

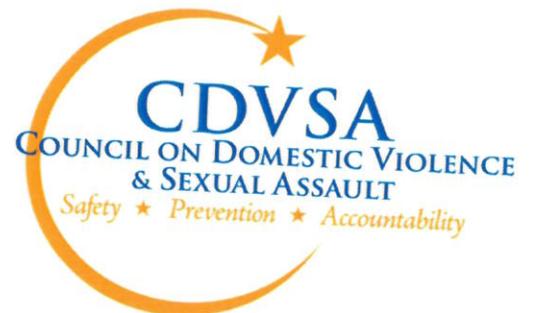
# 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Budget Meeting

July 23-24,

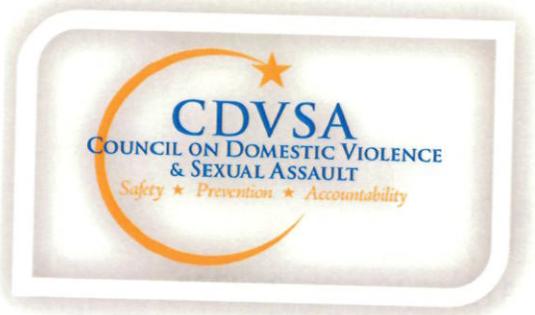
# 2014

**Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault**  
Abused Women's Aid In Crisis  
100 W 13<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Anchorage, AK 99501

**Attend via Teleconference Line**  
Call: **1-800-315-6338**  
Enter Code: **23872**





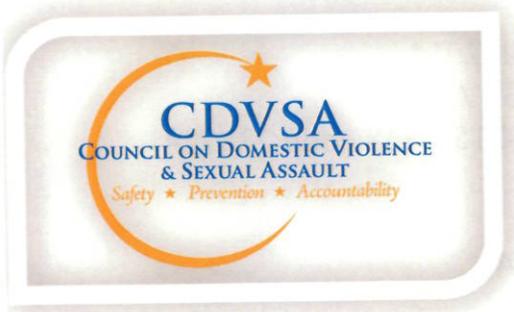


Quarterly Meeting: July 23-24, 2014  
Location: AWAIC, 100 W. 13<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Teleconference Number: 800-315-6338 code 23872#

## AGENDA

### Wednesday, July 23, 2014

- 10:00 am Call to Order-Roll Call, Agenda Review,  
Conflict of Interest Inquiry, Chair Comments Richard Irwin
- 10:15 Ethics Training Jonathan Woodman  
State Ethics Attorney
- 11:15 BREAK
- 11:25 Strategic Plan Review Richard Irwin
- Noon Working Lunch-continue Strategic Plan Review
- 1:00 pm Outcome Measures  
Budget: Prevention, Crisis Intervention, Accountability  
Programs: Victim Service and Batterer Intervention  
Governor's Initiative
- 1:30 Potential Available Funding Sources Lauree Morton  
General Fund, I/A, VOCA, FVPSA, STOP, SASP, Competitive
- 2:15 BREAK
- 
- 2:30 Governor's Initiative Funds  
Research, Public Awareness, Pro Bono, Community Prevention
- 2:45 Prevention  
Specific Strategies  
4th R, Green Dot, GOTR, CBIM, Alaska Men  
Choose Respect mini-grants/Compass  
Media  
Moving from Awareness to Action, Respect is  
Always the Right Choice, Real Alaskans Choose  
Respect/Real Alaskan Men Choose Respect, Stand  
Up Speak Up, When I Am An Elder
- 4:30 RECESS
- Executive Session if necessary



Quarterly Meeting: July 23-24, 2014  
Location: AWAIC, 100 W. 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Teleconference Number: 800-315-6338 code 23872#

Thursday, July 24, 2014

10:00 am	Tour of AWAIC	Suzi Pearson
11:00am	BIPs	Marcia McKenzie Lauree Morton
11:45	LUNCH	
1:15	Public Comment	
1:30	Office	Lauree Morton
1:45	Grants Victim Services, Batterer Intervention Programs, Emerging Programs, Prevention Projects, STOP, SASP	
2:30	Projects SART SVSEP GTEA	
3:00	BREAK	
3:15	Research Statewide AVS Prevention Strategies	
3:45	Possible Increment Requests	
4:45	ADJOURN	
	Executive Session if necessary	



THE STATE  
of ALASKA  
GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL

Department of Law

Criminal Division  
Central Office

310 K Street, Suite 403  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Main: 907.269-6379  
Fax: 907-.269-6305

May 1, 2014

Lauree Morton  
Executive Director  
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault  
450 Whittier Street  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Executive Director Morton,

I write in response to your April 29, 2014 letter in which you seek my opinion as to whether the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, as a body, can discuss issues regarding Council decision making and operating budget issues for fiscal year 2016 in executive session.

As you are aware, Alaska Statutes 44.62.312 sets forth the strong policy of the State of Alaska that governmental bodies, such as CDVSA, conduct its business, discussions, and deliberations in sessions that are open to the public. *See, e.g., Kenai v. Kenai Peninsula Newspapers, Inc.*, 642 P2d 1316 (Alaska1982). The statutorily created exceptions to that policy/rule are set forth in Alaska Statutes 44.62.310(c). The exceptions, however, are to be narrowly construed "to avoid exemptions from open meeting requirements and unnecessary executive sessions." *See*, Alaska Statutes 44.62.312(b). In other words, there is a strong presumption under the law that all discussions of governmental bodies should take place in sessions that are open to the public.

In applying the law to your factual scenario, I am of the following two opinions:

First, none of the Alaska Statutes 44.62.310(c) exceptions appear to apply to Council discussions regarding the manner in which the Council is to make decisions. Virtually all discussions regarding the manner in which the Council is to make decisions therefore must be held in sessions that are open to the public.

And second, Alaska Statutes 44.62.310(c)(1) sets forth the following exception that could apply to very limited discussions regarding fiscal year 2016 budget issues. The exception allows the Council to have discussions if "immediate [public] knowledge of [the discussion] would clearly have an adverse effect upon the [Council's] finances." It would be my expectation that very few, if any, Council discussion regarding budget issues would fall within the scope of this exception.

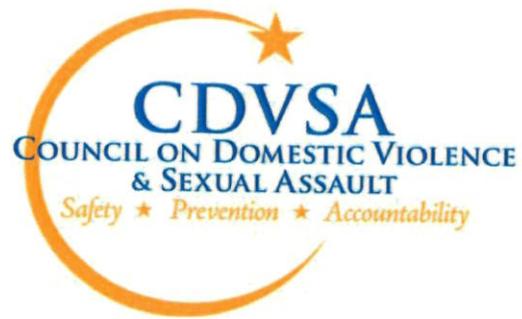
Very Truly Yours,

MICHAEL C. GERAGHTY  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

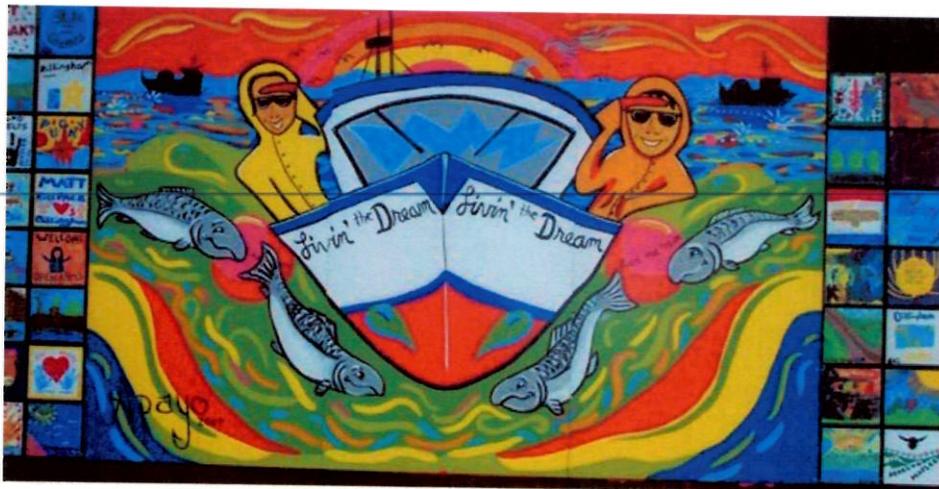


\_\_\_\_\_  
John J. Novak  
Assistant Attorney General  
Counsel for the Department of Public Safety

**STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**



**FY2009-2019 STRATEGIC PLAN**



Joseph A. Masters, Commissioner  
Department of Public Safety

Ann House, Chair  
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

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*Cover picture is a healthy community mural created by Dillingham youth courtesy of  
Safe and Fear Free Environment.*



**State of Alaska**  
**Department of Public Safety**  
**Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault**

**Sarah Palin, Governor**  
**Joseph A. Masters, Commissioner**

Dear Alaskan:

February 5, 2009

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is in its twenty-seventh year of providing domestic violence and sexual assault safety, prevention and accountability services to Alaska. In order to strengthen our capacity to achieve the Council's vision of a Violence Free Alaska, we have crafted a 10-year Strategic Plan. It is our intention that these goals and objectives chart a course for statewide action aimed at eliminating domestic and sexual violence.

Alaska has significant challenges with exceedingly high rates of interpersonal violence. We have the shameful distinction of the highest rates of reported sexual assault in the country. Our rates are 2.5 times the national average with Native women victimized at much higher rates. These are just the reported assaults. National data suggests only 1 in 10 is ever reported. In a 2006 survey, 75% of Alaskans said they have experienced or know someone who has experienced domestic violence or sexual assault. Clearly, we have much work to do to reduce the rates and attain our vision.

In 2008, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) Legislative Task Force acknowledged the extent of the problem and the threat it poses to so many Alaskans. Their overarching recommendation to the Council was to develop and implement a strategic plan. The Council wholeheartedly agreed and began the process of developing this plan.

Guided by our vision of an Alaska free from domestic and sexual violence and our mission to provide safety through a system of statewide crisis intervention, perpetrator accountability and prevention services, the plan is built around three program areas: Prevention, Crisis Management and Intervention, and Perpetrator Accountability. A fourth strategic area, Council Effectiveness, is added to ensure solid agency operations. The Council has goals and objectives for each area. We also have a separate action plan to guide Council staff and our partners in accomplishing these objectives. The action plan gives us the tools to keep us on target by monitoring our progress and measuring our performance.

Domestic and sexual violence impacts all of us – victims, children, families, employers, neighbors, abusers, clergy, teachers, and friends. It is going to take a coordinated community response across Alaska to stop it. This plan aims to incorporate best practices for addressing domestic violence and sexual assault and brings our partners to the table in the effort.

