to determine if the increase in reports is an increase in rape or an increase in victims reporting. Rape was once considered the single most under-reported crime. Increased education, public awareness, sexual assault service programs, and police sensitivity may all contribute to an environment where we are beginning to really see the incidence of sexual assault that always existed. Unfortunately, estimates still that for every reported sexual assault from 3 to 5 more go unreported.

Over 5,600 victims of sexual assault received services from 34 sexual assault centers in Minnesota. The number of people being served outside of the metro area has tripled since 1980. 89% of the victims seeking services were female but the number of male victims receiving services has more than doubled since 1980. Most (51%) were under the age of 18, and intra-familial assault accounted for 40% of the assaults. For those cases in which the assailant's relationship to the victim was known, 89% of the victims knew the assailant either as friend, relative, acquaintance, spouse, or co-worker.

In 1987 Minnesota passed one of the nation's most comprehensive laws prohibiting the sexual exploitation of clients by counselors and therapists. Specialized training and educational materials are now available for clients and professionals trying to respond to the violation that occurs when someone takes sexual advantage of a person who has placed their trust in a professional. A

Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Violence Against Women named by the Attorney General examined the issue of sexual assault in 1988. It made several recommendations on Offender Control, Education/Prevention of Sexual Violence, and services for Victims/Survivors of Sexual Violence. The task force report is available from the Attorney General's Office.

However, any examination of the problem of sexual violence must come back to the needs of victims. Victims of sexual assault can be child, adult, differently abled, rural, urban, male or female, and of any race, class, marital status, or life style. Estimates are that 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 6 boys will be sexually assaulted before the age of 18. The process of recovery from rape, incest, or exploitation by therapist and counselors is different for each person, but it is always traumatic.

Being sexually abused by someone you love and trust makes child sexual abuse particularly difficult to resolve. Many times, the response of family, community and friends to the victim has the most significant impact on his/her ability to recover a healthy balance. Spouses as secondary victims are and are often less able to resolve the stranger rape of their partner than is the victim herself. This results in a more complex process of healing. Incest violators obtain the silence of their victims for years through coercion, threats, bribes, and blaming the child victim for the violation. In these cases children may become confused about appropriate boundaries of physical contact and become more vulnerable to being re-victimized as adolescents and adults.

Male victims also may have very different responses to sexual assault than female victims. Boys are often socialized to be "in control" and therefore,

often struggle with their anger and fear. They may reconcile their own victimization by believing that they were the aggressor and/or were willing participants. This internal conflict and distortion of what they are really feeling often produces patterns of aggressive behavior and without intervention and an opportunity to heal, victims themselves become offenders of others. The criminal justice system has a difficult time with cases of date and marital rape. Often there are no witnesses to a sexual assault. Our efforts to deny that we are all vulnerable to sexual abuse by those we trust often results in juries and judges seeking to find reasons to place responsibility or willingness on the part of the victim.

In some cases efforts are made to establish some sense of "entitlement" to sexual favors based on either marriage or previous consent by the victim. Until recent years, the sexual history of the victim was the primary testimony in rape cases. Defense efforts were to discredit the victim or to establish a pattern of sexual behavior that would lead the offender to believe that although the victim may have said "no", she really meant "yes".

This blaming of the victim continues today despite federal and state law because it is rooted in our belief in the old myths of who is a victim of sexual assault and who is a perpetrator of sexual assault. We cannot recognize the perpetrator by sight nor can we point out the person likely to be assaulted. Victims are never responsible for their own victimization. Perpetrators did not reach a point of sexual arousal that they could not stop. Sexual assault is used as a means of control over a victim, sex is used as a tool to wield power, to hurt, humiliate, or degrade.

Communities are often surprised to hear that an upstanding citizen has exploited children in the neighborhood over a period of several years. The recent cases of exploitation of children by child care providers also underscores both our blindness to the potential risk of our children and our lack of a system of effective response once we have information. Most victims do not want to believe that someone thought so little of them that they violated them in such a personal and intimate way. Studies also show that children do not disclose abuse out of fear of not being believed, defended, or protected.

If you are a victim of sexual assault, tell someone. You are not to blame for your victimization. Sexual assault is a crime and the perpetrator should pay consequences for what they have done to you. Services are available to support your process of recovery and others exist to counsel others who have committed the assault. Friends and family members need to believe the victim and stand beside him or her through the complex process of healing. But an hysterical over reaction doesn't help anyone. All of us need to acknowledge our own fears and not hide behind them as others seek our help. And finally we need to support the reasonable efforts of the state legislature, courts, state agencies, and service providers in preventing sexual abuse in our communities.

DRUNK DRIVING: NUMBER ONE KILLER OF YOUTH
by Joel Mondshane, MADD MN. Public Affairs Director

Last year in Minnesota, 275 people were killed needlessly on our roads because of impaired driving. 275 people whose futures were destroyed and whose families were shattered because the most abused drug in this country (alcohol) was mixed with automobiles, motorcycles, snowmobiles, boats and other vehicles constructed of much tougher material than flesh and bone.

The financial cost of drunk driving is enormous, but no price can be placed on the human losses. Nationally, 1/2 of all traffic fatalities are alcohol related, resulting in more deaths annually than if two fully loaded 747 jetliners collided in mid-air, killing everyone on board both planes, every single week of the year.

1/2 million Americans are also injured each year in alcohol related crashes with all of the associated pain for victims and family alike. Drunk Driving is the number one cause of death for children ages 3-19 and particularly young men between 15-25 years old. Perhaps most frightening of all is the fact that 2 in every 5 Americans will be involved in an alcohol related crash at some time in their lives.

(Statistics from National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. NHTSA.)

However tragic the human cost of impaired driving, it remains intangible, until of course it happens to you. The economic burden on Minnesotans is much more easily quantifiable.

The Minnesota DWI Task Force estimates that drunken driving cost Minnesotans \$264.3 million last year. Health care costs, lost productivity, and higher insurance rates are just three examples of where these millions of dollars are going. 87% of this \$264.3 million price tag is being paid by local counties and cities in the form of property and income taxes.

The fight against impaired driving has been championed by a broad variety of public officials and private citizens. One of the better known groups founded to battle drunken driving and the attitudes that have made it an epidemic in this country (and Minnesota) is Mothers Against Drunk Driving or MADD.

MADD was begun 10 years ago by a mother whose daughter was killed by a drunk driver; a drunk driver with an extensive history of drunk driving. Out of one woman's pain and determination grew an organization with 400 chapters in all 50 states and 8 foreign countries. With millions of members and supporters nationwide (Minnesota has over 100,000 MADD members), MADD has helped to change society's perceptions of impaired driving from a non-issue to a socially unacceptable behavior.

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"There are a few myths about MADD that need to be dispelled," said Thom Foote-Lennox, MADD MN. Board Chairperson. "Despite our name, more than one-half of all MADD members are men. And although we offer free services to victims of drunk driving, most of our members are not victims themselves, just ordinary citizens who don't want to become victims in the future."

Foote-Lennox added that MADD is not an anti-drinking organization. "We believe that drinking is a private choice, it only becomes public when you mix drinking and driving into a potentially deadly combination," said Foote-Lennox.

