



FAQs: Privacy Laws Impacting Survivors

Alaska

This FAQ card provides attorneys and advocates with a starting point for researching common privacy issues that impact victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and includes citations to laws that affect victims' privacy rights. Depending on the facts of a specific case, such as a victim's age or occupation, there may be additional laws that expand or limit a victim's privacy. This card is intended as a summary of relevant laws and was last revised in August 2018. We do not guarantee that all relevant laws are included and the information provided does not constitute legal advice. If you are dealing with a privacy-related situation, we recommend that you contact a local attorney. If you need help finding an attorney, visit the ABA's Lawyer Referral Directory at https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_services/flh-home/flh-hire-a-lawyer/ or contact your state coalition. We encourage you to contact the VRLC with your privacy-related questions at privacyTA@victimrights.org or 503-274-5477. For Alaska-specific inquiries, you may contact the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, at andvsa@andvsa.org, or 907-586-3650.

1 **What mandatory reporting laws should I be aware of in my jurisdiction?** Alaska law defines certain categories of individuals who *must* report abuse or injury to the Department of Health and Social Services or local law enforcement. The chart below summarizes certain providers' mandatory reporting obligations for specific populations. Read the statutes for additional categories of mandatory reporters, definitions of abuse and injury, procedures for reporting abuse, and any exceptions to mandatory reporting obligations. The chart below includes only *mandatory* (and not optional) reporters. (This is because the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) allows VAWA-funded entities to disclose a victim's personally identifying information without consent only if disclosure is mandated by a statute or court order.)

| What must be reported? | Who is REQUIRED to report? | | | | Citation |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Employee of DV or SA program | Social worker | Mental health professional | Health care provider | |
| Child abuse | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Alaska Stat. § 47.17.010 et seq. |
| Vulnerable adult abuse | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Alaska Stat. § 47.24.010 |
| Injury from burns, firearm, knife, or other nonaccidental injury likely to be fatal | | | | ✓ | Alaska Stat. § 08.64.369 |

2 **If I am working in Indian Country or on federal property, what authorities should I consult to determine my mandatory reporting obligations?**¹ Several laws govern mandatory reporting obligations in Indian Country² and on federal property. Tribal codes may require certain individuals to report child abuse and elder abuse to tribal officials, law enforcement, or tribal social services. Federal laws also address mandatory reporting. These laws apply to certain professionals who work in federal facilities or lands,³ or who suspect that child abuse has occurred or will occur in Indian Country.⁴ Additionally, state laws (discussed in Question 1), licensing regulations, and ethical obligations may require certain professionals to report abuse. Determining how these laws interact is complicated. Programs should contact attorneys and technical assistance providers for more information.⁵

3

May a victim counselor be present during a victim's privileged communications with an attorney, therapist, or physician without waiving the victim's right to keep those communications confidential? Yes. Under Alaska law, several types of communications are privileged, meaning that neither party may be forced to disclose what was said without the privilege holder's consent, unless the privilege holder has disclosed or otherwise consented to disclosure.⁶ These privilege laws apply to confidential communications only. The victim counselor-victim,⁷ attorney-client,⁸ physician-patient,⁹ and psychotherapist-patient¹⁰ privileges all recognize that a communication is still considered confidential if a third party is present to further the interest of the client or patient in the consultation.

4

May an interpreter be present during a victim's privileged communications with a victim counselor, attorney, therapist, or physician without waiving the victim's right to keep those communications confidential? Yes, if the interpreter is needed to relay the communications. In Alaska, privileged communications (such as those discussed in Question 3) are still considered confidential if a third party's presence is reasonably necessary for transmission of the communications.¹¹

5

Are a victim's privileged communications with a victim counselor, attorney, therapist, or physician protected from disclosure after the victim's death? It depends. A victim's communications with an attorney, therapist, or physician will remain privileged, because Alaska law indicates that these privileges survive the death of the patient or client.¹² There is an exception for the physician-patient privilege. At death, evidence relating to the patient's condition is not confidential if the defendant needs this information for their defense.¹³ Regarding the victim-counselor privilege, Alaska law provides that a victim counselor may be compelled to testify in a proceeding that occurs after the victim's death.¹⁴ However, programs still may have confidentiality obligations as part of their state or federal funding. Contact the Victim Rights Law Center or your state coalition for more information.

6

Are communications between a victim and a prosecutor's office or law enforcement agency confidential? No. Communications between a victim and employees of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor's office are not confidential because the government has a duty to turn over exculpatory evidence to the defendant. Exculpatory evidence is information that tends to prove the defendant's innocence and could include statements or personal records the victim gave to an advocate employed by a prosecutor's office, law enforcement, or other government agency. By contrast, advocates with non-profit agencies typically are not subject to these rules, as they are not part of the prosecution team or a party to the criminal case.

7

When must school employees report gender-based violence against adult victims to the school’s Title IX Coordinator? An employee’s role determines when a report of gender-based violence, e.g., sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or sexually motivated stalking, must be made to a Title IX Coordinator. Under Title IX, a “responsible employee” has a duty to report such violence if they “knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, about the harassment.” Responsible employees include anyone who has authority to address the violence; who has a duty to report other misconduct that violates school policy; or whom a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty. In 2017, the Office for Civil Rights retracted the 2011 Dear Colleague Letter and companion guidance. The federal requirements for what a responsible employee must disclose to a Title IX Coordinator are currently unclear. If an employee’s communication with the survivor are privileged, e.g., communications discussed in Question 3, they have no duty to report the violence unless other mandatory reporting obligations are in effect, e.g. reporting abuse of a minor or of an adult with a disability.

