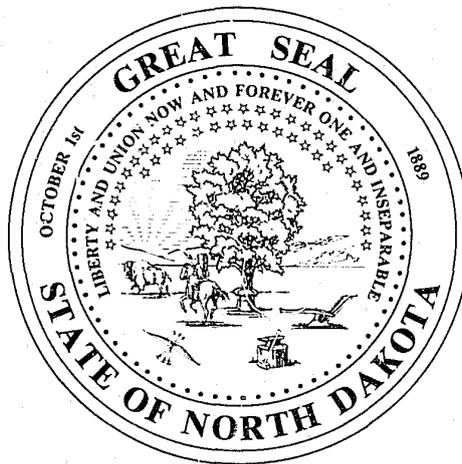




# NORTH DAKOTA MODEL STRATEGY FOR A LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TO FAMILY VIOLENCE



135681

**Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence  
Office of Attorney General**

Nicholas J. Spaeth

September 1991

## INTRODUCTION

The policies and procedures within this booklet were developed by members of the North Dakota Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence.

The Law Enforcement Guidelines were discussed most extensively and were formally endorsed by the Task Force in January, 1991. Policy statements for the other components of the criminal justice system are intended as general guidelines for the development of more specific policies within various professional disciplines. These guidelines have not as yet been formally adopted by the Task Force nor by any of those disciplines individually.

Movement toward formal adoption of such policies will be on-going, however, and it is hoped that this initial effort will provide the impetus for fruitful discussions leading toward their adoption and implementation in each of the critical fields represented here.

The Task Force invites your participation in this process as we continue to attempt to find ways to collaborate in our work to end violence in North Dakota families.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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POLICY GUIDELINES  
FOR AN  
INTERAGENCY RESPONSE  
TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

STATEMENT OF INTENT

The intent of developing policy guidelines for various agencies and organizations addressing family violence issues is:

- 1) To assist individual agencies with the development of policies which are consistent in philosophy and are most effective in preventing further violence and
- 2) To move toward a comprehensive statewide, interdisciplinary, interagency strategy to stop family violence, in which approaches, policies, and procedures complement rather than conflict with each other. This strategy should also be appropriate for implementation locally or regionally.

Although the policies cited within this document are not comprehensive, those included address issues which directly affect other agencies, or are felt to be imperative to reducing violence in families, preventing revictimization, or mitigating its impact on victims and children.

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ACQUISITIONS

MODEL STRATEGY

FOR A

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

TO FAMILY VIOLENCE

**A STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING POLICY & PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES  
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

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**I. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE**

Domestic violence is a crime. North Dakota law enforcement views domestic violence as a preventable crime. The goals of a domestic violence policy are:

- A. To reduce family homicides.
- B. To reduce family assaults.
- C. To reduce police call-backs.
- D. To reduce liability risks for the department.
- E. To reduce injuries to officers.

Effective domestic violence crime prevention requires a team approach: the dispatcher must input the call with the information necessary to safeguard the lives of the officer and the victim. The patrol officers must restore order and conduct a thorough on-scene investigation. If the investigation establishes probable cause that a crime has been committed, the officers will make an arrest. In both arrest and non-arrest situations, the officers will do all they can to help the victim, the offender, and the children--all those trapped within the cycle of violence. The investigator must conduct a thorough follow-up investigation that leads to the apprehension of the suspect. Supervisors must motivate, teach, and direct their personnel, so that they perform their jobs in a compassionate, professional manner.

**II. DEFINITIONS**

- A. **"Family or household member"** means a spouse, family member, former spouse, parent, child, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are in a dating relationship, persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they are or have been married or have lived together any any time, and for the purpose of the issuance of a domestic violence protection order, any other person with a sufficient relationship to the abusing person. N.D.C.C. Section 14-07.1-01.
- B. **"Domestic Violence "** occurs when a person causes, or attempts to cause, to another family/household member (N.D.C.C. 14-07.1-01(2)):
  - 1. Physical harm, bodily injury or assault;
  - 2. Infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault;
  - 3. Sexual assaults.
- C. **"Domestic Dispute"** occurs where officers respond to a call involving potential domestic violence but the officer determines upon investigation that no probable cause of domestic violence exists.

- D. **"Probable Cause"** are those facts known to the officer that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the suspect has committed, or is committing an offense. The officer may use training and experience as a law enforcement officer to make deductions that would elude a lay person. Also, the facts do not have to be sufficient to sustain a conviction.

