



VICTIMS FOR
JUSTICE



Victims For Justice & Anchorage Police Department



RESOURCE GUIDE FOR FAMILIES OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

Police Report Number:

Initial Detectives on Your Case

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Case Detectives

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Funeral Home:


Name:

Phone:

Email:

Medical Examiner's Office

Phone: (907) 334-2200



IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

Crisis Line Number: 988

Victims For Justice

Advocate Name:

Phone:

Email:

Office: 907-278-0977

Website: www.victimforjustice.org

Prosecution Number:

Prosecutor's Office:

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Paralegal

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Office of Victims Rights

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Office: 907- 754-3460

Website: ovr.akleg.gov

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A MESSAGE FROM APD AND VICTIMS FOR JUSTICE

Dear Family,

The loss of a loved one is a traumatic experience for family, friends, and community. With the needs of your family in mind, Victims For Justice worked with the Anchorage Police Department to develop this booklet in 2015. Victims For Justice updated it in 2023. We hope it will help you by answering some of the questions you have during the investigation, and identifying other help that is available to you during this most difficult time. Please remember that you are not alone.

It is the mission of law enforcement to bring those responsible to justice, for the family and the protection and safety of our communities. It's the mission of Victims For Justice to support you and your family in every way we can during the investigation and trial. Law enforcement will conduct a thorough and professional investigation to identify, apprehend, and bring the persons responsible for this crime to justice. During the investigation, many things will occur that you may not understand. This booklet will identify the phases of the investigation so you will have a clear understanding of the process.

If you would like to have an advocate walk alongside you through this time, we welcome you to call Victims For Justice. Our advocates are very knowledgeable about helping families, and our services are free. If there is anything that you need to know that is not included in this resource guide, please do not hesitate to ask. We are here to assist you.

FIRST STEPS CHECKLIST

Use these steps:

1. Gather your support system. List 3 people you trust to help:

- a.
- b.
- c.

2. Ask one of these people to help notify others who need to know what has happened.

- o Notes:
 - Not everyone needs to know right away. Only selected the most important people to contact. The rest can be contacted as funeral arrangements are made.
 - Before notifying children, please scan QR Code



3. Ask one of these people to temporarily be the main point of contact for:

a. Media

- i. Note: *You or your family may be contacted by media. You do not need to speak to the media if you do not want to.*

b. Funeral Home

c. Law enforcement

4. Care for your body even if you don't feel like it. Remember to:

- o Hydrate
- o Eat
- o Rest
- o Avoid alcohol
- o Take care when driving
- o Move your body-even a short walk can help your mind to process what is happening
- o Don't forget to breath. Here is a simple breathing exercise:
 - Breathe in for 4 seconds
 - Hold that breath for 4 seconds
 - Breathe out for 4 seconds

MAKING FUNERAL / BURIAL PLANS

Important information about the autopsy

- State law requires that an autopsy be performed on all victims of homicide, suspicious deaths, and unexpected deaths.
- The autopsy will be completed by the medical examiner's office in Anchorage. The Anchorage medical examiner's office handles all autopsies for the state of Alaska.
- If you loved one died outside of Anchorage, their body will be transported to Anchorage for autopsy.
- You may need to wait days or weeks before you loved one's body is released, though typically, it will take 1-2 days.
- If you have questions, contact the medical examiner's office at 907-344-2200. Additional information about autopsies is available on the medical examiner's website by scanning the QR code:



Steps for planning:

- If you plan to use a funeral home, select one to use. Scan the QR code below for a full list of funeral homes in Alaska.
- If your loved one will be transported back to their home state, select a funeral home from that state.
- If you do not plan to use a funeral home, contact the medical examiner's office: 907-334-2200.



MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES

The Grief Response

- As long as you are not hurting yourself or others, there is no wrong way to grieve.
- You will likely experience (or already have experienced) many effects from your grief and trauma. These are some examples, but please know that this is not a complete list:
 - **Physical effects**
 - Headaches or dizziness
 - Sweating or chills
 - Tightness in your throat or chest
 - Indigestion or diarrhea
 - Increased heart rate or breathing
 - Feeling physically weak
 - Losing your appetite or craving more or different foods
 - *This is normal.*
 - **Mental effects**
 - Forgetfulness
 - Anxiety
 - Nightmares
 - Inability to focus
 - Confusion
 - Having a hard time sleeping
 - Irritability
 - *This is normal.*
 - **Emotional effects**
 - Extreme emotions, including anger or rage
 - Emotions you did not expect, or think are “normal”
 - Mood swings
 - Feeling numb
 - *This is normal*
 - **Spiritual effects**
 - Questioning your life choices or the meaning of life
 - Doubting your spiritual beliefs
 - Feeling a strong pull toward spirituality that you did not feel before
 - *This is normal.*

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES

24 HOUR SUPPORT RESOURCES:

- 988 National Suicide & Crisis Lifeline
- 24- hour hotline or Online chat support
- Call 988
- Website: 988Lifeline.org

Alaska Careline

- 24-hour hotline at 1-877-266-4357
- 24-hour text support reached by texting 4help to 839863
- Website: CarlineAlaska.com

Alaska Police & Fire Chaplains

- This service is for victims & families in addition to first responders.
- 24-hour support at 907-272-3100
- Website: AlaskaChaplain.org

SUPPORT GROUPS:

Victims For Justice

- Peer support group for adult family members of homicide victims
- Meets via Zoom on the second Tuesday of each month
- Call VFJ for more information: 907-278-0977

Forget Me Not Grief Center of Alaska

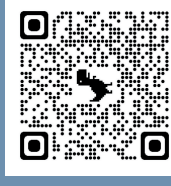
- Peer grief support groups for children and teens in the Anchorage area
- Email forgetmenot.griefcenter@gmail.com or visit GriefCenterAK.com

- There are many non-homicide-specific grief group opportunities throughout Alaska. Talk to your VFJ advocate if you would like more information about those groups.

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING:

- Find a counselor at PsychologyToday.com
- If you do not have insurance, income-based services are available statewide through Alaska Behavioral Health: AlaskaBehavioralHealth.com
- If you are Alaska Native, we recommend considering some of the many services provided by the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium: Behavioral Health Wellness Clinic

- Call 907-729-2492 or visit website
- Scan QR Code



VICTIMS FOR JUSTICE ADVOCACY PROGRAM

Mission: To care for those affected by violent crime

Victims For Justice (VFJ) is a community-based crime victim service organization that exists to offer services to those whose lives have been impacted by violent crime. VFJ specializes in serving and advocating for victims of assault, arson, drunk driving, robbery, and surviving family members of homicide victims. We help victims cope with trauma and grief, and ensure their rights are respected within the judicial system.

Our services, which are free of charge, include:

- Crisis Intervention at the time of the crime to assure that clients are safe, and to help them cope with the immediate impact of trauma and grief;
- Coordination with police and prosecutors to ensure that clients are informed of developments in their case;
- Court accompaniment and information about the criminal justice process during all hearings and trial proceedings;
- Assistance with completion of Violent Crimes Compensation applications and victim impact statements;
- Community remembrance ceremonies for family and friends.

Victims for Justice:

Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm
1057 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 101
Anchorage, AK 99503

Office: 907-278-0977
info@victimsforjustice.org

VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD (VCCB)

VCCB is a program of the state of Alaska that may provide financial assistance to help pay for your crime-related expenses. Your Victims For Justice advocate can help you with your application.

Baseline Eligibility:

- The crime must have occurred in Alaska within the past 2 years.
- The crime must have been reported to law enforcement within 5 days of the crime.
- The victim(s) must cooperate with law enforcement and prosecution.
- The victim(s) must not have provoked or contributed to the incident resulting in injury or death.

Types of costs VCCB may cover:

- Medical and dental treatment
- Mental health services
- Lost wages
- Funeral expenses
- Security
- Relocation
- Crime scene clean-up
- In homicide cases, loss of support for dependents
- Trial attendance costs or other transportation needs

All expenses must be verified and limits apply.

Types of costs VCCB will not cover:

- Expenses that are not directly related to the crime.
- Expenses covered by insurance or other sources, such as health insurance, vehicle insurance, homeowner's insurance, or worker's compensation.
- Property that was lost, stolen, or damaged.
- Compensation for pain and suffering

For more information, scan the QR code to visit VCCB's website



Or contact their office at:

Toll Free: (800) 764-3040
Phone: (907) 465-3040
Fax: (907) 465-2379
Email: vccb@alaska.gov

Mailing Address

Department of Public Safety
Violent Crimes Compensation Board
5700 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99507

MY NOTES

MY NOTES

LAW ENFORCEMENT'S FIRST STEPS AFTER A HOMICIDE

Who notifies the family of a victim of homicide?