8

May law enforcement access an adult victim’s health information without the victim’s consent? It depends on the type of information that is requested. The chart below summarizes some of the common situations in which law enforcement (LE) may access health information *without* patient consent under Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations.¹⁵ Additionally, health care providers may be required by law to report certain injuries to LE, as discussed in Question 1.

| Scenario | What may be disclosed? | Limitations on what may be disclosed |
|--|--|---|
| Health care provider receives court order, court-ordered warrant, subpoena or summons issued by a judicial officer, or grand jury subpoena | Information authorized by the court order, court-ordered warrant, subpoena, or summons | Provider must limit the disclosure to the scope of the court order, warrant, subpoena, or summons |
| Provider receives administrative subpoena, summons, investigative demand, or other non-judicial process authorized by law | Information authorized by the administrative demand | LE must certify that the information requested is relevant, material, specific, and limited in scope, and that de-identified information could not reasonably be used |
| LE asks about a patient by name | The patient’s location in the health care facility and general medical condition | Information must not be released if the patient has opted out |
| LE requests information to identify or locate a suspect, fugitive, witness, or missing person | Name; address; birth date; SSN; blood type; injury; date and time of treatment; date and time of death; physical description | Provider cannot disclose information related to the patient’s DNA; dental records; or typing, samples, or analysis of body fluids or tissue |
| LE requests information about a crime victim who cannot consent due to incapacity or emergency | Information that LE states is needed to determine whether a crime has occurred | Information cannot be intended to be used against the victim; LE’s need must be immediate; disclosure must be in the victim’s best interests |

9

How can I determine the privacy rights of minors and whether minors may legally consent to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking services? The laws that govern a minor’s right to privacy and right to consent to services are varied and complex. A program may need to consult several different laws, including the jurisdiction’s laws regarding mandatory reporting (discussed in Question 1), emancipation, a minor’s right to consent to medical and mental health services, and a parent or guardian’s right to access a child’s medical, counseling, or other personal records. Contact ANDVSA or the Victim Rights Law Center for more information on how to approach this question.

10

Does a victim whose private information or photographs have been posted online without consent have any civil legal remedies? Likely yes, but legal and practical success and the victim’s options will vary greatly depending on the facts of the case. Consult an attorney familiar with these issues before advising victims. Civil causes of action against the person who posted the content may include invasion of privacy and intentional infliction of emotional distress. If the website hosting the content has policies regarding harassment or sexually explicit content, the victim should use these policies to request removal. Additionally, if the victim took the photo, video, or other content at issue, the victim may submit a Digital Millennium Copyright Act notice requesting that the website remove it.

In addition, Alaska has a criminal nonconsensual pornography (aka “revenge porn”)¹⁶ statute. A person commits a misdemeanor if, with intent to harass or annoy another person, that person publishes or distributes photographs, pictures, or films that show the genitals, anus, or female breast of the other person or show the person engaging in a sexual act.

¹ We have included this question for all jurisdictions because it may aid professionals who work across state lines or in federal lands or facilities.

² Federal law defines “Indian Country” as all land within the limits of an Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the U.S. government; all dependent Indian communities; and all Indian allotments still in trust. 18 U.S.C. § 1151.

³ Victims of Child Abuse Act: 42 U.S.C. § 13031 *et seq.* & 18 U.S.C. § 2258.

⁴ Indian Child Protection & Family Violence Prevention Act: 25 U.S.C. § 3201 *et seq.* & 18 U.S.C. § 1169.

⁵ A list of OVW technical assistance (TA) providers, including tribal TA providers, is available at <https://ta2ta.org/directory.html>.

⁶ Alaska R. Evid. 510; Alaska Stat. § 18.66.220.

⁷ Alaska Stat. § 18.66.200-250.

⁸ Alaska R. Evid. 503.

⁹ Alaska R. Evid. 504.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Alaska Stat. § 18.66.250; Alaska R. Evid. 503, 504.

¹² See Commentary to Alaska Rules of Evid. Rule 503 (comments (c) and (d)) (attorney-client privilege generally survives the client’s death) and Rule 504 (comment (a)(4) (physician-patient and psychotherapist-patient privileges are analogous to the attorney-client privilege).

¹³ See Commentary to Alaska Rules of Evid. Rule 504, comment (d); Arctic Motor Freight Inc. v. Stover, 571 P2d 1006 (Alaska 1977).

¹⁴ Alaska Stat. § 18.66.210.

¹⁵ 45 C.F.R. § 164.512. The regulations define “law enforcement official” as “an officer or employee of any agency or authority of the United States, a State, a territory, a political subdivision of a State or territory, or an Indian tribe, who is empowered by law to: (1) Investigate or conduct an official inquiry into a potential violation of law; or (2) Prosecute or otherwise conduct a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding arising from an alleged violation of law.” 45 C.F.R. § 164.103.

¹⁶ Alaska Stat. § 11.61.120.