



**PUBLIC REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

HILDA L. SOLIS
HOLLY J. MITCHELL
SHEILA KUEHL
JANICE HAHN
KATHRYN BARGER

Correspondence Received

The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Favor	Alexa Spiegel	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Alie Hernandez	<p>I am addressing the board regarding agenda number 42E in regards to the case of Noah Cuatro. His parents Jose Maria Cuatro and Ursula Elaine Juarez, must be held responsible on all counts. Noah deserves justice.</p>



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42-E.		Favor	Brianna J	I am in favor of Item 42-E. After reading the motion associated with this item it's apparent that victims' restitution is extremely important and should be fought for. With regard to the cases People v. Ursula Juarez and People v. Jose Cuatro I believe that both despicable individuals should receive the maximum sentencing available. And the family of Noah Cuatro, i.e., Evangelina Hernandez, his great grandmother should be awarded any and all restitution. I would like to reiterate that Ursula Juarez and Noah Cuatro should receive the maximum sentences for their heinous acts against Noah Cuatro.



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42-E.		Favor	Bryne R Rasmussen	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like really putting them first. Use the research that already exists about transformative justice and really put it into practice.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Favor	Caitlin F Flieger	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>
			Charlotte Perry-Briggs	
			Claudia Todd	<p>This email is in SUPPORT of Supervisor Barger's motion recommending that county lawyers provide an analysis of the Victims' Bill of Rights Act of 2008 and related state laws and the county policies that support those laws. I am imploring you to do your checking and then tell our DA that he must follow the law. Victims are not criminals and right now LA's DA is treating them as such... please, be the moral compass...</p>
			Felisa Gastelum	<p>I am addressing the board on agenda number 42E. I'm writing in regards to the case of Noah Cuatro. I do not want any charges dropped against his parents, Jose Maria Cuatro and Ursula Elaine Juarez. They must be held responsible on all accounts. Noah deserves justice.</p>
			Gaby Lopez	<p>I am addressing the board on agenda number 42E. I'm writing in regards to the case of Noah Cuatro. I do not want any charges dropped against his parents, Jose Maria Cuatro and Ursula Elaine Juarez. They must be held responsible on all accounts. Noah deserves justice.</p>
			Genevieve M Clavreul	
			Jacqueline Roshetski	



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42-E.		Favor	Jennifer Pratt	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Favor	jess doss	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Favor	Katherine Yamamoto	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Kathleen Giordano	



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42-E.		Favor	Kathy Cady	<p>Victims in criminal cases have had their rights violated on every front by DA Gascon. His unlawful policies are causing victims grief that is palpable. Families of murdered victims are being retraumatized by his blanket policies. His abandonment of representing the people and public safety at parole hearings is horrific. Worse, his abandonment of providing victims and next of kin a legal representative at parole hearings is causing them to try to navigate an unfamiliar system to be the voice of their murdered loved one. Reasonable criminal justice reform is needed but criminal justice reform can not be done ignoring the victims who have already been disenfranchised by being victimized through no fault of their own.</p> <p>I support any effort to evaluate how victims are being treated and services they receive. The Bureau of Victim Services provides amazing advocates to assist victims. Increasing the number of advocates and how BVS is spending money from the unclaimed victim restitution would be wonderful. This excellent start, however, can not be end of evaluating how victims are treated in the criminal justice system. Advocates can help provide resources but they can not represent victims at parole hearings or at any criminal proceeding. Gascon's policies are not laws. He represents the executive branch and has taken an oath to uphold the laws and the Constitution. At the time he took that oath he issued blanket policies that eviscerate victims' Constitutional Rights. His policies have already been determined to be unlawful and yet he has ordered that prosecutors can not fix cases in cases where victims' rights were violated.</p> <p>I support any effort to hold him accountable to the People, not just the criminal defendants, but all the people, including victims of crime.</p>



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42-E.		Favor	Kim Goldman	<p>I am calling today to lend my support for item 42E My name is Kim Goldman, I am the co-President of the National Center for Victims of Crime as well as the sister of Murder Victim Ron Goldman, who was killed alongside Nicole Brown Simpson in 1994. Our case was tried in LA and it was my first introduction to victim's issues; since then I have spent the last 25 years dedicated to victim's rights. I am here today to reiterate the importance of focusing attention on ALL victims and survivors and to ask your support to do whatever it takes to make sure that those required to, are adhering to Marsy's Law, which is that victims are treated with fairness and respect for his or her privacy and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse, throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process.</p> <p>It is part of your duty to ensure that Marsy's Law is being enforced at all times, not just sometimes when nobody is watching ... in fact, most victims don't even know about Marsy's law ... it is the role of the law enforcement, the DA's office, and you, to make sure victims know their rights and that their rights are being respected. We need you to be the keeper of that process and to hold others accountable when they are not.</p> <p>It is not enough that policymakers talk about victims issues, it is only something if they DO something about it to do that, you need to know what policies you have, what you don't, what works and what doesn't ...and you need victims at the table at every turn because that is who you are fighting for. There are plenty of us out here, waiting to be called to action.</p> <p>Thank you for supporting Marsy's Law and victims of crime.</p>
			Laura Knight	Victims in Los Angeles are not being equally protected under the law due to DA Gascon's new directives. Victims in other counties of California are being protected to the fullest extent of the law. DA Gascon cares more about defendants than he does about victims. Please help victims. Gascon has abandoned victims in the name of "criminal justice reform".... in reality- Gascon has turned Los Angeles into a social experiment. I hope that you, as supervisors, are paying attention to murder rates in cities where so called "justice reformer" DAs have taken over. Please protect LA.
			Leticia Juarez	I'm a victim of the death of Noah Cuatro. I want to tell the Board that I want Cuatro and Juarez to be held responsible and the allegations to remain. Nothing Dismissed. Noah deserves Justices
			Lisa Harris	I am strongly in favor. Anyone can be a victim of crime, and with crime in LA skyrocketing, this proposal makes sense.
			Lisa Johnson	No comments