The family or friends of a victim are often notified immediately by neighbors or bystanders who know the victim or their family. If the family has not responded to the scene, it's the responsibility of law enforcement to notify the next of kin of the death. The notification usually follows this order: husband or wife of the victim, adult children 18 years or older, parents, brothers or sisters, aunts, uncles, or other family members.

Unfortunately, it sometimes happens that before law enforcement can locate the family members, some may learn of their loved-one's death through news accounts.

Why didn't detectives let me or other family members near our loved one?

Crime scene preservation and evidence collection is crucial to solving homicide cases. Although we know that many family members want to see or hold their loved one, investigators cannot risk the scene being contaminated or evidence destroyed by permitting unauthorized persons or family members in the scene. If you need personal items (such as medication) from the scene before it is completely cleared, law enforcement may be able to collect items for you.

Why does it take so long to remove the victim from the scene?

If paramedics have been called, they need time to provide emergency medical care and prepare to transport a surviving victim to the hospital.

In cases where the victim cannot be revived and is deceased, responding paramedics will make the pronouncement. When this happens, the body will remain as is, because there are a series of investigative steps that must be taken before the victim can be removed from the scene. Although law enforcement work to have the body of the victim removed from the scene as quickly as possible, complex scenes with multiple victims, inclement weather, or unruly crowds can delay the departure time.

Law enforcement will make every effort to preserve the dignity of your loved one at the crime scene.

When will the crime scene be clear to enter?

In all cases, the family members may enter the crime scene once the evidence is collected and the scene is released by law enforcement. Law enforcement will notify the family and/or property owner when the scene is released, and the crime scene tape will be removed. However, it's not unusual for detectives to return to the crime scene after the initial processing of the scene.

If the scene of the homicide is inside a residence, law enforcement officers will secure the residence and turn the key over to the next of kin. In the case of an outside scene, the fire department may be asked to assist with restoring the area. In cases where the scene is inside, there are numerous private companies that specialize in assisting families with restoring the home or business. Victims For Justice can help you locate these services.

What happens to the victim's property taken at the hospital or from the scene?

Any property removed from the victim of an aggravated assault or homicide will be turned over to investigators. Some property will be returned soon, while other property will be retained as evidence. When a vehicle is involved in a crime, most of the time it will be kept as evidence. Property that is kept as evidence will not be returned until after the conclusion of the criminal case, which will likely take 2-5 years, or longer if there are appeals. The Office of Victims' Rights may be able to assist with obtaining your loved one's property; they can be reached at 907-754-3460.

THE AUTOPSY

What Happens to the Body?

State law requires that an autopsy be performed on all victims of homicide. Law enforcement will coordinate with the medical examiner's office to transport the body to the medical examiner's office for autopsy. The medical examiner's office for the state of Alaska is in Anchorage. This means that the body will be transported to Anchorage, even if the homicide happened elsewhere in Alaska.

Should the family go to the Medical Examiner's Office?

There is no need for family members to go to the Medical Examiner's Office. A family member may be asked to identify the deceased victim. In most instances, they will be able to make the identification by viewing a photograph of the victim. The family may need to provide the Medical Examiner with information about the victim, including any funeral arrangements.

What happens after the autopsy?

After the Medical Examiner's examination, the victim's body will be released to the funeral home selected by the family. The funeral home will come to get the body.

If the family is not using a funeral home, they must coordinate directly with the medical examiner's office to request a Burial Transit Permit. The body can be transported to the community nearest to where the death occurred. There is an additional cost to transport the body to an area other than the nearest community.

In cases where no immediate family is available or no one has claimed the body, the Medical Examiner's Office will release the body to a funeral home which is on call at the time. If no next of kin is found, the funeral home will make all funeral arrangements.

What should the family do if they cannot afford funeral or burial costs?

In some cases, the costs of the funeral home and burial, including transportation to another town or state, may be covered by the Violent Crimes Compensation Board. Victims For Justice can help you apply for these funds and provide information about other funds that may be available. Victims For Justice can be reached at 907-278-0977.

THE INVESTIGATION

How do homicide detectives obtain information and solicit cooperation?