MADD works in four different areas: As a victims' services organization, MADD offers grief support services as well as offering support and education for the victims as they travel through the criminal justice system. As a public education organization, MADD sponsors public awareness campaigns such as Project Red Ribbon during the holiday season and places its messages into media of all types; billboards, T.V., radio, board games, bumperstickers, t-shirts, speakers' bureau and many other media. MADD monitors the courtrooms of Minnesota to ensure that judges are following the letter of the law and reports its findings to citizens in an annual publication entitled the MADD MONITOR. MADD members also work with the MN. State Legislature to help strengthen anti-impaired driving laws and close loopholes in laws already on the books.

Groups like MADD point to countries like Sweden where drinking and driving is a rare behavior. The consequences for drinking and driving in Sweden are much harsher than in this country and the proportionate incidence of impaired driving is much lower. Swedish police are authorized to perform breath tests in such situations as random road checks (sobriety checkpoints), traffic accidents or moving violations. Severe fines, prison sentences and license revocation cause the vast majority of Swedes to think twice before they drink and drive (although alcoholism) is just as big a problem in Sweden as it is in the U.S.).

Relatively simple solutions for solving the problem of impaired driving have been attained in such countries as Sweden

(Continued)

are just as attainable in Minnesota, said MADD's Foote-Lennox. "Designated drivers (where one drinking buddy agrees to drink only non-alcoholic beverages during a night out on the town and this responsibility rotates continuously amongst the various friends) and responsible hosting (where party hosts, or bartenders, cut a drinker off long before evidence of overindulgence is present) are two simple methods of keeping Minnesota roads safer. Taking responsibility for others as well as ourselves is more than just satisfying, it helps to keep your friends or customers alive."

Unlike many other types of crimes, the drunk driving perpetrator is often just as likely to become his own victim as he/she is to kill an innocent fellow motorist. The effects of alcohol on judgement and reflexes often turn a drive home into a deathtrap for both the drunk driver and any who happen to be sharing the road with him. Unfortunately, though awareness of drinking and driving as a problem is at an all time high, there is still no shortage of impaired drivers.

Minnesota law enforcement officers made almost 33,000 arrests last year (MN. Dept. of Public Safety). Yet, according to the MN. State Patrol, only 1 out of 200 DWI offenders is actually arrested. Many offenders continue to drive even after they have had their driver's license revoked and without insurance. "Drunk driving victims find all too often that the offender who struck them had multiple offenses, but that nothing kept them from getting back onto the road," said Foote-Lennox.

"It usually takes a generation to accomplish social change. But, the reaction of the public has moved against drunk driving behavior much more quickly," added Foote-Lennox. "We've come a long way in reducing drunk driving behavior and the associated deaths and injuries, but we still have quite a ways to go before we make as much progress as a country like Sweden."

"The general public has already demonstrated that they believe drinking and driving to be unacceptable. It's only a matter of how many more must die until our society decides that the price of impaired driving is too high," said Foote-Lennox.

The human cost of drunk driving was best summed up by a billboard MADD placed in the Twin Cities recently. A crumpled Toyota (within which a young father and his three small children,

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ages 3, 6 & 7 were killed by a drunk driver) was mounted on a billboard above a heavily traveled freeway. The back of the car was punched to within 6 inches of the dashboard by the impact of the drunk driver's pick-up truck. The legend over the shattered vehicle reads, *Sometimes It Takes A Family Of Four To Stop A Drunk Driver.*

"Sometimes it takes public outrage over the deaths of a family of four to stop a drunk driver," said MADD's Foote-Lennox.

BECOMING A VICTIM OF CRIME: IT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE JUST LIKE YOU

If you are one of the 161,655 individuals who reported being a victim in Minnesota in a recent year, chances are that you have nothing to show for it. Nothing, because you were probably the victim of a residential burglary, theft or robbery, and lost property which was not fully replaced.

It has become an expectation of urban life; every year thousands of homes and cars are entered without the owner's permission and stereos, televisions, cash personal belongings, jewelry, guns and virtually anything portable is carted away to be kept and used or quickly "fenced" or sold for cash. Like any other crime, though, property crimes are far greater than their staggering financial proportions (according to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, over 84 million dollars worth of property was stolen in 1988), or even the inconvenience of filing insurance claims and repairing damaged broken doors and windows. The sense of invasion and violation can be extreme.

"We see victims who are afraid to sleep at home, who become seriously depressed at the loss of a treasured item, or who end up relocating because they feel that their living space is irrevocably haunted by the crime," says one victim advocate. Victims of property crime, she goes on to say, are often faced with a tougher situation than those who have been assaulted and "you can see the marks." Unlike personal crimes, many victims of property crime are expected to perform normally, to return to routines which might now seem frightening. Elderly people in particular may find themselves so fearful of losing additional

property that they may linger at home.

The loss of property may be crippling, too. In recent years, the Minnesota Crime Victim and Witness Advisory Council has learned of a quadriplegic who was forced to return to institutional living from an independent setting because all of her specially adapted appliances had been stolen. A disabled elderly person became seriously depressed following the burglary of her apartment in which her television was stolen, and personal possessions defiled.

If property crimes can be so devastating, so too can the personal crimes that occur with alarming regularity. While other articles in this series will describe the problems of domestic assault, sexual assault and child abuse, the majority of reported personal crimes involve assault--a threat or attempt to do harm through the use of physical force and violence. According to Bureau of Criminal Apprehension statistics, 6,952 persons reported violent assaults against them in 1988. Assaults range from fights between two combatting parties to sudden, unprovoked attacks. They happen in homes, in bars, on public streets, in schools and even in churches. Their consequences range from minor scrapes to permanent paralysis. Victims of assaults are sometimes marked forever by the knives, guns or other weapons which are used.

Like other victims, victims of personal crimes are faced with consequences on a variety of levels: The physical injuries

must be tended to, the criminal justice system must be engaged, and the "invisible wounds" of fear, trauma, shock, denial and anger must be dealt with. Medical bills can be staggering. In many cases, victims do not have health care insurance, or find that their financial loss is extreme because they have been forced to miss work, even lose their jobs as a result of the crime. The Minnesota Crime Victims Reparations Board offers financial assistance to victims who have faced these types of expenses.

"We are here to help victims contend with the tangible costs of personal crime," says Fran Sepler, Executive Director of the Reparations Board. Sepler says that reparations are based on a theory that government is responsible for protecting its citizens, "and if you are injured as a result of a crime, and assist the state by reporting the crime and cooperating with police, the state has an obligation to help you become 'whole' again." Sepler explains that the Board receives claims for Reparations, screens them for eligibility, investigates the expenses, and then decides whether to pay or deny the claim. The Board members are "representative of the system -- a victim advocate, a victim, a sheriff, a public member and a physician - - and their job is to make sure that we are responsive and responsible." Last year, the Board received over 1,000 claims, far fewer, says Sepler, than the number of eligible victims.