The police officer should not consider the following factors when determining probable cause:

1. The marital status of the parties;
2. The existence of a protection order (except if the violation of such an order would constitute a crime);
3. The disposition of previous police calls involving the same victim and offender;
4. The victim's past or present unwillingness to prosecute;
5. The police officer's belief that the victim will not be able to assist in the prosecution;
6. Verbal assurances by either party that the violence will stop;
7. Denial by either party that the violence occurred when there is evidence of domestic violence;
8. The police officer's concern about reprisals against the victim by the offender;
9. The race, ethnicity, sexual preference, social class, or occupation of the victim and/or the offender.

The police officer should consider the following factors when determining probable cause:

1. The existence of a protection order (inasmuch as the violation of such order would constitute a crime);
2. The statements of the victim, offender and any witness which support the police officer's observations;
3. The evidence of recent physical injury or impairment of physical condition of the victim;
4. The status of the parties as defined by "family or household member."

E. **"Victim/Complainant"** means any person who is the victim of domestic violence. This includes victims who are unwilling to file charges or to prosecute the offender.

F. **"Bodily Injury"** means impairment of the victim's physical condition.

G. **"Self-Defense"** means a person is justified in using force upon another person to defend against danger of imminent unlawful bodily injury, sexual assault, or detention by such other person, except that:

1. A person is not justified in using force for the purpose of resisting arrest, execution of process, other performance of duty by a public servant under color of law, but excessive force may be resisted.  
N.D.C.C. Section 12.1-05-03.

## POLICY AND PROCEDURES

### III. DISPATCHERS

**Policy:** The dispatcher who receives a domestic violence call can provide the responding officers with vital information that could save the victim's and the officer's life. The dispatcher will give a domestic violence call the same priority as any other life threatening call and will, whenever possible, dispatch at least two officers to the scene.

**Procedures:**

A. During the initial call for assistance, the call taker will ask these questions:

1. Where is the emergency? What apartment? What phone number?
2. What is happening? Is it happening now?
3. Are weapons involved? If yes, what kind?
4. Who am I speaking to? (Keep them on the line)
5. Are you the victim? If not, are you a witness?
6. Has anyone been injured? If yes, is an ambulance needed?
7. Is the suspect present? If not, a description of the suspect and expected whereabouts.
8. Is the offender under the influence of drugs or alcohol? If yes, what substance?
9. Are children present?
10. Have the police been to this address before? If yes, how many times?
11. Does the victim have a current protective/restraining order?

B. Cancellation of a call: If the dispatcher receives a second call to cancel the original call, he will still send the unit to the location to make sure the family is safe.

C. Relay the pertinent information to the responding officer(s).

D. If injuries have occurred, dispatch ambulance with information of what the call is about and the unit number(s) of the responding officer(s).

E. Assist the responding officers and/or other emergency agencies during the time of this emergency.

### IV. PATROL OFFICERS

**Policy:** Domestic violence calls can involve any number of situations and will be one of the most hazardous type of call an officer can respond to. Great care is to be exercised in responding to a domestic disturbance call as anything can and has happened. Officers will respond to all calls of a disturbance as promptly as possible.

**Procedures:**

A. On-Scene Investigation

The purpose of any on-scene investigation is to establish "probable cause" through interviewing of all parties, recording statements, preserving the crime scene, and collecting evidence.

When responding to a domestic violence call, the officers will:

1. Restore order by separating the parties and calming them down;
2. Assess the need for medical attention and call for medical back-up if indicated;
3. Interview all parties separately (the victim, offender, and witnesses) using supportive interviewing techniques; (children should be interviewed in a manner appropriate to their age);
4. After each party has been interviewed separately, decide if an arrest should be made and/or other actions taken;
5. When appropriate, inform the parties that domestic violence is a crime that, without intervention, often increases in frequency and severity;
6. When appropriate, take color photographs of injuries and property damage;
7. Collect and record evidence;

If the offender has left the scene and a crime has been committed, the officers will also:

8. Conduct a search of the immediate area;
9. Obtain information from the victim and witnesses as to where the offender might be (at his job, a relative's or friend's house); and
10. If appropriate, continue an investigation.

