

**STATE OF ALASKA
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT**

**MINUTES OF FIRST QUARTER FY2011 MEETING
SEPTEMBER 23-24, 2010**

**Location
Best Western Kodiak Inn
236 Rezanof Drive
Kodiak, Alaska**

CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

Chair Stephanie McFadden called the meeting of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) to order at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, September 23, 2010. Eight Council members were present at roll call to form a quorum.

Council members present: **Stephanie McFadden** (public member/chair); **Ann House** (public member); **Colonel Audie Holloway** (Department of Public Safety, Alaska State Troopers); **Richard Svobodny** (Department of Law); **Deputy Commissioner Sam Edwards** (Department of Corrections); **Melissa Stone** (Department of Health & Social Services); **Cynthia Curran** (Department of Education & Early Development); **Kristine Norbert** (public member)

Council members absent: Susan Cushing (public member)

Council staff present: **Sandy Samaniego**, (Executive Director); **Joanne Griggs** (Administrative Officer); **Ella Nierra** (Administrative Assistant); **Lauree Morton** (Program Coordinator) by teleconference; **Linda Hoven** (Program Coordinator) by teleconference; **Ann Rausch** (Program Coordinator) by teleconference

Others present (in person or by telephone): **Saralyn Tabachnick** (AWARE - Juneau and ANDVSA Chair); **Kelly Howell** (AST Support Services); **Katie TePas** (Governor's Office); **Rebecca Shields** (KWRCC - Kodiak); **Dan Spencer** (AK Department of Public Safety Administrative Services); **Nancy Haag** (STAR - Anchorage) by teleconference; **Aksana Mather** (Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak); **Jeff Jesse** (AK Mental Health Trust Authority); **Sgt. Chris Hill** (AST Kodiak); **Phil Lee** (Results Leadership Group) by telephone; **Alaska State Representative Anna Fairclough**; **Don Roberts** (volunteer at KWRCC); **Brenda Stanfill** (IAC - Fairbanks) by teleconference

COUNCIL CONFLICT INQUIRY

Chair McFadden inquired if any Council members wished to declare a possible conflict of interest they were aware of related to items on the meeting's agenda.

There were no conflict-of-interest disclosures.

APPROVE MEETING MINUTES OF MAY 13-14, 2010

CHAIR MCFADDEN MOVED TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE MAY 13-14, 2010 MEETING AS PRESENTED. MR. SVOBODNY SECONDED. The motion passed without objection.

AGENDA ADDITIONS OR CHANGES

Chair McFadden noted that the latest agenda had added "Results Leadership Group Overview" at 10:00 a.m. on September 23. There were no other changes to the agenda, and it was approved.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

CDVSA Executive Director Sandy Samaniego started by noting that she has held the ED position for one year now; she has enjoyed the huge challenge that this new adventure has given her, and she looked forward to working with this group a lot longer.

Ms. Samaniego said that, per the chair's request, she had provided the director's report to Council members in advance of the meeting (*on file at the CDVSA office*), and she asked if there were any questions. She added that almost every agenda item would go into depth on a topic contained in the ED report.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Ms. Samaniego indicated that there had been no new legislation since her report last quarter. However, one of the effects of the legislation from last session has been the introduction of Katie TePas into the Governor's Office. She has found that Ms. TePas's presence there has made a huge difference in the coordination of efforts of the different departments and had furthered the cooperation of the departments. Frankly, it has meant a lot more work for the CDVSA, and it has been a little difficult for staff to keep up. She is also looking forward to the three-day facilitated discussion next month.

STAFFING OF CDVSA

Ms. Samaniego said one item the Council brought up at the retreat was the staffing for the data portion. Looking at the position description and the requirement in statute, she

believes there are at least a couple of ways to address this. Clearly, CDVSA does not have the skills within the staff to carry out the data management mandate. Contracting with an expert is one solution the CDVSA has pursued to address this mandate in the past. She thought contracting was probably still a good idea, however, a discussion was warranted if the Council wished to appoint a committee to address this issue. She has also looked at the office assistant position and believes that in an office the size of CDVSA, a position of that level would not have enough work to do. She would rather see a position that uses higher skills to assist the program coordinators, the executive director and the administrative officer in their duties. With the new attention to domestic violence and sexual assault since last year, staff is finding they have a whole lot of work to do. They are treading into new areas of service, and getting another position to assist in those duties would be very helpful.

Responding to Ms. Stone, Ms. Samaniego said that taking the existing office assistant position to a different level would suffice. The research analyst position does not have much time to do research because they spend so much time with data collection issues. While the most recent person to be in the research analyst position could fulfill both the research and data system duties, she thought it was a rare individual who could do that. She said the Council might want to look at contracting out creating or fixing the data system.

Ms. Curran mentioned that some positions at the Department of Education can be flex positions so a person can move up a level once he or she gains enough experience. It might be one way to attract people at the entry level.

Col. Holloway introduced Dan Spencer, the Department of Public Safety's (DPS's) director of administrative services, who he said could answer the flex position question. He also introduced Kelly Howell in Alaska State Troopers (AST) support services, who is taking over the job that Katie TePas did.

Mr. Spencer stated that the CDVSA currently does not have any positions that are established as flex. He said this is a new discussion to him, and he would have to look at the position description. Positions can flex, but it has to be in the same job class, and it is very difficult to do that with office assistants. He said he was willing to work with CDVSA management to review the positions.

Regarding the comments about possibly contracting work, Mr. Spencer cautioned that the CDVSA cannot contract out work that would normally be assigned to a position without complying with the relevant bargaining unit agreement rules. A short-term contract to get something up and going is a different situation. He advised CDVSA to be talking to DPS Administrative Services and the Division of Statewide Services that deals with computer systems, because there are a number of accreditation and security issues if a data system is going to tie into the state system.

Chair McFadden asked if the Council should handle the staffing issues by having a Council member work with the CDVSA executive director, or if the ED should work with the DPS administrative services staff to determine the CDVSA staff needs. Mr. Spencer replied that, given his lack of familiarity with this discussion, he suggested bringing Administrative Services into the loop. He added that CDVSA would have to go through Administrative Services no matter what, because they are the facilitator between CDVSA and the Division of Personnel, and they house the procurement shop, which handles contracting. He said he could even work with Ms. Samaniego and someone from the Council on an informal basis.

Mr. Svobodny asked about the time frame if the Council wanted to create new positions. Mr. Spencer replied that one heads-up meeting has been held, and a separate heads-up meeting for dv/sa issues was scheduled at the end of this week. He expected to have a number of these conversations, and he has talked to the Governor's Office about the department's proposal. It is also possible to do something in the interim.

Ms. Stone mentioned the budget impact of upgraded or new positions, and asked if there was additional funds for FY11 or if people were talking about FY12. Ms. Samaniego stated that CDVSA has no additional funds for FY11.

Mr. Spencer added that short of an unanticipated grant coming in, there is probably enough flexibility to deal with one position upgrade. But it would very much depend on the position and what alternate uses the Council may have for some of the administrative funds. He said a significant portion of the CDVSA budget over the years has migrated from general funds to permanent fund dividend fund felon forfeitures. The department and CDVSA never find out what the total felon forfeitures will be ahead of time: the dividend amount is down slightly this year, and some back filling of general funds might be necessary to maintain the same level of funding as last year, which is a conversation between the Governor's Office and the Legislature.

Ms. Stone said she was not aware that a significant portion of the CDVSA funds come from the PFD source, which she viewed as similar to having a variable interest rate. She asked if there was any way to get some backup so there is a guaranteed consistent level of funding so the Council does not have to be held hostage every year and be afraid of having to change staffing.

Mr. Spencer said the short answer is no; any entity that is publicly funded goes through a review process every year. Even with general fund funding, there are no guarantees. The CDVSA budget has not seen any reductions over the last several years, and the Governor has committed to improving the dv/sa efforts. In part, the migration from GF funds to PFD felon funds has been to protect the CDVSA's funding sources. However, CDVSA is in the same boat as everyone else if state revenue drops.

Ms. House inquired if the Council could go to the Governor's Office for funding for additional staff positions, since the Governor's initiative on dv/sa issues has created a lot of interest from different departments and more coordination that Katie TePas is facilitating. The other alternative would be to send some of the work someplace else.

Ms. Samaniego said she did not want to send the work someplace else because the CDVSA still has the expertise in this field.

Mr. Svobodny sought clarity from the executive director on what new positions she thought CDVSA needed. Ms. Samaniego said the priority position is the prevention coordinator II. Then there is data work and research work, so possibly there is another position there — unless the data creation work can be done through a contract. The now-vacant research analyst position spent so much time on data issues that he did not have much time to do the research that is really needed. Finally, she would like to get the office assistant position upgraded.

Mr. Svobodny asked if there was anything DPS could help with either data management or the research function. Mr. Spencer said his response was based on what he was hearing right here, so he could not offer a definitive answer on the spot. He offered to provide a more thorough answer tomorrow. There are not enough information technology people in the department to do the work that everybody else wants done, much less taking on something else — a situation that most departments cope with. He recalled that the CDVSA data program has had a history of issues.

Chair McFadden inquired if a prevention coordinator position could work for Ms. TePas in the Governor's Office, and get paid from there, but work for CDVSA under a memorandum of agreement. Mr. Spencer said many things are possible, but one of the issues there would be that a member of the Governor's Office staff would be fully exempt, while the CDVSA cannot have fully exempt positions now. But memorandums of agreement and joint working relationships happen all over the place, so that is not a terrible issue.

Ms. House suggested that when the Council got to the agenda item on assigning committee assignments that a committee be formed to work with Ms. Samaniego on the staffing questions.

Mr. Spencer stated that he and Ms. Samaniego had talked earlier this spring about having an Administrative Services person at every CDVSA meeting for these kinds of questions, and the Council will see that from this point forward. He added that Administrative Services would be available to work with a committee of the Council and staff when it was set up.

Chair McFadden said the first step should be just Ms. Samaniego working directly with Mr. Spencer and his staff to get all the information on what CDVSA can and cannot do.

Ms. Stone said she agreed, because the executive director needs to make the case for the workload difference that justifies having three staff positions rather than one position. She felt Council members would not know that, but Ms. Samaniego knows that.

Ms. Samaniego indicated that would be fine with her. She added that she brought up this topic because the chair asked her to.

Referring to the executive director's report, Chair McFadden said she read that the Birch Center was scheduled to open in Fairbanks in September. She asked for an update on that.

Ms. Samaniego deferred to Linda Hoven, the CDVSA program coordinator for the Fairbanks program. Ms. Hoven said she and Brenda Stanfill of IAC in Fairbanks have been waiting for further instructions from the federal program coordinator regarding approval or amendments to the policies and procedures they submitted for the supervised visitation/supervised exchange program. The latest word this week is that the federal program coordinator will approve second year Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) funding once an amendment has been made to the policies and procedures. That means the site in Fairbanks will actually be able to open its doors using federal funding. The program is already operating to the extent that it has been providing supervised exchanges between parents, but not with OVW funds. Hopefully, the program will be fully operational by the end of the year.

Chair McFadden asked if the Birch Center opening would have a public announcement or ceremony. Ms. Hoven said she had not talked to Ms. Stanfill about that. Chair McFadden asked that when it happens that the CDVSA be acknowledged as an integral part of the center happening. Ms. Hoven said definitely.

INTRODUCTIONS OF THOSE PRESENT

Chair McFadden deviated from the agenda and asked the visitors present to introduce themselves and give a bit of their background.

Rebecca Shields, the executive director of the Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center, said she was so excited that the Council made it to Kodiak this year for its quarterly meeting. She said it was wonderful that the Council was traveling around and seeing different communities and programs in action. It meant a lot to KWRCC to have a chance to give Council members a closer perspective of what they do, how they work, and a chance to meet the staff and board members. KWRCC is a small agency, but they have a long reach in the community. They are extremely busy with direct services, and they have been consistently at, or just under, capacity for well over a year. Currently, all the shelter beds are full. When they operate at such a high level they tend

to work on a priority, safety triage basis — but they get the job done, and they are proud of being able to help a lot of people. Their belief is that while domestic violence is the same across all social and economic spectrums, the ability to reach out and get help is very much affected by different barriers. It is their goal to overcome these barriers. KWRCC is also working hard to bring a SART (sexual assault response team) back to Kodiak. She said a tour of KWRCC was set up for Council members and CDVSA staff later in the evening, followed by a reception to meet community collaborators and leaders.

RESULTS LEADERSHIP GROUP OVERVIEW

Ms. Stone introduced Phil Lee of Results Leadership Group, who had joined the meeting by teleconference. She said Mr. Lee was a learned person in results-based accountability, whom she encountered when the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (AMHTA) sponsored bringing him to Alaska for a meeting that included several DHSS divisions and the Department of Corrections. It was to educate everyone in the framework of results-based accountability.

Mr. Lee provided a brief synopsis of his background, stated that he is a senior fellow at the University of Maryland School of Public Policy and owns and runs a consulting group that focuses on leadership, collaboration, and performance management and measurement. He also talked about three days in October when he would be in Alaska for a two-day facilitated discussion with victim advocates and behavioral health providers on how they can best work together to *measurably* improve outcomes for their shared clients. That will be followed by one day for a work group on domestic violence and sexual abuse. The results-based accountability makes a distinction between the work that a program or set of programs are doing to impact specific clients, and the work that a state, community, or neighborhood does to impact whole populations, such as all kids, or all victims or potential victims of domestic violence or sexual abuse. He said that not making that distinction often gets people tied up in knots. The short- and long-term outcomes of programs should be about their specific clients. Things like rates of domestic violence and rates of sexual abuse are bigger than any single program, and frankly bigger than government. That is why the CDVSA is so important, because it can provide the forum within which the devised strategies then lead to the programs that are part of the whole effort.

Mr. Lee said the one-day work shop is to back up and have the larger conversation, to identify the right strategies and programs — because you can have a program that performs beautifully, but it may not be the program you need. Sullivan is correct in her work in saying that it would be crazy to ask some poor little program to track rates of domestic violence as if that program itself is responsible for that. But it doesn't mean the state or community can't track that and foster strategic planning to turn the trends on rates of domestic violence. He said he knew that CDVSA has received funding and

done work already to map out strategies, so they could perhaps revisit some of that and reaffirm it. They have to assess and adjust on an ongoing basis at two levels: the strategic level (are we seeing turns in the over-arching trends?), and the programmatic level (are the programs performing, and are they getting the results they want for their clients?).

Chair McFadden thanked Mr. Lee for his summary, and commented that she expected people would have lots of questions for him during the three-day conference in October.

FINANCE REPORT

Administrative Officer Jo Griggs first brought up some VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) matters with the Council.

- CDVSA just received the fiscal year 2010 VAWA formula grant money, so she would be sending out a notice to the various partners about the amounts. The grant has not been signed by the commissioner or sent in yet, so it will not be added to an existing reimbursable services agreement (RSA). None of the partners for previous VAWA formula grants are hitting deadlines that require extension requests.
- The VAWA ARRA (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act) grant partners are the Court System, Alaska State Troopers, the Department of Law, and victim services. The victim services portion is all obligated to various programs and in the works right now. That funding expires April 30, and there are no extensions to be expected.
- The last pot of VAWA money is the earmark. CDVSA got a one-year extension until April 30, 2011, and she does not expect a second extension.
- Staff has received the budget from the Court System, while DPS and Law are working on theirs. The RSAs will go out as soon as CDVSA receives those.
- After this year CDVSA will be back to just getting the VAWA formula grant.