Detectives will interview all available witnesses to determine how the homicide occurred and to identify suspects. In the absence of physical evidence which identifies the suspect, the detectives must rely on the cooperation of witnesses to the crime and family for information on the case. Witnesses are sometimes reluctant to cooperate with the investigation; however, it does not mean that the uncooperative witness was a participant in the crime. Some witnesses are not cooperative because they are afraid, fear retaliation, or just do not want to get involved. These are all challenges for investigators. They do everything they can to gain the confidence and cooperation of all witnesses. Keep in mind that law enforcement cannot arrest someone for not cooperating.

Detectives will also interview family members and friends of the victim to learn more details about the victim's life and any recent events which may be related to the homicide. The questions that are asked may be sensitive and may feel intrusive. You may be asked to provide information on your loved one's friends, jobs, hobbies, habits, hangouts, relationships, possessions, and in some cases their use of illegal drugs or their involvement in illegal activity. Please be assured that the detectives are not making moral judgments about your loved one's behavior or lifestyle. Withholding information will only delay the investigation and leave the perpetrator on the streets to possibly cause more harm. This information could be very important to the investigation and it is information that only you or your loved one's closest associates can provide.

The public media branch of the law enforcement office on the case may do a media release to solicit help from the community. The release provides general details of the homicide and the telephone number for the community to call with information and anonymous tips. The victim's name will not be released until next of kin has been notified. It's helpful for the family to provide detectives with a recent photograph which can be used for media releases.

It may also be helpful for a family member to speak with the media encouraging people to come forward with information to assist in solving the crime.

COMMUNICATION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

If you do not feel comfortable communicating with law enforcement directly, contact Victims For Justice to request an advocate help to facilitate communication: 907-278-0977.

To maximize the case detectives' time in conducting the investigation, it is suggested that one family member be designated as the contact person. This will assist the detectives in making timely notifications to your family about the status of the case. The designated contact person should also be the individual who contacts detectives with any questions or concerns about the case to avoid duplication.

If you do not know who the investigator or detective is, contact law enforcement in the community where the homicide occurred to learn who is assigned to the case.

In general, information about the case will not be released to individuals not identified as the victim's next of kin, the designated family contact person, or your designated victims' advocate.

Why does it take so long for the detective to return my calls?

Detectives are instructed to keep in touch with the victim's family as much as possible and to always return telephone calls at their earliest convenience.

There are a variety of reasons why you may not be able to immediately reach the detective assigned to your case by telephone:

- Detectives are required to attend court and lengthy homicide trials make it difficult to be in the office to receive or return calls.
- Detectives may be out of the office following up on investigative leads, locating and interviewing witnesses, reviewing evidence, or searching for the suspect who committed the crime.
- Detectives may be on the scene of another homicide or assigned to follow up investigative leads out of state.

If the case detectives are unavailable, leave a message with the homicide unit sergeant or another detective in the office. Often your question can be answered by another homicide detective in the office who may also be familiar with the case. A victims' advocate from Victims For Justice may also be able to help you stay informed about the status of the investigation.

Why can't I be told all the facts in the investigation?

The Case detectives can only provide you with a summary of the circumstances involving your loved one's case.

Information about the investigation may be withheld for a variety of reasons, including the preservation of the integrity of the investigation. There is a chance that if sensitive information gets into the wrong hands, it will jeopardize our ability to apprehend or obtain an arrest warrant for the suspect.

We empathize with your desire to learn more about the circumstances surrounding the death of your loved one, but the integrity of the investigation cannot be compromised. As mentioned above, some aspects of the investigation must be kept confidential and therefore you will not be able to review or request copies of investigative reports.

It is normal to feel frustrated or angry that law enforcement cannot share information about the investigation. The Victims For Justice support group for families of homicide victims is a safe, confidential place to share your feelings with peers who truly understand. If you would like to join the group, call Victims For Justice at 907-278-0977.

THE ARREST

When can homicide detectives make an arrest?

Law enforcement must have probable cause (clear and convincing evidence) that the suspect committed the crime before they can make an arrest. Probable cause is established through a combination of witness statements, physical evidence, and confessions that clearly show that the suspect committed the crime. Speculation or rumor is not enough to obtain an arrest warrant.

Once probable cause has been established, detectives must review the facts and circumstances of the case with the District Attorney's Office. With the approval of the District Attorney, detectives will prepare a criminal complaint and apply for an arrest warrant for the suspect. The arrest warrant must then be signed by a magistrate or judge before an arrest can be made.