Once the financial costs are taken care of, the resolution

of the pain and suffering is often overshadowed by the complications that victims find in the justice system. "It is call the criminal justice system for a reason," says Dave Johnson, president of the Minnesota Association for Crime Victims, a group which advocates for stronger rights for victims in the legal system. Under Minnesota law, victims may have the strongest rights in the country, but the system can still be confusing and overwhelming. The victim is too often, say advocates, treated like a piece of evidence, with little regard for his or her feelings, convenience or comfort. Hearings can be scheduled and rescheduled, victims can be subjected to brutal cross-examination, and plea bargains can rob the victim of their expected "day in court."

In response to the need for a stronger voice for victims, the Minnesota Association of Crime Victims, joined by a handful of victim/witness advocates employed by local government, have been working to assure a system which is more responsive. In some counties, victims are now helped through the legal process by a victim and witness coordinator, who explains the proceedings, will prepare the victim for testimony, and even accompany them to the courtroom. Victim/witness coordinators also advocate to be sure that the victim's voice is heard throughout all of the proceedings. Unfortunately, fewer than one-fourth of Minnesota's counties offer victims such assistance.

Finally, victims must cope with the internal realities of

of victimization. Being victimized, analogizes one victim, is like having something 'taken away' -- perhaps a sense of security or a sense of confidence. Victims may blame themselves for what happened, or become unreasonably scared or angry. Some victims find that their personal relationships suffer, or that they have nightmares and problems sleeping. All of these may be normal reactions to crimes. Becoming a victim is an experience of being helpless, powerless, and vulnerable -- an experience which, though fleeting, is extremely stressful. It is not surprising, then that there is an aftermath -- one, unfortunately, that many victims do not expect. Help is available, though, when such problems develop, through crime victim centers.

Conclusion to series:

As a Minnesota citizen, you are guaranteed certain legal rights if you are a crime victim, should you become a crime victim or are a witness to a crime.

You have the right to be notified of:

- Plea bargain agreements.
- Changes in court schedules, date, time and place of sentencing.
- Release of offender from prison or institution.
- Victims' rights.

Right to participate in prosecution:

- Right to inform court of impact of crime at pre-trial and sentencing.
- Right to have input in pre-trial diversion program.
- Right to object to plea bargain.
- Right to request speedy trial.
- Right to bring supportive person to pre-trial hearing.
- Right to attend sentencing.
- Right to give written objections to sentence.

Right to protection from harm:

- Tampering with a witness is against Minnesota law.
- Witnesses do not have to give their addresses in court.
- Victims have the right to a secure waiting area during court.
- Employers may not discipline or dismiss victims or witnesses who are called to testify in court.

The important point to remember is that it sometimes takes only a fraction of a second to become a victim; that fraction when a drunk falls asleep behind the wheel; that fraction when a rapist picks you as his next victim; that fraction when someone you know chooses to exploit your trust.

The fraction of Minnesotans who have become victims of crime grows with each passing year. Our awareness that we are all potential crime victims makes it more likely that we will work together to reduce our victimization and make for a potentially safer future for ourselves and our families.

For further information on the rights of victims contact:

MADD MN.
450 North Syndicate St.
Suite #25
St. Paul, MN. 55104
(612) 649-0370
1-800-247-1798 non-metro

(Over.)

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MN. Department of Corrections
450 North Syndicate St.
Suite #300
St. Paul, MN. 55104
(612) 642-0200

MN. Crime Victim & Witness Advisory Council
N-465 Griggs Midway Bldg.
1821 University Ave.
St. Paul, MN. 55104
(612) 642-0396
1-800-652-9747 non-metro

MN. Coalition For Sexual Assault Services
333 Washington Ave. N.
Suite #401
Minneapolis, MN. 55401
(612) 349-9875

MN. Coalition For Battered Women
570 Asbury St.
Suite #201
St. Paul, MN. 55104
(612) 646-6177

MN. United Way First Call For Help
(Ramsey or Hennepin offices refer for entire state)
404 S. 8th St. 166 E. 4th St. Suite #310
Mpls. MN. 55404 St. Paul, MN. 55101-1448
(612) 335-5000 (612) 224-1133

Crime Victims' Ombudsman Office
1821 University Ave.
Suite #N-465
St. Paul, MN. 55104
(612) 642-0397
1-800-247-0390 non-metro

Crime Victims' Reparations Board
1821 University Ave.
Suite #N-465
St. Paul, MN. 55104
(612) 642-0395
1-800-652-9747 non-metro

Child Abuse
(To report suspected child abuse contact your local law enforcement officials.)

911 Emergency
(For T.D.D. users call 911 or 612-422-1212)

OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION IN AMERICA

GENERAL DATA

- About 34.7 million Americans age 12 or older were victims of crime in 1987. This is a 1.8% increase in overall crimes from 1986, the lowest level of crime since 1971. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in 1987*, NCJ-113587, October 1988)
- One violent crime occurred every 21 seconds in 1987. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States*, JUS-432, Release date July 10, 1988)
- Almost 6,000,000 of the crimes committed in 1987 were classified as violent. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1987*, NCJ-113587, October 1988)
- One in four American households were touched by a crime of violence or theft in 1987, the same proportion as in the previous two years. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1987*, NCJ-111240 May 1988)
- The *National Crime Survey* determined that an estimated 34.1 million crimes, including both completed and attempted offenses, were committed against individuals or households across the United States in 1986. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111456, August 1988)
- Almost 5% of the nation's households had a member who was the victim of a violent crime in 1987. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1987*, NCJ-111240, May 1988)
- Males were more often victimized by strangers than were females: 67% of violent crimes committed against males and 45% of violent crimes committed against females were committed by strangers. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111456, August, 1988)
- Approximately a third of violent crimes involved the presence or use of a weapon. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111456, August 1988)
- At current crime rates, an estimated five-sixths of U.S. citizens will be victims of attempted or completed violent crimes during their lifetimes. The risk is greater for males than females and for blacks than whites. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice, Second Edition*, NCJ-105506, March 1988)

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GENERAL DATA RELATING TO THE COST OF CRIME

- In 1985, less than 3% of all government spending was for criminal and civil justice: 1.4% for police protection, 0.8% for corrections, and 0.6% for judicial services such as courts, prosecution, and public defense. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice*, NCJ-105506, March 1988)
- In 1986, almost \$1 billion was spent by state, county and other local sources to provide legal representation for indigent criminal defendants nationwide. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Defense for the Poor, 1986*, NCJ-112919, September 1988)
- There were an estimated 4.4 million cases involving the appointment of counsel for indigent defendants in 1986. The average cost for each indigent criminal defense case increased from \$196 in 1982 to \$223 in 1986. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Defense for the Poor, 1986*, NCJ-112919, September 1988)
- Thirty percent of injured violent crime victims incurred medical expenses: 12% of the expenses were below \$50; 25% were between \$50 and \$249; and 29% were more than \$250. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111456, August 1988)
- Twenty-five percent of violent crime victimization resulted in economic losses to the victims. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111456, August 1988)
- Of violent crime victims who lost time from work, 74% were absent for 5 days or less, 7% lost 6 to 10 days and 12% lost 11 or more days as a result of their victimization. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111456, August 1988)