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42-E.		Favor	Maria Barron	Good morning my name is Maria Barron I am the aunt of Anthony Avalos. A child who was tortured, starved, neglected , and beaten to death by my sister in law Heather barron and her boyfriend Kareem Leiva. Anthony suffered for the last 3 years he had left on this planet. He was such a happy lovable and funny child. All he wanted was the love of his mother. I am here to speak up on behalf of our Anthony and family. We don't want Heather or Kareem to get a second chance at life. We don't want DA GASCON to drop the special circumstance allegations on this case. We want Heather barron and Kareem Leiva to be held accountable for their actions. They deserve the worst punishment that California has to offer and that's death. We owe it to Anthony Avalos to make sure that the people who took his life pay for what they did. We need to send a message to everyone and let them know if you hurt an innocent child you will be held accountable. There is no second chances for monsters like them. Anthony Avalos Gabriel Fernandez Noah cuatro and all the children who have died because of child abuse deserve justice. Our children deserve to be remembered. We the people need to stand together and fight for their rights even if they are no longer with us. A part of me will always be missing Anthony. And life will never be the same. Watching my children grow is bittersweet because In the back of my head I will always be thinking of Anthony. What he should be doing what type of teenager he would have been. He probably would have been good at sports and school because he loved does things. My nephew Anthony Avalos deserved better he deserves justice. The system and Gascon have already failed him please don't do the same. Justice for Anthony and the children. Thank you.
			Maria Vargas	Please do not drop charges against José Maria Cuatro and Ursula Elaine Juarez. Justice for Noah Cuatro!!!
			MARICRUZ Avalos	I am MARICRUZ Avalos I am Anthony Nolan Avalos Aunt. From his dad side Anthony was such a sweetheart he did not deserve to be tortured to death by his mother and her boyfriend I want Leiva and Barron to be held responsible and the special circumstance allegation to remain. Nothing dismissed.
			Mark C Cunningham	Protecting the rights of victims is of vital importance.
			Melissa Accad	I support victims rights.
			Melissa Rodriguez	My son Joshua Rodriguez at the age of 21 years old was murdered by 6 men in 2015. Four of these men were over the age of 40 at the time of the murder. District Attorney Gascon has not supported me or my family in the interest of justice for my son. Instead he insulted me by calling me uneducated and wanted me to keep my mouth shut. His directives have turned our lives upside down because we believed the district attorneys office was supposed to fight for the victims, my son Joshua and my family. Gascon has done nothing but hinder justice for Joshua. I plead with you to protect and strengthen our rights as victims.



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42-E.		Favor	Michele Hanisee	I support this motion that aims to ensure that victims of crime are respected and receive the assistance they deserve.
			Michelle Giron	Justice for Noah Cuatro his parents MUST BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE.. do not turn your cheek to this!
			Pak Kouch	We need to fight for victims by protecting and strengthening victims' rights and services, especially at the District Attorney's Office.
			Pearl Lo	We support/demand help for victims. Never in a million years did I think I would have to demand consideration for victims. Re-victimizing them is not reform. Allowing offenders to roam freely without just punishment is the main reason people don't report crimes. The Victims Bill of Rights need to be expanded to protect against criminals like Gascon. I/We support Supervisor Barger's motion as a starting point!



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42-E.		Favor	Perry Anderson	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Rina Huevo	<p>Victims of crime need all the support they can get so they don't get victimized. The new DA is not giving any support to the victims of crime and he's only giving support to the criminals and their families.</p>



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42-E.		Favor	Ryan Erlich	The Board should support this proposal and exert significant oversight on this important issue... especially given the new District Attorney's unconscionable, callous, and unwarranted decision to deny victims of crime (and / or their surviving family members) deputy DA representation and assistance during state parole hearings.
			Samuel Dordulian	I wanted to strongly support this effort by Supervisor Barger. In the last month, the rhetoric from DA Gascon has focused on the rights of criminals instead of focusing on the rights of victims. With his laser focus on ending "mass incarceration," DA Gascon is committing mass victimization. His criminal centered policies are detrimental to victims and victim's families. The abandonment of victims has caused many to seek their own Marsy's law attorney since the DA is no longer representing the voice of the victim. This is unprecedented. Think about it- the ONLY reason victims are seeking Marsy's law attorneys to represent them in criminal court is because they feel abandoned by the DA. DA Gascon's sole concern for the criminal is both shameful and illegal. I am one of those Marsy's law attorneys and my phone has been ringing off the hook with victims begging for help. Since I provide these service on a pro-bono basis, there's only so many victims of crime I can represent. The situation is critical and a comprehensive review and refocusing on the rights of the victims will be a refreshing change.



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42-E.		Favor	Sarah Eggers	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Shannon Owen	I and many other victims and their families support this motion because victims, their families and our community deserve justice. Justice that is carried put to the fullest extent that the law allows as to hold offenders accountable and ensure public safety.
			Tita Murguia	I'm addressing the board on item 42-e case for Noah Cuatro. I do not want charges dropped against his parents José María Cuatro and Úrsula Juarez. They must be held responsible on all counts. Justice for Noah.



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KATHRYN BARGER

Correspondence Received

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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Abbey Springer	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Abby R Cooper	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>I worked at a rape crisis center for three years, and too many times I saw my clients re-traumatized by the criminal legal system. Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would mean including the survivor in decisions and allowing the survivor to decide what will help them heal. A transformative approach to harm looks like drawing focus to repairing relationships and communities. Focusing on healing and repairing harm, rather than punishment, is more beneficial to the victim/survivor.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Abigail Arnold-Ochs	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like providing each individual with access to a safe and welcoming environment, allowing survivors choices in all aspects of their care, sharing the power of the institutions working with the survivors and collaborating with them throughout the process, maintaining clear and professional boundaries, building trust through consistency of practice, working to ensure that survivors are never placed in a position of retraumatization either from the environment, policy and practice or individual collaboration on their case and finally allowing survivors to give feedback on the agencies, policies and individuals with whom they worked to improve those systems in the future.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
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42-E.		Oppose	Abigail Mack	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would entail community-based and trauma-informed accountability processes that remove the criminal justice system from the equation all together. It would mean providing help transitioning to safe and adequate housing for those seeking to remove themselves from harmful environments. It would mean believing and not criminalizing all women, transgender, non-gender conforming and nonbinary people who report abuse and not subjecting them to the scrutiny of law enforcement officers (40% of whom are domestic abusers themselves!)</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Adina Weinig	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would involve investing in trauma specialists, restorative justice practices, and not forcing victims to relive their trauma over and over again in the prosecution process.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Adrienne Pope	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	aimee k munton	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Alex Fierro-Clarke	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Alexa Mendez	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Alexander Farbstein	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>As a clinical social worker that works with victims and trauma survivors on a daily basis, I can't stress the importance of separating these services from the criminal legal system enough. I have worked with countless victims that were reluctant to engage with services because they were afraid of involving the system. The current approach doesn't work, and hurt those that it's supposed to help.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Alexandra Vechil	
			Alisa Okamoto	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Alison T Agnew	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The system actively needs to consult experts on trauma, violence, and abuse to avoid re-traumatizing victims. Perhaps even</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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JANICE HAHN
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Correspondence Received