Every case is different. Some cases are closed with an arrest made within hours of the incident, while other cases may take days, months, and sometimes years. There is no statute of limitations (time limit) to file homicide charges.

It is normal to feel frustrated or angry when an arrest has not been made. The Victims For Justice support group for families of homicide victims is a safe, confidential place to share your feelings with peers who truly understand. If you would like to join the group, call Victims For Justice at 907-278-0977.

What happens once the arrest warrant is obtained?

Detectives will attempt to serve the arrest warrant by searching for the suspect at his/her last known address. If the suspect is not located, detectives will circulate a wanted poster to all law enforcement agencies in the immediate area.

Additional resources may be used to locate the suspect, including notifying the media as well as utilizing the Alaska State Troopers and United States Marshal's Fugitive Task Force to assist in locating a suspect who fled outside of the city or state limits. Once an arrest warrant is obtained the information will be placed into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) so that it can be distributed to law enforcement across the United States.

What happens after the arrest?

After the suspect is arrested, he/she will be transported to the nearest jail. The detective will notify the family of the arrest through their point of contact and a release will be sent to the media advising them of the arrest.

Soon after (usually the next day), there will be a court hearing called an arraignment. This is what happens at the arraignment:

- The court will notify the defendant of the charges he/she faces;
- The court discusses with the defendant if he/she wants a lawyer. The court may appoint a lawyer to the defendant if he/she qualifies;
- The defendant or their lawyer will enter a plea of guilty or not guilty. Almost 100% of the time, they will enter a not guilty plea;
- The court will address bail. See page 20 for information about your rights.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

“Learning about the criminal justice system is like trying to learn a new language on the worst day of your life” – Retired VFJ Advocate, Michelle Evans.

The criminal justice system is complex, and we cannot fit all the information we would like to share in this small booklet. We encourage you to call VFJ so that an advocate can walk alongside you to provide information and support throughout this lengthy process.

Who is considered a victim?

By Alaska law (AS12.55.185 [16]) in homicide cases, the victim is:

- “a person living in a spousal relationship with the deceased before the deceased died”
- “an adult child, parent, brother, sister, grandparent, or grandchild of the deceased”
- and/or “any other interested person, as may be designated by a person having authority in law to do so.”

Any use of the word “victim” in the next few pages encompasses anyone fitting this definition.

What are my rights as a victim?

Your key rights are:

- *To be treated with dignity, respect, and fairness;*
- *Protection from accused through the imposition of appropriate bail or conditions of release by the court (including release on appeal)*
- *To confer with the prosecution;*
- *Timely disposition of the case;*
- *To obtain information about and be allowed to be present at all criminal or juvenile proceedings where the accused has the right to be present;*
- *To be heard, upon request, at sentencing, before or after conviction and at any proceeding where the accused's release from custody is considered;*
- *Restitution from the accused;*
- *To be informed, upon request, of the accused's escape or release from custody before or after conviction or juvenile adjudication.*

To read the full list of victims' rights in Alaska, visit the Office of Victims' Rights website or scan QR code below.



Who is the defendant?

The defendant is the person who is charged with the crime.

Who is the defense attorney?

The defense attorney is the lawyer who has the job of defending the defendant. Not all defendants will have a defense attorney, though most do. If a defendant can't afford to hire an attorney, the court will appoint a lawyer from the Public Defender's Office. If there is a conflict of interest in the Public Defender's Office, a lawyer from the Office of Public Advocacy will be appointed.

Who is the prosecutor?

The prosecutor – also called the district attorney (DA) – is the lawyer representing the state of Alaska who is responsible for the case against the defendant. Families often think that the prosecutor is there to represent the victims. The prosecutor's goals often align with the victims, but they represent the state, not the victim. Because of this, sometimes, the prosecutor will make decisions that victims do not agree with.

Who represents the victim?

In some cases, an attorney from the Alaska Office of Victims' Rights may represent the victim. If you have concerns about victims' rights, contact the Alaska Office of Victims' Rights (OVR) at 907-754-3460. Go to page 20 for more information about victims' rights.