We look forward to working with legislators, community and tribal organizations, law enforcement, prosecutors, court personnel, community leaders and Alaskans from all walks of life to focus on prevention of these crimes so that Alaskans will no longer suffer these senseless acts of violence.

Sincerely,

***The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault***

Ann House, Public Member, Chair  
Rick Svobodny, Department of Law, Vice-Chair  
Stephanie McFadden, Public Member  
Yvonne Sarren, Public Member  
Col. Audie Holloway, Department of Public Safety  
Beverly Wooley, Department of Health and Social Services  
Cynthia Curran, Department of Education and Early Development

***"Public Safety through Public Service"***

**Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault**  
**P.O. Box 111200 - Juneau, AK 99811 - Voice (907) 465-4356 - Fax (907) 465-3627**

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## PURPOSE



The purpose of the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Council or CDVSA) defined in Alaska Statute 18.66.010.

“There is established in the Department of Public Safety the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The purpose of the council is to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or to their families, and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs.”

## VISION

This is what drives the Council’s work and inspires its service.

**Alaska, free from domestic and sexual violence.**

## MISSION STATEMENT

The Council’s Mission Statement defines its job and is realistic and measurable.

**The Council provides safety for Alaskans victimized or impacted by domestic violence and sexual assault through a system of statewide crisis intervention, perpetrator accountability and prevention services.**

# INTRODUCTION - CDVSA 2009-2019 STRATEGIC PLAN

In January 2009 the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault adopted this ten year Strategic Plan.

This Strategic Plan values and respects the ongoing work and accomplishments of the Council's many partners and recognizes the need for continued collaboration. Our hope is that the Strategic Plan will be a tool that all who are engaged in addressing domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska use to align missions, point to common goals, and reinforce one another's work.

The Council acknowledges and highly values the work of its partners that is already underway to accomplish some of this plan's goals and objectives. The Council's statutory mandates cannot be accomplished without the collaboration of many partners, including faith communities, Native organizations and tribes, and health care providers. Neither the Council nor any other single organization "leads" this work or is the single "inspiration" for this hard work. Rather, we must work together and depend on each other to achieve a violence free Alaska.

The Council depends on good coordination and communication. To be effective this must be a statewide effort that reaches all communities and people. The State representatives on the Council\* must continue to be two-way conduits of information between the Council and their agencies. Likewise, each public member on the Council must communicate the Council's plans, goals and actions to their communities and organizations. We hope that establishing the 2009-2019 Strategic Plan and corresponding two-year Action Plans strengthens all communication and relationships.

To address the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska, this Strategic Plan establishes three program areas for the Council to achieve our vision of a violence free Alaska:

- Prevention
- Crisis Management and Intervention
- Perpetrator Accountability.

The Council, in collaboration with its partners, has identified six goals in these program areas. A fourth strategic area, Council Effectiveness, has three additional goals.

Objectives are also established for each goal. The objectives are more concrete statements that describe how the goals will be achieved. Over the ten year course of this Plan, it is expected that some objectives will be accomplished or will no longer be relevant. New objectives will emerge as the Council and staff stay current with domestic violence and sexual assault research, practices and needs and adjust to the changing needs of new realities.

A Fiscal Year 2009-2010 Action Plan is also available that lists specific actions, linked to priority objectives the Council is working to accomplish.

\* State agencies represented on the Council include the Departments of Law, Education, Health and Social Services, and Public Safety.



# PREVENTION

**What is Prevention?** Prevention of interpersonal violence is defined as a systematic process that promotes healthy environments and behaviors and reduces the likelihood or frequency of violence. Prevention activities can focus on stopping violence before it occurs (primary prevention) or to keep violence from reoccurring. Prevention works to modify or entirely eliminate events, conditions, or exposure to risk factors that result in violence. It is critical to recognize a tension inherent in prevention funding. Successful prevention is cost effective in the long term, but it can be difficult to dedicate funds for a long term outcome when the short term needs are so acute and literally affect life and safety.

## **Goal 1. Coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault prevention efforts in Alaska.**

Objective 1A - Promote education and programs to prevent future incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Objective 1B – Identify and adopt evidence-based measures to ensure effective prevention programming.

Objective 1C - Increase community awareness of the need for prevention activities.



*Bethel residents march for peace at home.*

Objective 1D – Work to shape public policy and attitudes to reduce tolerance for interpersonal violence.

## **Goal 2. Obtain funding dedicated to prevention programs.**

Objective 2A - Develop a plan for prevention programming.

Objective 2B - Determine scope and cost of viable, measurable projects.

# CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND INTERVENTION

***What is Crisis Management?*** Crisis management is the immediate response to domestic violence and sexual assault. It may be a response to a threat of violence or an immediate response after the violence has occurred to deal with the consequences in the short-term.

***What is Intervention?*** Intervention is the long-term response after violence has occurred, following the immediate crisis management response. Intervention deals with the lasting consequences of violence.

## **Goal 3. Provide immediate, appropriate crisis response, intervention and shelter.**

Objective 3A - Obtain a realistic picture of the operational costs of domestic violence/sexual assault programs.

Objective 3B - Seek adequate funding for victim service programs to ensure safety and services are available for all in need.

Objective 3C - Increase the knowledge and skills of Alaska's first responders (law enforcement, medical providers, child welfare, etc.)

Objective 3D - Ensure immediate law enforcement response.

Objective 3E - Enhance the ability of the justice system to keep perpetrators away from victims.

Objective 3F - Ensure funded programs' compliance with CDVSA regulations and grant conditions.

Objective 3G - Increase access to resources for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault who are moving through the civil and criminal justice systems.

*"Though I may say it often, this is one official "thank you" for being a very amazing group of people I could not formerly imagine existed in such a setting as this especially. Thank You for restoring much of the hope & faith I often times now have. Thank You for helping me imagine strength & safety could be built by these tattered hands of mine."*

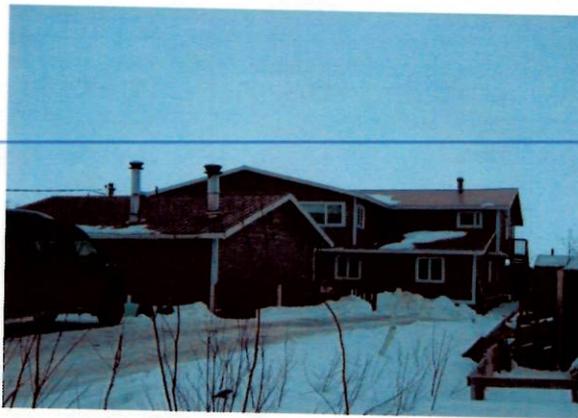
*- thank you letter written to staff of an Alaska shelter*

#### **Goal 4. Build public awareness and support for crisis management and intervention services.**

Objective 4A - Enhance understanding of the scope of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.

#### **Goal 5. Develop crisis management options that allow victims, if they choose to do so, to stay safely in their homes while perpetrators are removed.**

Objective 5A - Analyze the conditions and factors required to create successful programs that allow victims to stay safely in the home and remove the perpetrator.



*Crisis management and intervention services in Alaska are provided locally by community-based shelter and non-residential domestic violence and sexual assault programs with the support of grants provided by the Council.*

*The shelter pictured above is the Tundra Women's Coalition located in Bethel.*

# PERPETRATOR ACCOUNTABILITY

*What is Perpetrator Accountability?* Within the context of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault programs, accountability is defined as holding perpetrators accountable for their actions through corrective and rehabilitative programs. Accountability includes all components of the criminal justice system holding perpetrators of domestic or sexual violence responsible.

## Goal 6. Perpetrators will be held accountable for their actions.

Objective 6A - Determine effectiveness of batterer intervention programs.

Objective 6B - Ensure perpetrator accountability programs are available.



*Men fly messages of love, support, and respect about their partners, daughters, mothers. This project is supported by Alaska Family Services (Palmer) and the Sunshine Clinic (Talkeetna)..*

# COUNCIL EFFECTIVENESS

**Why review Council effectiveness?** All agencies and organizations must periodically review internal needs, resources, capacity and processes to ensure operations are efficient, equitable and effective.

## **Goal 7. Implement and maintain best practices in the operation of programs providing domestic violence and sexual assault services.**

Objective 7A - Identify core services of and standards for domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

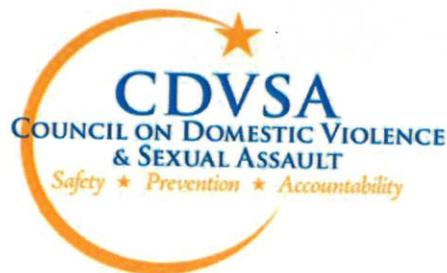
Objective 7B - Assess the effectiveness of domestic violence and sexual assault services.

## **Goal 8. Define and describe the scope and impact of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.**

Objective 8A - Obtain consistent and complete data on domestic violence and sexual assault incidents in Alaska.

Objective 8B – Coordinate with others to compile all relevant existing data on domestic violence and sexual assault

Objective 8C - Support and encourage independent academic research on domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.



## COUNCIL EFFECTIVENESS - continued

### Goal 9. Ensure effective Council administration.

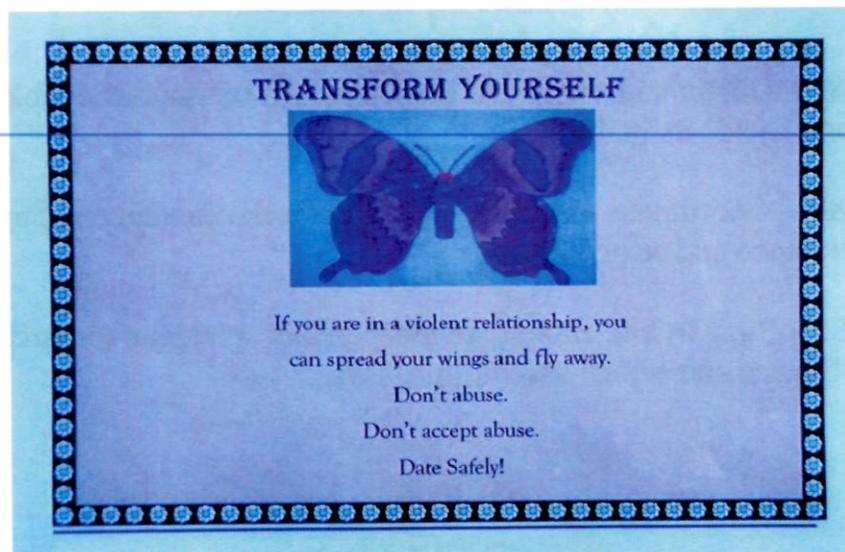
Objective 9A - Council members and staff are knowledgeable and understand current domestic violence and sexual assault issues.

