

Domestic Violence Data Task Force

In September 2023 the Domestic Violence Data Task Force was established in accordance with the recently enacted legislative House Bill 43, focused on Domestic Violence Modifications. This task force has been formed with the purpose of effectively coordinating efforts and providing recommendations to the Legislature concerning the collection of domestic violence data within the state.



Members

1. Commissioner of Public Safety
2. Executive Director of the Department of Corrections designee Dan Blanchard
3. Chair of Board of Pardons and Parole designee Carrie L. Cochran
4. President of the Utah Chiefs of Police Association Dustin Cordova
5. President of the Utah Sheriffs' Association (awaiting designee)
6. Executive Director of the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Tom Ross
7. Director of the Division of Child and Family Services designee Crystal Vail
8. Director of the Utah Division of Indian Affairs Dustin Jansen
9. Chief Administrative Officer of the Office of Homeless Services Tricia Davis
10. Individual providing violence and injury prevention services within the Department of Health and Human Services designee Tracey Gruber
11. Individual representing the Administration Office of the Court's designee Amy Hernandez
12. Individual appointed jointly by the Utah League of Cities and Towns and the Utah Association of Counties (awaiting designee)
13. Individual representing the Statewide Association of Prosecutors designee Will Carlson
14. Individual representing the Utah Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers designee Steve Burton
15. Individual representing a state domestic violence coalition Jen Campbell
16. Criminal justice system advocate designee Alissa Black
17. Nongovernment organization victim advocate designee Ashlee Taylor at the Refuge



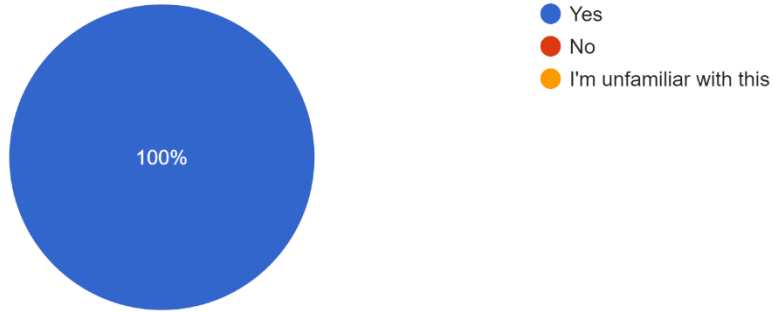
Data Task Force Questionnaire



The task force, as per H.B. 43, sought to compile information pertaining to various aspects of domestic violence, with a specific focus on identifying gaps in data collection and sharing. In September, the majority of task force members participated in a questionnaire aimed at pinpointing these gaps. Presented below are the questions and corresponding responses.

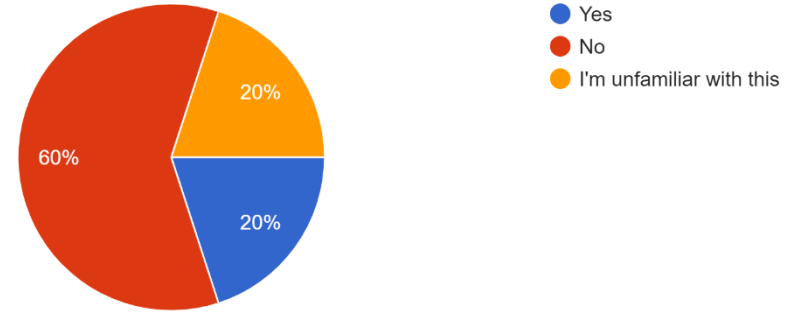
Do you believe the Utah IPV Lethality Assessment will assist officers in providing better awareness to survivors on the seriousness of the circumstance...ounding an incident of intimate partner violence?

10 responses



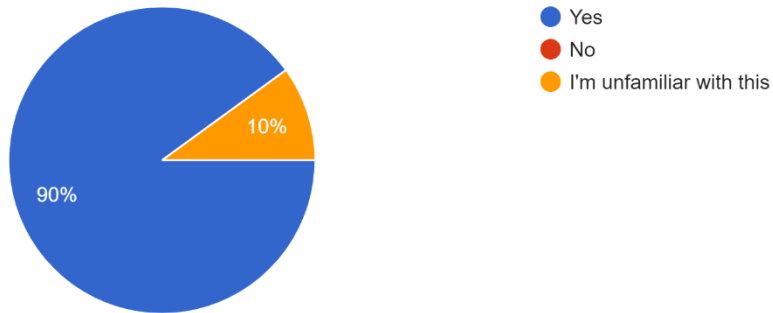
Do you believe there is sufficient data being collected on what resources are being provided to survivors of intimate partner violence by community-based advocates?