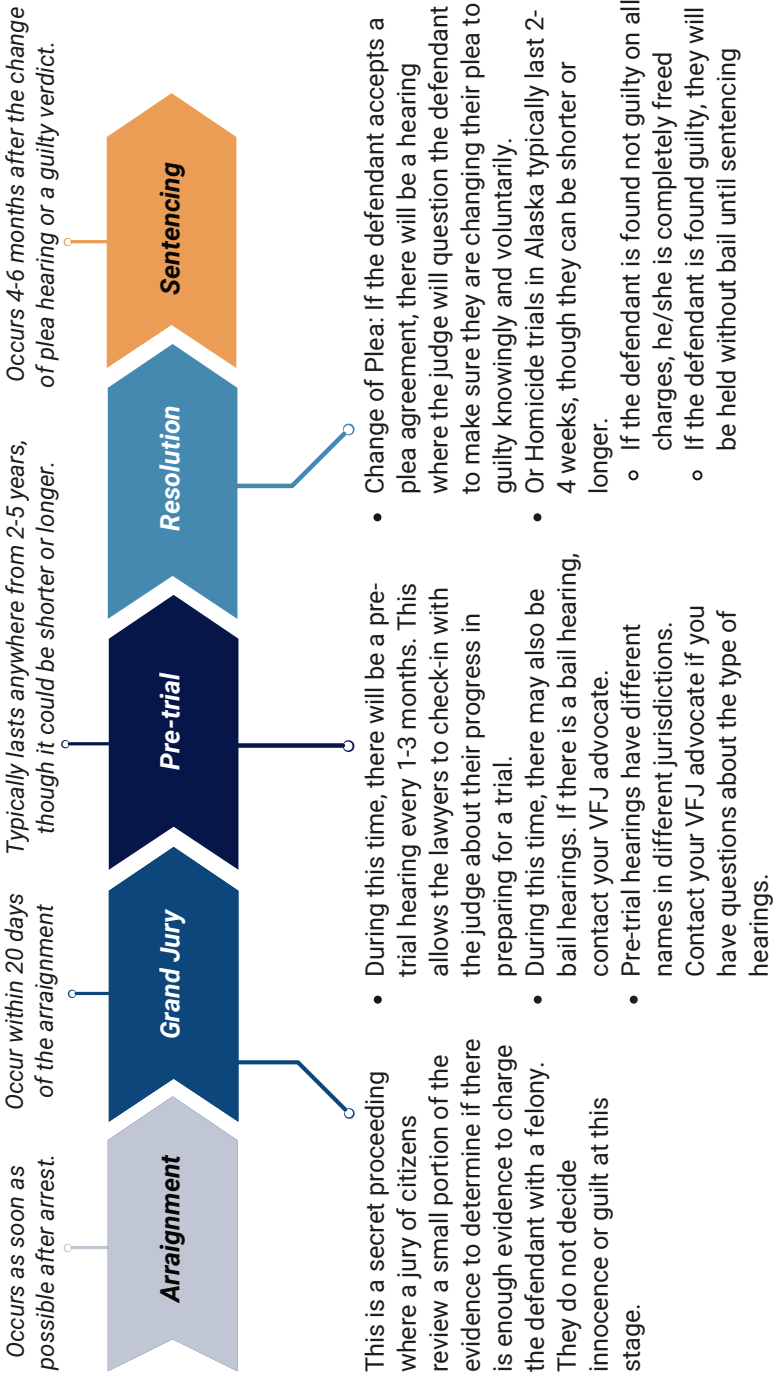
What is the general timeline for a case?

The process of reviewing the case evidence and preparing for trial takes hundreds of hours. Each case is different, and it is not possible to give an exact timeline.

Typically, it takes between 2 and 5 years for a homicide case to close in Alaska.

It is important to know that over 90% of cases close through a plea agreement instead of going through a jury trial. If the case closes by a plea agreement, there will not be a trial.

HERE IS AN OUTLINE OF WHAT TO EXPECT AFTER THE DEFENDANT IS ARRESTED:



How can I be notified when hearings will occur?

A paralegal at the district attorney’s office can register you to receive automatic email, text, or phone call notifications through a program called VINE Watch. Your Victims For Justice advocate can help you identify the paralegal, and/or contact the paralegal on your behalf at your request.

Should I go to all the hearings?

It is entirely up to you. You are not required to attend hearings, but you have a right to be present if you desire. We encourage you to talk with your support system and your Victims For Justice advocate about court attendance. If you do not want to go in-person, you can often attend via phone. Your VFJ advocate can help you find the information you need to attend by phone.