#### B. Arrests

1. Officers will arrest when the officer has probable cause to believe the person, within four (4) hours of the ascertainment of probable cause, has assaulted that person's family or household member.
2. If it has been more than four (4) hours since the officer determined that there was probable cause to make an arrest, written reports will be forwarded to the prosecuting attorney with the recommendations that a complaint and warrant be issued for the perpetrator.
3. 14-07.1-10 Arrest Procedures
  - a. A law enforcement officer's decision to arrest and charge a person for a crime involving domestic violence may not be dependent on the specific consent of the victim, involve a consideration of the relationship of the parties, or be based solely on a request by the victim.
  - b. A law enforcement officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence may not threaten, suggest, or otherwise indicate, for the purpose of discouraging requests for law enforcement intervention, that family or household members will be arrested. When complaints are received from two or more family or household members, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine whether to seek an arrest warrant.
4. Dual Arrest: When officers respond to a domestic violence call and two or more people are injured, the officers will follow this procedure before making an arrest: determine if any person has acted in self-defense. If so, do not arrest that person who acted in self-defense and maintained that defensive position.

### C. Post-Arrest Procedure

1. Field release and the issuance of a citation will not be allowed in domestic violence crimes. All persons arrested for domestic violence crimes will be brought before a judge.
2. The officers should emphasize to the victim and the offender that the criminal action is being initiated by the state, not the victim.

### D. Victim Assistance/Crime Prevention

When responding to a domestic violence call, officers must remember that the intent of the policy is to protect victims and to enforce the law. Victims of domestic violence may require a variety of assistance to meet their immediate needs for safety, medical treatment and information. Arrest, however, by providing immediate safety to the victim and taking control away from the offender, is probably the most significant assistance that officers can provide. Therefore, officers are required to provide the following assistance to victims, offenders and children:

1. Conduct a thorough on-scene investigation;
2. If a crime has been committed, arrest the offender;
3. Inform the parties that domestic violence is a crime and that help is available;
4. Secure medical treatment for victims;
5. Insure the safety of the children;
6. Remain on the scene until satisfied that there appears to be no immediate threat to the victim;
7. If one person is removing essential personal belongings, remain on the scene to preserve the peace;
8. Give the victim written information as to the phone numbers of shelters, advocacy groups, batterers' groups, and crime victims compensation, or any other appropriate agency.  
(Reminder to officers: If uncertain of specific data information, contact the nearest domestic violence program to obtain information to give victims)
9. Arrange for, or provide, transportation to a shelter or safe place.

### E. Reports

1. Prepare a report pursuant to N.D.C.C. 14-07.1-12 which provides:  
"A law enforcement officer shall make a written report of the investigation of any allegation of domestic violence regardless of whether an arrest was made. The officer shall submit the report to the officer's supervisor or to any other person to whom the officer is required to submit similar reports."
2. REMINDER: Officers must fully document their response to every domestic violence call regardless of whether or not a crime has been committed or an arrest has been made.
3. If no probable cause for domestic violence has been established, the officers will write "domestic dispute" in the offense caption. This report would include : direct quotes from each party, as well as a history of the previous calls and their dispositions. This report should be filed in the same manner as a "domestic violence" report pursuant to N.D.C.C. 14-07.1-12.

4. The reports, regardless of type, should be kept for a period of three (3) years, or as consistent with state record keeping policies and procedures.
5. If appropriate, it is suggested copies of the report be provided:
  - a. nearest victim witness advocate
  - b. nearest domestic violence program
  - c. other law enforcement authorities

#### V. INVESTIGATION

**Policy:** Because many offenders in domestic violence crimes have left the crime scene by the time the patrol officers arrive, continuing investigation is critical in the apprehension of the suspect. The responding officer or investigating officer is an integral part of the process and departments are encouraged to make the information of disposition available to these officers.

**Procedure:** The investigation will be conducted with the same diligence as any other criminal investigation.

#### VI. TRAINING

Every law enforcement agency shall be responsible for implementing a comprehensive training program for members of the department on domestic violence.

The goals of the training are to inform officers of:

- A. the domestic violence laws;
- B. the department's domestic violence policy and procedures;
- C. the dynamics of family violence; and
- D. police officer safety techniques.

Dispatchers, police officers, investigators and their supervisors, will be trained on the topic of domestic violence on an annual basis.

#### VII. EVALUATION

Every law enforcement agency shall insure the review of this policy on an annual basis and make any revisions deemed necessary.