10 responses



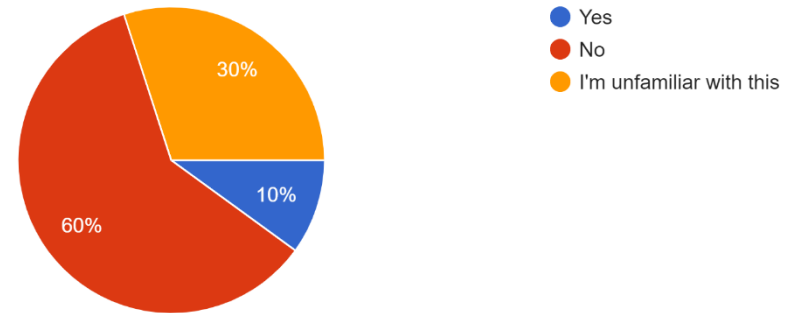
Do you believe the Utah IPV Lethality Assessment will provide more resources to victims that will strengthen their safety following an incident of intimate partner violence?

10 responses



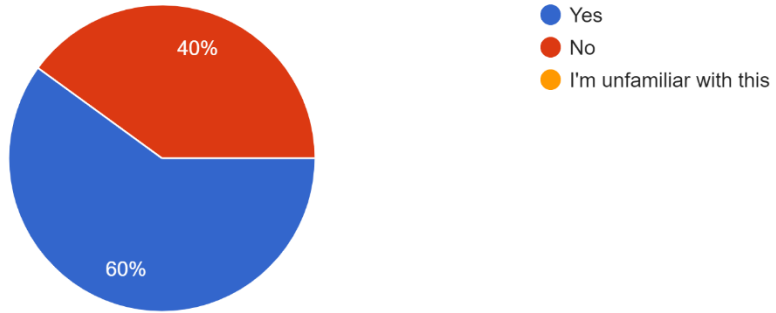
Do you believe there is sufficient data being collected on what resources are being provided to survivors of intimate partner violence by system-based advocates?

10 responses



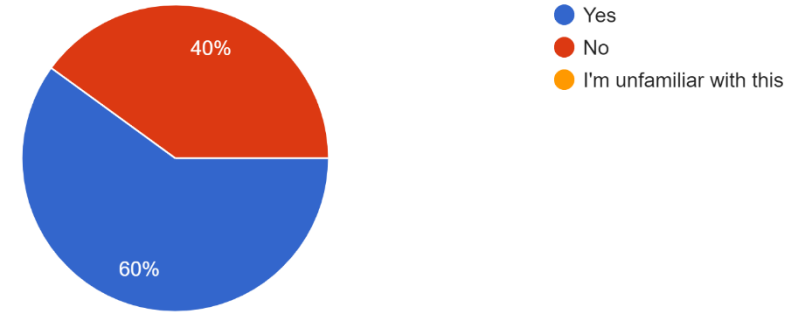
Do you believe the results of the Utah IPV Lethality Assessment should be provided to a judge to assist in their determination of pretrial release and/o...Its are potentially lethal or not potentially lethal)

10 responses



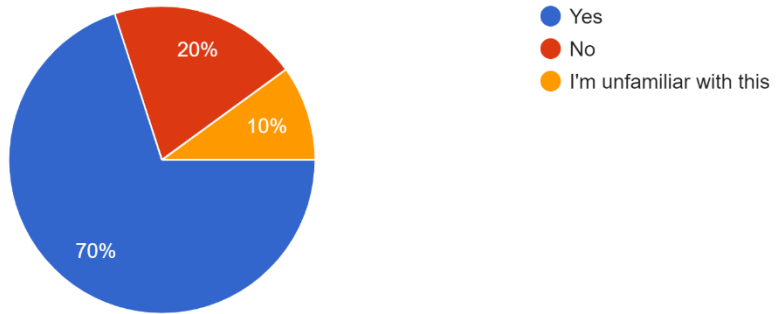
Do you believe the questions and results of the Utah IPV Lethality Assessment should be provided to the prosecutor to assist in charging decisions? ...ly the prosecutor may be provided this information)