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- As many as 40 million Americans, up to one in six people, may have experienced sexual victimization as children. Twenty-five to thirty-five percent of all women and 10% to 16% of all men have experienced abuse from sexual fondling to intercourse. (*Psychology Today*, February 1987)
- More than 1.5 million children experienced abuse or neglect in 1986, with physical abuse increasing by 58% since 1980, and sexual abuse at more than triple the 1980 rate. (National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect, *Study of National Incidence and Prevalence of Child Abuse and Neglect: 1988*)
- In 1986, an estimated 16.3 children per 1,000, or a total of more than one million children nationwide, experienced abuse or neglect which met the

standardized study definitions of maltreatment. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Study of National Incidence and Prevalence of Child Abuse and Neglect: 1988*)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Conservative estimates predict domestic violence affects more than 2.1 million women, four million children and one million older people each year. (Family Violence Project, San Francisco, California, *Safe At Home: Domestic Violence is Everyone's Business*)
- The most likely classification for incidents of domestic violence is simple assault, which is a misdemeanor in most jurisdictions. (American Bar Association Journal, *Violence in the Home*, May 1, 1987)
- In 1986, at least half of the domestic "simple assaults" actually involved bodily injury as serious or more serious than 90% of all rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Preventing Domestic Violence Against Women*, NCJ-102037, August, 1986)
- Twenty to fifty percent of American couples have suffered violence regularly in their marriage. (National Institute of Mental Health, *Plain Talk About Wife Abuse*, July 29, 1987)
- In the *National Crime Survey*, seven out of ten incidents of domestic violence were committed by the woman's spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend or ex-boyfriend. An estimated 52% of all incidents of domestic violence were reported to police. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *BJS Data Report, 1987*, NCJ-110643, April 1988).

DRUNK DRIVING

- Every 22 minutes, one person dies in an alcohol-related auto crash. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of 1987 Highway Safety Statistics, 1988*)
- Estimates of the economic costs of drunk driving range from \$11 billion (NHTSA, 1985) to \$24 billion (Allstate, 1982) each year. (Mothers Against Drunk Driving, *A Summary of Statistics Related to the National Drunk Driving Problem*, October 1988)
- In 1987, nearly nine 15- to 19-year-olds died each day in alcohol-related traffic crashes. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Preliminary Estimates of 1987 Highway Statistics, 1988*)
- Between 1970 and 1986 arrests for DWI increased nearly 223%, while the number of licensed drivers increased by 42%. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drunk Driving*, NCJ-109945, February 1988)

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- Nearly half of those in jail for DWI had previously been sentenced to probation, jail, or prison for DWI. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drunk Driving*, NCJ-109945, February 1988)
- For DWI offenders sentenced to jail, the median term imposed was five months; those with prior DWI sentences received sentences that were about twice as long as first-timers: 90 days for first-time DWI offenders compared to 180 days for recidivists. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drunk Driving*, NCJ-109945, February 1988)
- In 1987, an estimated 23,632 persons died in alcohol-related traffic crashes. These deaths constituted 51 percent of the 46,386 total traffic fatalities. (Mothers Against Drunk Driving, *A Summary of Statistics Related to the National Drunk Driving Problem*, October 1988)
- Drunk driving is the most frequently committed crime in the nation today. DWI arrests in 1987 totaled an estimated 1,728,000, more than three times the total for all other violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault). (Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1987*, FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Section)

ELDER ABUSE

- One out of every 25 older persons is abused. There are an estimated between 600,000 to 1,000,000 elder victims each year. (*Crimes Against the Elderly*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1986, R39475)
- The average victim of elder abuse is a woman 75 or older. (The *Elder Abuse Hotline* brochure, 770 Grant, Suite 234, Denver, CO 80203)
- Eighty-four percent of the abusers are relatives of the victims. (The *Elder Abuse Hotline* brochure, 770 Grant, Suite 234, Denver, CO 80203)
- Forty-one states have adopted laws for mandatory reporting of elderly abuse, but only 12 states have penalties for abuse and neglect of the elderly. (Washington Criminal Justice Report's Crime Victims Digest, *What Law Enforcement Executives Can Do To Aid Elderly Victims of Abuse and Crime*, July, 1986)

HATE/VIOLENCE CRIMES

- "Not a day has passed in the last seven years without someone in the United States being victimized by hate violence. Harassment, vandalism, arson, assault and murder motivated by racism, anti-semitism or other forms of bigotry--such as homophobia--plague every section of our country. This violence is a largely unrecognized cancer eating away at our communities and social institutions." (Center for Democratic Renewal, *They Don't All Wear Sheets: A Chronology of Racist and Far Right Violence, 1980-1986*, 1987)

- The incidents of anti-gay violence rose 42% in 1987. A record 7,008 incidents, ranging from verbal abuse to slayings, were reported to the *National Gay and Lesbian Task Force*. Fifteen percent of all incidents reported in 1987 and five percent of the physical assaults involved verbal references to AIDS. (National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, *Anti-Gay Violence, Victimization & Defamation in 1987*)
- In January of 1988, five states required police to record and report incidents of racial, religious and ethnic violence. Three states had established procedures to collect data, although there was no data collection legislation. (National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, *Forum* newsletter, Vol 3, No. 1, January 1988)

HOMICIDE

- In 1987, there was one murder every 26 seconds. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States*, JUS-432, Release date July 10, 1988)
- Criminal homicide is one of the 15 most frequent causes of death, and for the 15- to 34-year age group, it is second only to accidents as a cause of death. (Washington Criminal Justice Reports, *Crime Victims Digest*, Vol 5, No. 11, November 1988)
- At the current homicide rates, about one out of every 133 Americans will become a murder victim. For black males, the proportion is estimated to be one in 30. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Lifetime Likelihood of Victimization*, NCJ-104274, March 1987)
- In 1986, 95% of the black murder victims were slain by black offenders; 88% of the white murder victims were killed by white offenders; males were most often slain by males (83%); however, 9 out of every 10 female victims were murdered by males. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports 1986*, JUS-432, Release date July 25, 1987)

SEXUAL ASSAULT

- Every six minutes during 1987, one American was forcibly raped. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States*, JUS-432, Release date July 10, 1988)
- Of the almost 125,000 rapes reported to the *Bureau of Justice Statistics* in 1987, 36.4% happened between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and 35.9% occurred between 6:00 p.m. and midnight. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1987*, NCJ-111612)

--over--

- For years following a rape, 60% of rape victims experience Post Traumatic Stress Disorders and 16% still suffer with emotional problems 15 years following this crime. (HRS Rape Awareness Program, Tallahassee, Florida, *Rape Awareness Report*, March 1987)

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- During 1985, 10,733 defendants were convicted of federal white collar crimes. The conviction rate for white collar defendants was 85%, compared to a rate of 78% for all other defendants in Federal criminal cases. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *White Collar Crime*, NCJ-106876, September 1987)
- Among the white collar cases filed in the year ending September 30, 1985, more than 140 persons were charged with offenses estimated to involve over \$1 million each, and 64 were charged with offenses valued at over \$10 million (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *White Collar Crime*, NCJ-106876, September 1987)
- Those charged with a white collar crime were, on the average, more likely than other types of defendants to be women, nonwhite, and over 40 and had attended college. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *White Collar Crime*, NCJ-106876, September 1987)

CORRECTIONS

- An estimated 3.2 million adult men and women were under some form of correctional supervision at the end of 1986--equivalent to one in 55 United States residents 18 years or older. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *BJS Data Report*, 1987, NCJ-110643, April 1988)
- In 1984, 84% of adults who had been arrested for a felony in 11 states were prosecuted; 62% were convicted; 36% were sentenced to incarceration; and 13% were imprisoned for more than one year. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1984*, NCJ-109686, January 1988).
- Overall, of more than 24,000 federal offenders leaving probation and parole between July 1, 1985 and June 30, 1986, more than one in five had committed a new crime or violated the technical conditions for release. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sentencing and Time Served*, NCJ-101043, June 1987)

LEGISLATION

- Four states now have a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the rights of victims: two have the participatory rights to be "present, heard and informed".
- Forty-four states have a Victims' Bill of Rights.
- Forty-eight states now allow the use of victim impact statements.