The purpose of the evaluation will include, but will not be limited, to:

- A. Determining whether policy goals have been met;
- B. Determining whether the policy and procedures should be modified;
- C. Determining the effectiveness of the officers' response;

- D. Determining the effectiveness of the data collection system;
- E. Measuring the community response to the department's performance; and
- F. Identifying additional training needs.

MODEL POLICY GUIDELINES  
FOR AN INTERAGENCY RESPONSE  
TO FAMILY VIOLENCE

NOTE: The following Guidelines were developed individually by members of the Attorney General's Task Force who represented particular professions or constituencies. All Guidelines were then presented to the full Task Force for comment and review. None has been formally adopted by any organization or professional group. They are intended to be Guidelines, not mandates.

## JUDGE'S PROTOCOL

1. The full range of dispositional alternatives should be considered in any proceeding for a domestic violence protection order, including counseling, or any other "professional services that the court deems appropriate." See NDCC 14-07.1-02(4)(d). Reports should be furnished to the court from any agency furnishing services within a reasonable time. The order should not be limited to physically separating the parties or restraining the abuser.
2. The court should schedule review hearings, as needed, to assure that professional services, as ordered, are obtained and that such services are appropriate and result in preventing future occurrences of abuse.
3. The court should take a pro-active stance in case management of domestic violence cases and should not rely solely on the abused person or the domestic violence program or agency to report further problems or the need for amendments to the protection order.
4. Hearings conducted on the protection order proceedings should be scheduled at the earliest possible time and without the necessity of counsel being present. The court may conduct examination of the parties to determine the facts sufficiently to permit a speedy and just adjudication and appropriate relief. Any non-lawyer may accompany the parties for purposes of emotional support, but such persons shall not be permitted to take an active role in the judicial proceedings insofar as presenting arguments to the court or examining or cross examining witnesses. A lay advocate employed by a domestic violence program may assist the petitioner in obtaining, completing and filing pre-printed petition forms approved by the court for the purpose of requesting appropriate relief under Chapter 14-07.1, and such assistance shall not be deemed the unauthorized practice of law under NDCC 27-11-01, but rather advocacy services authorized by 14-07.1-01(3)(b).
5. In all protection order proceedings, both parties should be cautioned by the court that compliance with the no contact or limited contact provisions must be strictly followed and that violations should not be tolerated, permitted or encouraged. Violation of any term of the protection order should be promptly dealt with by the court, either by amending the protection order, holding the violator in civil contempt of court, or by criminal proceedings. Once a protection order is issued, it should not be dismissed except upon good cause being shown and the court should be cautious in granting a dismissal requested by the abused person, especially if that person is acting under the influence of the perpetrator of the abuse.

6. In criminal cases involving violations of protection orders under NDCC 14-07.1-06, and in other criminal actions generally involving family violence or abuse, the court should not allow release of the defendant on any pre-determined bail schedule and a personal appearance by the defendant should be promptly scheduled before the court to determine appropriate bail. At the hearing, the court should determine what bail conditions under Rule 46(a)(1)(i) of the North Dakota Rules of Criminal Procedure should be imposed for the protection of the family or other individuals in danger of abuse. At the time of sentencing, if the defendant is found guilty, the court should fully consider all sentencing alternatives under 12.1-38-02 and 12.1-32-07 of the NDCC, including diagnostic testing and treatment of the offender and protective provisions for the benefit of the victims.
7. In all cases involving minor children, as victim (direct or indirect), of domestic violence, a guardian ad litem should be appointed to represent and advocate for the child's best interest under NDCC 14-07.1-05.1.

GUIDELINES FOR A CRISIS INTERVENTION POLICY  
FOR ADVOCATES INTERVENING  
IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

Crisis intervention policies should hold as a priority the safety of the victims, the victim's children, the advocate involved, and other intervenors such as law enforcement officers and therapists:

Policies should be drafted which:

- \* clearly spell out the need to warn law enforcement when weapons are present, or when threats have been made against officers; a policy to warn therapists and others who may be threatened, should also be detailed.
- \* clarify that advocates are only to meet clients in a neutral public setting and/or in a law enforcement agency; if advocates go to victim's home, they must be accompanied by law enforcement.
- \* screen for lethality risk (homicide, suicide) for both victim and abuser, and spell out appropriate responses to those risks.
- \* clarify confidentiality requirements, including the limits on confidentiality imposed by statutes relating to law enforcement involvement and child abuse and neglect reporting.
- \* clarify the agency's stance on revealing information to the media, keeping paramount victim safety issues and the prevention of revictimization by the media.
- \* develop a standard response to requests for information on "missing persons" from partners, other family members, and law enforcement agencies. This policy should protect the privacy and safety of a client but comply with law enforcement's need for information to prevent unneeded search efforts.
- \* clearly identify a chain of command to staff back-up when after hours crisis calls fall beyond the scope of a volunteer advocate;
- \* underscore the need for interagency collaboration and referral; they should furthermore identify other appropriate crisis networks (911), law enforcement, mental health emergency telephone lines, child protection emergency telephone lines, victim-witness programs, etc.