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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Alix Kalaher	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Allison Keating	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like well paid health care workers, social workers, and trained professionals helping this group, rather than the police.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Allison Riley	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors is necessary if the County wants to have successful outcomes. Only those experiencing this violence and those that care for them have the real life solutions.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Amanda Lindell	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Amber Navran	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would mean giving survivors an outlet to heal and seek justice without threat of harm, abuse, criminalization, and dehumanization. It would look like providing avenues that have no contact harmful law enforcement.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Amelia Swedeen	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Amelia L Alves	<p>This feels bad opposing. Of course, I want the victim's rights to be protected. But who is doing the protecting? Once again, in many cases, this is not a job for the police. Frequently, they just make it worse or are the people who will continue the cycle of violence.</p>



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			The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:	
42-E.		Oppose	Amelie Cherlin	I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Amy MacKay	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors can and should position care and community development at the heart of the process of treatment. It would mean investing in public health resources and trainings to ensure easy access to effective forms of professional mental health care. It would mean investing in long-term relationships, rather than short term punitive measures that only reinforce cycles of abuse.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Ana Yglesias	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. Police are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Andrea Antony-Morr	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Angela McLafferty	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Anicia Santos	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like focusing on their healing and meeting their needs and mental health needs rather than relying on prosecution and the criminal legal system to "punish" the person who caused harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Anita Gomez	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To truly help survivors you must listen to their needs and put them first, not put them in harms way by having a mandatory reporting to law enforcement that will mean they feel they can't come forward for fear of more harm being done.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Correspondence Received

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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Anna Hossnieh	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like a new world for us. We have problems in this city that surround the lack of victim care. We need to put time and energy into protecting them and helping them when needed. We need to set a precedent where they feel comfortable coming forward with their stories.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Anne Madariaga	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Anthony Arenas	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like actually investing in alternatives to incarceration because clearly involving police in every and all forms of crisis has not been working.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	April Sakaluk	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Ariel Gentalen	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Ariel Young	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Ashley Brim	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm. In fact, further exposing victims to the criminal legal system only inflicts further trauma on them and doesn't improve outcomes or insure that people are treated fairly.</p> <p>At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Ashley Gibbons	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Ashley Locke	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Audrey Carter	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Barbara Carrillo	I am opposing the Los Angeles District attorney George Gascon. He is considering dropping charges for Ursula Juarez which is in jail waiting for a trial along with her boyfriend Jose Cuatro for Torturing and sexual abuse resulting in murder of their own son of four years old no charges should be considered to be dropped on this murder. she willfully participated along with her boyfriend on torturing and sexually abusing this young child. no consideration should be done for her she is just as guilty as he is she was well aware of what was being done to this child how sad it was her own blood Child and she allowed this to happen to him I am speaking as a family member of Ursula Juarez She is my second cousin sad to say but she deserves everything that is coming to her if it means to get a life sentence in prison or the death penalty so be it she did not give her own baby protection and she deserves everything that's coming to her along with the monster father Jose Cuarto



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42-E.		Oppose	Barbara N Lago	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Basilio Gomez	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To truly help survivors you must listen to their needs and put them first, not put them in harms way by having a mandatory reporting to law enforcement that will mean they feel they can't come forward for fear of more harm being done.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Becca von Behren	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Bethany Heykoop	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Betty J White	



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42-E.		Oppose	brandy finmark	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Brenna Zedan	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavour and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Actually centering the needs and healing of survivors would be listening to them and their needs, not only when working with them but when deciding policy. Finding ways to support survivors and stop the cycles of violence is vital.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in the community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Bri Maranga	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Bri Price	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look more like health care visits with social workers and psychologists trained and qualified to provide care that is affirming and safe.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Bronwyn Beck	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Camille Muth	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Carene R Mekertichyan	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Caro Q Brooks	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like asking for their input every step along the way, giving them the mental health and post-trauma support they need after having been a victim of harm. It would look like opening up a restorative practice to help them heal, and if they're open to it, helping them speak with the person who committed harm against them to come to a place where repair may be possible. And allowing that whole process to be victim-led. Put simply, centering the needs and healing of survivors means just that -- centering THEM, over perpetuating the authoritarian and violent effects of law enforcement.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Caroline Christ	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Caroline Diehl	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Caroline Lacy	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like giving them a voice again and allowing trained mental health experts/therapists to offer the support that many of these people need. You can't just send anyone into a burning building. It's the same thing here. Let people who are trained handle these situations.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Correspondence Received

The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Carolyn Park	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>If we truly want survivors of harm to receive the services they need, maximum participation requires that the services be provided outside of the criminal legal system, which is not a space designed for healing.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Carter Gunn	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm. The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Cassie A Hunter	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like giving survivors mental and emotional support through therapy with experienced psychologist and/or psychiatrist.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Cate Carlson	



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Catherine Mayer	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Catherine Safley	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors means means exactly that. Survivors have made it well known that the criminal legal system has been among the greatest causes of harm and trauma in their lives and that their needs for healing, safety and accountability are best met through trauma-informed community care options outside of the criminal legal system. We cannot put survivors in harms way and claim that we are honoring and addressing their needs. We must create robust alternatives that allow survivors access to trauma-informed care and shield them from further abuse and violence.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. Police are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Cecilia Gomez	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To truly help survivors you must listen to their needs and put them first, not put them in harms way by having a mandatory reporting to law enforcement that will mean they feel they can't come forward for fear of more harm being done.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Charles Jensen	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Chloe Green	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Chris Howard	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Christina Shu	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like community-based systems for mental health, accountability, and transformative justice.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	christopher cohen	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Survivors need therapy and a system that is about them.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Christopher Rafter	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors means a system of support beyond the budgetary control and documented negative cultural influences of the LASD and LAPD.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Ciara M Kosior	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	claire savage	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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SHEILA KUEHL
JANICE HAHN
KATHRYN BARGER

Correspondence Received

Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
			The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:	
42-E.		Oppose	Clara Pierone	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>[Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like...]</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Clara M McCarthy	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Clare M Daley	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Cody D Sloan	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Colin Doty	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Cordelia Arterian	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would be a preventative approach, rather than a reactive approach.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Corrina Calanoc	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>I've read articles, tweets, autobiographies, and books detailing the negligence of the criminal justice system for survivors. Even more than negligence, many times these survivors have to go through even more harm. This is not a well-kept secret, it has been studied, reported on, and is widely known which is a significant reason why survivors don't speak up and never receive justice. There needs to exist the separation of the punishment centered criminal justice system, and the empathetic centered healing efforts that we provide to survivors. The funds for allocating separate entities in order to provide this healing for survivors can come from no longer paying liabilities for LASD.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Courtney Khademi	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Cybele Moon	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like an organization that includes Social services care/mental health and legal assistance overseen by people with experience and expertise in these areas that are not specifically affiliated with law enforcement but are there to be supportive victim advocates and trained to do this. i.e. have experience with trauma.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Dahlia Ferlito	I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.
			DAIN MCCLURG	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like a care first approach where the number one priority is the health and safety of survivors. The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Dana Lurie	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people, have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. Police are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent that harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and that aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Daniel Giesy	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To truly help survivors you must listen to their needs and put them first, not put them in harms way by having a mandatory reporting to law enforcement that will mean they feel they can't come forward for fear of more harm being done.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Daniel Monick	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Daniel C Gaines	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Daniella R Kaiserman	<p>I work with victims of elder abuse and criminal solutions are not the answer. Most abusers are family members and no one wins when their family members are prosecuted. I believe trauma-informed, person-centered, restorative approaches should be prioritized.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Danielle Achiro	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs of survivors would look like a Transformative Justice model. In such a model the survivors experience of harm, and needs connected to that harm, is prioritized over punishment to the person who does the harm. And the people working with the survivor are centering the emotions and needs of the survivor over a punitive agenda. This is not a one size fits all approach to supporting survivors.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Danielle Carne	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Transformative justice is the only justice that can heal survivors and their communities.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Danielle Castillo	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Danile Giesy	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To truly help survivors you must listen to their needs and put them first, not put them in harms way by having a mandatory reporting to law enforcement that will mean they feel they can't come forward for fear of more harm being done.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			David Carliner	
			David Schnall	