- Seventeen states mandate court appearance for victims.
- Twenty-four states have plea bargain/consultation legislation.
- Forty-four states have victim/witness information statutes.
- Thirty-four states have notification of final disposition.
- Thirty-nine states have notification of the release of prisoners in felony cases.
- Forty-six states have victim compensation programs.
- Every state, including the District of Columbia, have some sort of restitution legislation, and 23 states have mandatory restitution legislation.

Source: *National Organization for Victim Assistance* January 1988.

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Information Brief

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Crime Victim Legislation in Minnesota: An Overview

This information brief summarizes the major features of laws that have been enacted in Minnesota over the past fifteen years to protect the rights and interests of crime victims.

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Topical Summary of Victims Rights Legislation

Financial Assistance for Victims

Reparations. Under Minnesota Statutes, sections 611A.51 to 611A.67, a person who has been the victim of a crime in Minnesota and who has suffered economic loss as a direct result of injury or death, may apply for and receive reparations from the state. Additionally, Minnesota residents who are victimized by crime outside of Minnesota are eligible for reparations from this state if the jurisdiction where the crime occurred does not have a reparations law covering the resident's injury or death. The victim is eligible for reparations regardless of whether or not the perpetrator is prosecuted for the crime. The types of economic loss for which reparations may be paid are: medical and hospital expenses, expenses incurred for necessary psychiatric or psychological services, loss of income greater than \$50, expenses incurred for necessary child care or household services, funeral, burial or cremation expenses, and loss of support. In addition, if a child was a victim of a kidnapping or abduction, the Reparations Board is authorized to pay the reasonable costs that were incurred to return the child home. The victim must pay the first \$100 of economic loss, and the maximum amount of reparations that may be paid to an individual is \$50,000. Claims are submitted to a five-member reparations board which reviews them individually and decides the amount of reparations to which the victim is entitled. The Board receives funding for reparations from a number of sources, including the state general fund, payments made under the "Son of Sam" law (see below), and penalty assessments or surcharges imposed on federal crimes.

Restitution. Minnesota Statutes, section 609.135 authorizes the sentencing judge to stay execution or imposition of sentence and place the defendant on probation under such conditions as the judge may prescribe. One of these conditions of probation can be the payment of restitution. Indeed, if the defendant is not ordered to serve jail-time as a condition of probation, the statute directs the sentencing judge to order a noninstitutional sanction, such as the payment of restitution, where practicable. Payment of restitution may also be ordered in cases where sentence is imposed and executed. See Minnesota Statutes, sections 609.10 and 609.125.

According to Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.04, every victim of crime, including a corporation that incurs loss or harm as a result of a crime, has a right to request that restitution be considered by the judge at the time of sentencing or after sentencing if the offender is on probation or supervised release and the true extent of the victim's loss was not known at the time of sentencing. The Crime Victims Reparations Board may also seek restitution on behalf of a reparations claimant. The restitution request must itemize the amounts claimed and the reasons justifying these amounts. If the court orders the payment of restitution, it must include a payment schedule or structure in the order. If the court orders partial restitution, it must also specify the full amount of restitution that may be docketed as a civil judgment. If the court denies restitution, it must state on the record its reasons for doing so.

If restitution is ordered but not paid, the victim may seek enforcement of the order in the same manner as he or she would seek enforcement of a civil judgment. See section 611A.04, subdivision 3. Restitution may also be collected from the offender's tax refund or cash bail deposit, if any. In addition, if restitution was ordered as a condition of probation, the court may revoke probation for failure to pay, and sentence the offender to prison or payment of a fine. Legislation enacted in 1989 permits probation officers to seek a probation review hearing if restitution is not paid in accordance with the payment schedule or structure in the restitution order. Legislation enacted in 1986 and 1987 requires probation officers to seek a probation review hearing if restitution has not been paid by an adult or juvenile offender 60 days prior to the expiration of probation. Minnesota Statutes, sections 609.135, subdivision 1a and 260.185, subdivision 3a. The 1986 legislation also requires clerks of court to keep track of the amount of restitution ordered in each case, any changes to the restitution order and the amount of restitution actually paid by the offender, and to forward the data to the state court administrator. The reason for this provision is to gather statistics on the degree to which victims are, in fact, being compensated for economic injury by means of restitution payments. See Laws 1986, chapter 463, section 10.

Finally, the 1987 Legislature enacted statutory procedures for attaching and freezing the financial assets of accused felons where there was an alleged loss of \$10,000 or more as a result of the crime and where an attachment order is necessary to ensure eventual restitution to victims of the crime. Minnesota Statutes, section 609.532.

"Son of Sam" Law. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.68, colloquially known as the "Son of Sam" law, prohibits convicted felony offenders in Minnesota from profiting by exploiting the crime in the media or through the entertainment industry. Any person or organization that enters into a contract with a felony offender for the reenactment of or an interview about the crime must forward any money owed to the offender under the contract to the Minnesota Crime Victims Reparations Board. The Board is authorized to disburse contract proceeds for the following purposes: (1) it may reimburse itself for any reparations award previously made to the victim of the offender's crime; (2) it may allocate up to 10 percent of the proceeds for the benefit of the offender's minor dependent children where it can be shown that the funds will not be used in a way that benefits the offender; (3) it may make reparations payments to the victim of the offender's crime including, where needed, reparations for pain and suffering damages and reparations in excess of the \$50,000 maximum limit contained in the Reparations Act; and (4) if any money remains after these claims are paid, or if no claims are made against the proceeds within five years of the date on which the Board received them, the Board may use the proceeds to pay reparations to victims of other crimes. Moreover, if ordered by a court the Board must pay from the offender's account reasonable legal expenses related the offender's appeal of the felony conviction or defense against a victim's claim for reparations. It is a gross misdemeanor to fail to notify the Board of the existence of a contract covered by the "Son of Sam" law. Furthermore, it is a misdemeanor to take any other action to defeat the operation of the statute.

Protection of Victims From Harm

Tampering With a Witness. Minnesota Statutes, section 609.498 prohibits any person from using force, threats, or coercion to prevent or dissuade another person from being a witness in any legal proceeding or from reporting a crime to the police. The law also protects such witnesses for a period of one year from the time the testimony is taken or police report is made. Legislation enacted in 1987 expands the crime of witness tampering to include coercing a witness into testifying falsely at a legal proceeding or providing false information to law enforcement authorities. Laws 1987, chapter 194. The criminal penalty for the offense is either a five year felony or a gross misdemeanor, depending on the degree of force used or attempted.