## VICTIM SERVICE PROTOCOL

NOTE: Victim Fair Treatment Standards are assured by NDCC

The Prosecuting Attorney or their designees, who may be a victim witness advocate where available, will provide the following services to victims of domestic violence:

1. Inform the victim as to criminal charges filed.
2. Inform the victim of the procedural steps involved in the processing of a criminal case.
3. Inform the victim of the pretrial status of the person arrested, including bail and any pretrial release conditions.
4. Inform the victim of methods for enforcing any pretrial release conditions including information as to the level of protection available from law enforcement in the case of harm, threats, or intimidation made to the victim.
5. Give notice to the victim as to their participation in court proceedings in a reasonable time prior to the proceedings.
6. Notify the victim of any cancellations of scheduled court proceedings.
7. Inform the victim of all appropriate and available public or private programs that provide counseling, treatment, or support for victims, including rape crisis centers, domestic violence programs, victim assistance programs, elderly victim services, victim assistance hot lines, and social service agencies, as well as the Crime Victims Reparations Act as provided in Chapter 65-13.
8. Provide the victim, upon request, appropriate employer intercession services to ensure that employers of victims will cooperate with the criminal justice process in order to minimize an employee's loss of pay and other benefits resulting from court appearances.
9. Inform the victim of procedures to be followed in order to apply for and receive any witness fee to which they are entitled under law.
10. Provide the victim with a safe waiting area separate from the defendant.
11. Protect the victim's identifying information. Victims and witnesses may not be compelled to testify at any pretrial proceeding or at a trial for purposes of identifying the victims' or witnesses' address, telephone number, place of employment, or other personal identification except for name without the victims' or witnesses' consent, unless there is a showing of good cause as determined by the court.
12. Inform the victim of the right to be present throughout the trial of the defendant, except as provided by Rule 615 of the North Dakota Rules of Evidence.

13. Inform the victim of their right to a prompt disposition of the case in which they are involved as defined by the docket currency standards of the North Dakota Supreme Court.
14. Inform the victim of the date, time, and place of hearing at which a plea of guilty will be entered and of a sentencing hearing.
15. Inform the victim in non-technical language details of any potential plea agreement or verdict.
16. Inform the victim, prior to sentencing, of the right to submit or make a written impact statement to the court. The victim shall be advised that the impact statement is subject to review by the defendant. The victim may appear in court to make an oral crime impact statement at the sentencing of the defendant at the discretion of the judge.
17. Notify the victim of the final disposition of any criminal case.
18. Explain to the victim the parole process and pardon process and further advise the victim of the necessity of advising the custodial authority and the Parole and Pardon Board of the victim's address in order for the victim to receive further information as provided in the Fair Treatment Standards.

GUIDELINES FOR A TREATMENT POLICY  
FOR MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS  
IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

- Treatment policies should be developed which are specific to domestic violence cases.
- Treatment policies should be based on the assumption that family violence is illegal and intolerable, that no adult partner is entitled to service and obedience from another, and that victims are entitled to safety and support.
- Treatment policies should reflect the reality that interpersonal violence is not a relationship problem, but an issue of power and control, and therefore acknowledge that couples therapy is not an appropriate intervention strategy.
- Treatment policies should include screening procedures which help to identify victims of battering amid a general population of those seeking help from mental health professionals.
- Treatment policies should underscore the task of the therapist in empowering the victim by:
  - 1) Validating the victim's experiences.
  - 2) Exploring options and advocating for safety.
  - 3) Building on strengths and avoiding victim-blaming.
  - 4) Respecting the victim's right to self-determination.
- Treatment policies should acknowledge the inherent difficulties of dealing with an abuse victim who is also mentally ill, and develop appropriate identification and treatment procedures in dealing with a victim with dual problems.
- Treatment policies should clearly spell out how safety plans are to be developed for victims.
- Treatment policies should acknowledge that mediation is not an appropriate vehicle for dissolving a marriage in which there has been violence, and that referrals to mediation services should not be made.
- Treatment policies for abusers should be based on the assumption that the priority is stopping the violence and that violence is a power and control issue. Thus "anger management" groups may not be appropriate to deal with the underlying power and control issues,
- Treatment policies for men who abuse should include interagency collaboration with the courts, parole and probation offices, and victim service agencies.
- Treatment policies in general should underscore the necessity of inter-agency collaboration, including referrals to peer support groups, economic assistance agencies, housing assistance, etc.