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42-E.		Oppose	David N Greenspan	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Deborah DePuy	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look take into account what is retraumaizing.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Deborah Markus	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Survivors of harm need the kind of comfort that the criminal legal system is simply not prepared or equipped to give.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
42-E.		Oppose	Delia Brown	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Law enforcement is not trained in any meaningful way to attend to the needs of traumatized people. Let's allow mental healthcare practitioners and those who have been harmed-and-healed ead the way. Let's fund services that can adequately and compassionately address victims' needs, not those that further traumatize.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are too often perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Denise Tarr	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Derek Novacek	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Devin T Morrison	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Diana Arterian	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like employing restorative justice to help people fully process their experiences as well as open an avenue for healing the perpetrator as well.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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KATHRYN BARGER

Correspondence Received

The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Dorothy Dubrule	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors necessarily involves the guidance of professionals in the social work field. These trained professionals are able to understand the nuanced needs of survivors rather than inflict additional harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Dylan Halper	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Elaine Loring	
			Elena M Shuquem	



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42-E.		Oppose	Eli Seidman	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would entail asking them what they need and then providing it! We have heard loud and clear from victims that they do not want to deal with the criminal legal system.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Eli S Wirtschafter	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like restorative justice practices, not more incarceration.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Elijah Teller	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Elise Boretz	



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Elise Kalfayan	<p>Strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement.</p> <p>Resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in more funds in the criminal legal system.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Elizabeth Cackowski	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Elizabeth Dohrmann	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Ellen Giesy	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To truly help survivors you must listen to their needs and put them first, not put them in harms way by having a mandatory reporting to law enforcement that will mean they feel they can't come forward for fear of more harm being done.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Ellie J Dillenburg	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Emily Altschul	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Emily Caesar	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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42-E.		Oppose	Emma Chanen	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like letting them dictate what they need to feel safe and dedicating teams of social service providers to following up with their care.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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SHEILA KUEHL
JANICE HAHN
KATHRYN BARGER

Correspondence Received

The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Emma I Olson	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like access to mental health resources so they may process their trauma and move forward.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Erica De Sutter	



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42-E.		Oppose	Erica Hendry	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Erin Byrne	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Erin Gould	



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Erin Serfass	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>This has proven to be an ineffective system to get survivors the help they really need. A change is long overdue.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Foster Wilson	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Geoffrey Golden	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would mean treating victims with dignity and respect. Offering help and services. Not dismissing their side of the story out-of-hand or forcing them to go through a traumatic system.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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The following individuals submitted comments on agenda item:				
Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Gillian Bell	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Agenda #	Relate To	Position	Name	Comments
42-E.		Oppose	Gillian Mammone	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Gillian Zwick	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>the current legal system rarely allows survivors to tell their story. Validation and/or acknowledgement are instrumental in making progress towards</p>



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	<p>healing. if these conversations are only had between a therapist or third party and the victim I would hypothesize this will slow the process. Speaking directly to the person who caused the harm is key. without individualizing the violence or harm it will make it easier for blanket statements to appear true. lack of specific understanding leads to more confusion. i.e. attack at echo park lake where 6 sessions with a therapist were provided for the victim and health care for facial lacerations, yet when they reached out to get updates on the trial or updates on the detained person's mental health they were further separated with no contact or information. The system is currently trying to divide those involved in the same incident, not helpful at all.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Grace Colgan	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of</p>



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If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.

Grace Kim

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like giving them support and care to work through the trauma and overcome the lasting pain that continues for months and years beyond the event.

The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access



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	<p>these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Grace OHara	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive,</p>



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	<p>restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Grace Persico	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like providing counseling and mental health services outside the legal system as well as providing support for next steps.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punis</p>



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Gregory L Smith

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.

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Greta Grisez

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

I want to voice support for this motion. It's critical to give the community a voice in the Public Safety Realignment Team.

[Including the voice and vote of those who have survived harm and know what it means to heal from such harm means...]

As the Motion says, "The newly expanded PSRT has begun the important work of revising the AB 109 Community Corrections Partnership implementation plan to reflect the Board's priorities on alternatives to



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			<p>incarceration.” We know that the newly instated members who are community representatives embody a care-first vision far more than the Sheriff’s Department, the Probation Department, and the Police Chiefs, and thus, it is essential that these newly-appointed members be given full voting rights to have decision-making power that amplifies the interests of impacted community members.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA’s system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors’ healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Hannah M Nitecki		<p>I believe that strengthening victims’ rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes</p>



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			Herley Jim Bowling	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement, including predatory policing. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>



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			Hillary M Jones	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like restorative justice practices for survivors and alternatives to policing to address such crises.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive,</p>



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<p>Isabel Gomez</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To truly help survivors you must listen to their needs and put them first, not put them in harms way by having a mandatory reporting to law enforcement that will mean they feel they can't come forward for fear of more harm being done.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Isabella Michaelson	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Jaclyn Allen	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like reallocating tax funds for public mental health services.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of</p>



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		Jacob Sternberg	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>	



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Jaime K Reed	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like trauma informed-services such as arts programming, health and wellness programs, job training and other services to support economic independence.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of</p>



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<p>Jan Mae</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Jane C Huff

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Jay Gard

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			<p>violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Jemma Lorenat		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize evidence-driven transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a</p>



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	Jenn Murphy		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Jenna Maranga		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal</p>



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	Jennie Pierson		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would</p>



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		Jennifer Bobadilla		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would be outside the legal system.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring.</p>



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			Jennifer L Collins	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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<p>Jennifer L German</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm are not the ways to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
<p>Jess Imme</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic</p>