Address Protection. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.035 provides that a crime victim or witness who provides testimony in court proceedings may not be compelled to state his or her home or business address on the record in open court unless the court finds that the testimony would be relevant evidence.

Secure Waiting Area. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.034 requires courts, if possible, to provide victims with a waiting area during court proceedings that is separate from the waiting area used by the defendant, defense witnesses, and the defendant's relatives. If a separate waiting area is not feasible, the court must provide other safeguards to minimize the victim's contact with such people during court proceedings.

Employer Retaliation. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.036 prohibits employers from discharging, disciplining, or threatening to discharge or discipline an employee because the employee has been subpoenaed or requested to testify as a victim in court. An employer who violates this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished for contempt of court. The court must also order the employer to offer job reinstatement to the employee and to pay back wages, as appropriate.

Victim Notification of Events in the Criminal Justice System

Notice of Victims' Rights. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.02, subdivision 2, requires the Commissioner of Public Safety and the Crime Victim and Witness Advisory Council to develop a written notice of crime victims' rights. This notice must be distributed by peace officers to victims when they take formal statements from victims. The notice must inform a victim of the victim's right to request restitution, the right to be notified of plea negotiations, and the right to be present at the sentencing hearing and to object orally or in writing to a proposed plea agreement or disposition. The notice must also include a form for the preparation of a preliminary written victim impact summary--a concise statement of the immediate and expected damage to the victim as a result of the crime. If this statement is filed with the investigating officer within five days, it must be sent to the prosecutor and presented by the prosecutor to the court.

Notice of Decision not to Prosecute Domestic Assault. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.0315 requires prosecutors to make reasonable efforts to notify a domestic assault victim by telephone or by mail of a decision to decline prosecution of the case or to dismiss charges. If the suspect is still in custody, the notification attempt must be made before the suspect is released.

Notice of Plea Bargain Agreements. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.03 requires that prosecuting attorneys make a good faith effort to inform crime victims of the contents of plea bargain agreements before presenting the plea agreement to the court. The prosecutor must also inform the victim of his or her right to be present at the sentencing hearing to express in writing any objections the victim may have to the proposed disposition. If the victim is not present at the hearing but has communicated these objections to the prosecutor, the prosecutor shall communicate the objections to the court.

Notice of Change in Court Schedule. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.033 requires prosecutors to make reasonable efforts to provide advance notice of any change in the court's proceedings to any victim who has been subpoenaed or requested to testify.

Notice of Rights at Sentencing. Minnesota Statutes, sections 609.115, subdivision 1c and 611A.037 require any probation officer conducting a presentence investigation of a convicted person to notify the victim of the following events and victim rights related to the sentencing hearing: (a) the charge of which the defendant has been convicted or to which he or she has pled guilty; (b) the victim's right to request restitution; (c) the time and place of the sentencing hearing and the victim's right to be present at it; and (d) the victim's right to object in writing to the proposed disposition prior to the time of sentencing.

Notice of Offender Release from Confinement. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.06 requires the Commissioner of Corrections or other custodial authority to make a good faith effort to notify the victim that an offender is to be (a) released from imprisonment or incarceration, including release on work release or extended furlough, or (b) released from a facility in which the offender was confined due to incompetency, mental illness or deficiency, or civil commitment as mentally ill and dangerous. The notice given to a victim of a crime against the person must also include the conditions governing the offender's release and either the identity of the supervising corrections agent or a means to identify the supervising court services agency. The victim must have requested this notice in writing prior to the offender's release. All identifying information about the victim, including the victim's request and the notice of release are classified as private data under the Minnesota government data practices act.

Additionally, Minnesota Statutes, section 629.72 and 629.73 require custodial authorities to notify victims of domestic assault and sexual assault when the alleged offender is released from pretrial detention. This notice must inform the victim of the conditions of release and of the time and place of the next scheduled court hearing.

Victim Participation in the Criminal Justice System

Victim Input Regarding Pretrial Diversion. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.031 requires prosecutors to make every reasonable effort to notify and seek input from the victim before referring persons accused of certain serious crimes into a pretrial diversion program in lieu of prosecution.

Victim Input Regarding Plea Bargain Agreement. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.03 permits a victim to express to the sentencing court in writing any objections he or she may have to the contents of a plea agreement that the prosecutor is presenting to the court.

Victim's Right to Request a Speedy Trial. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.033 permits a victim to request the prosecutor to make a speedy trial demand under the criminal procedure rules and thereby cause the trial to begin within 60 days. The prosecutor must make reasonable efforts to comply with the victim's request.

Right to the Presence of a Supportive Person at Pretrial Hearing. Minnesota Statutes, section 631.046 states that a prosecuting witness in a child abuse or rape case may choose to be accompanied by a supportive person at the omnibus or pretrial hearing and, in child abuse cases, at trial. If the supportive person has also been called as a witness, the court may nonetheless permit him or her to be present if it finds that there is no substantial risk that the supportive person's later testimony will be influenced by his or her presence at the proceeding.

Victim Impact Statement in the Presentence Investigation Report. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.037 requires every presentence investigation report to contain a "victim impact statement" consisting of the following information: (a) a summary of the damages or harm and any other problems generated by the criminal occurrence; (b) a concise statement of what disposition the victim deems appropriate for the defendant, including the reasons given, if any, by the victim in support of his or her opinion; and (c) an attachment to the report consisting of the victim's written objections, if any, to the proposed disposition if these objections are given to the preparer of the report sufficiently in advance of the disposition.

Neighborhood Impact Statement in Drug Cases. Minnesota Statutes, section 609.115, subdivision 1 requires persons who conduct presentence investigations of defendants convicted of drug sale or distribution felonies to make reasonable efforts to include a "neighborhood impact statement" in the PSI Report. This neighborhood impact statement must describe any adverse social or economic effects the defendant's crime has had on persons who reside in the neighborhood where the crime was committed.

Victim's Right to Make a Statement at Sentencing. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.038 permits victims to submit an impact statement to the court at the time of the sentencing or disposition hearing. The victim may choose whether to make the impact statement orally or in writing. If the victim requests, the prosecutor must present the statement orally to the court. The victim's statement may address the harm, trauma, or economic loss suffered by the victim as a result of the crime, and the victim's reaction to the proposed sentence or disposition.

Victim's Right to Request Probation Review Hearing. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.046 provides that victims have the right to ask the offender's probation officer to request a probation review hearing if the offender fails to pay restitution as required in a restitution order.

Victim/Witness Assistance Programs

Program for Victims of Sexual Attack. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.21 requires the Commissioner of Corrections to develop a statewide community-based program to aid victims of reported sexual attacks. These programs may include but need not be limited to counseling and payment of otherwise unreimbursed medical expenses for treatment and examinations made necessary by the sexual attack. The Commissioner is also directed by section 611A.22 to do the following: (a) encourage county attorneys to assign prosecutors who are trained in sensitivity and understanding of victims of sexual attack; (b) assist in the development of programs to provide training to peace officers in sensitivity and understanding of victims of sexual attack, and encourage the assignment of trained peace officers to question victims of sexual attack; and (c) encourage hospital administrators to place a high priority on the expeditious treatment of victims of sexual attack, and to employ personnel trained in sensitivity and understanding of such victims.