Ms. Griggs explained that the CDVSA statutes contain a caveat under management for the programs that says each program will carry a particular kind of insurance that includes personal injury liability insurance for employees, volunteers and clients, and bonding insurance for at least one-fourth of the total grant received from the CDVSA. Every year each program sends proof on insurance to CDVSA. There are six programs for which the CDVSA has been the conduit to their insurance: many years ago, the Department of Administration (DOA) very graciously set up an insurance carrier for the smaller programs, and the programs send in a check. The Department of Administration wishes to change this so that the programs would be sending their checks to DPS, but DPS administrative services would have to request the ability to receive that funding for deposit to the insurance company. She talked to the programs in question, and none of them have an issue with including the coverage with their own insurance package. The Department of Administration will cease the existing arrangement effective December

31, 2010. CDVSA staff wishes to notify the programs in writing that they should include the required insurance in their own insurance packages.

Mr. Svobodny thanked Ms. Griggs for bringing this to the Council's attention and said it was not really a Council kind of decision. Ms. Griggs said she wanted agreement from the Council that staff's recommendation was the way to proceed.

Ms. Stone asked if programs would have enough time to make the change to their own coverage. Ms. Griggs replied that AWARE (Abused Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies) in Juneau had told her that they would contact their insurance carrier and make the arrangements. Her feeling from the programs she contacted was that the current arrangement through DOA was just a convenient thing that they had done.

Ms. Griggs reporting receipt of the long-awaited Grants to Encourage Arrest (GTEA) earmark for \$550,000. The documents have not yet been signed by the commissioner. The earmark is for specific legal advocate positions in nine communities, and the tenth position is with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) so that any of the smaller programs that do not have this service in their community can get assistance from the position at ANDVSA. CDVSA had originally been notified that the earmark would be for \$800,000 or \$900,000, so the program was built for two years. Then the earmark was cut back, and now it is for one year. Staff expects that everything will be ready to go October 1, 2010.

Ms. Griggs said the chair had asked her to review the four RSAs with the Office of the Governor and CDVSA, which she listed as follows:

- The universal public education marketing campaign.
- The batterers intervention, evaluation and investigation of evidence-based practice, in response to a recommendation of the legislative CDVSA Task Force.
- A victimization study and statewide evaluation, with the University of Alaska in Anchorage.
- A pro bono attorney clearing house for the recruitment and training of pro bono attorneys to assist victims of domestic violence and sexual assault with legal issues.

PUBLIC COMMENT

At 10:30 a.m., Chair McFadden opened the floor to those who wished to speak, starting with the people listening by telephone and following up with those present at the meeting site.

Nancy Haag, executive director of Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) in Anchorage, participated by telephone and shared with the Council what had been happening at STAR in the last couple of weeks. First, there was a tri-boroughs meeting on September 17 about concerns over what some thought was no longer going to be a

SART or advocacy center in Kenai. The half-day meeting included the mayors and victim assistance agencies on the Kenai Peninsula, as well as STAR, and Providence Hospital, which currently provides the CAC and SART services in the Anchorage area. There was a renewed commitment to the forensic piece of victim assistance, and she thought it was the beginning of what is going to be a larger conversation around the state in terms of the sustainability of SART and models that can work in rural communities, while at the same time protecting the integrity of a victim if they have to be transported out of their home area for services. Other meetings are scheduled in October.

Ms. Haag said she was invited to be part of the cost-effective justice forum that occurred in Anchorage on Saturday (September 18) and to provide a victim's perspective. It was an enlightening meeting. She believes in rehabilitation, but she does not necessarily believe that rehabilitation treatment for a sex offender is particularly successful; it depends on the nature of the person's crime, their particular deviance, and their age and the length of time it has been going on. It was a changing moment for STAR when she discussed this invitation and sought the board's approval for her to speak, because STAR has stayed out of this realm in the past. What was interesting to her and the board was that sex offenders are being released out onto the streets, and many have chosen not to participate in treatment. They often end up in the homeless camps, and STAR is seeing the fallout of their re-offending. To not engage in this conversation, at a bigger level where it is very cost effective to provide treatment and mental health services to people who commit crimes who may end up in jail and actually come out worse than when they went in, does not keep the community safer. She agrees with that model of intervention that may not include incarceration. She researched some options, some of which would require legislative action, to help keep the community safer when a sex offender is released back into the community. The conversation has begun, and STAR has decided to be part of that conversation.

Aksana Mather, program manager for the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak, stated that she manages an OVW (Office on Violence Against Women) grant to tribal governments to address domestic violence and sexual assault. She welcomed everyone to Kodiak, saying that CDVSA is the link to the big world. Programs handle tons of different challenges and do their job, but they need the CDVSA's support. She expressed gratitude to KWRCC in Kodiak, which is the main service provider and shelter in the community. KWRCC has many dedicated people working there and a lot of different programs, so she appreciated the financial support of CDVSA. She thanked the Council for taking the time and making the effort to advocate for women and children who are victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. She regards dv/sa as a cancer in society; if not addressed, it will grow and kill the society. We need healthy families and healthy relationships, and kids need healthy role models and values before it is too late to address it. KWRCC and Sun'aq Tribe operate in the same field and sometimes they could be competitive, but that is not the case. They work together and keep their eyes

on the prize, trying to find different funding sources to support all the programs and to enhance services together.

NETWORK REPORT

Saralyn Tabachnick, chair of the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, said the Network was very pleased with how the Council distributed the additional fiscal year 2011 funds among the programs and did not require the programs to write new grant applications. The programs appreciated being asked for input about the grant-making process.

She reported that Seaview Community Services in Seward removed itself as a member of the Network, which she found sad, but the doors are still open to them.

The Network lost the services of Jenn King, one of the staff attorneys in Anchorage, who often took cases that pro bono attorneys were not available for. Network management is interviewing now to fill that position. Also vacant is the administrative assistant for the training project.

Ms. Tabachnick stated that the Network and the CDVSA are doing a great job working together. There is a lot of side-by-side moving things forward, which she appreciated very much. A recent example is a federal grant from U.S. Health and Human Services to expand services for children and youth, which came out of a work group that the CDVSA facilitated with the Office of Children's Services (OCS), the University of Alaska Anchorage, CDVSA, the Alaska Native Women's Coalition, and the Network and Network programs. CDVSA program coordinator Ann Rausch took the lead in writing the grant, which could only be applied for through a state coalition. Another proposal submitted to the federal government was a grant called support for pregnant and parenting teens and women experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The Network put that one together, primarily Susan Christianson, working with the Division of Public Health, the Family Violence Prevention Project, and Adolescent Health Program. It was a little over one million dollars for each of three years.

Ms. Tabachnick said a third example of working together was a federal appropriation that AWARE applied for, for a new facility to provide long-term housing for women leaving emergency shelter in Juneau. She had been informed that a capital project would not likely be funded, but was advised that there might be funds if the Network could bring something else forward. It was a quick turnaround, they came up with an idea for prevention funds that would pay for actual positions in each Council-funded program, and the CDVSA submitted a request.

Ms. Tabachnick mentioned the prevention funding that is coming to the Network through the Governor's initiative. It will be a universal public awareness campaign that people are still working on, and the Network will keep the Council informed as it moves forward.

The Network is working with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, which got a grant from Indian Health Services to review curriculum and provide domestic violence/sexual assault training to behavioral health aides in ten tribal organization catchment areas. So also working with the Alaska Native Justice Center and the Alaska Native Women's Coalition, the regions that have so far been identified are Dillingham, working with 34 villages; Fairbanks, working with 21 villages; Fort Yukon, working with 10 villages; Mountain Sanford, two villages; and Metlakatla.

Ms. Tabachnick said the Network also received a \$20,000 grant from Health and Social Services - Women's, Children and Family Health for youth-led mini grants promoting healthy relationships, respect, consensual sex, and ways for youth to stand up and speak up.

The Network has applied for a couple more grants through OVW, and it remains to be seen what will happen with those.

Ms. Tabachnick reported on some great partnerships happening with work groups — the Aspen Work Group, which is working with disability project, and the BIPs (batterers intervention programs) work group, which has received some additional funding. Other programs besides the Network and CDVSA are involved. There is the Pathways to Prevent Domestic Violence statewide steering committee for the Delta project, and Ann Rausch sits on that as the program coordinator at CDVSA. The research work group is on the agenda later in this meeting. The SANE work group, the SART training work group — Lauree Morton and Patti Bland are looking at training considerations for that. And Ms. Griggs mentioned the VAWA S*T*O*P work group earlier.

The Network has been working on a new commercial for the Alaska Men Choose Respect program. AWARE did a commercial this summer with professional basketball player Carlos Boozer, originally from Juneau, and hopefully that commercial will be out before long.

Ms. Tabachnick reviewed a list of upcoming conferences and training: mini legal advocacy conference for legal advocates and executive directors next week in Anchorage; a Lead On conference (teen leadership program) on October 9-11 in Anchorage; and the direct service providers conference on October 27-29 at the BP Center in Anchorage (experts talking about mental health and trauma-informed services). The Fourth R training happened this summer, and more than 25 teachers and prevention staff attended.

The training project has also been doing court trainings around the state, in partnership with the program in the local community. The training next month will be in Anchorage with AWAIC. The training project also finished a Pride grant that addressed better advocacy for LGBTQI individuals and distributed that information to all programs around

the state for when violence involves lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender populations. The training project spent a week in Kotzebue last month, and the prevention project also went to Kotzebue and worked with community partners there to identify prevention opportunities and ways for the Network to support efforts there.

The Delta program held a retreat so the Delta coordinators from around the state could get together and talk about what they are working on — youth leadership and development, engaging boys and men as partners in prevention, shifting social norms around violence and healthy relationships, building community coalitions for prevention, building and supporting a prevention team, and prioritizing areas for statewide prevention collaboration.

Ms. Tabachnick stated that the Network, the CDVSA and the Governor's Office working together is a model of how people can make things work and move things forward.

Ms. Stone asked why Seaview left the Network and if there was any dialogue prior to that action or any indication of concern. Ms. Tabachnick replied that there was no indication and no dialogue prior to Seaview's departure. Peggy Brown and herself scheduled a time and spoke with Seaview's executive director, Bernie Jarriel, on the telephone for about an hour about what his concerns were. She said it was difficult for her to determine the exact reasoning behind Mr. Jarriel's decision. She thought maybe Mr. Jarriel had sent the CDVSA the same letter that he sent the Network.

Mr. Edwards asked if the Network collected a fee for membership. Ms. Tabachnick said it was 1% of CDVSA funding, which in Seaview's case was about \$1,000 a year.

Ms. Tabachnick said she looked for a trend, because Alaska Family Services (AFS) in Palmer is also not a Network member. Both Seaview and AFS are umbrella organizations for many programs, and she was not sure if that was part of the reason. She said it is important to her that all the programs are working together, and that the Network is gaining partners, not losing partners. She wanted to explore with the Network's board how to enhance the relationship.

Responding to Chair McFadden, Ms. Tabachnick said it did not seem to be a financial issue with Seaview. The Network has other levels of membership besides full membership, and she hoped Seaview would take some level so programs can support each other.

Regarding the training on better advocacy for LGBTQI individuals, Mr. Edwards asked about the prevalence of people reporting having problems because of their particular lifestyle as one of these individuals. Ms. Tabachnick stated that AWARE had a training about working with gay men and lesbian. The problem is that people are often afraid to identify that they have been abused by a same-sex partner because they don't know how they will be received. AWARE got a small poster signifying welcome, and people

have responded to that positively. She believes it helps people recognize a safe space and to feel safer about disclosing their situation with a same-sex partner.

Chair McFadden called a scheduled break at 11:10 a.m., and the meeting reconvened at 11:25 a.m.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PROGRAM COORDINATOR POSITION IN DEED

Chair McFadden asked Ms. Curran for an update on the DEED health and safety program coordinator position. Ms. Curran said it is a one-year position, and there were not as many applicants as people had hoped for. Interviews have been held, but she was not aware of the results. She also did not know the physical location for the position. She had a copy of the position description to give Council members [*copy on file at CDVSA offices*].

Mr. Svobodny wondered why it was a one-year position when the Legislature put it in statute; he thought it would be in the DEED budget's base funding. Ms. Curran said she guessed the position would probably be funded again, but she did not know that for sure. Mr. Svobodny remarked that it was frustrating, because people have been asking about the position for years. He could see how a one-year position would not attract many applicants, but he also did not see how a person could do the job with a one-year horizon when the job description laid out a full-time job that would take ten years. He didn't know if there was anything the Council could do about it, but it seemed like the Council expresses its frustration at each meeting.

Ms. Curran explained that she could express the Council's frustration to the DEED commissioner and explain that they strongly believe the position should be more than one year. She was fairly certain that the commissioner would agree with the Council and would try to work toward that.

COUNCIL ASSESSMENT

Chair McFadden said that at the last meeting she had asked if there was a need to do a short survey of the programs that receive CDVSA funds to determine if the CDVSA is doing what the programs intend for the CDVSA to do for them. She said she asked CDVSA staff, and they have no history that anything like this has ever been done. The question is how the Council can know if what CDVSA is doing is effective if it has never asked the people who receive the services. She asked if anyone else felt the same.

Mr. Svobodny said he agreed, because the programs are the CDVSA's clients, and how does the Council know if it is providing its clients with what they need to have done. A good example is the issues with doing the grants, and that was more generated from the Council than from the programs. The Council heard earlier from Ms. Tabachnick that the streamlined grant process this year made their lives easier, and it did not cost the

Council anything except some thought. So he agreed if the Council could get some ideas [from a survey], it should do that. The problem is, in order to get the programs to respond to a survey, it has to be meaningful to them.

Ms. House remarked that it was a good time to open this up again, because she had heard this discussion several times in the past.

COLONEL HOLLOWAY MOVED THAT THE COUNCIL CONDUCT A SURVEY TO SEE HOW SATISFIED ITS CLIENTS ARE WITH WHAT THE CDVSA IS DOING FOR THEM. MS. CURRAN SECONDED. The motion passed unanimously, with eight members present.

Mr. Svobodny mentioned that web surveys are fairly easy to do, and the software to do it is free. He urged that the survey be short enough to complete in 5-10 minutes.

Ms. House said she wanted the survey to ask what the programs would like to see the Council change.

Chair McFadden requested a time frame for getting the results, and Col. Holloway suggested by the next meeting. Everyone was in agreement.

Chair McFadden also asked that the draft survey questions be sent to Council members for review before the survey was sent out.

The Chair called a short at-ease while people ordered lunch before taking up the next presentation.

LEGISLATIVE CDVSA TASK FORCE REPORT - Rep. Fairclough

The Chair welcomed Rep. Anna Fairclough, who gave a brief history of her background. She currently serves on the House Finance Committee, and previously served on Education, Health and Human Services, Resources, and several other committees. As well as holding a seat on the Anchorage Assembly, she was the executive director of Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) in Anchorage for four years, where she learned about sexual assault crisis intervention, prevention, and perpetrator accountability. She found that every time they were trying to make changes, it had to be done at a state level. So she ran for election to the State Legislature and was successful. She believes in people being treated equitably and that people need to be safe in their homes — the State should support and advocate for safety for children, safety for women, and safety for men (if that's the case).

Rep. Fairclough said some people may think that she is against something when they hear her at the Capitol, but really she is trying to represent a group that has come to her at some point in time to advocate their interest. She does not always agree with what

she is asking questions on, but she tries to make sure the discussion is about issues as they are translated in the halls of the Legislature. That is what brought her to the CDVSA Task Force and looking at the Council's roles and responsibilities. When the CDVSA came up for reauthorization in 2007, what was happening in the halls was different than what was being presented at committee levels. It was astounding to her that they were not really talking about the issues of why everyone was dragging their feet, as far as the reauthorization. Her colleagues, because of her past experience at STAR, allowed her to move legislation forward to take a task force physically to different areas of the state and start trying to look globally at the issues that the Council was charged with looking at, and to find out why, from the legislative perspective, legislators were having conversations that the Council did not know about.