Objective 9B - Distribute funds and grants in an efficient and equitable manner.

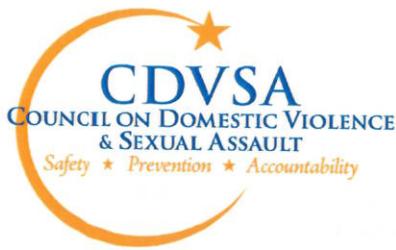
Objective 9C - Ensure Council has staff resources and capacity to work effectively.

Objective 9D - Maintain compliance with federal grant requirements.

Objective 9E - Develop Memoranda of Understanding to improve coordination of services between state agencies.



*Picture created by program participants at Arctic Women in Crisis, Barrow.*



## Strategic Plan Status Report

May 2014

### PREVENTION

**Goal 1 Coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault prevention efforts in Alaska.**

Objective 1A - Promote education and programs to prevent future incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Objective 1B - Identify and adopt evidence-based measures to ensure effective prevention programming.

Objective 1C - Increase community awareness of the need for prevention activities

Objective 1D - Work to shape public policy and attitudes to reduce tolerance for interpersonal violence.

**Status:**

Objectives are on-going and being implemented through Fourth R, Coaching Boys into Men, Girls on the Run, Green Dot Alaska, the Prevention Summit, LeadOn! for Peace and Equality and the media campaigns. The media campaigns include Real Alaskan Men Choose Respect, Real Alaskans Choose Respect, StandUp SpeakUp, Help is Available, Respect is Always the Right Choice and Moving from Awareness to Action. The media campaigns also include the mini-grants for male and youth engagement, COMPASS and Talk Now Talk Often.

**Goal 2 Obtain funding dedicated to prevention programs.**

Objective 2A - Develop a plan for prevention programming.

Objective 2B - Determine scope and cost of viable, measurable projects.

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**Status:**

Objectives are on-going and being implemented through Pathways and the state prevention coordinators planning group as well as working with Strategic Prevention Solutions to develop comprehensive outcome measures and evaluation.

### CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND INTERVENTION

**Goal 3 Provide immediate, appropriate crisis response, intervention and shelter.**

Objective 3A - Obtain a realistic picture of the operational costs of domestic violence/sexual assault programs.

Objective 3B - Seek adequate funding for victim service programs to ensure safety and services are available for all in need.

Objective 3C - Increase the knowledge and skills of Alaska's first responders (law enforcement, medical providers, child welfare, etc.

Objective 3D - Ensure immediate law enforcement response.

Objective 3E - Enhance the ability of the justice system to keep perpetrators away from victims.

Objective 3F - Ensure funded programs' compliance with CDVSA regulations and grant conditions.

Objective 3G - Increase access to resources for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault who are moving through the civil and criminal justice systems.

**Status:**

The Council reviews budget requests and program cost information annually. The Council facilitates the statewide sexual assault response team training and staff members sit on various committees with oversight of first responder training and coordinate various training opportunities for first responders. Staff members routinely monitor funded programs for compliance with regulations and grant conditions. The Council has worked to increase language access for victims who are limited English proficient through support of the language interpreter center and by obtaining federal grants to assist funded programs and other first responders in working with victims who are limited English proficient. More needs to be done in this area. Objectives D and E have not been implemented.

#### Goal 4 Build public awareness and support for crisis management and intervention services.

Objective 4A - Enhance understanding of the scope of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.

**Status:**

The Alaska Victimization Survey provides a forum for community discussion of the need for these services. Media campaigns such as Help is Available enhances understanding. More should be done in this area.

#### Goal 5 Develop crisis management options that allow victims, if they choose to do so, to stay safely in their homes while perpetrators are removed

Objective 5A - Analyze the conditions and factors required to create successful programs that allow victims to stay safely in the home and remove the perpetrator.

**Status:**

No progress. It is recommended that this goal be deleted from the plan.

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## PERPETRATOR ACCOUNTABILITY

#### Goal 6 Perpetrators will be held accountable for their actions

Objective 6A - Determine effectiveness of batterer intervention programs.

Objective 6B - Ensure perpetrator accountability programs are available.

**Status:**

Three stakeholder groups have been convened since FY 2011 to build a comprehensive approach to the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence. The Council has entered into a memorandum of agreement with the department of corrections allowing the Council to move forward with revising the existing regulations and developing a best practices/guidelines document. FY 2015 should see the completion of the regulation revision process and implementation of a data base to gather statistics to assist in determining program effectiveness. New programming should become available across the state beginning in FY 2016.

## COUNCIL EFFECTIVENESS

#### Goal 7 Implement and maintain best practices in the operation of programs providing domestic violence and sexual assault programs

Objective 7A - Identify core services of and standards for domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

Objective 7B - Assess the effectiveness of domestic violence and sexual assault services.

**Status:**

A stakeholder committee is being convened in the summer of 2014 to review current regulations governing victim service provision. Regulation revision including the identification of core services and standards will be included in the committees work. Outcome measures for provision of services to victims were developed and implemented in FY 2013. More needs to be done in this area.

**Goal 8 Define and describe the size and extent of Alaska's domestic violence and sexual assault problem**

Objective 8A - Obtain consistent and complete data on domestic violence and sexual assault incidents in Alaska.

Objective 8B - Coordinate with others to compile all relevant existing data on domestic violence and sexual assault.

Objective 8C - Support and encourage independent academic research on domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.

**Status:**

Objective implementation is on-going through the Alaska Victimization Survey and the Alaska Dashboard. While the Council through letters of support encourages independent academic research, more needs to be done.

**Goal 9 Ensure effective Council administration**

Objective 9A - Council members and staff are knowledgeable and understand current domestic violence and sexual assault issues.

Objective 9B - Distribute funds and grants in an efficient and equitable manner.

Objective 9C - Ensure Council has staff resources and capacity to work effectively.

Objective 9D - Maintain compliance with federal grant requirements

Obj. 9E: develop memoranda of understanding to improve coordination of services between state agencies

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**Status:**

The Council regularly schedules educational opportunities during quarterly meetings and staff members attend required conferences and selected training opportunities both in and out-of-state. Funding and grants management are reviewed annually to enhance distribution. Staff positions have been reviewed and revised into more appropriate position descriptions. One prevention coordinator has been added to the staff. A staff development plan is reviewed annually through the budgeting process. At least one additional program coordinator would be beneficial to the efficient implementation of projects as well as an additional assistant. Staff members attend required STOP, SASP, VOCA and FVPSA Administrators annually. A MOA now exists between the state departments that have representatives on the Council.



**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Component**

**Mission**

Provide a system of statewide crisis intervention, perpetrator accountability, and prevention services to Alaskans victimized or impacted by domestic violence and sexual assault.

**Core Services**

- Safety - Victims are equipped to further access program services for safety, information, and protection when needed
- Prevention - Communities are equipped to further primary prevention strategies
- Accountability - State approved Batterer Intervention programs are available in communities as requested

Mission Results	Core Services
<p><b>A: Reduce the level of domestic violence and sexual violence in Alaska</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> The percentage of adult women who report experiencing intimate partner violence or sexual violence in the past year is decreasing</p>	<p><b>A1: Safety - Victims are equipped to further access program services for safety, information, and protection when needed</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> As a result of contact with a victim service program, 80% of participants know more ways to plan for their safety</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> As a result of contact with a victim service program, 80% of participants know more about community resources that will help them</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Nights of safe shelter provided by victim service providers</p> <p><u>Target #4:</u> Victim service programs utilization cost per shelter night</p> <p><b>A2: Prevention - Communities are equipped to further primary prevention strategies</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> The number of communities that report the formation of a locally based workgroup dedicated to primary prevention is increasing</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> The number of communities that report implementing at least one primary prevention strategy to address domestic violence or sexual assault is increasing</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> The number of Alaska youth participating in youth leadership and prevention programming is increasing</p> <p><u>Target #4:</u> The number of youth that report implementing at least one primary prevention strategy in their communities is increasing</p> <p><b>A3: Accountability - State approved Batterer</b></p>

	<p><b>Intervention programs are available in communities as requested</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Regulations and standards will be adopted to encourage broad use of batterer intervention programs</p>
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**Performance Detail**

**A: Result - Reduce the level of domestic violence and sexual violence in Alaska**

**Target #1:** The percentage of adult women who report experiencing intimate partner violence or sexual violence in the past year is decreasing

**Percentage of Adult Women in Alaska who Report Experiencing Violence in the Past Year**

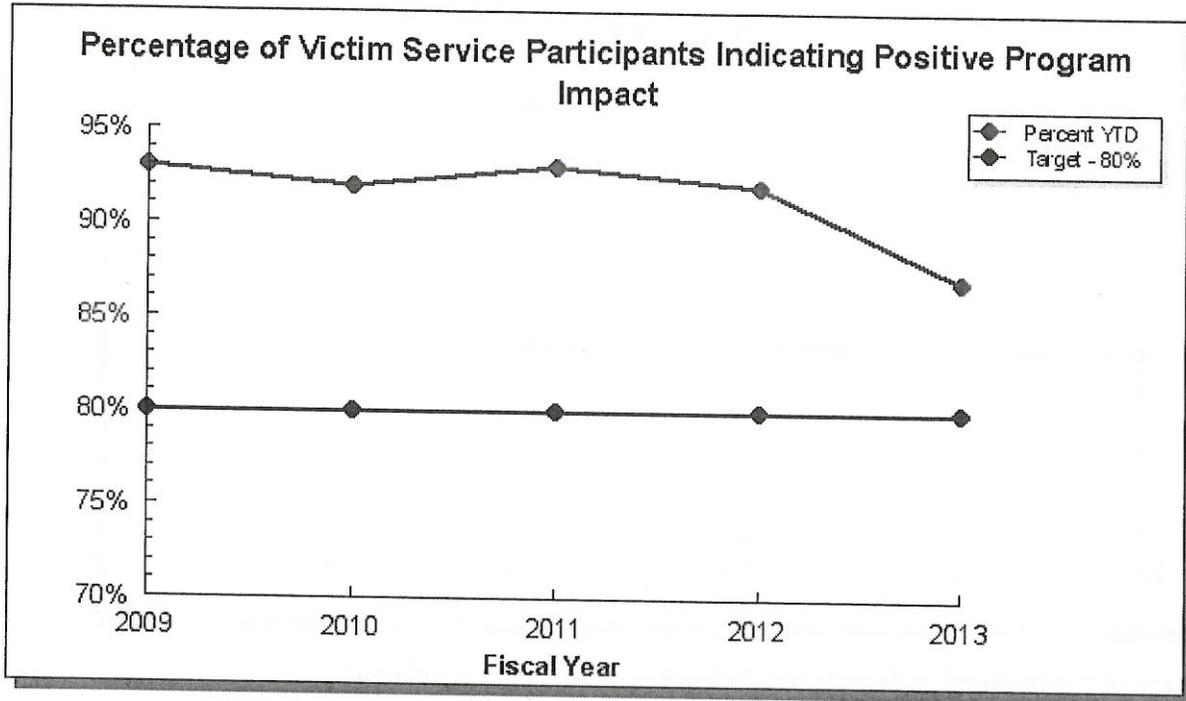
Fiscal Year	# of Responses	% Experiencing Violence	% Intimate Partner	% Sexual Violence
FY 2010	871	11.8%	9.4%	4.3%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Data for this measure are gathered from the statewide Alaska Victimization Survey conducted every five years. This random and confidential survey, modeled after the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, provides reliable and valid estimates of the prevalence of domestic violence and sexual assault among adult females in Alaska.