Programs for Battered Women. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.31 directs the Commissioner of Corrections to award grants to designated programs that provide emergency shelter services and support services to battered women. The Commissioner is also mandated to award grants for the development and implementation of educational programs designed to promote public and professional awareness of the problems of battered women.

Crime Victim Crisis Centers. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.41 directs the Commissioner of Corrections to establish at least two operational crime victim crisis centers. The functions of the crisis centers are enumerated in section 611A.43, and include: direct crisis intervention, transportation of victims to needed emergency services, investigation of available financial resources for individual victims, referral of victims to existing needed victim services, and other coordinating and educational activities.

Crime Victim and Witness Advisory Council. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.71 creates a Crime Victim and Witness Advisory Council, consisting of 15 members, for the purpose of centralizing oversight and advocacy services for victims at the statewide level. The Council includes representatives from the legislature and the judiciary, as well as police officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys and crime victims, and is responsible for: (a) reviewing the treatment of victims by the system and the need for victim services; (b) advising other agencies in the coordination and allocation of federal funds for victim assistance; (c) monitoring and advocating for victim-related legislation; (d) providing information, training and educational services; and (e) assisting in the development of guidelines for and the delivery of victim services. The executive director of the Council is also responsible for supervising the administration of the Crime Victims Reparations Act and the Crime Victim Ombudsman.

Crime Victim Ombudsman. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.74 creates the office of Crime Victim Ombudsman. The Ombudsman is appointed by the Commissioner of Public Safety with the advice of the Crime Victim and Witness Advisory Council, and is directly accountable to the executive director of the Advisory Council. The purpose of the Ombudsman is to investigate possible violations of the rights of crime victims, the delivery of victims services, the administration of the Reparations Act, and complaints of mistreatment of victims by the criminal justice system. If the Ombudsman finds that a complaint is valid, he or she may make recommendations based on that finding to the appropriate authorities.

Penalty Assessments. Minnesota Statutes, section 609.101, subdivision 1 imposes a penalty surcharge or assessment on all persons who are convicted of crimes other than parking or traffic offenses. The amount imposed is either ten percent of the offender's fine or, if there is no fine imposed, an amount between \$20 and \$40. The penalty assessment or surcharge may be waived by the court in cases of indigency or undue financial hardship. Moneys received by the courts under this section must be forwarded to the state general fund. Money gained from this source has generally been appropriated by the Legislature for victim reparations, the Crime Victim and Witness Advisory Council, and to supplement federally-funded activities of the Crime Victim Ombudsman.

Minimum Fines. Minnesota Statutes, section 609.101, subdivision 2 requires courts to impose minimum fines of between \$100 and \$300, depending on the severity of the offense, on persons convicted of assault or sexual assault. The court must forward 70 percent of the minimum fine proceeds to local victim assistance programs and the remaining 30 percent to the state general fund. If there is no local victim assistance program, the court must forward all of the fine proceeds to the state general fund. Fine proceeds received by local victim assistance programs must be used to provide direct services to victims.

Prison Wage Contributions. Minnesota Statutes, sections 241.26 and 243.23 permit the Commissioner of Corrections to withhold or the inmate to expend up to 20 percent of a prison inmate's gross wages for the purpose of contributing to programs established by law to aid victims of crime.

Notice of Victims Services. Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.02 directs the Commissioner of Corrections, in cooperation with the executive director of the Crime Victims Reparations Board, to develop a plan to provide victims with notice of those victim services that exist in the geographic area where the victim is located.

Victims of "Bias Crimes"

Reporting of Crimes Motivated by Bias. Minnesota Statutes, section 626.5531 requires peace officers to file a report with the head of the officer's department whenever the peace officer has reason to believe that an offender was motivated to commit a crime because of the victim's race, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or characteristics identified as sexual orientation. The head of the law enforcement agency must file a monthly report with the Department of Public Safety's Bureau of Criminal Apprehension describing crimes reported under this law, and the Commissioner of Public Safety must file an annual report with the Legislature and the Department of Human Rights summarizing the information received. The Commissioner may include information in the annual report concerning any additional criminal activity motivated by bias against a group that is not otherwise covered by the statute.

POST Board Training on Bias Crimes. Minnesota Statutes, section 626.8451 also requires the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board to prepare a training course to assist officers in identifying and responding to bias crimes, and in accurately reporting them. The Board must update the course periodically, as appropriate. The statute provides that a peace officer may not be licensed after August 1, 1990 unless the officer has received this training.

Additionally, section 626.8451 requires the POST Board to make instructional materials available to chief law enforcement officers for use by existing peace officers for continuing education credit. The Board must also seek funding for an educational conference on bias crimes and, if funding is obtained, sponsor the conference on its own or with other public or private groups.

Increased Criminal Penalties for Crimes Motivated by Bias. In Laws 1989, chapter 261, the Legislature increased the criminal penalties for certain crimes if the crime was committed because of the victim's actual or perceived race, color, region, sex, sexual orientation, disability, age, or national origin. The criminal acts affected by the legislation include assault, criminal damage to property, trespass, and harassment.

Historical Summary of Victims Rights Legislation

The following is a brief chronological summary of victims rights legislation in Minnesota. Details of each of the laws referred to in this section are presented more fully in the topical sections of this Information Brief.

1974. The chronology of victims rights legislation in Minnesota began in 1974 with the enactment of the Crime Victims Reparations Act. This legislation offered financial compensation to persons who were injured, killed, or otherwise damaged by the criminal act of a third party. Financed by state appropriations, this Act represented one of the first efforts by the state to offer direct aid to crime victims. It was also among the first expressions by the Legislature of the notion that the state had a policy interest not only in the successful prosecution of criminal offenders, but also in the welfare of the offender's victim. The Reparations Act has been amended almost every year since 1974; however, the amendments have been mainly to fine-tune the Act's provisions, and it remains substantially in the same form as it was originally passed almost 14 years ago. In addition to the Reparations Act, the 1974 Legislature also created a new program to aid victims of sexual assault.

1976. In 1976, the Legislature made it a crime to tamper with a witness or a potential witness to any legal proceeding. This crime prohibited the use of force, violence, or coercion to prevent or dissuade a witness from attending or testifying at any trial or other legal proceeding.

1977. The 1977 Legislature directed the Commissioner of Corrections to establish at least two "victim crisis centers" in the state. These centers were statutorily designed to offer direct services to crime victims as well as general educational functions in the geographic area. That year, the Legislature also explicitly authorized sentencing judges to order convicted offenders to pay restitution to their victims as a condition of probation.

1979. In 1979, the Legislature enacted a law prohibiting convicted felons from profiting commercially from their crimes. Known colloquially as the "Son of Sam" law, this legislation required persons who enter into contracts with convicted felons regarding the reenactment of the crime in movie, book, or other entertainment form, to forward the profits of the venture to the Crime Victims Reparations Board for payment to the victim or victims of the offender's crime.