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		<p>Jessamy Gloor</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system makes little sense as an avenue to provide support and healing to survivors of harm, as at its best it can only provide a sense of vengeance while at its worst is just an exercise in re-traumatization for survivors.</p> <p>Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the path to redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, giving communities the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>	
		<p>Jessi Jones</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support</p>	



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		<p>Jessica Brandon</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would</p>	



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<p>Jessica Craven</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice</p>



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	Jinni Barr		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Joan Harper		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal</p>



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		Johan A Clarke	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and</p>	



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			<p>gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Jordan Harari		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To help survivors, we would need something closer to restorative justice. We need a method to provide safety without law enforcement.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>



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Jordan Riggs	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go</p>



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			<p>about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Joseph Bobman		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>There are a number of studies showing that victims of crime support rehabilitation over punishment, and this does not even speak to the amount of interpersonal violence that goes unreported. We should be using our county resources to fund resources for county residents that supports victims, facilitates healing, and does not tie this support to a violent criminal system.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Josephine Liao		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding</p>



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the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

Truly protecting victims would look like resolving the issue from the source. Not dealing with the after effects in a perpetual loop.

The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.

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Josh Byun

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

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Jubilee Pham	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to</p>



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		Judith Schomp	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like a new department that doesn't have a long history of abusing power and treating people without dignity. We must find a new avenue for helping survivors, and it doesn't look like the legal system — because that has no place in healing.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of</p>



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		<p>Judy Branfman</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
		<p>Jule Gamache</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding</p>



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Julia Finder	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm. Survivors need a place to heal through safe and protective means. They need to be able to access caring and non-punitive services. Our system does not address that harm, nor does it address the issues that lead to abuse.</p>
Julia Koerber	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p>



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	Julia Rich		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Centering the needs of victims would mean reparations to the Black and Brown community. Supporting families who have lost loved ones. Building structures such as mental health support for individuals in a mental health crisis would stop this violence from happening in the first place and give our community time and space to heal.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and</p>



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Julia K Haft-Candell	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to</p>



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Juliet Kaufman	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Kairav Sinha	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Kaitlin Kidder	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like a</p>



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completely separate system dedicated to the victims with counselors, therapists, and whatever other caring professionals needed to ensure the safety and security of victims.

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Karasev G Marissa

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		Kathryn Bawden	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing</p>



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		<p>Katie Orban</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
		<p>Kay Rose</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would be truly listening to</p>



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			<p>their harms/needs and coming up with solution for healing through Transformative Justice Circles and Programs.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>	
		Kayla Imhoff	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As</p>	



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Keith Pakiz	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like providing post-trauma services run by health care and sociological professionals, not law enforcement. It would look like decarceration with a focus on solving the root causes of crime and violence (systemic racism, inequity, and cyclical poverty). It looks like divesting in punishment and law enforcement and investing in communities and social programs.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting</p>



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Kelly Young

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

The most difficult trauma I had to work through after I was raped while walking home one evening was not the violent attack, but the actions of the police officer who responded to it. When it came to my rapist, I could rationalize the situation - I was in the wrong place, at the wrong time, and the hatred and violence directed my way, in actuality, had little or nothing to do with ME, in a personal way.

That police officer, on the other hand, was supposed to protect me. Instead, he shamed me, berated me, asked, despite me bleeding from head to toe, if I was sure it wasn't consensual, seemed to think I was lying when I said no, and then left. Thirty minutes later he showed back up at my apartment, banging on my door, yelling at me asking if I had taken a shower, and when I said no, he grabbed my purse, grabbed my arm, and pulled me out of my apartment.

By the time we got to the hospital (the only time he spoke to me in the car was to tell me where we were going), I lied to everyone. Told everyone I was fine, nothing happened, I wanted to go home. I lied, but the rape kit didn't. I just couldn't risk telling people the truth and being treated the way he treated me. (For reference, I am a young, privileged white woman - it literally makes my skin crawl to think of how my BIPOC or POC friends would have been treated by him in the same situation...)

I say all of this to say, I didn't pursue legal action or even aid in the investigation to find my rapist because of what I experienced from law enforcement that night. They had made me feel singularly responsible for the most vicious attack I've ever encountered, one that took many weeks to heal from physically, and many years to heal from emotionally, and when I think back to the trauma of that night, it is still the police officer - not my rapist - who haunts my nightmares.

The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As



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Kendall Edwards	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive,</p>



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	Kenneth Barnard		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>he criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Kim Ritley		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p>



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		Kristen Henley		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like providing safe spaces for those seeking support. It would look like specialized counseling being offered to victims. It would look like asking victims to weigh in on the kind of support they need most. Listening.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic</p>



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	<p>violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Kylie A Sparks	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Centering the needs of survivors and their healing includes access to funds and services to help them heal, like mental healthcare, physical health care, trauma programs, and more. Our criminal legal system does not have the structure to help survivors of trauma, only retraumatize them, which can make their trauma worse.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access</p>



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Lani Engstrom	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like access to professional mental health facilitators at an affordable price.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize</p>



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		Laura Adery		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>As a mental health professional, I consider centering the needs and healing of survivors to be essential. This involves creating a level of safety and respect for survivors to be able to share, which looks absolutely nothing like the criminal legal system.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go</p>



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			<p>Laura Moore</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			<p>Laura Schmitt</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal</p>



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<p>Lauren Every-Wortman</p>		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or</p>



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Lauren d Spencer	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like putting funding into the kinds of groups that are committed to doing the good work.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to</p>



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Leah DiVincenzo	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities</p>



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Leslie Wasserman	
Lexie Beer	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
LILIANA SOTO	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of</p>



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If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.

Lily Ontiveros

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like affordable/free counseling from specialist, access to the the arts to help people express and heal, prevention of trauma by investing in programs for foster and at-risk youth, etc.

The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it.



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Lindsay P Zappas	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>[Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would mean listening to victims in order to provide clearer solutions that take real stories into account, rather than law enforcement vaguely touting victims as a way to fear-monger more power for the law enforcement.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>



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		Liz Levine	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities</p>



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lizabeth belli	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like having professionally trained, trauma informed specialists caring and tending to victims needs, not what those that are threatening.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Louis E Mazza	
Lucas OConnor	I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal



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Lyndsey Nolan	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few if any avenues for healing in the</p>



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Lynne Lueders	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like mental health services for them and transformative justice for the perpetrators. Perpetrators need to be healed so they stop causing harm, and ideally make amends to those whom they have harmed. Incarceration without rehabilitation doesn't make survivors and potential future victims safer.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting</p>



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Lysistrata Karch-Coar	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Madeline Moore	<p>Position: Oppose</p> <p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Maia Kazin	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of</p>



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Maia Zander	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>



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		Mallory Westfall	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and</p>



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	<p>substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
<p>Mara Fisher</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
<p>Margaret Starbuck</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like transformative justice opportunities, taking their safety and care seriously in</p>



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ways the police cannot and do not do, and acknowledging that many victims already have negative experiences with the criminal justice system.