An important challenge is that all estimates are conservative because the survey does not include all forms of violence. It also excludes women who do not speak English, women without telephone access, and women not living in a residence. Estimates are also conservative because of the continuing stigma associated with reporting domestic violence and sexual assault. As stigma decreases, and as more women disclose domestic violence and sexual assault, the survey's estimates may increase (even when victimization rates are decreasing).

**A1: Core Service - Safety - Victims are equipped to further access program services for safety, information, and protection when needed**

**Target #1:** As a result of contact with a victim service program, 80% of participants know more ways to plan for their safety

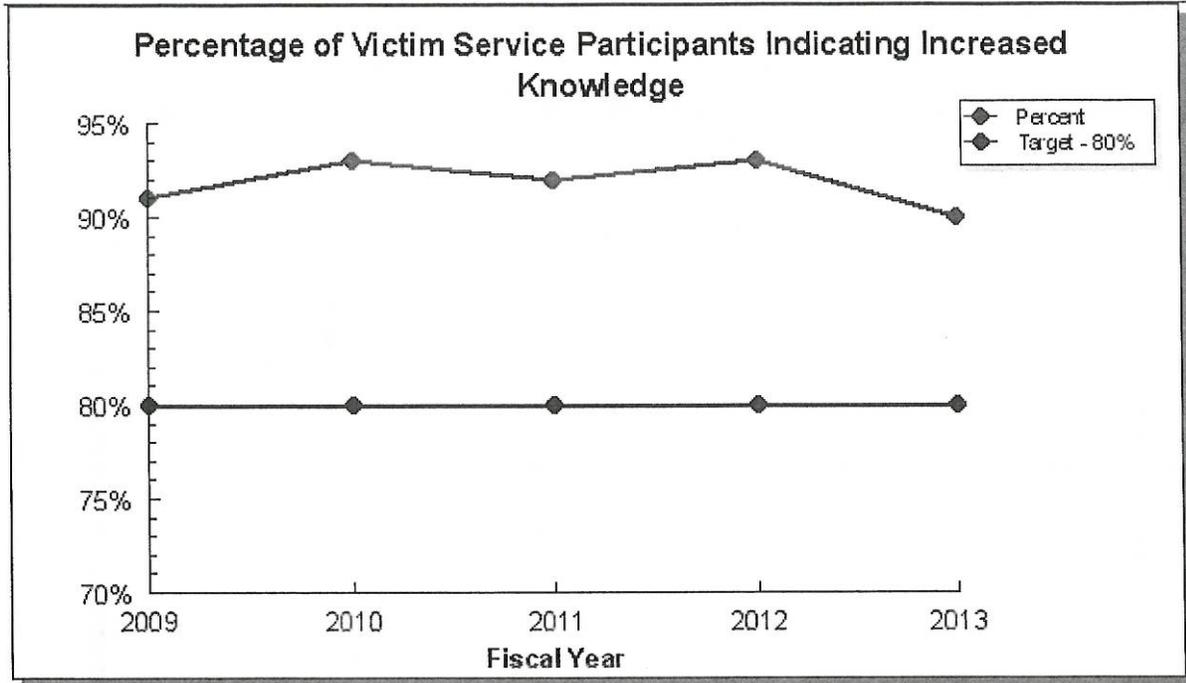


**Percentage of Victim Service Participants Indicating Positive Program Impact**

Fiscal Year	# of Responses	# Affirmative	Percent YTD
FY 2013	2,729	2,375	87%
FY 2012	3,061	2,813	92%
FY 2011	2,985	2,761	93%
FY 2010	2,655	2,454	92%
FY 2009	1,978	1,833	93%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Data for this measure are gathered through confidential surveys completed by program participants when they exit program services. Research has demonstrated that increasing victims' knowledge of safety planning and community resources leads to increased safety and well-being over time. Alaska is participating in a national outcome measures project that uses this measure and A2 below to monitor reduced violence and increased quality of life for victims over time.

**Target #2:** As a result of contact with a victim service program, 80% of participants know more about community resources that will help them

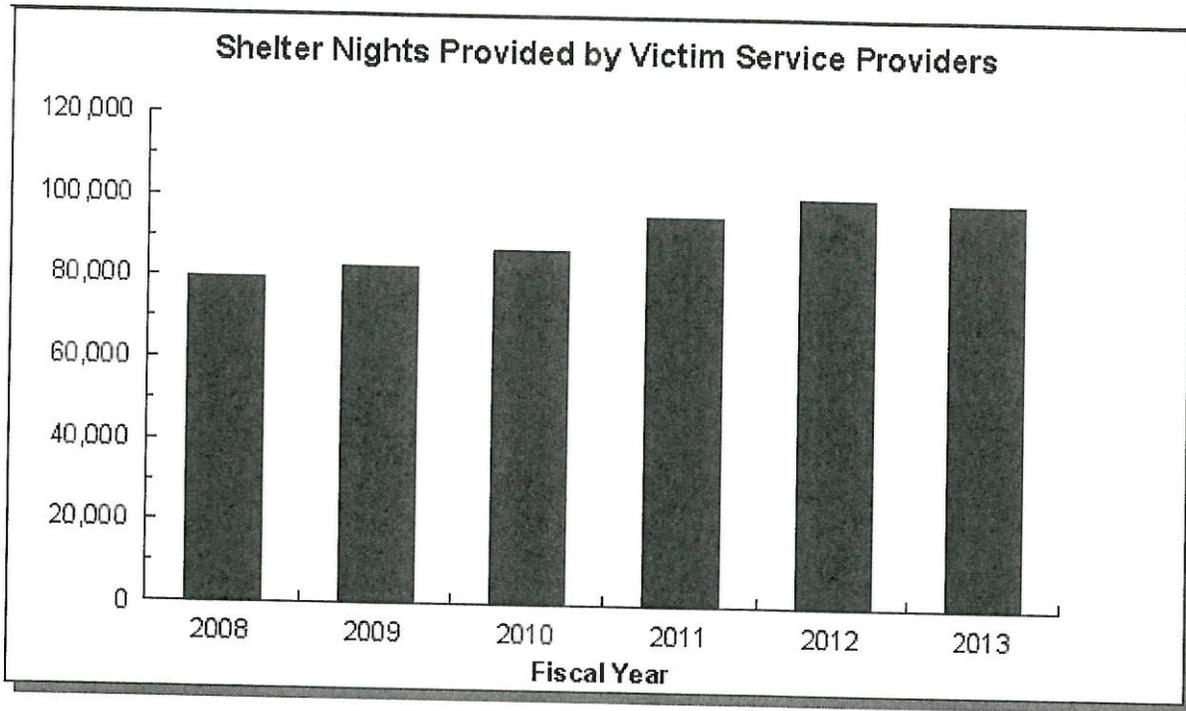


**Percentage of Victim Service Participants Indicating Increased Knowledge**

Fiscal Year	# of Responses	# Affirmative	Percent
FY 2013	2,754	2,474	90%
FY 2012	3,061	2,839	93%
FY 2011	2,990	2,763	92%
FY 2010	2,655	2,456	93%
FY 2009	1,978	1,805	91%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Data for this measure are gathered through confidential surveys completed by program participants when they exit program services. Research has demonstrated that increasing victims' knowledge of safety planning and community resources leads to increased safety and well-being over time. Alaska is participating in a national outcome measures project that uses this measure and A1 above to monitor reduced violence and increased quality of life for victims over time.

**Target #3:** Nights of safe shelter provided by victim service providers



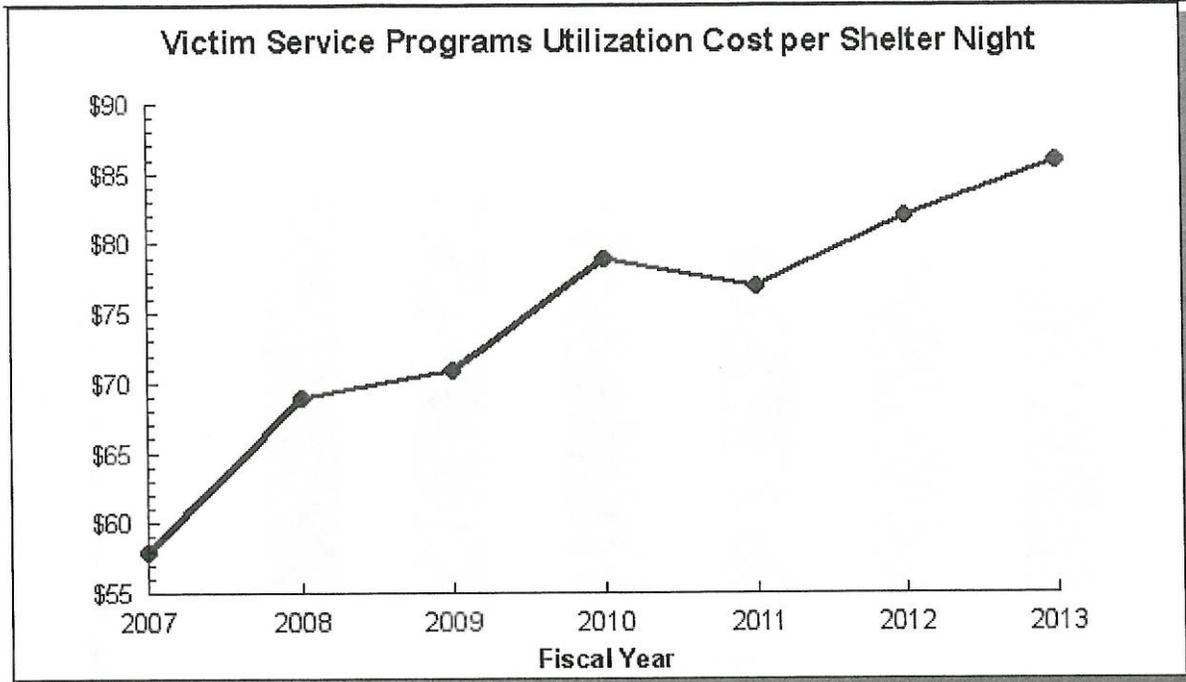
**Shelter Nights Provided by Victim Service Providers**

Fiscal Year	# of Nights
FY 2013	99,524
FY 2012	100,535
FY 2011	95,413
FY 2010	86,923
FY 2009	82,379
FY 2008	79,454

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Data for this measure are gathered from information collected at funded victim service programs. Each night that a person stays in shelter is counted as a night. For example, if on any given date three people stayed in a safe shelter, the number of shelter nights reported would be three.