10 responses



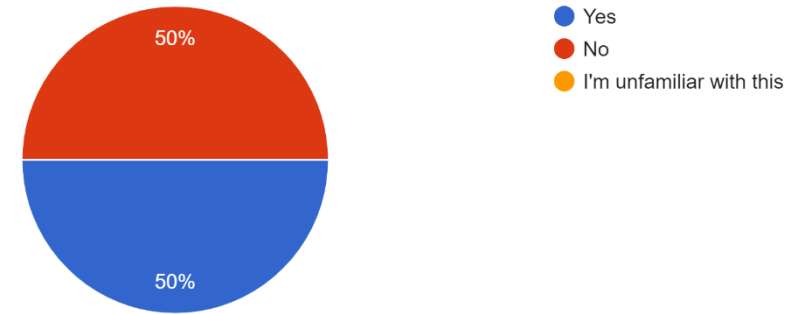
Are you concerned with victim safety due to all the information, including victim responses, being discoverable and open to GRAMA?

10 responses



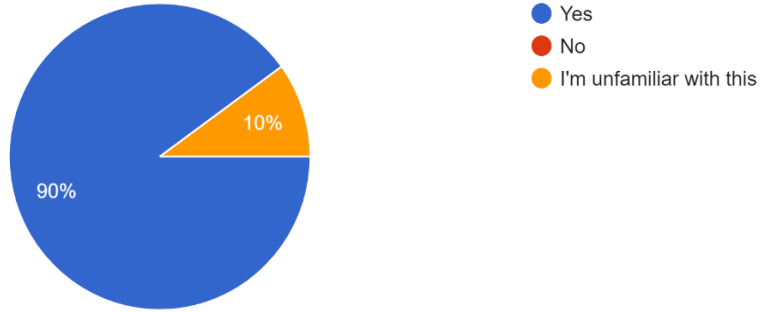
Do you believe the results of the Utah IPV Lethality Assessment should be provided to a judge to assist in their determination of sentencing?

10 responses



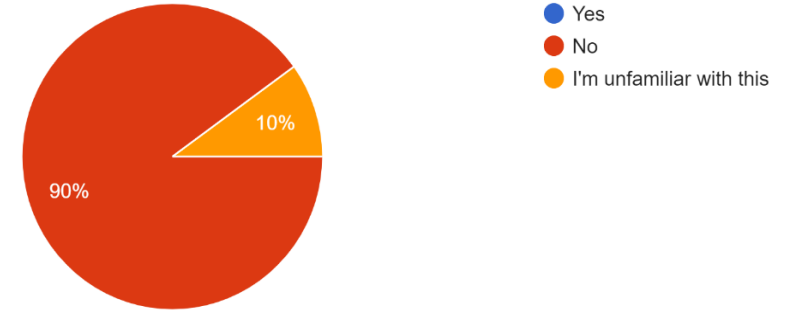
Do you believe the state should create an additional assessment tool to better assess the aggressor and their possibility of recidivism?

10 responses



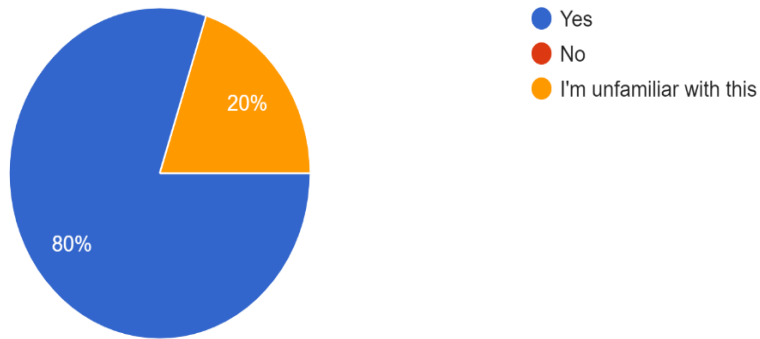
Do you believe there is sufficient data being collected on what intervention resources are being provided throughout the judicial process to aggressors of domestic violence?