The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.

If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.

Maria Ahverdyan

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

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<p>Mario C Batres</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing</p>



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<p>Marissa Christiansen</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
<p>Marjorie L Schuetz</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support</p>



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	<p>to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Mark Haskell Smith	<p>believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or</p>



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Mary Fagot	<p>Position: Oppose</p> <p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like supporting them outside of the Criminal Justice system with healers trained in supporting survivors of trauma without re-traumatizing them.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>



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	<p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Mary Gallo	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm. There are professionals who are trauma sensitive and skilled in restorative justice practices, somatic experiencing and other types of support and therapy. Further engagement with the criminal justice system is likely to cause further harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go</p>



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	Mary Wahn		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment</p>
	Marybeth Williams		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim</p>



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Math Erao	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and</p>



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	<p>substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
<p>Max A Kennedy</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would involve providing help through a neutral third party. Victims can't be helped by the institution that's responsible for their trauma.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
<p>Maya E Rudolph</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of</p>



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			<p>Melissa Butts</p> <p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access</p>



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Melissa Cordon	
Melissa Manousos	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like providing mental health and housing services, education, and job training, not funneling even more money to the penal and police systems.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting</p>



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<p>Melissa S Monaghan</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities</p>



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	with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.
Michael Hammersley	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like supporting their searches for therapy; reimbursing anything they need to get back on their feet; and having true, transformative justice for their pain. criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p> <p>In its current form, the</p>
Michael Wisniewski	
Michele Wetteland	I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.



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Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like transformative justice. A protected system created to address root causes behind the harm of harmers for their healing, and support, care and services for those harmed. The largest percentage of harm happens within safety circles. People are familiar with those who harm. Those who harm, were more often than not, once the harmed. Families often love or care for the harmed and the harmers. In the silence their suffering continues. The current system isn't created for care and healing. It's created to perpetuate an industry built on caging people. We acknowledge the harm that comes to animals in cages, but we are actively involved in caging humans with the idea it is a key component of public safety. It wastes our tax dollars, doesn't heal or equip the harmed and has little to no rehabilitative ability for the caged. With the data, science and proven statistics of transformative justice now readily available, there must be new systems created in the wake of new information. We simply can't continue to do the same thing we have always done, without understanding to do so, makes us complicit in the ongoing pain and trauma of the people required to carry the destructive practices. You have the power to lift this weight, and carry the broken to healing. In the Bible we read a story about the "mat bearers." It is spoken throughout Christendom. The one who could not get to healing was carried by each friend holding a corner of the mat. You have the ability to today carry the wounded to the healing they seek. It isn't found in the trauma required to facilitate the prosecution of the harmer. It's found in your vote to begin the facilitation of protecting victims' rights and strengthening victim services.

The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.

If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice



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			<p>responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
		Michelle Alger-Mintie	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is not set up to help victims. It does not help victims heal, or move on. It does not provide services. Even if the perpetrator is punished, that does not help the victim. The trauma has still been inflicted. Often times even more trauma is inflicted through the legal system. Often the perpetrators are family members of loved ones of the victim. Having a loved one locked up is a whole new type of trauma that the criminal legal system has no way to support.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Michelle King	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would show that you've listened to their testimonies during public comment over the last year. They have so generously shared their stories telling you what they need.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Michelle F Huang	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm. Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would prevent further harm (to themselves and others) and would break the cycle that continues to perpetuate harm. This is the smallest responsibility we must</p>



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hold accountable. The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.

If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.

Mikael T Taylor

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

Instead, we need to be creating space for these types of services outside of the lens of the criminal legal system. This should be a big part of our reimagining here in Los Angeles County.

The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would



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	<p>be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Mitchell Fiebertz	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm</p>



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	<p>that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Molly Durkin	
Nadeeka Karunaratne	<p>As a PhD student studying issues of sexual violence, I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Natalie Paniccia	I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important



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			<p>endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Nathan J Pesina		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while</p>



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				<p>seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			Nathan T Bartley	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring.</p>



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	<p>Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Nicola Graham	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like healing a society of the harms that it continues to inflict upon itself. Until we allow the wounds of pain and trauma to heal and be cleaned out and cared for, they will just continue and we will continue to perpetuate harm on each other. We need to break the cycle of abuse and allow all of the people involved to heal in a healthy and humane way.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive,</p>



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			<p>restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
		<p>Nicole Mackie</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
		<p>Nicole A Osbornena</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p>



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	<p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like addressing root causes of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Nina Waisman	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Properly addressing the needs and healing of survivors requires enlisting the services of professionals trained in these areas! This is a simple to understand concept. You don't send a person with a broken arm expecting the police to properly X-ray it, set it, prescribe medications and physical therapy. Sending police to address survivors of harm and trauma is unethical and a form of medical malpractice equal to asking police to perform as physicians, lacking both training and equipment.</p>



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			<p>Furthermore, the criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors — and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Noah H Weinman		
	Noga Yechieli		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm. Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like bringing survivors and activists to the table to reform and help build what they would want to see. They do not trust law enforcement. Centering their needs would be employing social workers and counselors that are not affiliated or connected to law enforcement to give tools for healing and care. Funding for rape kits which are often underfunded/missing/damaged, or completed kits are thrown out because there are not enough resources to run the tests themselves. The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and</p>



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	<p>Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Nora D Sweeney	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors means providing survivors with compassionate, informed counselors and mental health professionals who know how to help people heal from traumatic experiences.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>



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Paige E Fessler	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p>
Phillip Ziff	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Healing survivors of harm requires trained professionals. Professionals who've studied mental healthcare and can focus on actual rehabilitation and healing. The criminal legal system essentially has a conflict of interest and cannot provide this critical care.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p>



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Phoebe Neidhardt	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like allowing them to heal away from and outside of this system.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive,</p>



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		Pini Herman	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like having a social service which perhaps negotiates restitution and helps with victim recovery. As a secondary focus, there should also be attention to the healing of perpetrators to help the community attain greater safety as well as the perpetrators communities and families. It is often the abused who become the abusers and the victims who become the victimizers.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Priyanka Bhakta	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like community-based support of survivors and allowing them the agency to dictate what they need rather than the unjust legal system.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Rachel Salvati	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of</p>



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	Rachel E Rosenbloom	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like providing care first avenues - mental health services, community outreach, safe and reliable health care.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to</p>



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Rain Phoenix	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like the caring and just society I think we all want to live it.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive,</p>



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Rebecca Himmelstein	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Rebecca Kaufman	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support</p>