When can I give a Victim Impact Statement?

At the sentencing hearing.

How do I write a Victim Impact Statement?

Here are some tips to help guide the process:

- Sometimes, getting started is the hardest part. It might be easier to start by writing down your thoughts and emotions freeform, and then working later to put it into a structured statement.
- Give yourself grace - you might need to stop working on your statement at times. Give yourself breaks when you feel you need to.
- If you find yourself unable to sleep, keeping a journal or pad of paper nearby can help to be a resource to get thoughts out of your head and onto paper
- Additional guidance is available at:



Do I have to write my statement?

No, but we do recommend that you do. This moment is highly emotional, and it is easy to get overwhelmed and forget some of the things you want to say. Even if you don’t write your statement word-for-word, it may be helpful to make some notes.

Can someone else read my statement for me?

Yes. Your VFJ advocate, OVR attorney, or anyone else you designate may read your statement for you if you wish.

INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE)

Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) provides victims and concerned citizens with an inmate's current location and tentative release date. You can sign up for automatic notifications, which will tell you if the inmate is released, transferred, escapes, or dies in custody. View an inmate status and/or sign up for notifications at <https://vinelink.vineapps.com/state/AK>. You can also call the toll-free number at (800) 247-9763 24/7.

211 Alaska

Alaska 2-1-1 is your one-stop resource for finding help in your community. It's free, confidential and available in almost any language.

- www.alaska211.org
- Alaska211@ak.org
- Dial 211 or 1-800-478-2221

Alaska State Troopers Anonymous Crime Tips: AKTIPS

- Online form <https://dps.alaska.gov/AST/Tips>
- Via Text: Text AKTIPS followed by your crime tip to 847411

Crime Stoppers of Anchorage

- www.anchoragecrimestoppers.com
- P.O. Box 92005, Anchorage, AK 99509
- Phone: (907) 561-STOP (7867)

Office of Victims' Rights

- <https://www.officeofvictimsrights.legis.state.ak.us/>
- 1007 West 3rd Ave, Suite 205, Anchorage, AK 99501
- Phone: (907) 754-3460; Fax: (907) 754-3469
- Toll free Nationwide: 844-754-3460

Violent Crimes Compensation Board

- <https://dps.alaska.gov/VCCB/Home>
- 5700 East Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99507
- Phone: (907) 465-3040; Fax: (907) 465-2379

Anchorage District Attorney's Office

(907) 269-6300, lawanchoragedao@alaska.gov
<https://www.law.alaska.gov/departments/criminal/adao.html>

Bethel District Attorney's Office

(907) 543-2055, lawbetheldao@alaska.gov
<https://www.law.alaska.gov/departments/criminal/DA-Bethel.html>

Dillingham District Attorney's Office, Supervised by Anchorage

(907) 842-2482, lawdillinghamcriminaldao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Dillingham.html>

Fairbanks District Attorney's Office

(907) 451-5970, fairbanksdao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Fairbanks.html>

Juneau District Attorney's Office

(907) 465-362, lawjuneaudao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Juneau.html>

Kenai District Attorney's Office

(907) 283-3131, lawkenaidao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Kenai.html>

Ketchikan District Attorney's Office

(907) 225-6128, lawketchikancriminaldao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Ketchikan.html>

Kodiak District Attorney's Office

(907) 486-5744, lawkodiakcriminaldao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Kodiak.html>

Kotzebue District Attorney's Office, Supervised by Nome

(907) 442-3396, lawkotzebuecriminaldao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Kotzebue.html>

Nome District Attorney's Office

(907) 443-2296, lawnomecriminaldao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Nome.html>

Palmer District Attorney's Office

(907) 761-5648, lawpalmerdao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Palmer.html>

Sitka District Attorney's Office, Supervised by Juneau

(907) 747-5851, lawsitkacriminaldao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Sitka.html>

Utqiagvik District Attorney's Office, Supervised by Fairbanks

(907) 852-8130, utqiagvikdao@alaska.gov

<https://www.law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/DA-Utqiagvik.html>



Anchorage Police Department

4501 Elmore Road
Anchorage, AK 99507
(907) 786-8900

Victims For Justice

1057 West Fireweed Lane
Suite 101
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 278-0977

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