Knowing the number of shelter nights assists programs in providing adequate food, staffing, utilities, and household items to meet the needs of program participants. Knowing the number of shelter nights statewide allows trends to be examined and questioned. The increasing number of shelter nights does not seem to correlate with an increased number of people accessing safe shelter; rather, it might correlate with the difficulty of obtaining permanent safe housing. As more program participants are able to successfully navigate the new Alaska Housing Finance Corporation sponsored housing vouchers, these nights of shelter are expected to decline.

**Target #4:** Victim service programs utilization cost per shelter night



**Victim Service Programs Utilization Cost per Shelter Night**

Fiscal Year	Cost per Shelter Night
FY 2013	\$86
FY 2012	\$82
FY 2011	\$77
FY 2010	\$79
FY 2009	\$71
FY 2008	\$69
FY 2007	\$58

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The cost of a shelter night is determined by the number of shelter nights divided by the amount of funding allocated to victim service providers that provide emergency safe shelter to victims and their children. The cost per night includes all ancillary services provided in addition to shelter—legal advocacy, medical accompaniment, individual and group support, safety planning, systems advocacy, etc.

A key measure of the Choose Respect Initiative from the annual Dashboard report is utilization of services. The council desires to see more people accessing the services they need. A short-term measure for the Choose Respect Initiative, the cost per shelter night shows utilization of services in the required effectiveness and efficiency (numerator/denominator) format.

**A2: Core Service - Prevention - Communities are equipped to further primary prevention strategies**

**Target #1:** The number of communities that report the formation of a locally based workgroup dedicated to primary prevention is increasing

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY2013, fifteen communities participated in the Putting Prevention to Work 2013 Primary Prevention Summit. The community participants were representatives of locally based service programs. Each community team developed or expanded upon a community plan to address the primary prevention of domestic and/or sexual violence. All fifteen communities attending the summit completed work on plans to

address primary prevention in their home communities.

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**Target #2:** The number of communities that report implementing at least one primary prevention strategy to address domestic violence or sexual assault is increasing

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY2013, twelve communities that completed plans for primary prevention during the Putting Prevention to Work summit implemented at least one primary prevention strategy.

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**Target #3:** The number of Alaska youth participating in youth leadership and prevention programming is increasing

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY2013, 143 youth applied for the LEAD ON conference. This is a conference that covers leadership, equality, peace, and anti-violence; focusing on rural youth leaders. Eighty youth attended (more were accepted but weather prevented them from attending).

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**Target #4:** The number of youth that report implementing at least one primary prevention strategy in their communities is increasing

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY2013, 66 youth who attended the LEAD ON conference participated in implementing primary prevention strategies in their home communities. In addition, 44 youth received mini-grants from Health and Social Services to implement Stand Up Speak Up (sexual rights and responsibilities) prevention projects related to dating violence and sexual assault prevention.

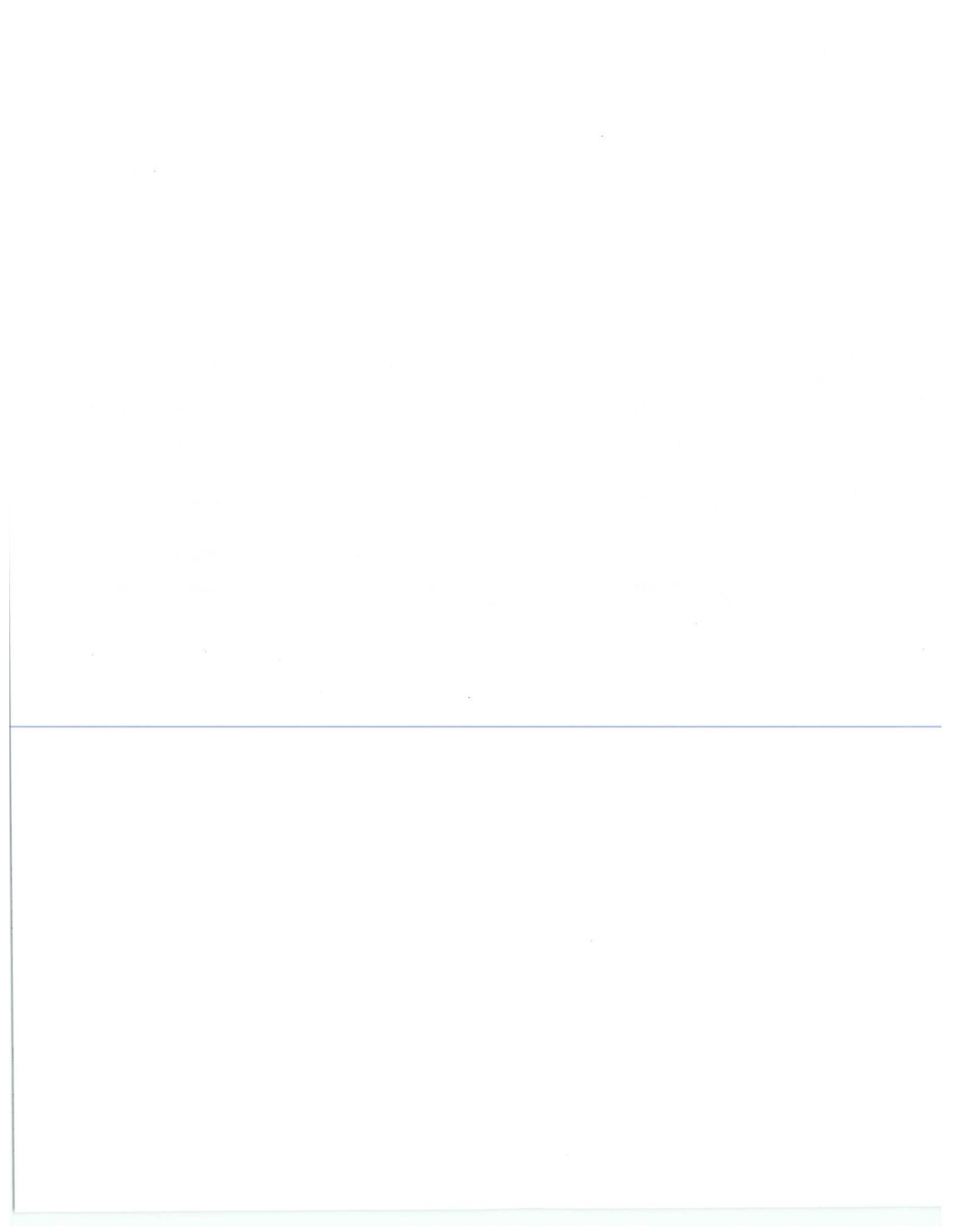
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**A3: Core Service - Accountability - State approved Batterer Intervention programs are available in communities as requested**

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**Target #1:** Regulations and standards will be adopted to encourage broad use of batterer intervention programs

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY2013, a regulations and standards stakeholder committee was formed. A timeline was established to complete the adoption of regulations by 2015.



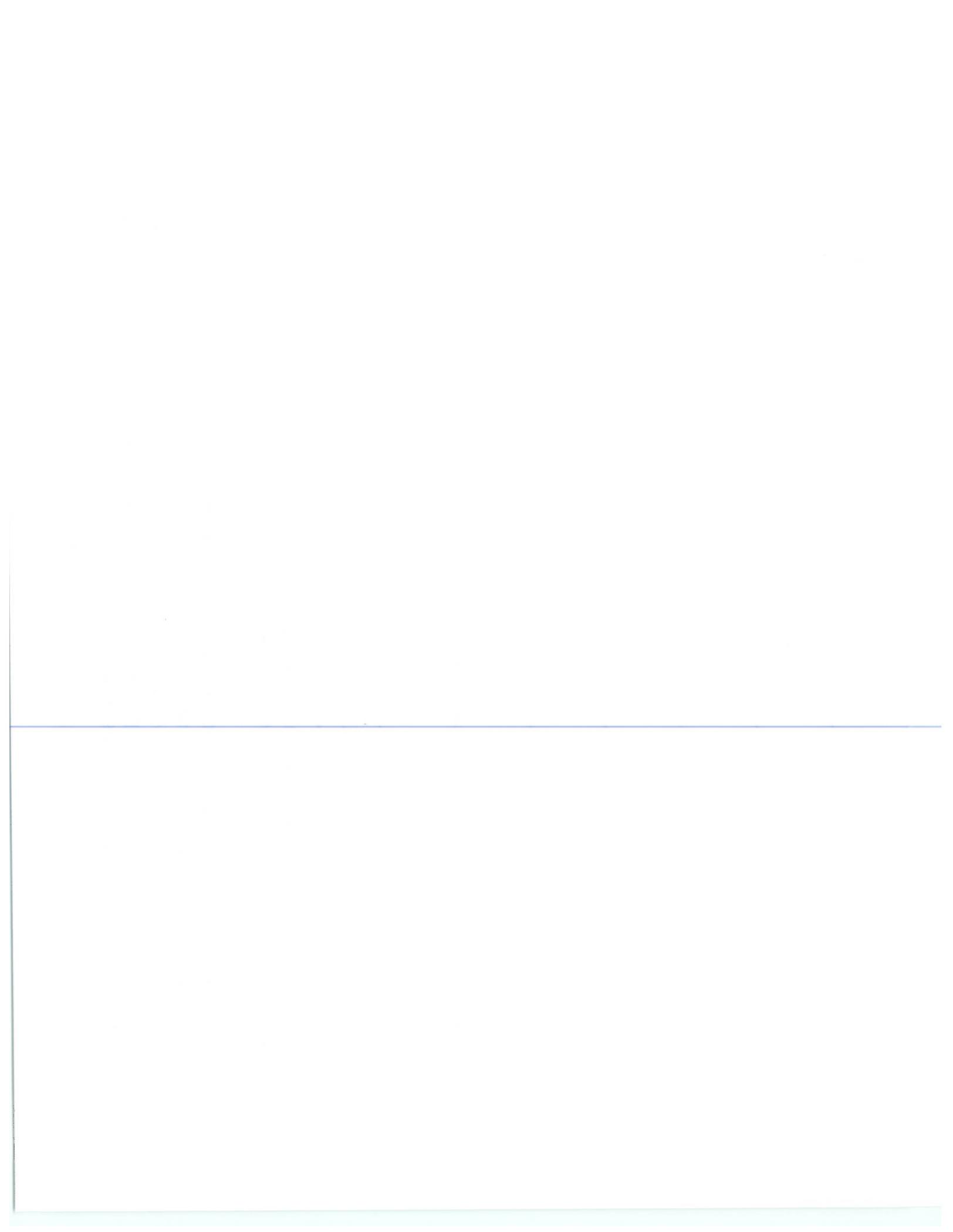


## Outcome Measure Survey FY 2015

Your safety and ability to access services is important to us. One way to know whether we are on the right track or need to change course is to hear from you about the things you learned while receiving services from this program. Please take a couple of minutes to complete this survey. We realize it's one more form to fill out and want to thank you for your consideration and thoughtful responses.