1981. In 1981, the Legislature passed a bill designed to provide funding for victims services from a new source: persons convicted of crimes other than traffic or parking violations. This legislation imposed a fine surcharge equal to ten percent of the person's fine or, if no fine was imposed, a penalty assessment of between \$20 and \$40. The surcharge or assessment could be waived by the sentencing judge under circumstances of indigency or undue hardship.

1983. 1983 perhaps the most significant year for victims legislation in Minnesota since the passage of the Reparations Act in 1974. In 1983, the Legislature enacted the so-called "Crime Victims Bill of Rights" which, among other things, provided crime victims with notice of certain events in the prosecution of the crime of which they were victimized, and provided them with certain limited rights of participation in that criminal process. The significance of this legislation lay primarily in the public policy that it expressed: namely, that a criminal

prosecution is not solely a matter between the offender and the state, and that the victim has a separate interest in the outcome which, though secondary to that of the state, is nonetheless publicly recognized.

1984. The 1984 Legislature shifted its focus from victim involvement in the system back to victim compensation by enacting legislation expanding the authority of sentencing courts to order the payment of restitution and expressing a preference for the use of restitution and other types of noninstitutional sanctions in cases where incarceration is not ordered.

1985. In 1985, the Legislature further enhanced the usefulness of restitution orders by simplifying the procedure through which the victim may seek civil enforcement of the order in court. The Legislature also authorized the Commissioner of Corrections and prison inmates to withhold up to 20 percent of earned prison wages for the purpose of funding victims services programs. Finally, in response to recommendations made by a Task Force on Crime Victims established by the Attorney General, the Legislature created a Crime Victim and Witness Advisory Council to centralize the oversight of victims programs, services and legislation in Minnesota and to advocate for any needed changes. The Legislature also created a Crime Victim Ombudsman to investigate possible violations of the rights of individual crime victims or witnesses by the criminal justice system and to act as a liaison between the aggrieved victim or witness and the agency responsible for the complaint.

1986. The 1986 Legislature added a number of new rights to the Crime Victims Bill of Rights to further increase the ability of victims to participate in the criminal justice process and achieve satisfaction of restitution orders, and to minimize the potentially adverse effects of the victim's participation in the criminal prosecution.

1987. The 1987 Legislature made several changes to the statutes governing victim restitution to broaden their coverage and further simplify their enforcement. The 1987 Legislature also passed new laws designed to further safeguard the personal safety of victims. Third, the Legislature enacted new measures to provide funding for victims services by means of criminal fine proceeds. And finally, the 1987 Legislature specified that at least one member of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission must have been the victim of a felony-level crime.

1988. The 1988 Legislature passed a wide variety of crime victim laws. Three of these laws made fairly significant changes or additions to existing law. First, the Legislature streamlined the process through which crime victims may make reparations claims under the "Son of Sam" law by replacing the judicial procedures with administrative ones. The law was also broadened to permit the use of "Son of Sam" contract proceeds for financial assistance for minor dependents of the offender and for paying reparations to victims of other offenders' crimes. Second, the Legislature gave crime victims the right to describe their damages and their reaction to the offender's proposed sentence to the sentencing judge orally or in writing. And third, the Legislature required law enforcement officials to file reports with the state on crimes believed to have been motivated by "bias" against the victim's race or other group affiliation, and to receive training on the detection of and response to such bias crimes.

1989. In 1989, the Legislature reworked the statutes relating to court-ordered restitution to provide clearer guidance to courts on the types of damages that are compensable through restitution orders and on the process by which compliance with these orders is attained. The 1989 Legislature also continued to address the issue of "bias" crimes by enhancing penalties for committing certain criminal acts when the act is motivated by bias against the victim's race or other group affiliation.


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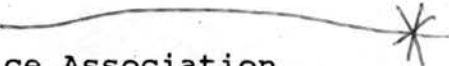
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Hennepin County Crime Victim Council



DECEMBER 6, 1989

HENNEPIN COUNTY CRIME VICTIM COUNCIL

December 6, 1989

AGENDA

TOPIC

SPEAKER

Welcome:

Tom Johnson, County
Attorney

Mission and Purpose of the
Crime Victim Council:

Founding Members

What You Can Do:

Tom Johnson

Table Discussions

Concluding Remarks:

Joanna Buzek, Council
Chairperson

**For more information, questions, or comments,
please contact Margaret Wood,
Staff Member to the Crime Victim Council, at
348-5968.**

MISSION STATEMENT

MISSION:

***A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
ENTITIES TO ADVANCE THE RIGHTS AND NEEDS OF
CRIME VICTIMS.***

GOAL 1

To increase support and recognition of victim's needs by public
and private resources.

Possible Strategies:

Public awareness and information campaigns
Education and training programs
Individual and systems advocacy

GOAL 2

To improve access to crime victim services.

Possible Strategies:

Increased coordination of services
Develop more culturally sensitive programs specific to
diverse populations
Individual advocacy and guidance through the criminal
justice process

GOAL 3

To identify new and unmet needs and work towards eliminating
gaps in service.

Possible Strategies:

Increased networking and collaboration of
public/private entities
Outreach to high risk populations
Increase services outside Minneapolis

HISTORY

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HENNEPIN County Crime Victim Council was a direct outgrowth of a recommendation by the 1986 Crime Victim Advisory Panel. The Panel, which evaluated services available to crime victims in Hennepin County, found that while Hennepin County had a wide range of services to meet the needs of crime victims, there was an acute lack of awareness among community members regarding the availability of services and how to obtain them. The panel also found a lack of coordination among existing service providers. The formation of the Crime Victim Council was motivated by the County Attorney's desire to take seriously the panel's findings and recommendations and to provide a forum for crime victim service providers to coordinate their services.

THE CRIME VICTIM COUNCIL MET for the first time in November of 1988 and began to implement the Advisory Panel's recommendations. Two subcommittees were formed out of the main council: the program development committee and the structure committee. The structure committee saw the need for the Crime Victim Council to expand from a council of government and nonprofit crime victim service providers to a collaborative which would combine many public, private, and non-profit resources (see section on structure for a more detailed explanation). The program development committee began work on several projects focused on the goals of increasing police sensitivity of crime victim needs and increasing public awareness of crime victim services.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

DRAFTED a curriculum on the needs of crime victims for the Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board. POST is responsible for the curriculum of pre-service police officers in the state.

DEVELOPED a business card for the Minneapolis Police Department which spells out victim rights and provides referral information for crime victims. This card will be distributed to a crime victim in conjunction with police officer identification cards.

PARTICIPATED in National Crime Victims Week by aiding in a Crime Victim Fair which took place in the Government Center. This fair was presented in order to educate the public about the rights of crime victims and the resources available to victims.

STRUCTURE OF THE HENNEPIN COUNTY CRIME VICTIM COLLABORATIVE

Policy Board:

This board, ideally, would consist of representatives from the public, private and non-profit sectors. The board would meet regularly and its members would have the authority to make decisions and commit resources.

Executive Committee:

This committee would consist of members from the policy board, chairpersons from the working groups, and other community resource persons. This committee would be directly responsible for the implementation of goals.

Working Groups/Committees:

One group would be established for each goal specified in the Mission Statement. These groups would meet to determine objectives and strategies for the Collaborative. Membership would be open to a variety of resource persons. Each group would report directly to the Executive Committee.

NOTES