Rep. Fairclough stated that to that end, the Legislature passed HB 215 that created a task force with six responsibilities to look at in different communities: (1) the CDVSA's relationship and consultation with other State agencies; (2) the statutory responsibilities and priorities of CDVSA; (3) the appointment process for Council members; (4) the location of the CDVSA within the State administration; (5) the CDVSA compliance with grant management requirements; and (6) and the Council's mission and the focus of the Council's mission on prevention, intervention, crisis response, and perpetrator accountability.

Chair McFadden asked what Rep. Fairclough expected from the Council when the CDVSA Task Force report was issued.

Rep. Fairclough referred to five pages in the report, but said she wanted to review the conversations in the hall first. The undercurrent was why should the CDVSA be located in the Department of Public Safety or in the Department of Health and Human Services when the CDVSA's primary actual duties it was implementing seemed to be distributing money and being a grant provider. That was not her perspective on the Council's role or responsibility, as far as the original state statute responsibility. The state statute responsibility was to look at the over-arching issue of violence in Alaska and to try to strategically place the state in three to five-year goals on how to reduce violence. She did not know what happened in between, because she has only been involved at a state level for four years. From her previous position as executive director at STAR, it seemed that the primary responsibility was passing out the funds that the State Legislature provided each year to programs.

Rep. Fairclough said the CDVSA Task Force came up with the recommendation that the CDVSA was appropriately placed in Public Safety, and they took that argument off the table. Even though it was not included in HB 215 as an assignment, all the people elected and appointed to the task force by either the president of the Senate or the speaker of the House knew that that was the conversation. So they wanted to give that a definitive answer after a thorough review of at least six legislators and elected officials. That argument is off of the table for the CDVSA, but she thought there would

still be conversation as to the role in distributing funds if the Council has not accomplished what the task force tasked it with. Her perspective of the process is that it means coming up with a strategic plan and implementing a three- and five-year strategy on how to look at reducing violence in the state of Alaska.

Rep. Fairclough said the task force asked the CDVSA to look at personal safety within the Department of Health and Human Services(sic). She thought in the last session that the Legislature passed funding for that educator position [health and safety program coordinator]. Three years past the recommendations the same people who were serving on the Council are still advancing the proposals that are inside the task force recommendations. She did not know if that person had been hired in the Department of Education.

Ms. Curran said a person has not been hired, but it is in the process.

Rep. Fairclough said their belief as a task force was that the Council needed to partner with the Department of Health and Human Services and start looking at curriculum development for the reduction of domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse.

Mr. Svobodny mentioned that the Council had been discussing, before the representative arrived, that it appeared the position at DEED was funded for one year. He asked if the representative knew why the funding was not put in the base for the Department of Education's budget.

Rep. Fairclough replied that the Legislature is cautiously supporting the Governor's implementation of his domestic violence and sexual assault initiative to reduce violence in Alaska. She said "cautiously" because they wanted to make sure that prevention was part of that follow-through. When the Governor originally announced his initiative, there was an appearance from some that there was emphasis on law enforcement and on corrections, but that it lacked the forward process that the Legislature truly wants to see — and that is, how do we look at prevention. So the Governor was a little bit tilted on the correction and accountability side for the legislative body that was there. She anticipated [the position] being funded again; they received \$3 million to try to move forward with supporting the Governor's initiative, with directions on where the Legislature thought the money should be spent. But they took off all the reins that would require the Governor to do what the Legislature thought was best, because the administrative process should be left to do what is best for the state versus people from different pieces of geography telling the Governor what they thought was best.

Responding to Mr. Svobodny, Rep. Fairclough confirmed that the Legislature intended that some of the money was for the statutorily created position [health and safety program coordinator], that it was important because as they were flexing that legislative muscle they said rural Alaska should be addressed first, but they wanted something to start in an urban area, too, that could migrate out from the Department of Education into

other communities in an urban response. Her perspective is that the majority of weight the Legislature was flexing inside of the House Finance Committee said go to rural communities, start looking at some way to test some programs and pilots that are different and out of the box, let rural Alaska develop a rural Alaska program inside of an individual community, and see if something different than a Western model could create a change differently. The other side of the scale was they did not want to leave urban Anchorage totally without anything inside the initiative, so they funded that education position.

Mr. Svobodny stated that since he joined the Council he has always thought it was a very important position. No matter what law enforcement, corrections, or the legal people do, they are the back of the train — it has to be education at the front end of the train. Ever since he joined the Council they have been talking about filling the position that was created by statute. He personally feels it should be in the Department of Education's base budget because the problem it creates now is that the pool of people applying is not great because the position was only funded for one year. It seems that if the Legislature thought it was important to put the position in statute, it should have been in a fiscal note at the time to fund it. Finally, if the position is funded for one year, according to the job description, that person would be just getting their feet wet at the end of that first year. He stressed that he was not making these comments as a person in the administration but as someone with some experience in law enforcement.

Rep. Fairclough said those were all valid points that had been discussed. She had had a \$30 million request on it and a 10-year plan. But she could not convince her colleagues to forward fund \$30 million to look at prevention in Alaska — \$3 million was the best she could push inside that group. That said, she hoped the Governor's proposed budget was advancing that position to be funded forward, because the Governor should step up and say it is the right thing to do. She would advocate for that in the committee positions she might hold in the next budget cycle.

Mr. Svobodny said he thought everyone at the table was appreciative of what Rep. Fairclough got, and he was not trying to be pushy or say that something happened incorrectly.

Rep. Fairclough explained that she had heard, right or wrong, from advocacy organizations and others that they did not want someone (an attorney) directly reporting to the Department of Law being the head of the initiative process. They wanted a global approach instead of just the correction side or just law. Things are moving forward with Katie TePas in that position, also a one-year funded position.

Rep. Fairclough said she reread the CDVSA Task Force report, and they had tasked the Council with quite a few things to do. She asked if there had been any progress.

Ms. Samaniego indicated that the CDVSA Strategic Plan was done.

Rep. Fairclough asked if the plan was complementary of the Network's plan. Ms. House replied that she would say so.

Rep. Fairclough said she assumed the auditor would look at the task force recommendations when the CDVSA comes up for reauthorization again in 2014 to see if the Council has tried to move forward on some of the recommendations. She asked if CDVSA has memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with departments with which it was coordinating state efforts, such as the Departments of Law and Corrections, so there is an exchange of information on a regular basis.

Ms. Griggs replied that there are MOUs with the Department of Corrections within the reimbursable services agreements. CDVSA talked last year about what should be in an MOU with the Department of Education, but she did not think it was ever solidified with the Council. Ms. Samaniego agreed with that assessment.

Rep. Fairclough said that was one of the CDVSA audit findings in 2005 and something the task force asked for. The CDVSA was supposed to be working with a variety of state agencies that are spelled out in statute, and the audit found that was not happening, other than conversations with the agencies represented on the Council who were feeding back information to their departments. But there was no formal process.

Rep. Fairclough inquired about how things were going with the Department of Corrections (DOC). Mr. Edwards said that DOC is certainly more informed by sitting at the Council table, which was part of what came out of the task force report. DOC had a recent change in the coordinator position for domestic violence and sexual assault; Rose Manufo retired and Ed Webster took over. Mr. Webster is on one of the CDVSA task forces that is looking at the batterers intervention programs. The department also is engaged with the CDVSA in that DOC is offering for Mr. Webster in his position to work more with CDVSA staff as far as doing audits or whatever they can do to benefit that, as well as looking for data so they can make more informed decisions.

Ms. Samaniego stated that she has only been executive director for one year, but there is an environment of cooperation and information sharing [with Corrections] that she suspected has not existed before.

Rep. Fairclough referred to #6 of HB 215's request, which was the CDVSA mission on prevention. Task force members identified a section of the report on the batterers intervention programs (BIPs) specifically. She listed the points from the report and asked for Council feedback on them, as follows: data collection on the BIPs; research; whether there is an online BIP in the mix for rural Alaska; whether the Council has addressed the sentencing to match the length of stay in prisons; have they talked to the courts so that the judges are appropriately sentencing people so they can finish the in-

house BIPs; has the Council established a measurement tool for the BIPs; and is the Court System being trained on the custody.

Rep. Fairclough said the CDVSA Task Force had suggested that the Council start collecting data on who was ordered out of the Court System to participate, who attended and who completed their order, who started but who did not complete, and who never showed up — so there was some kind of comparative. She asked if that was being done now.

Ms. Samaniego responded that a lot of that is happening. The CDVSA is in the middle of evaluating the entire batterers intervention programs as they work for the state and how viable they are for rural areas. Most people want a BIP to be an adequate response to perpetrators, and it is just never going to be. It has to be a community coordinated response, and that is not what is happening anywhere. There has been some success in Juneau, and Fairbanks has experienced some success as well, but in other places it is just not happening. The BIPs review task force includes a magistrate, a judge, a prosecutor, victim service advocates, and state government people. They have been trying vigorously to get input and participation from rural organizations, which has proved more difficult — maybe because people involved in rural issues are often very busy. The BIP task force is coming to some surprising conclusions but needs more time to study what is going to work, especially in rural areas. They suspect that the Duluth model currently used is not going to be appropriate for rural areas. It is a big issue but exciting to work on.

Mr. Edwards said he sits on the BIP task force as well. DOC works with the courts to try and get sentences that would allow people to complete the BIP while they are incarcerated. But the majority of the people are still misdemeanants, and the sentences, for the most part, do not allow very many of the people to ever finish that length of a program before they are released. DOC has worked through the prison BIPs for people to start the program in-house and then continue a program in the communities. That is part of what the task force is looking at.

Mr. Edwards mentioned that the legislative CDVSA Task Force was looking at an on-line or video-type BIP. He said an inter-agency meeting was held recently to start inventorying what resources are available in facilities around the state and to explore how to use those to expand on communications. DOC itself now has video visitation between one of the halfway houses in Anchorage and the private prison in Colorado, and the department has gotten a pretty good response on that. The idea is to expand that around the state. If DOC can use distant communication for that purpose, there is probably no reason to limit it just to that. He said Col. Holloway came up with the idea of looking at what resources already existed and how to better utilize these to do the State's business. He said he thought it would be simple, however, it is a huge, slow process gathering BIPs data. They have found that they can track the offenders who were referred and made an attempt, and either completed or did not. But they don't

know with any certainty how many were actually referred, and that seems to be a huge problem. The group is working on it, but they are not where they thought they should be by now, when the BIP task force started.

Rep. Fairclough said that working toward the goal is important. Specifically with the BIPs, the Legislature was looking for some kind of measurement tool to say whether a program was successful or not. She hoped that by the time the CDVSA is up for reauthorization in 2014 (meaning the discussion starts in 2013) that the BIP task force has some recommendations on how to accomplish that measurement tool. The conversation started in 2007, so there will be some push for that. Anecdotally, the discussion in the halls of the legislature is whether it is worth investing in batterers intervention programs, or should perpetrators just be locked up and the key thrown away. Fortunately, the feeling is to provide people an opportunity to change. The Legislature is also very concerned that the Alaska Native population is over-represented inside the correctional facilities. Her feedback on video capabilities is that if low-risk offenders are incarcerated, could anything be done with college, if distant learning is available in the communities where some of the perpetrators live.

Ms. Griggs explained that once the task force finds the right program for the rural communities, then video is an avenue they are looking at. Many communities are using the video capability for telemedicine.

Rep. Fairclough emphasized that the issue for the Legislature is whether to invest more money in batterers intervention or not.

She asked about rural representation on the Council, and if the Council was hearing what rural communities think about proposals that the State is bringing forward.

Council member Kristine Norbert from Dillingham said she thought there was good movement. The issue is always finding anything for prevention in rural communities, but the telemedicine is one way of getting it done. That is how a lot of behavioral health is done in rural communities. Being a felon is hard for every community member: felons can't vote, they can't find jobs, they can't get housing, and they end up living with their parents/elders/cousins/siblings. She sees big problems with law enforcement in rural communities, and the tribal communities are where it needs to start. There have been two trials that just convicted two sex offenders on minors for 65 years and one proven DNA was not the perpetrator but was [unintelligible, voice dropped]. Families are hurting. Families are in the midst of putting up a fight. That is where she sees that a lot of what is supposed to be going right is going wrong. It is getting a whole lot of people in the communities all mixed up, confused and angry. She hears about it every day. Her personal opinion is that things need to change within Corrections, and she is sure she could get 34 villages to back her up on that. She has done outreach for SAFE (Safe and Fear-Free Environment) and used to work at the shelter in Dillingham. She did a lot of prevention with the VPSOs (village public safety officers), the health aides, the tribal

council members, and tribal members, and did kindergarten through twelfth grade prevention.

Ms. Norbert said she thought the money and prevention was going to bigger communities - Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau — and she does not see a lot of it out in the rural communities. The Council could be sitting in Kokhanok right now. Or it could be sitting in Chignik Lake, a community of 100 people, where the Council could get a lot of input from them to find out what is really going on in these small communities. Probably 60% of the [batterers?] population here in Alaska is in small communities with about 100 people. And they are all felons still living with their grandparents, assaulting them next because they have nowhere else to go, and no job because they are all felons. Then they end up right back in jail.

Rep. Fairclough stated that as a legislator she was looking to the Council to come up with a creative idea that is not Western motivated. When she was in Bethel on the CDVSA Task Force there was a cry out from rural communities saying that the Western square-box model the state persists in using is not working, and asking how could we do it differently. It will require an exemption or change to state law to try something different, and she was willing to listen to what that would be. Also, she has to listen to her administrative team on the challenges to trying to do something like that. The Legislature is concerned that people leaving jail cannot be employed anywhere: it is asking the people to do something bad just to have a roof over their heads and food. The question is what the State can do to make them the responsible men and women they were born to be, and for them to take leadership roles to teach the next generation why a bad choice is not good for their family or their community. It is pushing toward personal responsibility, but with a recognition that there has to be a bridge into that transition.

Responding to the chair, Rep. Fairclough said her vision in pushing for \$3 million was that rural Alaska, in a particular village or community — preferably a hub community — would be ready to take on the issue of a pilot program. The communities she had identified were the Dillingham area and the Bethel region because they had behavioral health organizations, tribal health organizations, and community leaders from a broad array of disciplines that all seemed to recognize there was a problem and that they needed to address it as a local community. And the State needs to get rid of the roadblocks and assist in raising the barriers instead of continuing, from a Western perspective, to lock people up and take them away from their families. That said, the Office of Children's Services is very concerned that children will be put at risk as we try to lift the barriers that are currently in place through Western law. The Legislature is concerned that allowing some kind of a tribal perspective on this, that will run counter to the Western perspective and legal state statute, will create some new dimension of problem in protecting the children. It is a long conversation, but it is worth having to try something different.

Rep. Fairclough mentioned that HB 215 changed the CDVSA appointment process, moving the Council positions from two years to three years. She asked if that was working out okay.

Ms. Griggs said she thought so, that Council members feel it gives them time to actually know what is going on at CDVSA and become an active participant in it.

Rep. Fairclough asked if everyone had gotten ethics training, which was a suggestion in the task force report.

Ms. Samaniego indicated that they had. Ms. Griggs added that the intent was to schedule it annually or every other year.

Rep. Fairclough said the Legislature expects that ethics training for every new Council member coming in, and when the Council gets re-upped. The task force's finding came from an auditor's observation in the 2005 audit that somehow the Network had inappropriately influenced a change in the way that grants were administered or some kind of procedure inside the grants. So the auditor was concerned with the appointment process, when state statute says that the Governor shall consult with the Network for names coming into the Council, to change that to "may" to try to remove that conflict. But the CDVSA Task Force did not see a causal relationship on why the auditor determined that, so their finding was that everyone was functioning appropriately, but to be respectful of the auditor's perspective that the Council needed to engage in regular ethics training to make sure that no one stepped across that line.