10 responses



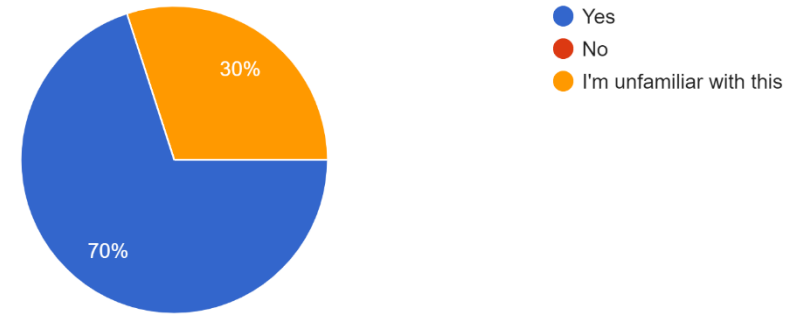
Should the state fund this program similar to other mandated reporting services ?

10 responses



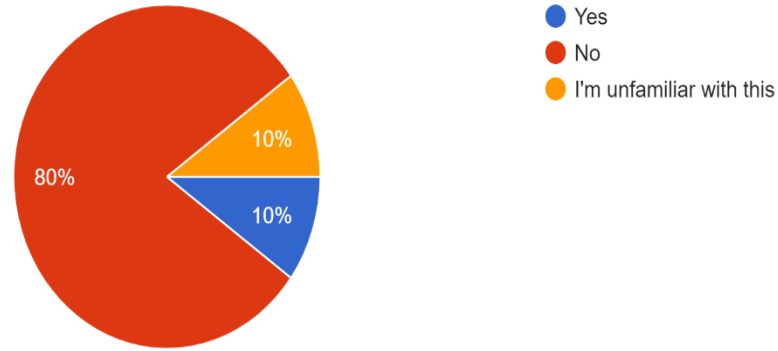
Do you believe there should be a shared database among community service providers, law enforcement, and the courts to better share inform...to the convicted aggressor of domestic violence?

10 responses



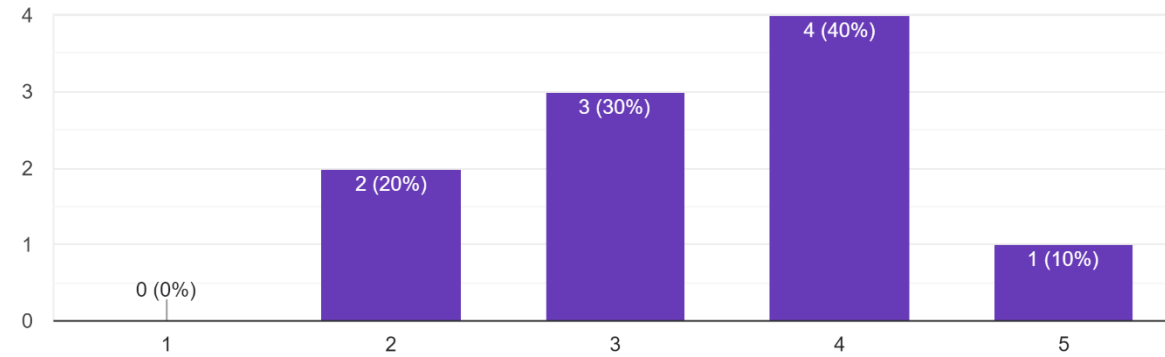
Are you aware of any other Domestic Violence or Intimate Partner Violence Lethality Assessments being used throughout the state that are not the Utah IPV Lethality Assessment identified in S.B.117?

10 responses



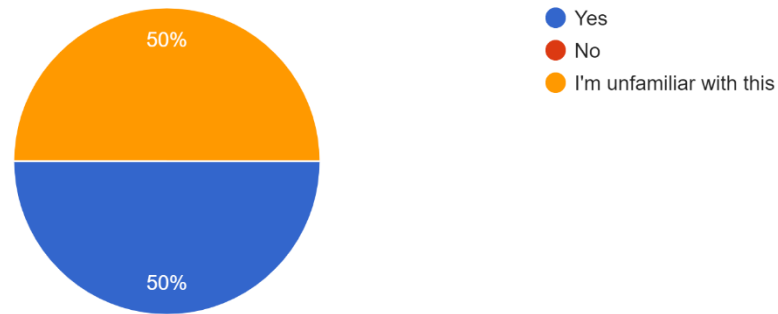
How are the current efforts to standardize the format for collecting domestic violence and lethality assessment data?