- Treatment policies should include strategies for treating children who have witnessed or experienced domestic violence; these policies should reflect the same concerns for safety, disclosure, and empowerment as indicated for adult victims seeking help for themselves, and acknowledge that on-going control is often exerted by one partner over the other through children in common.
- Treatment policies should also include separate treatment strategies for dealing with the violent female offender.

GUIDELINES FOR A PAROLE AND PROBATION POLICY  
FOR OFFICERS SUPERVISING THOSE  
WITH A HISTORY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Policies should be drafted which:

- are specific to domestic violence issues;
- clearly identify community referral networks for both victims and potential abusers and encourage such referrals;
- include screening procedures which identify potential abuse situations;
- include a process for screening for lethality risk (homicide, suicide) for both victim and abuser, and spell out appropriate responses to those risks;
- identify the relationship between a domestic violence incident and probation status;
- include a victim notification process.

INCARCERATION POLICY STATEMENT

Policies on holding accused abusers in custody shall stipulate that the offender be held until taken before the nearest magistrate and bail can be set by the magistrate.

PROTOCOL CONCERNING LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE  
WHEN CHILDREN ARE PRESENT

1. An immediate determination should be made by the law enforcement official as to whether the children may be in immediate danger as a result of adult intoxication, violent behavior, threats, either self-directed or toward others.
2. An immediate determination should be made as to whether there are any outward signs of physical or emotional abuse which may have been perpetrated upon the child or children by a family member.
3. Furthermore, children or other family members should be asked whether or not they wish to request protection.
4. Upon preliminary determination that the child may require immediate protection, the child should be taken into custody and the county Child Protection Team notified as soon as possible. (This may vary in some counties. The larger counties have services available on a 24-hour basis by beeper. Each county must have a policy of some kind).
5. Within twenty-four hours of taking the child into protective custody, the law enforcement officer should have a written report available to the child protective agency and the Court, which can be one and the same.
6. The law enforcement officer should be prepared to testify at a shelter care hearing which will be held within ninety-six hours of the child being taken into custody.

NOTE: Any helping professional responding to a situation in which there has been violence in a household with children should assume that those children have been affected, if not traumatized. Each discipline should be working to develop policies specifically relating to the needs of children in these situations, whether those involved are social workers, judges, crisis intervenors, or others.

ADDENDUM

LIST OF TASK FORCE MEMBERS

LIST OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S FAMILY VIOLENCE  
RESPONSE TASK FORCE

Edward Allmaras  
Sheriff  
Eddy County

James Bekken  
Judge of the County Court  
New Rockford

Bruce E. Bohlman  
Judge of the District Court  
Grand Forks

Dale Brien  
Turtle Mt. Tribe  
Belcourt

Gladys Cairns  
Family Services Divison  
Dept. Human Services

Dan Draovitch  
Captain  
Minot Police Dept.

Alan Duppler  
Attorney  
Hazen

Warren Emmer  
ND Parole/Probation  
Bismarck

Dave Fisher  
Director, South Central District  
Juvenile Court  
Bismarck

Anna Frissell  
Attorney General's Office  
Bismarck

Mark Gilbertson  
Crime Bureau, State Pentitentiary  
Bismarck

Beth Haseltine  
Director, Rape and Abuse Crisis Center  
Fargo

Gary Highness  
Facilitator, Men Who Batter Treatment Group  
Fargo

Bruce Kemmet  
Chief, Police Dept.  
Devils Lake

Vikki Lorenz  
Williams County Victim/Witness Program  
Williston

Stan Lyson  
Sheriff  
Williams County

David Nelson  
Judge Municipal Court  
Williston

Bonnie Palecek  
Executive Director,  
Council on Abused Women's Services  
Bismarck