Ms. Griggs explained that the auditor felt it was a conflict that ANDVSA received funding from CDVSA, so the auditor wanted to take away that the Network could put someone on the Council.

Rep. Fairclough advised that at the next audit in two years the auditor will likely find that just one ethics training is not enough. The Council should try to schedule the training either annually or bi-annually.

Rep. Fairclough inquired about the turnover at the CDVSA office.

Ms. Griggs responded that the office has the longest-standing staff the CDVSA has ever had.

Rep. Fairclough asked if the grant process had been streamlined at all.

Ms. House indicated that the Council is working on that.

Mr. Svobodny explained that programs that had applied for and received grants last year were awarded any extra funding available for FY11 (the second year of the grant cycle) without having to reapply.

Ms. Stone said the Council asked a subgroup of providers to meet and give input on how to refine the grant process. That group has met but the Council has not received a report of their ideas yet.

Rep. Fairclough stated that as a former program executive director she knew how much time people were committing to provide the CDVSA with a quality grant application. There did not seem to be a lot of value in investing two weeks on the application, when the Council was going to give the programs their baseline funding, barring them having done something illegal. She thinks the Legislature's perspective is that the programs are doing a good job and that the grant process needs to be as painless as possible, at least for the intervention portion of the program when they are operating a facility and the facility is fairly stable. They want cross checks on where the money is going but for the process not to be onerous.

Mr. Svobodny informed her that earlier in the day the Council voted to conduct a short survey of all the programs to get feedback on how the Council is doing.

Rep. Fairclough said one of the comments in the task force report was about whether CDVSA was working on streamlining the grant process, specifically with the Department of Health and Social Services and with the Rasmusen Foundation.

Ms. Samaniego responded that they have been, that she met with a Rasmusen Foundation representative and has talked to DHSS through connections made by Ms. Stone.

Mr. Svobodny added that at the last CDVSA meeting Ms. Stone had a DHSS grant manager talk to the Council specifically about how one division oversees the grants for the whole department.

Referring to recommendation #6, Rep. Fairclough asked if the Council had changed the mission statement. The task force had noted that the CDVSA's mission statement was inconsistent with its statutory responsibilities.

Chair McFadden stated that the Council changed its mission statement when it developed the CDVSA Strategic Plan.

Rep. Fairclough asked if anything had been done about data collection for statistics at the CDVSA level.

Ms. Samaniego replied that the Council continues to look into the data collection. CDVSA was fortunate with its last research analyst, who had advanced skills and who worked hard on the data collection piece. The person also worked with the programs to help facilitate their understanding of the data needs. That work is ongoing, and she thought CDVSA had made headway.

Rep. Fairclough said that from the State's perspective the Legislature is at a loss for having data to cite in support of asking for additional funding for prevention. Corrections and law enforcement are seeing success because they are coming to the finance committees with data. Without data collection and some research, the CDVSA may continue to struggle with funding.

Ms. Samaniego noted that the victimization survey that was just completed by the University of Alaska Anchorage will be the baseline the CDVSA needs to talk about prevention efforts.

Col. Holloway stated that starting next year law enforcement will be collecting statistics on state law criminal violations for felonies, DUI-related laws, for domestic violence-related laws, and certain [unintelligible, voice dropped]. The statistics will be based upon reported and verified crimes.

Ms. Stone said CDVSA is working with Dr. Andre Rosay at the University of Alaska Anchorage, and those efforts are growing.

Rep. Fairclough asked if CDVSA has provided training with the Court System on custody battles and how domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse can be thrown into the accusations — and the child gets placed with the parent who gets to court first. The training is for judges to prepare themselves as they encounter it and to do what is best for the children.

Mr. Svobodny said that as far as he knew the CDVSA had not. He added that the judges are very reluctant to have training from anybody outside their own infrastructure because they are concerned they could be influenced by a certain group.

Rep. Fairclough said the CDVSA Task Force specifically recommended that it be a judge who gives the training. She did not know if it was the Administration that should approach the court, but children are getting caught in the cross-fire. The task force was looking for some kind of standardization, because they did not want it to be just the first person at court who gets the children, because sometimes the children are put at risk like that.

Mr. Svobodny suggested that the Council chair attend a meeting of the Criminal Justice Working Group to make that pitch to the chief justice.

Ms. Norbert said that Dillingham has a program called "Can Do," where the judge and magistrate participate with other community members — such as the Office of Children's Services, the school principal, counselors, etc. — and they offer how they can help with the re-offenders who are already in the community. The judges are getting involved in dealing with FASD, because those people don't know when enough is enough.

Rep. Fairclough said that smaller communities have that advantage. In the urban centers, as Mr. Svobodny related, judges do not want to appear, by any means, to be influenced by a particular group. So the peer-to-peer approach is the best way the task force could find to recommend that the judges develop some kind of training so they can address the issues that the task force saw in children being placed in homes based on the first parent getting to the restraining order.

Rep. Fairclough inquired if the Council had discussed military sexual assault. Col. Holloway said they have talked about it at some of the meetings in the past and have worked with the military on some things. There are still some issues and barriers to cross with the military.

Rep. Fairclough said the Legislature is being approached by members of the community who are talking about people with traumatic brain injury not making good choices as they return from active duty and try to integrate back into the norm. She hoped the Council would discuss the military and whether there is a higher rate of sexual assault and domestic violence with people returning from active duty, and if there is something that can be done through the federal government systems for veterans and what the state responsibility looks like inside that circumstance. It is another high-risk group that may react differently than their families expect because they have been in an entirely different environment than a home for many months.

Col. Holloway said he thought STAR was trying to approach the military as well, and it is kind of hit or miss, depending on the base, because the commanding officer of the base has a lot of control.

Ms. Stone reported that DHSS got a small grant from HRSA to link primary care and behavioral health services in three communities of the state where there are critical access hospitals but no veteran services. DHSS could probably make domestic violence part of what they are looking at when they are studying those connections.

Rep. Fairclough said she appreciated being asked to this meeting to speak. She now serves as a representative of the Legislature on the Alaska Suicide Prevention Council, and she believes there is a connection, that young children who feel hopeless are taking their lives in increasing numbers in Alaska. Some of it does have to do with home situations and them not feeling safe, and some of it has to do with child abuse and

domestic violence, among other reasons. She believes people should be safe in their homes and that people should be treated with respect and dignity.

Rep. Fairclough said the CDVSA is tasked with almost the undoable in trying to stop a tide of violence in Alaska, but she knows that there are communities that are ready to reduce violence. As this group moves forward, she hoped it could join with those communities instead of throwing barriers up of why it can't address it. If there is something that the Legislature can do to make things better, the CDVSA has to be advocating for those things at the state level. CDVSA can change how state government operates; all it has to do is have an idea. An idea that CDVSA talks to a state representative about creates a pathway that you can change Alaska and how we respond to that. If people can find an idea to end violence, the Legislature can find resources, including partners in the community that are willing to take responsibility for behaviors and to advocate for change.

Col. Holloway asked if the Legislature was going to be receptive to new ideas to try and break the cycle of continuing growth in domestic violence and sexual assault, even if the new approaches are not perfect to start with and may need some work. He also asked if the Legislature would understand that, if the CDVSA is initially successful in some of these new directions, it would result in the statistics getting even worse.

Rep. Fairclough said that if legislators have been there and have been listening they will be receptive. One of the problems with the two-year election cycle for representatives is that when anywhere from 12 to 15 new people are elected every two years the House has to regroup and re-educate. That takes time and is why bills move really slow in the first legislative session. She added that the State's oil revenue is on a steady decline, and while this year there will be funding, non-profits need to start preparing for the State not being able to escalate their funding structure — and may even reduce it. That is why she had advocated for putting \$30 million "in the bank" for the initiative while the State has the money so the initiative could be sustained when the State's budget hits rougher water.

Ms. Stone related how a group of state people went to Mountain Village about two months ago to meet with that community about the suicide issues there. One woman brought up the impact of home brew. Immediately after that meeting, the mayor moved to get people to identify who was producing the home brew. Col. Holloway said law enforcement was able to make about 10 smuggling and home brew cases on the information. It took a lot of courage for the community to do that, because the biggest stumbling block in any investigation in a village is getting somebody to talk to law enforcement.

Chair McFadden said the Council knows that some people at the Capitol do not think of it as a powerful governing group. So the Council has taken steps and held a retreat to explore how to make itself more powerful and more visible and not just be a grant

distribution organization. She thanked Rep. Fairclough for coming to the meeting, and she assured her that the Council takes the audit results very seriously and intends to address in depth each issue raised by the CDVSA Task Force. The Council plans to provide Rep. Fairclough, as the task force chair, with specific information so she does not have to come back and ask about the progress.

Regarding the BIPs, Chair McFadden said that the Council funded the review effort for \$100,000, and she did not think the contract for services stipulated that a document was required at the end that says a plan has been developed. She thought \$100,000 should provide the Council with more than a briefing. Even with the need for different approaches in urban centers and rural areas, a BIPs plan could explain that distinction. She said there are often excuses about how hard it is to do things in Alaska because the state is so spread out with a sparse population, but the state has been like that for a long time, and people just have to make things work.

Spawned by Rep. Fairclough's comment about a potential candidate for the health and safety program coordinator position at DEED, the group held an informal discussion about the rate of suicide among Native youth and the Western school system that does not fit their cultural background or fill their educational needs. They also discussed that Natives do not hold positions where they can influence education or law enforcement, except in tribal organizations.

Chair McFadden called a scheduled break from 2:15-2:30 p.m.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE REPORT ON INITIATIVE - Katie TePas

Katie TePas introduced herself as special assistant for the Office of the Governor, Sean Parnell. She invited Council members and others present to contact her individually at any time, if they wished.

Ms. TePas stated that a lot of words are used to describe [the Governor's initiative], but we really need to build a new generation. One of the Governor's priorities overall is healthy families and healthy communities. The other thing is an initiative on domestic violence and sexual assault, and she wants people to remember that sexual assault is not just about adults; the initiative is also to deal with child sexual abuse, child victimization, and child exploitation in terms of pornography, as well as dealing with adolescents and elders.

Ms. TePas thanked Rep. Fairclough for her work in the last session and many of the people at this meeting, because she would not be in this specific position without them. She mentioned that Kelly Howell will be in the coordinator position in DPS where she worked previously, and said she 100% supported Ms. Howell as being highly qualified for that position.

Ms. TePas said a conversation for the Council to have is to look at its statutory duties and to assess how much CDVSA is doing, what it is doing well and what it is not doing well, what it needs, and where it can improve in terms of efficiency. She acknowledged that the Council discussed some of this at its retreat this year, and said this is very important as the State looks forward on a 10-year plan. She was not going to review those things here, but she strongly encouraged conversation on them, notwithstanding the Council already talking about things in terms of prevention, education, and the issue of research. The CDVSA has quite a few statutory duties, and she is interested in hearing in the Governor's Office where the Council wants to go with those.

Ms. TePas stated that another priority of the Governor is community responsibility and individual responsibility and engagement. So one of her big challenges is engaging communities to take action and take responsibility and, to some extent, without funding from the State and use of state resources. She wanted the Council to think about how collectively as a group or as individual Council members they can engage communities on that level. She met a person from the federal Department of Corrections at an Office of Victims of Crime conference in New Orleans recently who related that in some communities a sex offender who is re-entering the community after serving their sentence has a group of community volunteers that works with that offender on their re-entry, so it is not just probation that is monitoring them. That is true community involvement — to not just make sure the offender does not harm somebody again but to help them succeed. She asked the Council to think about that and about providing her with recommendations on that, because one of her priorities is to engage with communities. Each Council member represents different communities and different disciplines, and she extended an invitation for them to talk with their agencies and communities to arrange things. She is willing to travel.

Ms. TePas gave some background on the conference being held October 11, 12 and 13 in Anchorage, where the Governor's Office, through Behavioral Health in DHSS, the Mental Health Trust, and CDVSA will be bringing together the behavioral health providers and victim service providers for a facilitated discussion. Part of that discussion will be to identify gaps in services and how to close those gaps to better provide services to victims. This discussion will be key to moving this particular portion of the initiative forward. Part of that discussion will also be looking at evaluation. Another priority of the Governor is that people be able to formally measure what they are doing. One model is RBA (Results Based), which is what Phil Lee is trained in and will be presenting. Some victim service providers use other models, so there will be discussion on what model is best to use. Part of her job is getting the needed data and working with CDVSA, and CDVSA has laid some of the ground work for that. A good start was the Legislature recognizing the need for, and funding, the victimization survey that is ongoing. The third day of the conference is for a work group to continue the work that was done last year on what needs to happen with the initiative. They will be developing separate sub-work groups where more people will be invited to be at the table and in those discussions.

Mr. Svobodny asked how the data was going to be obtained, adding that the CDVSA can at least be the source of funding someone to do that research.

Ms. TePas said the first part is getting people together to talk about the gaps in services and what services are being provided. There is a disconnect on what should be provided and how, so a facilitated discussion should at least partially close the gap on some of that. The second part is to really talk with those groups about how they are measuring and evaluating their services. Some folks are doing it very well, some folks are not doing it as well as they could because they don't have training and don't know, and some folks may not be doing any evaluation. She will be forming a data group to talk about what data is out there regarding the initiative, and the first meeting will be on September 27. So there will be several circles operating at the same time, and it is her job to make certain that they are connecting. The CDVSA has data, and some of the programs are individually measuring things on their own.

Ms. TePas reported that the other thing happening with data is the Governor's Office is contracting specifically with Dr. Andre Rosay through the University of Alaska for his services to continue to lay the foundation on data. Dr. Rosay is getting data from the Department of Law and linking in Department of Corrections data to look at the criminal justice system, getting into recidivism and what can be done differently. Dr. Rosay will also be spending some time with the CDVSA to continue the victimization survey, as well as work with CDVSA on what data it has and how it can be "mined" and how it can be tabulated in a usable format. She is looking at all those things.

Mr. Svobodny stated that the CDVSA may be a good funnel for funding different data gathering. Ms. TePas said yes. Mr. Svobodny clarified that funding comes from the Governor's Office to CDVSA and is RSA'd out to the University for Dr. Rosay's services. He asked if that should be a function of the Council for the other data work.

Ms. TePas said there was \$3 million in FY11 that, for the first time, is actually in the Governor's Office budget. That is being sent to several different departments by reimbursable services agreements, and then some of those are actually being granted out to other non-profit agencies. A portion of those funds are going to the CDVSA for research and evaluation. The heads-up meeting on September 28 is the State departments getting together with the Office of Management and Budget to propose their budgets and have discussions on what to put forward. The departments that are under the initiative will have a meeting on the 28th, where discussions will be held about what would stay in the Governor's Office budget, should it be a one-time increment or be in the base budget, or should the funding no longer be in the Governor's Office budget and be shifted to the departments for their base or as a one-time increment. The Council would have a discussion about what it wants with those funds and communicate that to the executive director to communicate on up to her (Ms. TePas) and DPS Commissioner Masters, because they will be the two people at that meeting, along with

Attorney General Sullivan, Commissioner Hogan (DHSS), Commissioner LeDoux (DEED), and Commissioner Schmidt (DOC).

Ms. Stone stated that right now there are some fairly big data gaps, which contributes to the problem of not knowing certain information. In her experience, it is important to build in the data sources in order to eliminate the need for special studies in the future. CDVSA will be at the table for the data discussions, and part of the data-smart people talking, along with the people working in the field talking, will be to say what new data sources are needed so they do not have to keep conducting studies. As the CDVSA tries to build up its research capacity, they ought to have access to data the CDVSA can use on a regular basis so the Council can say what it is doing and how it is doing.