10 responses



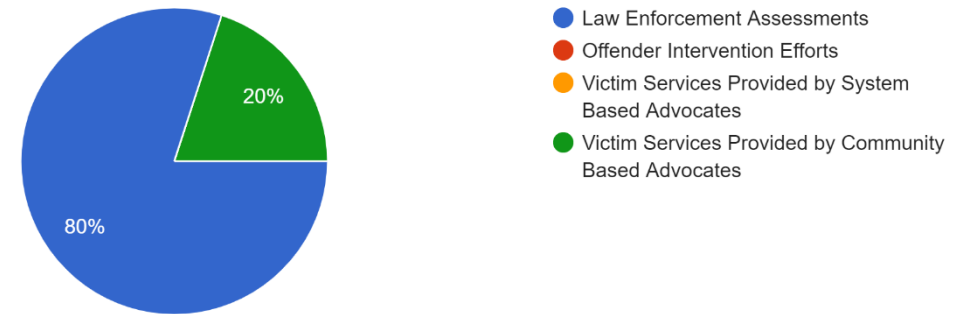
Is the Utah IPV Lethality Assessment being used for cases that are not IPV?

10 responses



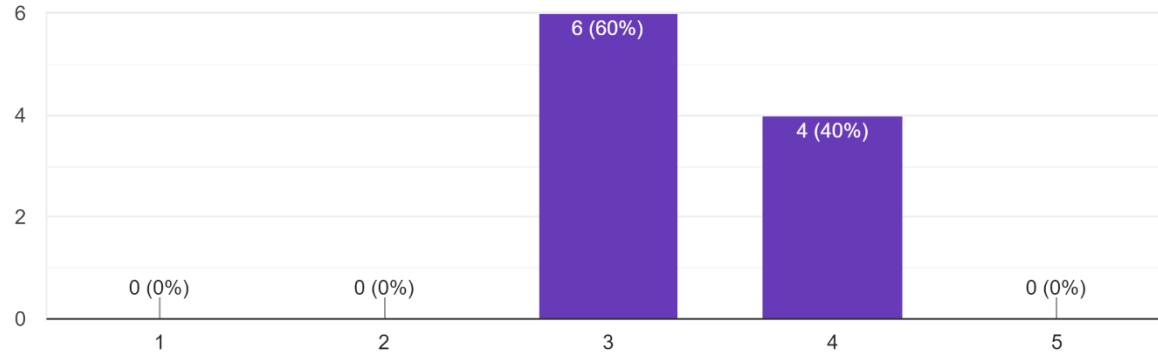
What categories are being tracked well?

10 responses



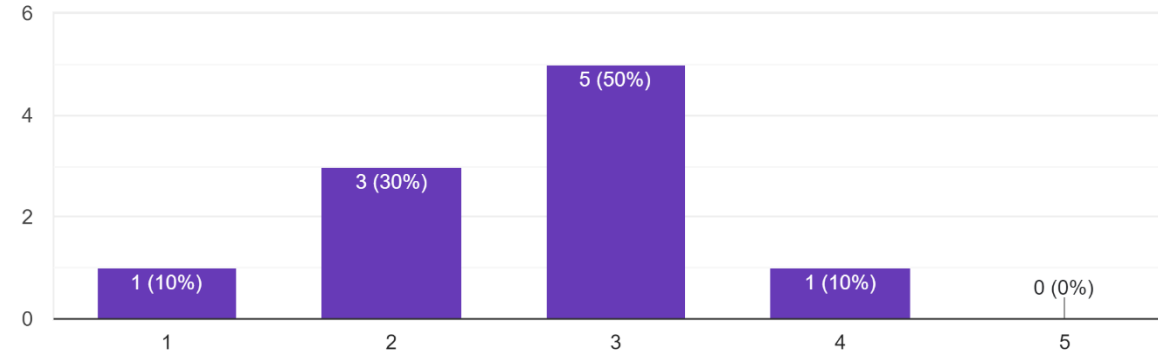
Now that LE has implemented the new LAP, how would you rank the consistency between law enforcement on the collection of domestic violence data?