Jim Vukelic  
Attorney General's Office  
Bismarck

NORTH DAKOTA COUNCIL ON ABUSED WOMEN'S SERVICES

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* CAWS STATE NETWORKING OFFICE \*  
 \* 418 E. Rosser #320, Bismarck, ND 58501 \*  
 \* Office: (701)255-6240 \*  
 \* In State Toll-free Number: \*  
 \* 1-800-472-2911 \*  
 \* Staff: Bonnie Palecek, Exec. Dir. \*  
 \* Robin Thompson, Bookkeeper \*  
 \* Ronnie Stoltz, Secretary \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

BISMARCK ABUSED ADULT RESOURCE CENTER  
 Box 167, Bismarck, ND 58502  
 (701)222-8370 Office, Crisis Line 1-800-472-2911  
 Diane Zainhofsky, Director

BOTTINEAU BOTTINEAU COUNTY COALITION  
 AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
 Box 371, Bottineau, ND 58318  
 (701)228-2255 Crisis Line  
 (701)228-2028 Office  
 Darci Jelleberg, Director

DEVILS LAKE SAFE ALTERNATIVES FOR ABUSED FAMILIES  
 Box 646, Devils Lake, ND 58301  
 (701)662-7378 Office, Crisis Line 662-5050  
 Pat Roed, Director

DICKINSON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & RAPE CRISIS CENTER  
 Box 1081, Dickinson, ND 58601  
 (701)225-4506 Office & Crisis Line  
 Theresa Simon, Director

ELLEDALE KEDISH HOUSE  
 Box 322, Ellendale, ND 58436  
 (701)349-4729 Office  
 Sharron Brady, Director

FARGO RAPE AND ABUSE CRISIS CENTER  
 Box 2984, Fargo, ND 58108  
 (701)293-7273 Office & Crisis Line  
 Beth Haseltine, Director

FT. BERTHOLD COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
 Box 935, New Town, ND 58763  
 (701)627-4171 Office  
 Roberta Crows Breast, Director

FT. YATES TENDER HEARTS AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE  
 Box 478, Ft. Yates, ND 58538  
 (701)854-3402  
 Eldora Poitra, Director

GRAFTON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM OF WALSH COUNTY  
 422 Hill Ave., Grafton, ND 58237  
 (701)352-0647 Office, Crisis Line 352-3059  
 Pam Novak, Director

GRAND FORKS ABUSE AND RAPE CRISIS CENTER  
 111 South 4th St., Grand Forks, ND 58201  
 (701)746-0405 Office, Crisis Line 746-8900  
 Beth Benson, Director

JAMESTOWN S.A.F.E. SHELTER  
 Box 1934, Jamestown, ND 58402  
 (701)251-2300 Office & Crisis Line  
 Lynne Tally, Director

Carol Holzer - State Health Dept,  
 Maternal & Child Health  
 State Capitol  
 Bismarck, ND 58505  
 (701)224-4537

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RANSOM CO. WOMEN'S ADVOCACY NETWORK  
 Box 919  
 Lisbon, ND 58054  
 (701)683-5061  
 Kristi Carlson, Director

MCLEAN CO. MCLEAN FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER  
 Box 506, Washburn, ND 58577  
 (701)462-8643 Office & Crisis Line  
 Brenda Dissette, Director

MERCER CO. WOMEN'S ACTION & RESOURCE CENTER  
 207 Hwy 49NW  
 Box 940, Beulah, ND 58523  
 (701)873-2274 Office  
 (701)748-2274 Hotline  
 Linda Isakson, Director

MINOT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRISIS CENTER  
 (WOMEN'S ACTION PROGRAM)  
 Box 881, Minot, ND 58701  
 (701)852-2258 Office  
 (701)857-2000 Crisis Line  
 Dena Filler, Director

STANLEY ACTION RESOURCE CENTER  
 Box 538, Stanley, ND 58784  
 (701)628-3233 Office  
 Marlene Doran, Director

VALLEY CITY ABUSED PERSONS OUTREACH CENTER  
 Box 508, Valley City, ND 58072  
 (701)845-0078 Office  
 (701)845-0072 Crisis Line  
 Rainy-Light, Director

WILLISTON FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER  
 Box 1893, Williston, ND 58802  
 (701)572-0757 Office  
 (701)572-9111 Hotline  
 Deb Hanson, Director