Please circle the number (5 being strongly agree, down to 1 being strongly disagree) that best matches your experience. Please circle N/A if it doesn't apply to you (for instance circle N/A for #3 if you do not have children).

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
1. I know more or different intervention strategies for safety than I did before.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
2. I know more about what resources and help are available and how to access those resources.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
3. I know more about what services to access for my children.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
4. I feel less isolated since working with this program.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
5. I better understand the impact of the crisis and trauma I experienced.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
6. I know more about my legal rights since working with this program.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
7. I have a better understanding of how the justice process works	5	4	3	2	1	N/A



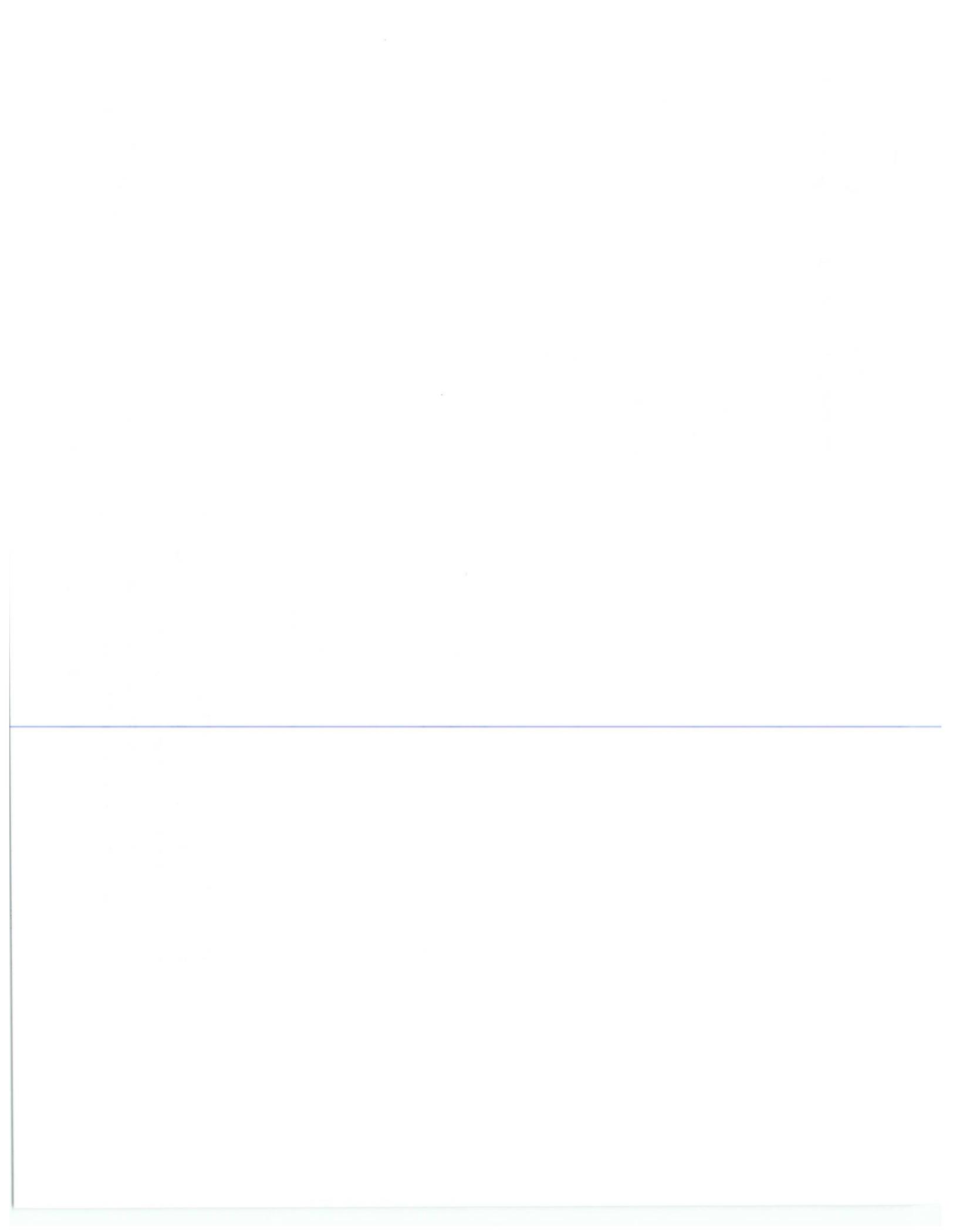


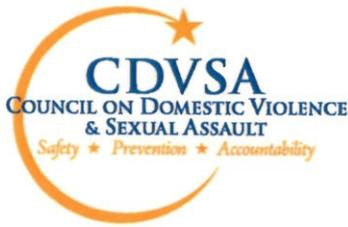
## Behavioral Health Outcome Measure Survey FY 2014

Please complete this survey if you received services for concerns or behaviors regarding substance abuse while at this program. One way to know whether we are on the right track or need to change course is to hear from you about the things you learned while receiving services from this program. Please take a couple of minutes to complete this survey. Thank you for your consideration and thoughtful responses.

Please circle the number (5 being strongly agree down to 1 being strongly disagree) that best matches your experience. Please circle N/A if it doesn't apply to you.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
1. I am more motivated to stop drinking or using drugs since working with this program.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
2. I understand more about how alcohol and drug abuse affect my life and life of my children since working with this program.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
3. I know more about alcohol and drug abuse since working with this program.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
4. I received a referral to access other alcohol and drug counseling services from this program.	5	4	3	2	1	N/A





## State of Alaska Standards and Approval of Programs for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence

### CY 2014 Annual Self-Evaluation of Services Report

The Department of Corrections has established regulations for the standardization of programs for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence (22 AAC 25.010 – 25.090). An individual or agency offering a state-approved program is required under 22 AAC 25.040 (b) to submit not later than February 1, a written report evaluating its services for the previous calendar year (January 1– December 31).

The purpose of the *Annual Self-Evaluation of Services Report* is to review the accountability of services provided by state-approved batterers' intervention programs and prison batterers' programs to ensure their quality and effectiveness. The *Annual Self-Evaluation of Services Report* covers the previous calendar year (January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014) and **must be received in the Council's office no later than February 1, 2015.**

Please email your report to your designated coordinator. If you have both community-based and prison-based state-approved programs, please submit a report for each.

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<a href="mailto:stephen.bower@alaska.gov">stephen.bower@alaska.gov</a>	(907) 465-8938
<a href="mailto:marybeth.gagnon@alaska.gov">marybeth.gagnon@alaska.gov</a>	(907) 465-4321
<a href="mailto:freda.westman@alaska.gov">freda.westman@alaska.gov</a>	(907) 465-2278

The individual or agency name and address must appear on the report submitted. The report must be written in the following order and it must address **only** the listed four headings. **The entire report must not exceed 2 pages.**

- I. Effectiveness of Program
- II. Types of Data Collected
- III. Effective Program Elements
- IV. Effects on the Community, Program Participants and Victims of Domestic Violence

**State of Alaska Standards and Approval of Programs for the  
Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence**

**CY 2014 Annual Self-Evaluation of Services Report**

**Agency Name:**

**Contact Person:**

**Agency Address:**

**Telephone:**

**I. Effectiveness of Program**

Provide an assessment of the effectiveness of the program.

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**II. Types of Data Collected**

Describe the types of data collected by the program.

## CY 2014 Annual Self-evaluation of Services Report

Agency Name:

Page 2

### III. Effective Program Elements

Describe the program elements that have proven effective and the factors impacting the elements.

### IV. Effects on the Community, Program Participants and Victims of Domestic Violence •

Provide an assessment of how the program affects the community that the program serves, including the program participants and victims of domestic violence

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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## Research-AVS

Goal: Survey adult women in Alaska about their victimization histories, while minimizing distress, to establish community baselines and increase awareness on violence against women