10 responses



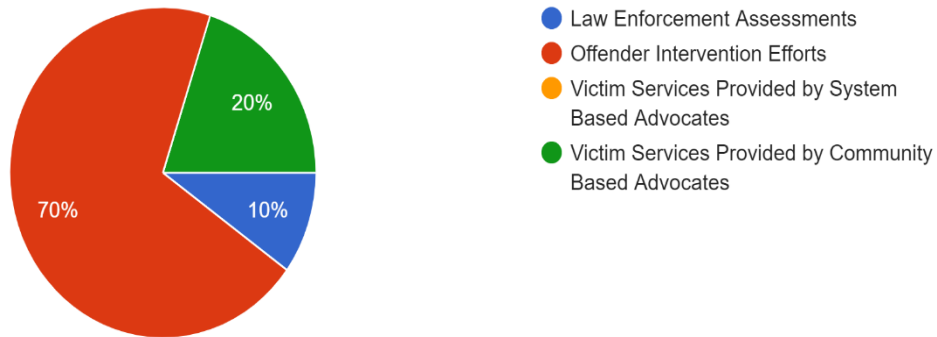
How would you rank the coordination between law enforcement and not-for-profit agencies to collect data on domestic violence?

10 responses



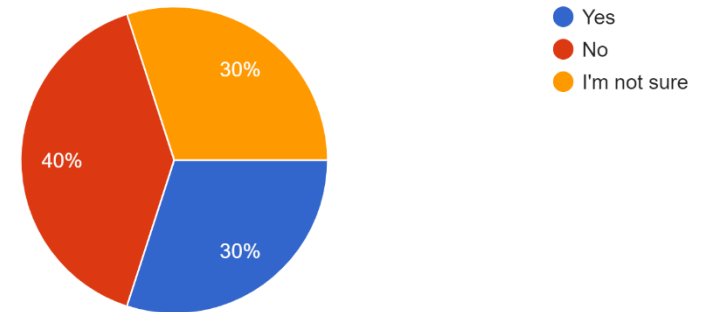
What categories are NOT being tracked well?

10 responses



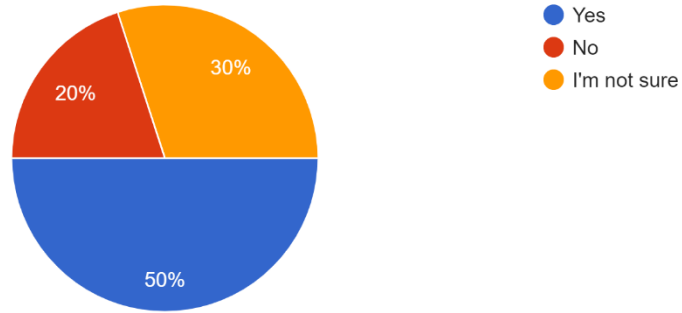
Do you believe this task force is duplicating responsibilities that exist in other committees and task forces focused on data sharing collection?

10 responses



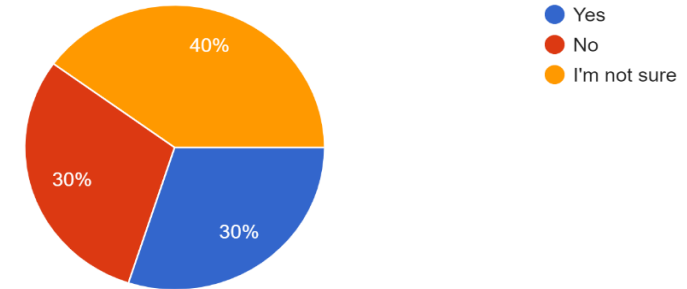
Do you recommend this data task force to extend past December 2024?

10 responses



Do you believe the duties within this task force should be rolled into the larger data task force efforts that CCJJ has been charged with?

10 responses



A respondent indicated they believed that the LAP (Lethality Assessment Program) is not being used as intended when looking at the implementation of the results towards the aggressor. They express a lack of confidence in judges' and prosecutors' understanding of LAP scores and suggest considering alternative tools. They emphasize the importance of collecting data to evaluate the LAP's accuracy.

They highlighted a significant gap in the legislation regarding IPV (Intimate Partner Violence) training for officers with concerns of officers misjudging predominant aggressors and potentially arresting the victim. This lack of training also contributes to situations where perpetrators may manipulate the system.