Mr. Svobodny said that was partly what he was getting at, but he was looking bigger. He thought there ought to be an entity that is the funnel through which all the data comes and all the data projects go out from, and that the CDVSA may be that funnel. The reasons are so multiple studies are not done on the same thing, and so that definitions (such as recidivism) are constant across all the research.

Ms. TePas stated that some of the discussion in the data group will be first identifying what data exists collectively, finding that data, and then compiling it. She is looking at who can compile that data. She knows that CDVSA put together a good document regarding the criminal justice system data, but it is missing other data. The State needs one compilation of what data exists, and then the group has to discuss what it needs. Then the question is how to get that data and how to institutionalize that.

Mr. Svobodny said the Court System ought to be part of that, because they are probably the best right now at gathering data. Department of Law's data never matches the Court System's data, and somebody has to figure out why.

Ms. TePas said those were all issues she wanted to look at, and some of that ties into what Col. Holloway mentioned about departments reporting non-state crimes to the Department of Public Safety versus Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data. She reminded everyone that the discussion was not solely about criminal justice data but also data from other entities. Then there are discussions regarding what data victim service providers are able to provide because of limitations based on federal confidentiality regulations.

Ms. TePas said the \$3 million is a one-time increment, her position included. So those are the discussions that will happen at the heads-up budget meeting, those are discussions that Council members should be having with individual departments, and those are discussions that people should be having with their communities if they want this to be a 10-year plan or a 30-year plan. People have a voice independent of her's.

Ms. Stone said that in addition to asking what data is being collected is the question of what we should be measuring.

Ms. TePas responded that that is part of what Phil Lee will be talking about — how do you define success? Behavioral Health might define it in one way, while victim services most likely will define it a bit differently. There may be an agreement on how to define success, or there may be a couple of different measures that incorporate each different discipline. Tying into that, the initiative is to end the epidemic of domestic violence and sexual assault in ten years. Her question to the data work group will be how to define what that means. She expressed agreement with an earlier comment about the importance of defining recidivism, otherwise people will be talking crossways and against each other.

Ms. TePas said the CDVSA is absolutely involved in the research component of the initiative and has been invited to the initial meeting of the data work group on September 27. And CDVSA will be participating in the first two days of the October conference.

Ms. TePas stated that somebody has to map out all the services that exist in the State of Alaska, and this could be CDVSA or some other entity. Every day she learns about somebody who is doing something that sounds really good and could be a best practice, but she has not seen the evaluation. So things continue to operate in silos. While it is extremely important that each discipline that provides a specialized service maintain its individuality, people will have to get out of their silos and start to work together a little bit better. Partnering is one thing, but true collaboration or reforming is another. It is important to map out the services and see everything across the board.

Regarding the heads-up meeting on September 28, Ms. TePas asked the Council to give her its best ideas, what it needs to succeed, what that project looks like, what the funding stream is, how many position that needs, etc. She has had some initial conversations with the executive director regarding that. Importantly, everyone at the table will be asked how they are incorporating community engagement on these projects.

Ms. TePas extended kudos to Nancy Haag of STAR for attending the cost effective justice forum that was put on by Partners of Projects for Common Ground on Saturday and for her comments at the end of the session. Ms. Haag had said there are costs to victims that are not monetary. So as people talk about everything they do, Ms. TePas said she wanted to stress that her focus is to have things be victim-centered. She believes firmly in accountability of offenders in the criminal justice system. She also believes that in order to reduce perpetration, thus reducing victimization, thus reducing harm and creating healthy, safe families and communities, we do have to deal with prisoners in an effective manner when they get out. But we can't lose sight of the voices of victims and what they want. She encouraged everyone to use a victim-centered

approach in discussions and to recognize the cost of these crimes to victims and not focus solely on monetary means. She spent some time being frustrated at the forum because there was minimal mention on the impact of crimes on victims, and specifically violent offenders.

Ms. TePas noted that Mr. Svobodny was at the cost-effective justice forum and had commented that the State is tasked with certain duties, and one of those is victim rights. The language she has developed about prisoner re-entry is that it is "reduction of harm." Corrections has been at the table and has been coming up with ideas, and they are really concerned about victims.

Ms. TePas repeated that her idea of cost-effective justice is about reduction of perpetration, which is reduction of victimization, which is reduction of harm, which is greater public safety, which is healthy families and healthy communities. Everyone is going to have to partner together in order to get there, something they have not been doing historically. At least 95% of people who are incarcerated get out of jail, so society has to deal with them. But part of dealing with them is dealing with communities on their own responsibility to protect first the victim, and then in doing so, they are holding the offender accountable.

Ms. TePas stated that one of the RSAs coming from the Governor's Office to the CDVSA is \$100,000 for FY11 for continuation of the BIP Task Force. Her position that she will be discussing at the heads-up meeting is to not continue funding BIP evaluation in FY12. As Chair McFadden said earlier, the task force should have a report after two years. She wants to use those funds to support a pilot project specifically within Corrections regarding BIP programs, prisoner re-entry, or prison containment model stuff. After two years it may be that the research is still out there and we're not certain what is effective, but we can develop something on our own. That will require an evaluation mechanism to say whether a project works and whether it should be continued.

Also regarding the BIP Task Force, Ms. TePas said there has been a lot of discussion in using actuarial risk assessments. This means something to people in Corrections. And her coming from the Alaska State Troopers, they would do lethality assessments, but they were not a formal lethality assessment of "somebody might die if X happens." It was information AST used from law enforcement to give to prosecution to use. But Corrections has some models. She asked Mr. Edwards to talk about how that might be used in a pilot project and/or how it is being used now as part of the containment model.

Mr. Edwards stated that Corrections releases about 286 felons every month, and these people are going somewhere and doing something. He agreed that we have to look at the risk to the victim when they do that. Since there is never enough space to keep felons forever, Corrections are generally advocating to figure out something to do with them so that it is safe to put them out. The Department of Corrections is about to start

using the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) tool, a risk tool for domestic violence perpetrators, to get a sense of what it will tell DOC about the risk for violence. The tool has been validated, it is free, it takes a very short training period to learn how to use it, and it can be used by anyone. The tool has 13 questions, and it can be done without interviewing the victim (if necessary).

Regarding the BIPS Task Force, Mr. Edwards said the judge on the task force has voiced frustration in trying to figure out what to do with that perpetrator when they come before her for some kind of action, because judges have no more of a crystal ball than anyone else has. He noted that Rep. Fairclough had mentioned that the legislative CDVSA Task Force report had suggested that maybe the solution was to sentence people to enough time that they could finish the batterers intervention programs before they were released. That would be a lot more time in custody than most people currently serve. The short BIP programs are 24 weeks, and most of the programs around the state are at least half again that long. Lastly, he agreed that everyone should be using the same definition for recidivism.

Continuing with her report, Ms. TePas stated that the Governor's Office and DPS specifically asked the CDVSA to host a statewide meeting on SART (sexual assault response team) sustainability. It is important for the Council to take a lead on that because there are significant issues statewide.

Ms. TePas said that CDVSA receives S*T*O*P funds (training and technical assistance funds from the Office on Violence Against Women formula grant and several non-formula grants) and has to put together a three-year plan. Part of that plan is training. She wanted to put a plug in for multi-disciplinary training. It is important to have specialized training; everybody needs to be an expert in their own discipline. But in order to effectively work together, they need time to train together, and she wanted to see that as part of the three-year plan. She recognized that the Council is moving on that.

Ms. TePas said several RSAs are going out, and in most of them she has stressed that the departments are to engage victim service providers in that discussion, and that victim service providers who get the funding are supposed to engage other entities. Lastly, she urged the CDVSA and the Network to keep everyone informed well in advance about the trainings and meetings that are happening so people can be there.

COMMITTEE FORMATION

Ms. Stone said she had started a list of items the Council needed to follow up on, but she was not sure if the topics warranted a separate committee or should be put on the agenda to insure follow-through. She said Ms. Samaniego regularly reports on how projects relate to recommendations in the CDVSA Strategic Plan, but that does not tell the Council if anything is better as a result of what was done. More discussion about the

Strategic Plan is probably needed, and maybe that is a committee assignment, or maybe not.

Ms. Stone said another thing on her list is programs, because the Council never discusses how what the programs are doing is making a difference. For example, the Council sees the BIP numbers reported but does not discuss whether those are good, bad or ugly. She did not have a sense about what is going well or not going well, what CDVSA should be funding or supporting, and how that impacts the Strategic Plan, etc.

Ms. Stone mentioned an assessment of the CDVSA statutory responsibilities, raised by both Ms. TePas and Rep. Fairclough.

Ms. House said the Council had addressed its mandates when it did the strategic planning. Col. Holloway said he remembered doing some work on it, but he did not what the end result was. Ms. Stone said the Council ought to be able to put a period on it, if that assessment is done.

Ms. Stone raised the memorandums of understanding with other departments that Rep. Fairclough inquired about and how to deal with those. That would be a short-term task.

Ms. House said she thought the task of insuring that MOUs are in place could be given to staff to complete.

Col. Holloway said staff could do the work of writing up MOUs, but they need direction as to what the Council is trying to get out of an MOU with a particular agency. On a different topic that needs prompt action, he thought there should be a coordinating committee on the Governor's initiative to work with Ms. TePas so she does not have to wait until another CDVSA meeting to pass on information or to get information.

Mr. Svobodny suggested keeping in mind that when Rep. Fairclough and Ms. TePas were talking about incorporating community engagement on best-idea pilot projects in places like Dillingham and Bethel, the communities are going to have to throw in some money too (not in-kind).

Ms. House commented that the victim services programs are doing community development all the time, so she was not sure if the Governor's initiative expected the Council itself to do something separately.

Chair McFadden said maybe the Council has to ask Ms. TePas what the initiative expects the CDVSA to do as far as reaching the Governor's goal to engage with the communities.

Col. Holloway remarked that the Council cannot be the boots on the ground because it is a group that only meets once a quarter.

Mr. Svobodny said he did not think the Governor's initiative wanted reports of what the shelters are doing, but rather were looking for something new and creative to spend part of the \$3 million on. Some community is going to have to come back in and say yes to throwing in, say, \$100,000 to develop a religious-based sex offender treatment program, for example, if it can get \$1 million from the initiative.

Col. Holloway said a committee would have to be a group that would keep up with new and innovative ideas with the community buy-in and that would evaluate the ideas and bring them back to the Council. It is not about discussing the same things that have been going on for years. The goal is to try to get the communities to come up with new ideas that are more likely to get financially supported, although there is no guarantee of funding.

Ms. Norbert suggested that the Council's short self-assessment survey of the programs that it approved earlier could include a question asking for ideas on what they see that can be changed.

Ms. Stone said she saw a lot of tasks that need to be done, and the Council should go down the list. If something is already done, then it needs to be packaged up and sent to Rep. Fairclough as a finished product — and get checked off the list.

Col. Holloway stated that the Council already went through the list of recommendations and findings in the CDVSA Task Force report and he thought responded to most of them, although he did not recall doing anything about the MOUs.

Ms. Stone referred to a list that Ms. Ashenbrenner gave out at the retreat and said the tasks are not all done. She thought the Council would want that on the agenda and hand it over to staff to get updated with a report on it every month to make sure it is done. The Council needs to make sure it is making assignments to see that it is done. Regarding the MOUs, the first step is to identify with which departments those MOUs are supposed to be. If DHSS is one of those, then she should be assigned to work on it and report back at the next meeting.

Ms. Stone said that she is very interested in what kind of referrals are happening back and forth between the victim services programs and the behavioral health agencies, which she has no information on and which she thought should be part of an MOU. Keeping track of the numbers of referrals is one thing, but then, based on results-based accountability, how well is that happening (are the referrals timely), and is it making any difference. Those are the kinds of things that should be in an MOU with DHSS so the Council can see that the behavioral health system is responsive to the CDVSA system in that way.

Council members agreed that several committees should be formed immediately so they could start working on some items: an administration committee, a Governor's initiative committee, and an MOU committee. Chair McFadden said she would announce the committee assignments on day two of this meeting.

Ms. Griggs informed members that the jump drives they had received from staff contained a wealth of CDVSA information, including the regulations and statutes, the Strategic Plan, the action plan, etc. Members can add new information of interest to them as they receive it.

INTRODUCTION OF KODIAK AST

Col. Holloway introduced Sgt. Chris Hill with the Alaska State Troopers in Kodiak.

Sgt. Hill said that Kodiak probably was not much different than the rest of Alaska as far as domestic violence issues; they have an urban population and a rural population. This is his third time working in Kodiak; he worked for the Kodiak Police Department prior. He has five troopers that work in Kodiak, and they cover six villages. The smallest village has 20-some people in the winter, and the largest village has several hundred residents, especially during fishing season. Winter is kind of slow for AST, but it really picks up in the summer. Because two of the villages are accessible by boat and the rest by air, if AST get a call in the evening, it will be the next day before they can get there if they have to fly. It is fortunate to have the US Coast Guard available in Kodiak to fly AST to the villages in an emergency situation.

Ms. House asked how many police were in Kodiak. Sgt. Hill estimated about 16 police officers, and minimum staffing is two officers on at any time. There are also the Coast Guard military police.

Responding to Ms. Norbert, Sgt. Hill said they get a fair amount of domestic violence activity, but they also get quite a lot of traffic-related incidents.

Mr. Edwards asked what AST was anticipating in transports with the new jail coming on line. Sgt. Hill said the jail holds a few more people, so they are hoping that transports will go down, but they are not sure. He said right now they can keep people for 10 days continuously, and that can be bumped up to 30 days.

Jeff Jesse inquired if the domestic violence calls were generally first time dealing with those people or if they were repeat situations that fit a pattern. Sgt. Hill said the majority of calls are repeats, whether in villages or outside villages.

Ms. Norbert asked about the ethnicity of domestic violence calls. Sgt. Hill said they probably see more white.

Mr. Jesse asked if Sgt. Hill ever thought that if something was done maybe a domestic violence situation would stop coming up over and over. Sgt. Hill said that from a law enforcement perspective they have always thought that if the perpetrators would just get more time in jail maybe it would serve as a deterrent. They understand the pressure that puts on the district attorney's office, Corrections, and the judicial system to keep somebody in jail that long. It is just the way it is. He added that he likes that somebody who gets arrested for a domestic violence offense stays in jail until they see the judge or magistrate. That works wonders; it keeps people who are intoxicated and/or angry from bailing themselves out and going back to do really bad things.

Mr. Svobodny asked if Sgt. Hill thought the mandatory arrest for domestic violence was a good thing. Sgt. Hill said he did.

Ms. Norbert inquired roughly how many protective orders are done a year and how many of the orders are violated. Sgt. Hill said very few that he is aware of; AST sees a lot more violations of domestic violence conditions of release than they do protective order violations.

Ms. Stone requested a sense of proportion of domestic violence cases that involve drugs and alcohol, and that involve what appears to be some kind of mental illness. She asked if AST sees much that relates to other kinds of disabilities. Sgt. Hill said he could not provide numbers, but he did not think the number of cases related to mental illness was very high. However, the number of cases related to alcohol and drugs is quite high, possibly 75%-80%. They do not usually see victims or perpetrators who are disabled.

Ms. Tabachnick asked how often the Troopers interact with children in domestic violence situations. Sgt. Hill guessed 30%-40% of the time the children are there or have witnessed a portion of it. Many incidents happen at night. The last case he worked on, the child was asleep and did not wake up during any of it.

Ms. Norbert asked, if a couple is fighting, if AST hears the woman say she did something because the man wasn't providing for the family, and that is why he beat her. Sgt. Hill said not often, and he would take that as a confession. Ms. Norbert said she has always wanted to ask officers that, because she would want to know why the man could not provide for his family. Sgt. Hill said he has heard these conversations but not that often.

Col. Holloway said it may be the underlying cause, but it doesn't get said because all everyone is thinking about is what happened during the last hour.