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		Rehana Lodge	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would give those with personal experience who are most impacted by decisions surrounding their care and safety the agency and involvement survivors deserve. The voices and needs of survivors should always be the priority when addressing these cases and issues.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize</p>



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Richard Gagliano	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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			<p>RILEY BERRIS</p> <p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like organizations that have speiaized in the healing process for years and years working with the victims on an intimate and vulnerable space with professionals who undersrtand the trauma they have gone through. The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
			<p>Robert Gottlieb</p> <p>Position: Oppose</p> <p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like counseling and mental health services provided for free, no questions asked, restorative justice initiatives for rehabilitating abusers, and sex education curricula expanded through early education that address consent, sexuality, and the</p>



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			<p>spectrum of gender wholeheartedly.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>	
		Robin Olivier		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>In my opinion, having the legal system be the only form of recourse does not center the needs and healing of survivors. This is a broader conversation around our society's approach to crime and punishment, but as a government you are responsible for shaping society and changing the conversation. Make the radical choice to step away from the existing model and listen to what survivors need.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of</p>



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Ruby Condon	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors looks like prioritizing care (both mental and physical) and not criminalizing them for their suffering.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to</p>



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		Samantha Honowitz	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing</p>



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		Samantha Miller	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like creating new programs outside of the legal system to support survivors. The current system does not cater to survivors, and that is why so many crimes are not reported through the system we have in place. Survivors seek help other places or not at all. We need a separate system to support survivors because the trust for this system is already lost and no amount of reform will change that.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Sana Khawaja	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Sara Bradford	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of</p>



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		Sara Lowry	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would like like mental health counseling for all parties involved, encountering the other side, amends, and finally restitution and reintegration. There are so many people focussed on restorative and transformative justice right now. We should be putting our dollars behind them rather than relying on the criminal legal system for help with harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while</p>	



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Sarah Bowers	<p>Representative Barger, using the DA's office as the sole resources for strengthening victims' rights is sad. We've seen how the DA's office in Jackie Lacey's time did nothing for the families and victims of the 600+ murders by police. Even now that DA George Gascon is the new DA, his colleagues are working against him to hold people accountable for killing community members.</p> <p>Not only that, but if all victims are channeled to the DA's office, police have the right to intervene and be involved in their cases. This is unacceptable.</p> <p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and</p>



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	substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.
Sarah Carroll	
Sarah Willson	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people, have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
SARAH M HARPER	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would mean more resources for women and children in abusive homes.</p>



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			Savannah Caraway	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like providing resources through trained-professionals and restorative justice practices.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it.</p>



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		<p>Sean Lacson</p>	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors need to come from a trained responder that knows how to help survivors cope and find a place to live while feeling safe and protected.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting</p>



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Selina Ho	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities</p>



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	<p>with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Shane Whitaker	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Survivors need well equipped, highly trained, NOT OVERBURDENED social workers who can step into their lives and help them make sense of their experience and where to go next. We are also in desperate need for shelters for survivors who need to escape domestic violence situations, or to simply get off the street.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. [We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together.] (transformharm.org/how-anti-violence-activism-taught-me-to-become-a-prison-abolitionist/) Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>



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Shannon Lyman	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Sibyl H OMalley	<p>I want to voice support for this motion. It's critical to give the community a voice in the Public Safety Realignment Team.</p> <p>As the Motion says, "The newly expanded PSRT has begun the important work of revising the AB 109 Community Corrections Partnership implementation plan to reflect the Board's priorities on alternatives to incarceration." We know that the newly instated members who are community representatives embody a care-first vision far more than the Sheriff's Department, the Probation Department, and the Police Chiefs, and thus, it is essential that these newly-appointed members be given full voting rights to have decision-making power that amplifies the interests of impacted community members.</p>



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Siena Chiang

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.

Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like investing in restorative and transformative justice efforts, that help people face and repair the harm that has been caused to their community and other individuals. It would mean support and prevention, not punishment. It would mean asking each individual what would make them feel whole again.

The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.

If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.

Sierra Marcelius

I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.



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	<p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like restoring them and offering them healing services.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Sierra Mills	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or</p>



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Sophia Rome	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>We must center these programs on the needs and healing of survivors by listening and adapting. One size does not fit all.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring.</p>



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Stephanie Cupp	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like providing services an independent victim services office, completely disconnected from our carceral and law systems.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities</p>



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	with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.
Stephen Brantley	I live in Barger's district and am acquainted with women who have continued to suffer abuse by intimate partners rather than risk being traumatized and criminalized by reporting to law enforcement. They need meaningful alternatives and access to community support services.
Steve Zander	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Susan Anderson	I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.



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	<p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would begin with restorative justice where everyone who has been impacted by a particular serious crime come together under the leadership of trained and empathic experts. It appears that the punitive law enforcement system has failed all of us. Our communities need hope that substantive healing can occur.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Susan Harper	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would not subject them to further trauma at the hands of the court system and law enforcement.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely</p>



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	Susie Giesy		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To truly help survivors you must listen to their needs and put them first, not put them in harms way by having a mandatory reporting to law enforcement that will mean they feel they can't come forward for fear of more harm being done.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or</p>



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Suzanne Boretz	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm. For me, healing starts with a real acknowledgement of harm done, an element that our criminal legal system is designed to sidestep. I imagine victims' rights and services doing much more good outside of the legal system.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to</p>



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Tabitha Petrini	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like programs and resources outside of law enforcement/the courts that would help them.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities</p>



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Tamara K	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like funding real holistic healing programs with trained professionals in trauma. The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Tara Gardner	
Taylor S Owens	I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.



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		Teva Gabis-Levine	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As</p>	



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Theo Zucker	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often,</p>



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	Theo B Giesy			<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>To truly help survivors you must listen to their needs and put them first, not put them in harms way by having a mandatory reporting to law enforcement that will mean they feel they can't come forward for fear of more harm being done.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Thomas Rasera			<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding</p>



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Tiana McKenna	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or</p>



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		Tobin DeMarco		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice</p>



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Tracee M Johnson	
Trevor Byrne	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Tyne Oberlander	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal</p>



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			<p>legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would mean providing safe, accessible mental and physical healthcare that does not further inflict wounds on victims. We need to dismantle our reliance on the criminal legal system when it has never benefitted survivors or held their abusers accountable.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
	Vanessa Lopez		
	Veronica Shirley		<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic</p>



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Victoria Friesen	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting</p>



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Vivian Zhu	
Vivienne M Rutherford	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>[Truly centering the needs and healing of survivors would look like...]</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often,</p>