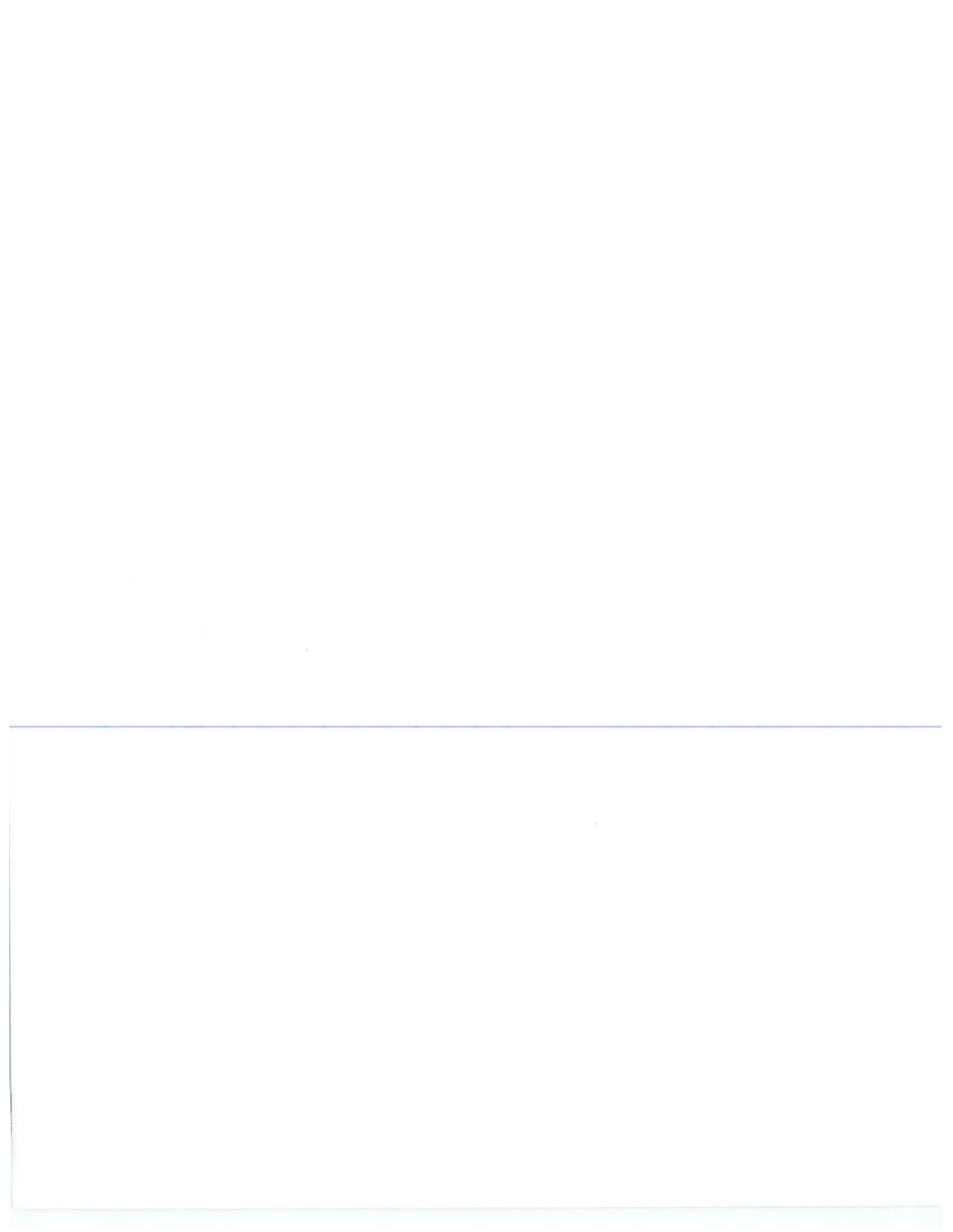
	How much?	# women surveyed	baselines established	estimates produced
2011		2,574		70
2012		1,206		42
2013		2,825		42
	How well?	# distress cases	# completed	
2011		12 (0.5% of women)	2,451 (95%)	
2012		4 (0.3% of women)	1,168 (97%)	
2013		7 (0.2% of women)	2,770 (98%)	

Difference-measured by activities to increase awareness-list of dissemination events and media opportunities provided each year by the Justice Center to the Governor's Office

2011 4 presentations and community forums; 4 radio broadcasts, 5 print articles, 4 television broadcasts, 5 results summaries and 5 PowerPoint presentations with handouts

2012 5 presentations and community forums; 3 radio broadcasts, 4 print articles, 1 online report, 3 results summaries, 3 PowerPoint presentations with handouts 1 other. Pick: Click Give donation guide highlighted AVS research in the description of need for assistance to emergency safe shelters for victims

2013 3 presentations and community forums; 3 PowerPoint Presentations with handouts. 78 print articles, 16 radio appearances, and 5 television appearances (in FY13 or from



## **Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Legal Advocacy Project Pro Bono Program**

### **Pro Bono Clearinghouse: Measures implemented in FY13**

**GOAL 1: Increase the knowledge base of attorneys state-wide on issues of domestic violence and sexual assault, and actively recruit attorneys to take on pro bono cases.**

*Measurement Instrument: Post-Conference Survey*

The ANDVSA CLE “Litigating Family Law Cases Involving Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault” was held on April 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> in Anchorage. The CLE focused on litigation skills for attorneys representing clients who are victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, or both.

The first day was an ANDVSA specific training and participants learned about the basics of domestic violence through an inter-active program called “In Her Shoes”, heard from a panel of experts on Batterer’s Intervention Programs and had a basics of family law seminar. April 18-20<sup>th</sup>, participants went to seminars put on by the American Bar Association’s Family Law Section, including seminars on cultural issues in the courtroom, military and domestic violence and child support.

Almost 70 people attended the CLE the first day, most of which are volunteers with ANDVSA. The participants were both new and experienced attorneys. 29 volunteers and 5 staff attended the ABA specific section of the CLE. 96% of participants rated the training as good to excellent.

Comments from attorneys included:

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The panel discussion evolved into a lively and informative educational piece.

Excellent CLE – thanks for all the hard work from those who organized the conference!

Loved the BIPs panel – great questions!

All of it was great!

**GOAL 2: Increase the safety of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.**

*Measurement Instrument: Survey completed at the mid-way point in a client’s case.*

100% of the clients surveyed indicated that their own and their family’s safety increased due to representation by a pro bono attorney.

Client evaluation comments included:

An Anchorage divorce/custody/support/protection order client: "At AWAIC yesterday, I was especially happy to mention how great you have been and the ANDVSA as well as my protective order lawyer that volunteered. They seemed surprised to hear of ANDVSA it sounds like they don't hear enough about it, so that got me talking about how very hard navigating the court system is and how I can totally get why many women don't proceed with things like getting protective orders, and divorces or are even aware of their rights. That compassionate lawyers then really make all the difference."

An Unalaska divorce/custody/support client: "I am 100% sure that I would have NEVER been able to take this huge step without legal representation and I know for a fact that there is no way I could have ever been able to afford an attorney on my own. ANDVSA has changed my life it feels like I can now exhale... I feel like I have been holding my breath for so many years. Keep on doing the work you are doing. It is life changing."

An Anchorage divorce/custody client: "My abuser always had me convinced that if we went to court that he would win. Today [in court with my ANDVSA attorney] I realized that the court system was empowering me."

A Fairbanks custody/protection order client: "I would not have been brave enough to do this by myself! Thank you!"

A Fairbanks custody/protection order client: "My attorney has done an incredible job. Her legal advice and experience has helped me keep custody of my child. She has been a godsend!"

A Kenai divorce/custody/protection order client: "My attorney was professional and amazing. I could not have done this without their support and hard work."

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For Fiscal Year 13, ANDVSA's Pro Bono Program provided representation in 222 cases for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. As Fiscal Year 14 begins, ANDVSA has 106 open cases and is currently receiving an average of 10-12 case referrals per week.

**GOAL 3: Increase the number of attorney hours donated to pro bono cases.**

*Measurement Instrument: This goal is measured through an attorney-match calculation, which looks at the number of cases handled by pro bono attorneys, the average number of hours attorneys spend on a case, and the average cost of attorney services.*

Our pro bono attorneys represented 111 victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in FY 13, providing thousands of hours of services and equaling approximately 1.2 million dollars in donated legal assistance. Several volunteers have donated over 100 hours to their case. This is the highest number of hours donated to date and demonstrates the enormous time commitment that these can involve.

# VOCA

Victims of Crime Act (1984)

# Crime Victims Fund

- Special account providing programming dollars for all types of crime victims
- Made up of federal criminal fines and penalties
- Supports: children justice act grants, US Attorneys' victim/witness coordinators, FBI victim assistance specialists, federal victim notification system, anti-terrorism emergency reserve, OVC discretionary grants
- Formula victim assistance and victim compensation grants to states

# Formula Assistance Grants

- Based on population—each state receives a base amount of \$500.0 (\$200.0 for territories) and the remainder of the allocation is distributed to states proportional to the population
- Grant award period is 4 years
- Alaska's share: 2013--\$1,415.0  
2014--\$1,484.0

# Federal requirements

- Purpose areas-domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, other violent crimes
- A minimum of 10% of the funds must support each purpose area; 5% may be used for administration
- Other violent crimes includes: DUI/DWI crashes, elder abuse, adults molested as children, survivors of homicide victims, robbery, assault, stalking
- Child abuse includes both physical and sexual abuse

# Eligible Organizations

- Public agency, non-profit or combination
- Organization demonstrates:
  - record of providing effective services to victims and has financial resources in addition to VOCA (20% match requirement)
  - Use of volunteers
  - Assistance with VCC filings
  - Coordination of public/private efforts to aid crime victims
- Organization does not discriminate against victims because they disagree with the way the State is prosecuting the criminal case

# Services

- Crisis intervention/ crisis lines
- Emergency shelter
- Information and referrals
- Support groups/counseling/therapy
- Legal advocacy
- Support within the criminal justice system
- Personal advocacy
- Emergency financial assistance

# Reporting Requirements

- Annual unduplicated number of victims seeking services in each purpose area
- Number of services provided
- Narrative reviewing successes, any barriers to assisting victims file for compensation, coordination of public/private efforts, any work with federal crime victims, notable activities conducted to improve the delivery of services, 4 ways VOCA funds used to assist crime victims, and emerging issues/notable trends impacting crime victim services

# Council's VOCA Distribution

- Currently require all dv/sa programs receiving VOCA funds to allocate at least 10% to child abuse and 10% to victims of other crime
- Victims for Justice only allocates funds to victims of other crime
- Could change—as long as total percentage is met—each program doesn't have to provide services in each category

# RFP Minimum

- Describe use of volunteers/volunteer program
- Describe services for other violent crime victims and victims of child abuse if asking to provide services in either of those purpose areas



# **FVPSA**

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**Family Violence Prevention  
Services Act (1984)**

# FVPSA Funds

- Authorization level: \$175 million
  - Specialized services for abused parents and their children (25% of any increase of funding over \$130 million –provided in the annual appropriations process)
  - Formula grants
    - 70% to states
    - 10% Tribal grants
    - 10% state and territorial domestic violence coalitions
    - 6% training/technical assistance
    - 2.5% monitoring, evaluation and administrative costs
    - 1.5% discretionary projects

# Allotment of funds to State and Territories

- States receive core grant of \$600.0 and remaining funds are distributed based on population (AK receives less than \$750.0 annually)
- Territories are allotted not less than 1/8 of 1% of amounts available for states
- Grant award period is for two years
- Unspent funds will be directed to the CDC for the DELTA program instead of sending the funds back to the Treasury

# State Formula Grant

- 5% may be used for administering the grant
- 95% to local dv or community-based agencies to provide shelter and supportive services
  - 70% primary purpose of providing immediate shelter to dv victims
  - Not less than 25%, must be used for supportive services and prevention services

# Eligible Organizations

- Non-profit or public agency with demonstrated history of effective work in the field
- Community-based organizations with a demonstrated history of providing services to specific populations, including those identified as underserved, can partner with dv agencies to become eligible for grants

# Services

Supportive services offered at shelters/programs are to be used by participants on a voluntary basis. For example—a stay in shelter is not conditioned on the victim's participation in particular services.