Chair McFadden thanked Sgt. Hill for coming to the meeting and answering questions.

VICTIMIZATION SURVEY ROLLOUT

Chair McFadden said she put this on that agenda to garner comments from the Council on what the message should be about the victimization survey done by the University of Alaska Anchorage. The survey release is September 30. She said Governor Parnell would be unable to attend because of a schedule conflict, but it is so important to the initiative that she wondered about moving the survey rollout date.

Col. Holloway said the CDVSA was the entity that came up with the idea and commissioned the victimization study. He advised going ahead with the schedule, so a delegation of the Council can get a briefing from Dr. Rosay and then release the survey information out to the public as soon as possible.

Ms. Norbert voiced her support for the Council proceeding on schedule, even if the audience is small. Mr. Svobodny agreed.

Regarding the Chair's request for input to make the Council's survey rollout message meaningful, Ms. Stone said she agreed with the Chair that it will be hard to develop talking points about the survey's implications without having been briefed on the results. She said the survey report should give the Council a picture of the problems so individuals, agencies and entities can agree on what they are dealing with.

The conversation continued about the importance of having this quality comprehensive data for the first time, about how big the problem is and what it means, and how much effort that problem should require. Also, the number of shelters already working on these issues, the preference for having a public Council member speak about working on the issue of violence in Alaska, and that it was important to have a Native Council member at the rollout to demonstrate that the cultures are working together on the problems.

RETREAT SUMMARY

Chair McFadden referred to the final report of the Council's two-day retreat where they discussed how they could be a better group to provide support to the programs [*report on file at the CDVSA offices*].

Each member and the executive director talked briefly about what they got out of the retreat.

Col. Holloway said something that came out of the retreat that he wanted discussed was to have something like a resolution. Resolutions can be powerful in stating a goal to work toward. It was reinforced today, after listening to Rep. Fairclough, that the Council should have a resolution saying that this Council is going to strive to look at new ways to solve some of the problems. Despite the fact that it will be a lot of work, one problem to tackle is to try to change the paradigm where women and children (usually) have to leave their house. The point is to start changing things and not just let the problem grow

by doing the same old thing. If the Council decided to do a resolution, he advised seeking legislation and funding to support this resolution or whatever idea they come up with to try to change the direction things are going.

Ms. Stone saw value in that, because it is a different message that the Council is looking for innovation and ideas and is open to change. CDVSA has seen a lot of things happen the same way for a long period. Giving that message would encourage people to think about what it could possibly mean.

Ms. Norbert agreed with the idea, saying that a resolution would be a powerful message that could say a lot, and she recalled that Rep. Fairclough had urged the Council to think outside the box.

Mr. Svobodny indicated that he agreed with Col. Holloway, but there is some history he wanted Council members to be aware of. A bill the Governor introduced in 1996 had a provision that prohibited people from returning to the home after probable cause being found that they had committed domestic violence. The Supreme Court subsequently found that that provision was unconstitutional. The same provision was reintroduced this year in the modification of the bail statute, with criteria that Law believes would make it constitutional. There has been a challenge to several provisions in the bail statute, and the trial court was asked to provide injunctive relief. The court said the challenge had not met the burden, except for the provision about people not coming back to the home. So the Superior Court joined all the other courts in the state in not following that provision of the law. Department of Law petitioned the Supreme Court to hear that, and they have not decided on that yet. He said that while it is a big hurdle for what the Council is thinking about, the Supreme Court might accept it if the CDVSA supported the principle of not throwing the victim out of the house.

Ms. Norbert commented that the current provision of a 20-day cooling off period is Western thinking again, because when the perpetrator gets out of custody his wife or another family member is going to pick him up at the airport and take him back home, regardless of any order that he stay away for 20 days.

Ms. Stone asked her what she thought would work. Ms. Norbert said she keeps thinking that if someone who was assaulted was required to have a protective order in place for the 20 days, and not go along with the long term, that gives both people time to cool off. Both people have to be held accountable because both have done something in order for [the violence] to start. With a 20-day protective order, the victim would know she was going to get in trouble if she did not report the perpetrator coming into the home during that 20-day period.

Chair McFadden remarked that the Council has to take into account the whole of Alaska's society, meaning people of all different cultures, and what will work and be fair for everyone.

Ms. Stone noted that Seaview Community Services in Seward does a shelterless model. She suggested asking Seaview to come and report on what they are doing, how many cases a year, how it is working, how they keep the perpetrator out, has it backfired, etc.

Col. Holloway said that is the mechanics of it, but the idea of it does not change.

Chair McFadden said she would put it on the agenda for the December meeting.

Ms. Stone suggested inviting both Public Safety and Seaview, and possibly even someone from the court, so the Council gets the whole picture.

Ms. House asked if it was possible to post perpetrators of domestic violence on the internet the way it is done for sexual assault offenders. Mr. Svobodny said it was possible. Ms. Norbert disagreed, saying it victimizes the perpetrator and labels them. Ms. House said she came from the same background as Ms. Norbert, and domestic violence perpetrators should be labeled. Ms. Norbert said she could not disagree totally, because she also wanted to know who is a perpetrator and who is not.

RECESS FOR THE DAY

Col. Holloway requested an executive session for the following day to discuss staffing issues and some matters that came up during the Council retreat. Everyone agreed to start the meeting an hour early in order to have the executive session before the regular agenda started at the publicly noticed time of 10:00 a.m.

Chair McFadden recessed the meeting at approximately 4:30 p.m.

Once in recess, the Council toured the Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center and then attended a catered reception to meet with community members.

Friday, September 24, 2010

RETURN TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

Chair McFadden called the meeting back to order at 9:00 a.m. Council members Edwards, Holloway, House, Norbert, Stone and McFadden were present. Ms. Curran and Mr. Svobodny arrived later.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Ms. Nierra announced that the Council would go into executive session and would reconvene the regular session at the 10:00 a.m. scheduled time.

[The previous day, Col. Holloway had requested an executive session to discuss staffing issues and some matters that came up during the Council retreat.]

At 10:00 a.m., Chair McFadden reconvened the regular meeting.

Col. Holloway reported that the Council met with KRWCC last evening. He said Don Roberts had approached him to inquire about the time on the agenda for public comment, which had taken place on the first day. With the Chair's permission, he invited Mr. Roberts to speak before starting the day's business.

PUBLIC COMMENT - REOPENED

Don Roberts, a volunteer at the Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center among other volunteer efforts, said he saw a big fissure in the system when talking about domestic violence issues. His childhood was chaotic: his mother was ill, his father was angry most of the time, and his mother used anger and violence to solve problems. There wasn't brutality, but the spankings were over zealous sometimes. The problem he sees is a system that deals with women and children, but it forgets boys who then become men — and men who now need some kind of assistance, but there isn't any assistance. There is the mental health system that medicalizes the issues and deals with behaviors, feelings and thoughts, and there is the criminal justice system. But there isn't a system where someone like him can say he is having an issue and thinking about doing something; he knows there is an alternative but he doesn't know what the alternative is or how to resolve the conflict that he is having. Violence is always the result of some kind of conflict in a person's life, whether you agree that it's a conflict or not.

Mr. Roberts said he would like there to be somewhere in the system where an adult man can go to talk about how he is feeling and that he is maybe thinking about hurting somebody but he doesn't want to, without it becoming a medical issue or without it becoming a criminal issue. Right now the only place to go is the bar. That becomes important because it deals with the preventive nature of the violence issue. If you don't want violence to perpetuate itself, then you have to deal with it, and deal with in a way that they can pass it on, so that if he had a son then he could teach him these methods so that it becomes part of a person's culture and morality and how they deal with these issues. It shouldn't always require the intervention of a social worker or a psychologist or a psychiatrist.

Mr. Roberts said he thought the CDVSA was already dealing with some systemic issues. He thought they should work on a vocational program and have better economic literacy programs. And these need to be ongoing. Financial literacy is a huge program

— he is teaching himself these things, and it becomes very important when you have very little money to work with. But the biggest void out there is as boys become men and there are no services out there for them that do not infantilize men and that do not criminalize them at the same time.

PREVENTION EFFORTS

CDVSA Program Coordinator Ann Rausch participated by telephone and led this discussion about the CDVSA's role in prevention activities across the state. She said the Council appreciates the incredibly important part it is currently playing in a range of activities the CDVSA funds. For the past year it has been funding activities in the area of prevention, in partnership with a wide range of state and partners [*unintelligible, someone coughing*]. The partners include local victim services programs, the Alaska Department of Law, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services - Division of Women, Children and Family Health and the Division of Chronic Disease and Health Promotion, the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. By partnering with the Network, a nonprofit agency, the CDVSA has been able to leverage the state funding by receiving funding matches for the public information activities from media outlets such as GCI, ABC Alaska Super Station, and NBC affiliate KTUU. By having the nonprofit Network receive funding from the CDVSA, it was able to match state monies two to one in the media buys, something the state could not do alone.

Ms. Rausch stated that CDVSA funds supported many grants to communities, and CDVSA staff served on advisory groups to determine the development and implementation of community projects that provide on-the-ground activities that serve to support and strength the overall public information and social norms campaign messages. The CDVSA Rape Prevention Education funding, which supports a partnership between DEED, DHSS, the Network and others, provides funding support to develop and implement in 17 schools across the state an Alaskan version of a research-based curriculum out of Canada called the Fourth R, proven to reduce the impact of teen dating violence.

Ms. Rausch said the CDVSA plays a critical role in all aspects of partnerships around prevention, not just in terms of funding, but in terms of direct oversight, involvement, and project development. CDVSA sits at the table to make sure that the direction of a project is truly in line with the CDVSA's goals and responsibilities directly outlined by the Council in the Strategic Plan. There are several key prevention campaigns that are currently underway in the state: the Alaska Men Choose Respect campaign, the Stand Up Speak Up youth initiative, the Fourth R, the Lead On conference for youth, and the Delta- Pathways community based prevention projects and statewide steering committee planning group.

Ms. Rausch mentioned three documents stored on the jump drives that Council members received: the prevention project and funding document, information about Lead On, and an update on Pathways-Delta community based projects and steering committee activities. She thanked Lori Grassgreen, the prevention project director at the Network, for compiling this information for the Council. Ms. Grassgreen is at the heart of the prevention work happening across the state. She also acknowledged Susan Christianson, the communications coordinator at the Network, whose media expertise and experience really helped those portions of the campaign be a success.

Ms. Rausch said Council members had received a summary of the individual prevention campaigns that listed the funding sources, staffing, and the deliverables and outputs. *[This information is contained in a 3-page handout that is on file at the CDVSA offices.]* She said CDVSA hoped that with the receipt of new funding this year through the Governor's initiative and RSAs to continue the efforts on these campaigns and to expand them. CDVSA staff is in discussions now with the Network on new ways to get the prevention messages out in the communities, and they hope to have a plan on new directions in place within the next month. A process evaluator has done some early evaluations on the Stand Up Speak Up campaign on how the messaging was received by youth in the state. CDVSA is going to use that process evaluation to inform new directions this year on that effort.

Chair McFadden asked how the youth are selected to attend the Lead On conference. She attended two years ago in Girdwood, and there were some minorities represented but not a lot.

Ms. Rausch explained that information is dispersed around the state by the Network. A youth-led, adult-supported advisory team for Lead On has been formed, and there is a rubric they use for youth that goes out to all the different communities. They basically ask for information from youth to see what their interest is in leadership issues and then make their determinations from that. This year there are over 80 participants from both rural and urban communities.

Chair McFadden said she understood there was geographic diversification, but she wanted to know if there were any [selection] criteria to reach a diverse population for these types of programs.

Ms. Rausch replied that she did not know all the specific outreach methods, as in how word gets out and the recruitment efforts in each community, but she would find out the answer for the Council.

Ms. House asked if Council members would have an opportunity to review campaign materials before they were printed or aired. Ms. Rausch said they have not in the past, but they could. Ms. House said she would like to see it.

Referring to the early process evaluation baselines done on the Stand Up Speak Up campaign, Ms. Stone said she would like, as CDVSA gets more into prevention activities, to be identifying the outcomes that the CDVSA wants to see in each of these areas. She thought CDVSA had to get to the point of identifying the outcomes as part of the project and thinking about how to internalize those measures so it will not be necessary to have external processes on all the projects. She said it is not an easy thing, but CDVSA needs to be moving in that direction for this kind of work.

Ms. Rausch said she agreed, adding that the whole Pathway-Delta project has been set up with that in mind. This first evaluation attempted to provide some baseline work on the messaging and how it is reaching youth. In the future, as more funds are generated or leveraged with partners, the hope is to really identify those long-term outcomes we hope to achieve with the prevention efforts. The Fourth R fortunately has some of those outcome data pieces from Canada showing a great deal of success. There is a research component attached to that implementation. Hopefully, all the new prevention efforts will be set up with an evaluation process in place.

Ms. Rausch next addressed the Pathways-Delta primary prevention strategic plan. The CDVSA has played a significant role in the development of a statewide plan that has put meat on its own framework for statewide prevention. She and the CDVSA executive director attend meetings and have been closely involved in the development of this plan. This plan, along with the Rape Prevention Education Plan, serves as collaborative efforts that provide a road map for ending domestic violence and sexual assault in our state in our lifetime.

Ms. Tabachnick applauded Ms. Stone's questions about evaluation. She said that because the Delta Project was funded through the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), they require that there be evaluation measures from the start. So there is both output and outcome, and it has been a learning experience for the Delta sites.

OCS AND DV COORDINATION

Ms. Rausch reported that the Safe Alaska Family Tool Box Team has a stated purpose to identify challenges and change the conditions that prevent victim advocates and child protective services from working collaboratively, and to enhance safety by strengthening the systems, resources, and working relationships among groups serving Alaska families. They first met in the fall of 2007, in person in Anchorage in February 2009, and in April of 2010, when they developed the mission statement, the purpose, and the goals for the committee. One of their primary goals was to secure funding to move the efforts forward. To that end, they all collaborated on a grant proposal to the U.S. Department of Health and Social Services Administration on Children, Youth and Family this summer. It was a highly competitive grant with only three awards eligible across the state, and they are very hopeful they will be funded.

Ms. Rausch said the intent is to work with battered parents who are caught up in both systems to streamline what can often be a fractured experience with opposing plans for safety that actually can lead to further damage. The vision they could all agree on was safety. How to arrive at safety is where some of the key issues of conflict and concern arise. But the team is in its fledgling development and they continue to meet and to work on this very critical issue. The Office of Children's Services (OCS) is an incredibly important division and often the first responders in cases of domestic violence. Their training on this issue and their ability to implement appropriate actions is critical to the safety of victims and their children. The team's work so far has been unfunded, but they are hoping to keep this small working group alive and moving forward into the next few years.

SART SUSTAINABILITY MEETING

Ms. Rausch said CDVSA Program Coordinator Lauree Morton has worked for two years on issues pertaining to sexual assault, and particularly on SART (sexual assault response team) sustainability issues. A SART sustainability meeting is scheduled for October 19-20, 2010 in Anchorage.

Ms. Morton said the meeting in October in one way will be a culmination of several meetings and in another way a segue into what is going to be a statewide summit in April 2011. The facilitated meeting will be to talk about the sustainability of SARTs. SART is a model for communities so that when a victim chooses to come forward and wants to have evidence gathered or to report that a sexual assault has occurred, the system has a unified way to respond to that victim so it is as unobtrusive as possible and does not revictimize the person or cause further trauma. It allows interviews to be synthesized, and for evidence collection to be in one place. It provides an opportunity for the person who has been sexually assaulted to interact with a victim advocate. So having law enforcement, health care, and victim advocacy work together in a community streamlines the process so that when a victim comes forward it can happen in a controlled and in as easy a manner as possible.