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		<p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
Other	Abel Coria	I am addressing the board on agenda number 42E. I'm calling in regards to the case of Noah Cuatro. I do not want charges dropped against his parents, José Maria Cuatro and Ursula Elaine Juarez. They must be held responsible on all counts. Please give Noah the justice he deserves.
	Abigail Vargas	I am addressing the board on agenda number 42-E (The case regarding Noah Cuatro). I'm in favor of justice for Noah Cuatro. I do not want any charges dropped against his parents, Jose Maria Cuatro and Ursula Elaine Juarez. They both must be held liable at all cost and Noah deserves justice.
	Amanda Charney	<p>I believe that strengthening victims' rights and services is an important endeavor, and that increasing the number of victim advocates and expanding the capacity to provide trauma-informed care is essential. But the criminal legal system is absolutely NOT the avenue through which to provide support to survivors of harm.</p> <p>People often ask "what about rapists?" When you talk about defunding law enforcement and abolishing prisons. The sad truth is, most rapists don't end</p>



**PUBLIC REQUEST TO ADDRESS
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

HILDA L. SOLIS
HOLLY J. MITCHELL
SHEILA KUEHL
JANICE HAHN
KATHRYN BARGER

Correspondence Received

			<p>up in prison anyways, and most victims already don't feel comfortable going to law enforcement and don't feel confident that they will be helped.</p> <p>The criminal legal system is nothing short of re-traumatizing for survivors of harm. At the Bureau of Victim Services, for example, personnel work closely with prosecutors—and in order to be eligible for victim compensation, crimes must be reported to law enforcement. Added to this is the fact that 40% of police officers are domestic abusers, and that many survivors of domestic violence and other harms, especially Black and Indigenous women and gender non-conforming people have been subject to police violence while seeking protection. They are the ones perpetrating harm, not stopping it. Victims of law enforcement abuse have few to no avenues for redress or healing in the criminal justice system. Any analysis of victim resources would be incomplete without considering the countless victims that cannot access these resources because their abusers are a part of law enforcement. As such, the DA's system of "parallel justice" that links victim services to prosecution and law enforcement is antithetical to healing for every survivor of harm.</p> <p>If survivors' healing is dependent upon state violence, we are still promoting the perpetuation of the carceral system and encouraging cycles of harm to continue because nothing has been done to prevent the harm from recurring. Instead, I urge the Board to utilize transformative approaches that emphasize the healing of survivors and aim to prevent the recurrence of violence. Part of healing is the accountability process and a transformative approach to harm that prevents it from happening again. We must use transformative justice responses that hold people who cause harm accountable in non-punitive, restorative ways that account for the fact that survivors and people causing harm often have close relationships or are in community together. Often, incarceration and the isolation of people who cause harm is not the way to go about redressing harm or providing healing. Instead, resourcing communities with the tools to address harm, conflict, mental health issues, poverty, and substance use is far more effective than investing in punishment.</p>
		Ashley J	I am victim to the death on Noah cuatro And I believe that Jose Cuatro and Ursula Juarez must be held to the full extent of the law. Justice for Noah and for his Grandmother relies on the board using full force at refusing to dismiss the allegations against his parents.
		Michelle Vargas	Please do not dismiss any charges against Ursula Juarez or Jose Cuatro the parents of the late Noah Cuatro. They will offend again if released and need to stay in prison .
		Mirella Coria Zepeda	I am addressing the board on agenda number 42E in regards to the case of Noah Cuatro. I do not want any charges dropped against his parents, Jose Maria Cuatro and Ursula Elaine Juarez. They must be held liable on all counts. Noah Cuatro deserves justice.
	Item Total	356	

Grand Total			356	
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Good morning My name is Jacqueline Roshetski and I would like to make a public general comment in support of #42E

I am 17 years old and am currently a victim in the criminal justice system where I feel my rights have been violated and my case has been set up for failure due to the abuse of power by George Gascon who did not take a moment to speak with me or any active DA's on the ongoing case and only took a moment to speak with the defense attorney who is paid to make his client look good. For 3 ½ years, I was sexually abused and the Los Angeles County District Attorney George Gascon only listened to the defense attorney before making the decision to give the defendant 3 years when it had already been agreed among 4 supervisors in the DA's office that 6 years and 4 months was the final offer. Gascon did not bother to speak to me or the acting DA on this case. Due to Prop 57 and other factors, if he is rewarded the 3 years, he would only need to do 6 months to a year of prison time. Gascon has become far too lenient with crime and is letting dangerous people out into society, my abuser was my teacher and what kind of message does this send to adults and victims when we are rewarding criminals for disgusting acts. Victims have been treated as the criminals whereas defendants have been rewarded for committing heinous crimes, victims' rights need to be strengthened as it seems that they have been forgotten. Why do criminals get to be rewarded for committing violent acts but we, the victims, are punished for speaking out?



GEORGE GASCÓN
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

HALL OF JUSTICE
211 WEST TEMPLE STREET LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3205 (213) 974-3500

February 22, 2021

County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, California 90012

In re: Supplemental Agenda Item #42-E, "Protecting Victims' Rights and Strengthening Victim Services"

Dear Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors,

I write to you regarding the motion by Supervisor Barger, entitled Protecting Victims' Rights and Strengthening Victim Services, Item # 42-E. The motion calls for a legal analysis and summary of California laws that relate to victims' rights and a summary of county policies and procedures that adhere to said laws. It also calls for additional resources with the aim of both increasing the number of victim advocates in my office and exploring other ways to enhance our current capacity to provide trauma-informed services.

Supporting victims in their journey to becoming survivors is fundamental to community safety, and critical to the work of the District Attorney. My office embraces the opportunity to provide crime survivors with every single right afforded under Marsy's Law and various other sections of California law. My Bureau of Victim Services treats survivors with fairness and respect and provides victims the right to be heard upon request at any proceeding. Our advocates often continue to work with crime survivors even decades after sentencing, by notifying them of upcoming parole hearings, providing services or counseling, and accompanying victims to any hearing upon request. Additionally, I have established the District Attorney's first Crime Victims Advisory Board, comprised of members who advise myself and our office on best practices. Their guidance and input help direct my office in ways it can better serve victims of crime, and they have fast become an integral part of our work.

For far too long, the system has failed to provide victims with the adequate wraparound, clinical and trauma-informed services they so desperately need. That is why, since my first day in office, I have been moving our victim services approach to one more fit for the 21st century. I am very pleased to see today's motion put forward, particularly because it recognizes the need for trauma-informed services and for the necessity to expand our current capacity to engage in this work.

I believe we all agree on the need to do right by our victims and to modernize and expand our services as a county. I believe this motion will go to serving that goal. I look forward to working with you all individually, collectively, with our community advocates, and with our criminal justice partners alike to make Los Angeles County a model for the rest of the country. Together, we can enhance public safety, increase equity, strengthen victim services and improve police accountability. I look forward to working with you all.

Sincerely,

GEORGE GASCÓN
District Attorney