Ms. Morton stated that some of the difficulties in how SART was being implemented in communities came forward a couple of years ago when the sexual assault forensic exam kits were being redesigned and forms for questions in the forensic exam were being redesigned. There was an issue over whether photographs should be included as evidence. There were issues over the contents of the forms and what questions should and should not be asked, and some oppositional philosophies from health care wanting it to be more a medical kind of exam, the criminal justice response wanting it to be more evidence collecting for a successful prosecution, and everyone — and victim advocates in particular — being concerned with how all of this was impacting the victim.

Ms. Morton explained that there have been meetings at the local level, at the regional level, and there was recently a meeting of the tri-borough mayors in Southcentral

Alaska. There have been meetings at the state level to try to resolve some of these issues. Another issue that was brought forward in the last few months was outlying communities wanting to have victims come into Anchorage to have the forensic exam. Sometimes that is because they feel like they don't have the staff available in the health care system, and sometimes it is because they believe that the staff that are there don't have enough experience to gather the evidence in a way that it can be maintained. Sometimes it is a question of comfort in being able at a later point to testify over the evidence and make an expert statement about what the evidence showed. But the influx into Anchorage has been such that Providence Hospital is over capacity at being able to handle it. There is also a philosophical difference along with that movement. CDVSA is a proponent of having the evidence collection done as close to where the victim lives as possible, so the victim is not further traumatized by keeping on the clothes in question and having to travel in public and be exposed to other people.

Ms. Morton said there are several details and intricacies, but the last major issue is the cost of the examination. There is not a regulated cost or consistent cost in the state, so different places are charging anywhere from \$1,000 to \$4,000 to conduct these exams. That is not a sustainable price to be charging, and local law enforcement agencies are having difficulty being able to process these exams through their budget. It is difficult for the hospitals that want to be able to recoup some of their cost for providing the medical services and for the space. The State provides the equipment and the training for the exams, so that partnership is also undergoing some challenges.

The meeting in October is to look at what SART is, to examine the elements that are successful, to review some of the data and outcomes since implementing SART, to look over the rape shield laws (an area of differing opinions), to discuss the role of sexual assault response in the future and who might need to be involved, and talking about where exams should be done and the cost of exams. It is a lot of topics, and contentious on some points, so the group does not expect to have a resolution by the end of the meeting. But they do expect to have some methods to work towards a resolution of the issues and some direction to take in trying to solve them. They would hope to meet again sometime in early winter and then have at least one track looking at this issue at the April summit.

Col. Holloway remarked on the sometimes difficult tensions that arise from the SART relationship, and a lot of it has to do with people wanting to do more and provide as many services as they can but stepping outside their role. That is what has caused some of the tensions and possibly some misunderstandings about what the criminal justice system can protect or not protect. That is a fact related to constitutional issues that is not likely to change. Everyone has to face up to these realities, and he thought the meetings would help people do that.

Col. Holloway commented on the importance of sustainability to pay for the SART exams. All the agencies, from big to small, are a pen stroke away from not having

funding for an extreme amount of cost. There are a lot of sexual assaults in this state. He has heard anecdotally that many small agencies may not be giving sexual assault examinations when they should be given. That is due to a police chief trying to weigh the probability of an investigation going somewhere or not going somewhere — something they should not be doing. But they have to look at some realities. The SART group has to figure out a way that that decision does not have to be made that way. A lot depends on grants, and a time could come when the state does not get those grants. There is nothing other than the budget process, which can be statewide or a city or a borough, and can be pretty haphazard. That leads to a system in the state that is not fair to everybody, meaning an inequitable response to crime victimization.

Ms. Stone stated that as a provider she thought SART had been a difficult subject over many years. She saw real value in the meeting in being able to establish at the state level a policy formulation relative to expectations. She asked if there was anything currently formulated relative to policy.

Ms. Svobodny said there is a statute pertaining to sexual assault examinations that prohibits charging the victims for them.

Col. Holloway said he agreed that there needed to be some standards that everybody has to follow in these situations. He thought there was a group that was being missed in the equation because everybody has just assumed that this a governmental problem. It is to a great degree, but it is also a community problem. Part of that community is the medical community. Some of them need to be complying with the charters for hospitals and medical facilities when they get grants and when they get funding. That part of the discussion has not been delved into in the past.

Regarding policy, Ms. TePas said there are several other statutes, one of which says that the State of Alaska, specifically the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Law, in consultation with the Department of Health, has statutory authority over the examination kits, the forms and the protocol.

Mr. Jesse asked how people dealt with the behavioral health issue that has come up around the SART exams. Ms. TePas replied that one thing that has happened is that the medical community has identified that victims are not getting certain services in terms of long-term treatment if they have suffered psychological trauma from the event. So they have expanded what is done in a forensic exam because they are trying to address that particular issue. It goes back to providing trauma-informed services for victims in a context that maintains their confidentiality as it relates to the criminal justice system. The criminal justice system also has to rely strongly on victim advocates because statutorily victim advocates are provided the highest level of confidentiality when they respond to SART — very different from a medical provider who does the exams. After the exam is done, totally separate from that, the victim is referred to a treatment provider who specializes in those issues. The victim will still maintain contact

with the victim advocate, who will help them negotiate all of the systems and be there 24/7. The counselor will be working with them on one part of that piece.

Responding to Mr. Jesse, Ms. Svobodny said that co-locating behavioral health could probably work, but it would probably have to be a separate building on the medical campus or a different section.

Mr. Jesse said that if you make the victim actually have to go to another place, it puts a barrier between them and the service.

Col. Holloway stressed that it [behavioral or mental health treatment] has to be an independent action or an action with only the advocate to make that decision. Law enforcement cannot escort the victim or recommend that they go to counseling, because that brings it into the discoverable process.

Ms. Morton stated that one of the responsibilities of victim advocates is to listen to victims tell their story and help them sort through what options are available to them, which would include any mental health or behavioral health or any other kind of service that they may need. Regarding Ms. Stone's question about statewide policies or procedures, Ms. Morton said that a model SART protocol was developed with input from all the responding agencies. Some communities enacted their local version of that model that would work, and some communities have not. One of the ways the upcoming discussion will be framed is to use the model SART protocol and see if it is still pertinent today or might need some revisions.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS - Follow-up from Sept. 23

Chair McFadden made the following committee appointments:

Governor's Initiative Committee: Kristine Norbert, Col. Holloway, Stephanie McFadden

MOU/MOA Committee: Melissa Stone, Sam Edwards, Susan Cushing

Administration Committee: Ann House, Rick Svobodny, Cindy Curran

Chair McFadden recommended a 30-day timeline for committees to meet and do their work, and she wanted a written report of their findings and recommendations, following a consistent report format she would provide them with.

The Chair called a 10-minute break at this point.

FATALITY REVIEW

Ms. Griggs reported that Anchorage is the only place that officially has a Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee, which has been working on a test case since March 2007. She thought the committee had just started to work on a real case. Regarding the question of whether CDVSA should know of deaths that occur through domestic violence, she said the programs do report that in their narratives.

Chair McFadden remarked that the fatality information is sort of buried in the text of the quarterly reports, which she does not always have time to read thoroughly. Ms. Griggs said staff is working on redesigning the quarterly reports to highlight important information, and they could draw attention to any fatality news.

Chair McFadden said she would like the Department of Law to keep the Council informed of the ultimate punishment in a domestic violence fatality case, so she could see how serious this is to the judicial system. Ms. Griggs said she would have to discuss this with staff to see how they could collect that information.

Mr. Edwards said Mr. Svobodny and Col. Holloway were probably the best people to ask about this. But there is a tendency in reports to want to discuss what went right and what went wrong when there is a fatality, and he knew that anything people write down (other than to an attorney) is discoverable in a case. So he offered caution on that, because any report that will tell you very much is going to ferret out information that is of some value.

Chair McFadden said she meant a report about a fatality case that is closed, that is public information, such as was reported on television, that she might have missed. She has seen that type of information on web sites of other domestic violence councils or boards in other states.

Ms. Griggs said staff would have to look into being able to do that.

Mr. Edwards said that in the case of a domestic violence fatality, it generally means that something did not work, and that is what he would want to know. It is about how to use that information to do something so that it does not happen again, hopefully.

Ms. Griggs agreed that people are very interested in hearing about domestic violence fatality cases where the perpetrator is sentenced to something like nine months, where if the death had involved someone on the street, the punishment would have been much more severe.

Col. Holloway stated that after a domestic violence fatality case is closed it should not harm the victim if the agency that investigated it gave information to CDVSA about the result of how things went, or how things went badly, or what they found out during the investigation. Once a case is closed, it is basically public information. Law enforcement does not go out of its way to make it public information because they don't know what

kind of repercussions there might be. He guessed the Council would want to see, by looking at a case, if there was some way that CDVSA could fix any part of the system or understand things better.

Mr. Svobodny said everything has consequences, and there are social consequences of a fatality review that need to be weighed against the social consequences of finding out where mistakes were made. That is always a tricky issue. He also noted that the Child Fatality Review Committee in Anchorage heard its first case after three years of establishing protocols to protect all the different interests. The committee picks the cases to hear very carefully as they try not to have consequences that go beyond a pure review of the case.

BIP TASK FORCE REPORT

Brenda Stanfill, executive director of Interior Center for Non-Violent Living (IAC) in Fairbanks, participated by teleconference for this agenda item. CDVSA Program Coordinator Linda Hoven also joined the meeting by telephone.

[Staff had provided a written history of batterers intervention programs (BIPs), its funding and reporting, and a summary of the BIP Task Force's goals, composition, and work to date. These three documents are on file at the CDVSA offices.]

Ms. Hoven stressed that the primary commitment is to the safety of domestic violence victims and children. She explained that IAC and Brenda Stanfill were chosen through a competitive bid process a year ago to be the contractor to manage the BIP review process, and the first meeting was held in January 2010.

Ms. Stanfill said this project started out as bringing the programs together to talk about what was working and what was not working. Once it got into a competitive bid process, it morphed into more of a task force, with the thinking that bringing the different disciplines together to talk about the issues would be more effective than just the programs getting together to come up with a set of rules and then trying to self regulate. Creating a BIP Task Force slowed down the project, not in a bad way, but because it required some educating. She noted that the position for a representative from the Public Defenders on the task force was never filled; they were invited but did not get around to sending anyone.

Ms. Stanfill referred to the list of five goals for the BIP Task Force. She said three major themes kept coming up at the first meeting: (1) that this is a one-size-fits-all approach, assuming that batterers are all the same, and that is not working; (2) the length of the programs; and (3) are BIPs effective. How those themes tied into the five initial goals opened a large can of worms, and they realized that one year was not going to be quite long enough to give them the time to thoroughly analyze what they needed to do. They first identified what they needed to address and then scaled it down into what they could

do in the first year. The Governor's initiative was great timing, because they realized the project would need to carry over into a second year.

Ms. Stanfill said the BIP Task Force separated into a Definition and Evaluation Subcommittee, a Regulation Subcommittee, and a Compliance and Monitoring Subcommittee. They needed another subcommittee to start addressing the victim and community coordination in terms of the whole family unit, but they did not take that on in the first year. A Rural Subcommittee was formed to look at how and what programs were needed in the rural communities.

Ms. Stanfill stated that once everyone was at the table it was obvious that people came to it from the perspective of the field in which they worked, and they were not talking the same language. They proceeded with education, including about the Duluth Model being used in Alaska. Part of what came out of the education is that it has been proven that the Duluth Model is not necessarily effective when working with areas of ethnicity. It was not necessarily the program to carry out into the rural areas of Alaska without some modifications to it. The role of the Rural Subcommittee expanded from discussing program delivery methods for the rural areas to going back and figuring out what to bring out to the rural areas; it is not as simple as just expanding what is being done in a more urban center. So the Rural Subcommittee is one that will need a lot of additional time in the second year.

Ms. Stanfill said the Task Force was able to develop a new definition of the batterers intervention program. They then tied in the new definition to how they are going to evaluate and came up with some specific measurements. They are working on how that will tie into how the CDVSA collects data. The Regulations Subcommittee looked at the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) tool for assessment; it has been used in other organizations and states as an assessment of whether someone needs the entire BIP or if a program is even appropriate for them. The task force heard in its education that the people for whom this program works most effectively are the same ones for whom the substance abuse treatment, etc. work, because they are people who have some kind of stake in the community - something to lose, like a family or job. The people who are the hardest to reach are those who are a menace to society in many other areas. The task force heard from the BIPs that are still operating that they are able to reach those populations, but it sometimes means they go through a program multiple times. There is nobody who really does not benefit from going through a program. Judges could use the ODARA tool to decide in a uniform way what type of program to send someone to.

Ms. Stanfill stated that the Task Force came up with good recommendations for BIP facilitator qualifications, but they were not able to get anything solid. They need to work on it more in the second year.

Ms. Stanfill said the Compliance and Monitoring Subcommittee came up with a strategy for monitoring that ties into the regulations. They are struggling with the whole community element of it. Scott Miller from Duluth said that many times it is better to not have a BIP in a community that does not have coordination in it, that the program can do more harm than good. The Task Force has to look at the community buy-in when it comes to these programs, and it needs to ask prosecution and the judicial system to step up to the plate to do their part in it. There has to be some way to have the community sign on that they want to do this.

Ms. Stanfill said she would have a final first-year report out by October 31, 2010. IAC only has a contract for the first year, and the second year will have to go out for a proposal. She could take questions about the first year, and Ms. Hoven could address anything having to do with the second year piece.

Ms. Stone asked at what point the evaluation of the existing programs would be done, so that from that outcome would come recommendations for regulation changes, program changes, new models, etc.

Ms. Stanfill replied that the evaluation was not something that she was tasked with. There is a lot of research, in terms of the overall picture of whether BIPs are impactful, and that was all looked at. Until they actually start getting some numbers from statewide, it is hard to really put that together. From the programs that reported in, BIPs have somewhere in the neighborhood of an 80% effective rate, in terms of people not returning to the program and also not reoffending within the tracking time. She did not believe it was ever the intent of what she was doing to go back and evaluate from the ground up whether to keep batterers intervention programs.

Chair McFadden asked whether, for \$125,000 total, the State was going to get some standards that outline how it will address batterers intervention.

Ms. Stanfill reminded everyone that when they started the process it was to bring the programs together to self-assess. They did not have any idea that any additional money was coming. The goal of the BIP Task Force was the first five goals. She felt that at the end of the second year the State would have a solid set of regulations to ask to be put in place, an evaluation identified to go along with those regulations, knowledge of the type of data that can be collected, and how they can determine whether a BIP is effective. Currently, because there is no data out there and because there is no standardization, the facilitator qualifications are all over the place. It is very hard to know if you are getting a bang for your buck. Once the BIP regulations are redone, then the State can do an evaluation over X number of years. The goal of this Task force is, at the end of the second year, to present a solid document with which to go forward about what to expect from a batterers intervention program.

Mr. Edwards said that some of the process is frustratingly slow. The Task Force brought in program facilitators who were operating BIPs, and not a single one said they were wasting their time; they were confident they were doing good with their programs the way that they were doing it. Everybody brought their own perspective from wherever they live — Is this doing any good? And if it is not, then why are we doing this? People are being sent to BIPs without being assessed for whether a program is suitable for them; it is one size fits all. The other piece is about the delay. The discussion was that for something to be effective, it has to be a significant consequence for violating something, it has to be immediate, and it has to happen every time. The State is not meeting those, it seems like. The Task Force regarded that everything they did should be related to the safety of the victim out there. If the BIPs are supposed to be that piece, then the system should have assessed whether the person needed that program. And if the person needed that program, then what is the system doing with that person between the time that they were contacted and the time that they get into a program. If there is that much effort, then there should be some tangible benefit to doing this. Everyone on the Task Force felt it was a valuable program that is offered, and they all wanted the program to work the best that it could. They are making progress, but task force members have a lot of strong opinions, and it is not coming quickly.

Ms. Stone referred to the legislative CDVSA Task Force assessment on BIPs, which had bulleted recommendations that she said seemed quite clear in what they were asking. She asked if the BIP Task Force was working with the legislative CDVSA Task Force report's batterers intervention program recommendations as a mandate, and if there was a crosswalk between the goals and what is being requested in the legislative task force.

Ms. Hoven responded that for the first year the funding was \$20,000, and the contract was for under that. For the second year there is a reimbursable services agreement from the Governor's Office for \$100,000. The outcomes will be regulation modifications needed to assure that there are quality batterers intervention programs appropriate for both urban and rural Alaska. The plan is to have the recommendations for regulations and for data collection. What came up at the last task force meeting is they were looking to have a standard of care, which would not be directly a part of the regulations and that would have different programming perhaps for urban and rural areas. The second year they are looking at having more representation from rural programs and perhaps from other providers (not necessarily BIPs) that are in the rural areas. There will be more participants for the subcommittee looking at the rural issues, and that will involve more expense.

Ms. Hoven stated that they look at the batterers programs as a type of long-term prevention and that there is a tangible benefit, certainly to the victims, and also to the community. It is helping make safer communities.

Ms. Hoven said that at the end of the second year the BIP Task Force should have a solid report addressing the specific issues of the task force.

Mr. Svobodny asked how, at the end of another year, CDVSA will be able to say that the people in Kotzebue or Fairbanks are safer.

Ms. Stanfill replied that IAC was not contracted for the task force to do a research project. There is a lot of research already out there that says that batterers intervention programs are effective. If Alaska wants to research that, it has to make sure the regulations are set up in a way where there is some kind of conformity and an ability to define them [the programs] all in the same way and evaluate them all in the same way. Then the State can do that research project, if that is what the Council feels it needs to do. Right now, what has been the goal of the task force, and what she thinks the task force feels is going to be the continuing goal, is trying to come up with what was working in other states (especially states that are seeing their rates of violence go down), and being able to model Alaska's regulations in a way that expects batterers intervention programs to do certain things. Then the State will be able to evaluate from that point whether they are doing it. If the programs are not getting the results, then it is looking at whether that is a funding issue. Most of these programs are not even funded by the State; most of them are basically getting by on not much. If the programs were found to not be effective, she wondered what the State would do: pull their funding, or pull their ability to be a state-approved program?

Ms. Stone said that was what the audit suggested that the State do. Mr. Svobodny added that that was what the Legislature suggested to happen.

Ms. Stanfill explained that this was not a research project to say that when the task force was all done that Fairbanks would be safer because they did "this and this." The BIP Task Force saw a best practice in the State of Oregon, where rates [of violence] are going down if they do "this, this and this" with facilitator qualifications. So that is what [Alaska] is going to model after.

Chair McFadden said she could see that it would be hard to do research if each BIP program is doing its own thing. So implementing some kind of standardization would make it easier to evaluate and look at the different variables a year or two later. She thought there was some confusion with what the BIP Task Force is saying.

Ms. Stone indicated she agreed with the Chair. She thought the Council needed to see the October 31 report from the task force to help direct it. Her sense is that the Council should not be doing anything with the \$100,000 until it sees that report.

Ms. Griggs stated that staff has submitted the contractual design for the \$100,000 from the Governor's Office to the procurement officer to write the contract, based on the

stipulations in the RSA. The RSA was written by the Governor's initiative of what the Governor's Office wanted to see happen with a batterers intervention program.

Chair McFadden said she still was not comfortable with giving \$100,000 to get a recommendation.

Ms. Stone suggested that the Council evaluate, to the extent that it can, not moving the \$100,000 forth in a process until it gets the BIP Task Force report and knows what it wants to buy.

Ms. Griggs clarified that the contract has not been awarded, but the contract is being written on the stipulations of the RSA.

Ms. TePas stated that if the contract has not been awarded yet, they [the Governor's Office?] can make amendments to the RSA. The Council can put forth recommendations to her, and she can work with the CDVSA staff and shape the contract in a manner that will be consistent with the task force report on what is needed.

Ms. Stone said \$100,000 is a fair amount of money, and the Council needs to make sure that it is directed in a way that the State gets back what it needs in order to be able to move it forward — evaluate what is currently going on, and be able to have a plan for whatever needs to happen in the future. She did not want the money spent in a way that what she just described was not the outcome.

Chair McFadden expressed her agreement.

Mr. Svobodny sought clarity about what the report coming out on October 31 would contain. Ms. Stanfill reiterated that the report would cover the sections that the BIP Task Force has accomplished.

Ms. Stone told Ms. Stanfill that her comments were not to imply that the Council was not appreciative of what has been done. The Council was just behind on its agenda and was pushing for information now to be clear on what it is doing, because it would not be meeting for another quarter. She could see clearly that BIPs is a difficult problem to get around when there is no baseline of information to move forward from and no baseline understanding.

Ms. Stanfill thanked her for saying that and said that the Council was probably at the point where her group was at their first task force meeting. She assured everyone that the report will recap everything the task force has done and the processes they went through at their meetings. She said she recognized this was just a brief update over the telephone, making it hard for the Council to get the full effect of how hard the task force has worked, but the report will give the Council more information to go on. She

encouraged the Council not to re-do the work that the task force has already done and to instead wait until it got the final report of the first year's results.

Chair McFadden requested that the report be prefaced by a fact sheet that highlights the big level things the BIP Task Force worked on so she did not have to dig through the details to find out the important information. She provided task force member Sam Edwards with a printout of Michigan's report from that state's similar task force effort that she found on an internet web site.

Ms. Stanfill stated that the Council might want to look at the makeup of the BIP Task Force. The report is not a consensus of the group but sort of a majority view. The task force means they are coming from so many different perspectives, and sometimes that slows up the project. It is not a bad thing, because it is getting the buy-in of people. But when it comes to a final result, the Council may want to look at who is working on what in the second year.

Chair McFadden said she welcomed any input from Ms. Stanfill on what the task force should look like in its second year. She wondered if it was too top heavy, and maybe some people should only participate on an ad hoc basis. She praised the task force for doing a wonderful job in its first year, but she stressed that the Council was expecting certain things in the end product for the money being spent.

Ms. Samaniego commented that she was not certain what the Council was looking for from the second year of the BIP Task Force.

Ms. Stone made it clear that she was not looking for anything yet, that the Council has to see the first year report before knowing how to proceed.

Ms. Samaniego expressed doubt about waiting another quarter before issuing a procurement, because the funding from the Governor's Office is for fiscal year 2011.

Ms. Stone said she thought it was premature to put out an RFP to ask for something if the Council does not know what it is asking for. For example, the Council might want a national contract, or an evaluation, or somebody to help the Council set up the new criteria. It is a fair amount of money that is very important to use appropriately.

Ms. Samaniego said she hoped they were not looking at some national figure to come and help with this, because it will take out-of-the-box thinking because Alaska is unlike any other state. A national expert will want a national model, and she did not think that would work for Alaska.

Ms. Stone said she was not interested in bringing models in, but her point was that the Council did not know at this point what it did want. Maybe one of the conclusions will be

that the state needs an urban model for BIPs and a rural model for BIPs, but nobody in this group knows until they see the report.

Ms. Griggs indicated that staff could email the BIP Task Force report to Council members when it is received on October 31, and then if the Council wished to hold a special meeting regarding the report before its quarterly December meeting, it would just require three days' notice. Staff could also forward the description of the current RSA at that time so Council members could compare it to the task force report and see if it suits what the Council wants to get from the second-year contract. Staff would hold the contract until the Council made that determination.

When queried by Ms. Stone, Dan Spencer of DPS Administrative Services briefly offered his comments about the open procurement process.

LUNCH RECESS

Chair McFadden recessed the meeting for lunch at about 12:30 p.m. She indicated that she would be absent after lunch, and Ms. House would assume the chair duties for the remainder of the meeting.

Acting Chair House called the meeting back to order at 2:00 p.m.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION

Col. Holloway stated that, based on some conversations during the Council retreat and the discussion at the executive session this morning, he would take the following action.

COLONEL HOLLOWAY MOVED THAT THE COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT DIRECT THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO TRANSFER THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER POSITION TO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES FOR EFFICIENCY GAINS AND ACCOUNTABILITY. SECONDED BY MR. EDWARDS.

The motion passed unanimously, with Council members Curran, Edwards, Holloway, House, Norbert, Stone and Svobodny present.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH ACTIVITIES & COUNCIL INVOLVEMENT

Ms. Samaniego indicated that she put a list of activities that staff knew about for domestic violence awareness month into the meeting packet. She thought Chair McFadden wanted a discussion about what Council members might be involved with in their own communities or in places they might be visiting. She said staff would inform the Council of other activities around the state as they became aware of them.

Ms. Norbert reported that she contacted the executive director of SAFE in Dillingham and offered to be at whatever functions or activities are planned in that community.

S*T*O*P PLAN UPDATE

Ms. Morton reported that a 12-member S*T*O*P Planning Committee was formed prior to July and has met as a group two times. They have reviewed the draft plans for victim services, law, and the court system. They are waiting to review the draft law enforcement plan, after which the entire draft plan will be put together. That plan will go out for email review and should be ready to approve in the last part of October.

Ms. Morton said the commissioner will likely sign the grant award documents on Monday in Juneau. The CDVSA will have 120 days to get the plan submitted. Once submitted, hopefully by the end of October, the Office of Violence Against Women has 60 days to review the plan. If all goes as planned, the CDVSA will have access to the funds by January 1, 2011, at the latest.

DEPARTMENTAL UPDATES

Department of Law - Rick Svobodny

Mr. Svobodny said there are draft form ideas for next year. Second, a group from Public Safety and a group from the Department of Law will be meeting on October 8 to see if there are some new or innovative approaches they can take on the apprehension and prosecution of sex offenders and people who commit domestic violence.

Department of Health and Social Services - Melissa Stone

Ms. Stone stated that the Division of Behavioral Health has an educational meeting at least annually called Change Agent Conference, where they bring the mental health and substance abuse grantees in for education. The conference started in 2002 when the previous Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities changed to integrate mental health and behavioral health services and coordinate the care. The annual training came about because providers were expected to be prepared clinically to provide integrated services. These days, the training can be about different topics and not specifically mental health and substance abuse integration. With the Governor's initiative, the Division's intent for the Fall Change Agent Conference is to invite the behavioral health agencies and the shelter providers to the two-day meeting this year, as well.

Department of Corrections - Sam Edwards

Mr. Edwards said he had nothing new to report, other than the ODARA assessment tool he talked about yesterday that Corrections will be piloting for the domestic violence piece in the institutions. They want to see how much work it involves and what benefit the department can derive from the tool.

Mr. Edwards said that domestic violence and sexual assault coordinator Ed Webster started making calls to get a sense of how many people are being prosecuted for domestic violence. Mr. Webster spoke to one of the prosecutors in the Municipality of Anchorage who said that last year there were 4,000 cases presented, and they took 2,000 cases. They have three prosecutors who are quite busy. They were not of the opinion that they could take on much more as far as gathering data or processing anything for DOC. However, they did say that they issued about 20 warrants a month for people who started either a batterers intervention program or a substance abuse program and then failed to complete it. The information did not cover how many people were referred to a program but never showed up. So the data is what they can get right now, but it doesn't seem to be complete. Mr. Webster will continue to call around to see what they can do as far as tracking numbers, and whether DOC has information that it can start doing some review internally until the department can get some formal process going.

Ms. Stone asked why ASAP could not be used. Mr. Edwards said he did not know. Ms. Stone said she would inquire about it. Mr. Edwards said that everywhere DOC has gone so far with any question about this, they discover that they have a piece of the data but not all of it. It is difficult to assess and compare these programs the way they are set up right now.

Department of Public Safety/Alaska State Troopers - Colonel Audie Holloway

Col. Holloway mentioned that losing Katie TePas as the domestic violence and sexual assault training coordinator and bringing Kelly Howard up to speed will require AST to make some changes. At some points they will have to use either other trainers within the department or get some contractors to help with some of the training. They were going to do that anyway, and AST got funds in the budget to take some of the training load off the coordinator and to get other people trained to be trainers. That frees up the coordinator to do more of the programmatic and policy type work.

Col. Holloway said AST is working on a long-term project to make the AST the premier domestic violence and sexual assault training agency in the state for other law enforcement — not just to get four or five trainers, but to bring up the quality of the whole organization. That will take some time.

Col. Holloway stated that hopefully by the first of 2011 AST will be able to hire three new domestic violence follow-up investigators and two technical crimes investigators for internet pornography, child pornography, etc. That should move a lot more cases through the system to the Department of Law. AST is trying very hard to track the progress of those cases, also working with the Justice Department. Maybe by the end of 2011 they will be making some progress as far as increasing the number of cases that are investigated and prosecuted, as well as being able to track them and being able to

use that positive information to put back into the system for the initiative and show positive steps to reduce domestic violence and sexual assault.

Responding to Ms. House, Col. Holloway said that a mapping of computer IP addresses in Alaska that are accessing child pornography sites shows so many dots all over the state that the background of the map is obliterated in places. Hopefully, those people are not hurting a real child, but AST knows that some of them are. When AST finds these people, it usually finds that the people are doing other things.

Department of Education & Early Development - Cyndy Curran

Ms. Curran said they have a rural education director who is working to help find out what communities need and want with regard to education and the way their children are treated in schools. DEED also has provided grant funding for the Fourth R program, and it is looking for more funding for that.

Ms. Curran reported that DEED has added another position to the health team. The department has a special educator, who has a counseling background, and she will be working specifically with schools related to crisis response plans and that sort of thing. Knowing how important it is to engage families, the DEED commissioner has asked the partnership liaison to work specifically on family engagement. There is a group of people from all over the state working to find ways to engage parents in their children's education, at home as well as in school. An early literacy working group is engaging families in literacy activities for their students. On the other end of the spectrum, the department has a graduation working group that is working now on student engagement and hopefully keeping kids in high school so that they can go on to have productive careers and lives.

QUARTERLY MEETING SCHEDULE

Ms. Samaniego indicated that staff had sent everyone the meeting dates for the next year that the Council had talked about at the May meeting.

December 7, 2010 Teleconference
March 3-4, 2011 in Juneau (may only need 1 day)
May 12-13, 2011 in Anchorage (funding meeting)

Ms. Stone mentioned that she had an overlap because the DHSS Fall Change Agent Conference was December 7-8, at the Millennium Hotel in Anchorage. However, she invited anyone from the Council or staff who could attend to do so.

Col. Holloway asked her to send Council members a flyer on the conference. He suggested that the Council could conduct an abbreviated meeting from 12:00 to 1:30 p.m. to accommodate people who wanted to attend the conference.

AGENDA ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING

Ms. House noted that items were brought up during the meeting. Ms. Samaniego said she would send staff's list around to Council members, and they could add items that might have been missed.

The Council asked Ms. Nierra to contact the subcommittee members to set up meetings.

Ms. Stone mentioned contacting Seaview Community Services to inquire about their reason for withdrawing from the Network. Col. Holloway said he could contact the police chief in Seward to see how it is affecting the department.

There was a brief conversation with Ms. Griggs about the transfer of her position to DPS Administrative Services. Ms. Stone said there seem to services and expertise relative to grants and contracts in Administrative Services that the CDVSA could be using to its advantage. Those services will be a support to Ms. Griggs and support to the Council, and hopefully it will create efficiencies so the CDVSA does not go out and rediscover how to do things.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at approximately 2:45 p.m.

Note: An outside contractor prepared the summary minutes from staff's recording of the meeting. For further details, please refer to the recording of the meeting, as well as staff reports and handouts, on file at the CDVSA offices.

Confidential Office Services
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