## Emergency shelter

Supportive services can also include economic justice services—financial literacy, planning and related economic empowerment services, assistance in locating and securing safe/affordable housing, homelessness prevention services and provision of culturally and linguistically appropriate services

# Federal Reporting Requirements

- Annual report on unduplicated number of persons seeking services—age, race/ethnicity, gender
- Describe what's being done with FVPSA funds that wouldn't be done without
- Efforts to meet needs of the underserved-ethnic, racial, cultural, language diversity, geographic isolation—
- Describe prevention/outreach activities
- Unmet needs
- Program participant story

# Outcome measures

- **Resource outcome:** Do you know more about what resources and help are available to you and your family and how to access those resources?
- **Safety outcome:** Do you know more or different intervention strategies for safety than you did before?

# Council's Distribution

- Divided proportionately among funded programs with domestic violence residential services

## RFP Minimums

- Efforts to meet needs of the underserved
- Description of prevention/outreach activities



**STOP**

**Services \*Training \*Officers \*Prosecutors**

## Overview

- Formula grant (population based) to states and territories
  - AK receives between \$750.0 to 800.0 for 24 months
- Formula distribution through VAWA:
  - 30% for victim services
  - 25% for law enforcement
  - 25% for prosecutors
  - 5% for judiciary
  - 15% for discretionary use of above four areas

# Overview

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## Purpose areas

Grants and subgrants must meet one or more of twenty statutory purpose areas

## Three-year Plan

Must be approved through the Office of Violence Against Women

## Council Distribution

30% victim services to ANDVSA for the Legal Advocacy Project

25% law enforcement to Alaska State Troopers

25% prosecutors to Department of Law

5% judiciary to Alaska Court System

15% discretionary remains with Council

# SASP

## Sexual Assault Services Program

# Overview

- SASP is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault.
- Four different funding streams:
  - States and Territories,
  - Tribes,
  - State Sexual Assault Coalitions and Tribal Coalitions,
  - culturally specific organizations
- Purpose:
  - to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, and related assistance for:
    - adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, family and household members of victims, and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault.

# Overview

- SASP supports services through the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of rape crisis centers and other programs and projects to assist those victimized by sexual assault.
- SASP supports efforts to help survivors heal from sexual assault trauma through:
  - direct intervention and related assistance from social service organizations such as rape crisis centers
  - 24-hour sexual assault hotlines,
  - crisis intervention, and
  - medical and criminal justice accompaniment.

# Council's Distribution

- SASP does not require match
- Separate RFP- recipients meet to discuss annual plan (approx. \$200.0 for 24 months)

## Research

### **Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS): \$500.0**

The Council works with the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center to conduct and disseminate the survey and survey results. AVS is designed to provide reliable and valid estimates of intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women. Results from the survey are used to:

- guide planning and policy development,
- effectively evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services, and
- provide greater empirical support for preventing and responding to violence against women.

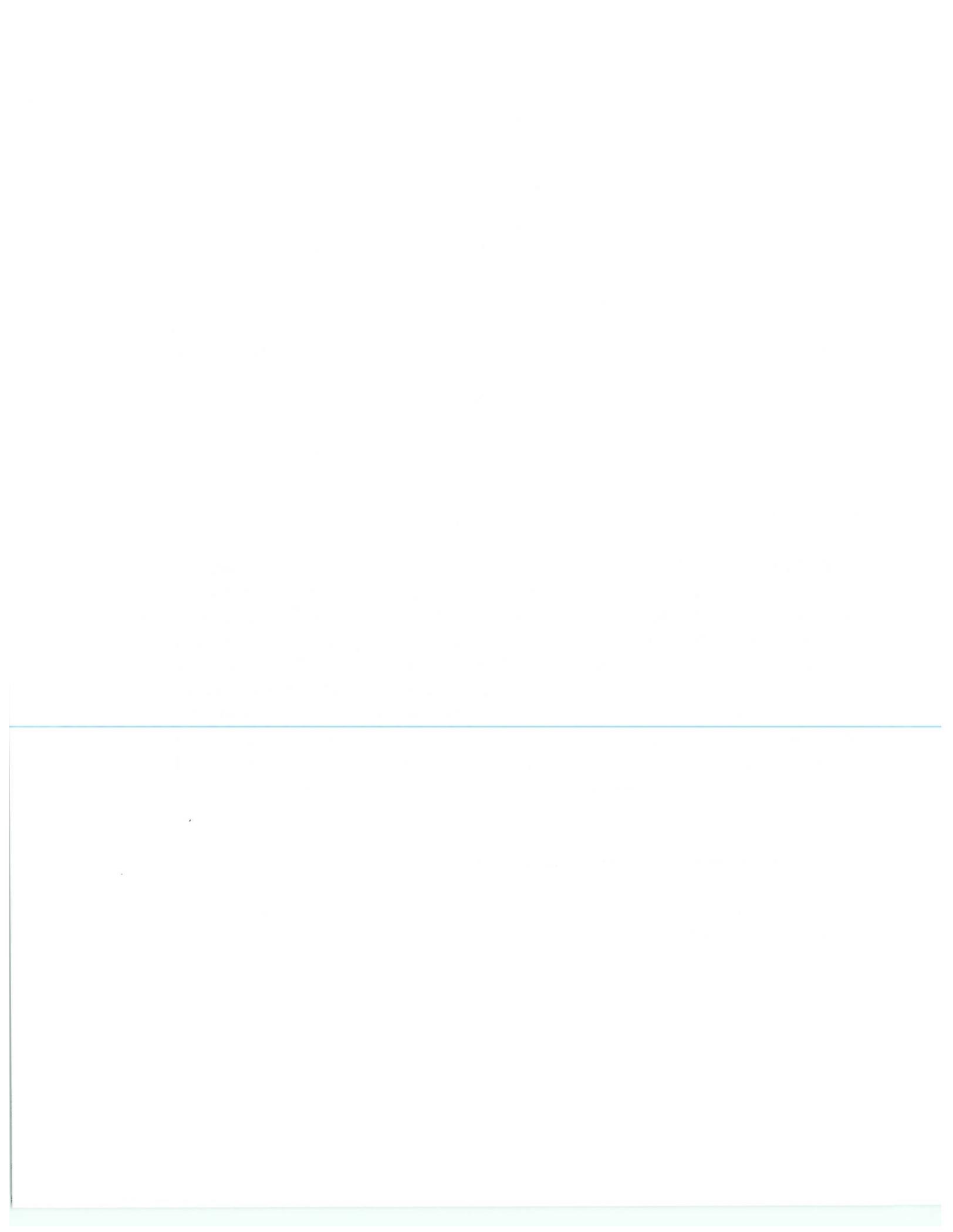
Timeline/Survey Cycle: 2010-baseline statewide survey  
2011-2014-baseline regional surveys  
2015-statewide/ mid-way repeat process

### **Lead On! and COMPASS Prevention Program Evaluations: \$70.0**

CDVSA will through a grant to Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault support the longitudinal study of the annual LeadOn! Youth leadership conference and the process evaluation of the COMPASS curriculum (a resource for adult male mentors who work with young Alaskan men aged 12-18) community based implementation. The longitudinal LeadOn! evaluation will determine long term impacts from the annual conference and related community based projects for participants and their communities. The Compass evaluation will examine the implementation of all lessons of the curriculum within this first year of community based piloting. Findings will determine the most efficient ways to implement the curriculum so that future outcome evaluation will be of the highest quality possible.

### **CDVSA Prevention Program Evaluations: \$30.0**

CDVSA will contract for evaluations of statewide prevention programming administered through CDVSA.



## **Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Budget 2015**

### **CDVSA Media Buys**

\$209,000

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault has worked in partnership with media outlets throughout the state to maximize its budget to bring awareness to the state relative to the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault for the past several years. Our partners in this effort also include local domestic violence and sexual assault programs that are receiving specific prevention training aimed at helping communities move from awareness to action relative to changing social norms around violence.

Our partnerships in bringing awareness to the issues have included the Governor's Choose Respect Initiative, and public and private radio and television stations throughout the state including GCI Cable, statewide public radio and broadcast stations. In every case where public service ad dollars are spent, the Council receives matches at a minimum of one for one. In addition, no agency commissions are taken from our ad budget, so the money CDVSA spends on awareness advertising is maximized even further. The Council has targeted radio and television, as well as digital media, as opposed to print media, to best spread awareness to our 18 to 50 male and female demographic— the age group most affected by domestic and sexual violence.

To put our public service expenditures in context relative to other social marketing efforts, the most studied and successful effort aimed at changing social norms around smoking that was developed in Florida, spent \$25 million dollars over a one-year period.

### **CDVSA-AK Green Dot**

\$ 70,000

Green Dot is a bystander intervention program with the goal of preparing organizations/communities to implement a strategy of violence prevention that consistently, measurably reduces power-based personal violence (including sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, child abuse, elder abuse and bullying). Green Dot developers will be in Alaska for 3 fiscal years (2013-2015) and are working with six-pilot sites (Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Homer, Kenai, Prince of Wales) to adapt the original curriculum for use and implementation in those communities. Green Dot is also working with CDVSA and participating communities to develop a training bureau of Alaska based Green Dot instructors who will be available to train communities across the state. Each pilot community contributes a small, one time match to maximize the budget by off-setting the cost of on-site travel and technical assistance in Alaska. Green Dot Alaska updates can be viewed at [www.greedotalaska.com/](http://www.greedotalaska.com/).

A green dot is any behavior, choice, word, or attitude that promotes safety for everyone and communicates intolerance for violence. A green dot is pulling a friend out of a high risk situation – a green dot is donating a few dollars to your local service provider– a green dot is displaying an awareness poster in your room or office – a green dot is putting a green dot message on your Facebook page – a green dot is striking up a conversation with a friend or family member about how much this issue matters to you. A green dot is simply your individual choice at any given moment to make our world safer.

### **CDVSA Coaching Boys Into Men (CBIM):**

\$44,000

CBIM engages athletic coaches through the *Coaches Leadership Program* to help shape the attitudes and behaviors of young male athletes. Athletic coaches play an extremely influential and unique role in the lives of young men, often serving as a parent or mentor to the boys they coach. Because of these special relationships, coaches are poised to positively influence how young men think and behave both on, and off, the field. From speeches to the team, practice sessions, or simply casual conversation, coaches have many opportunities to impart their philosophies to athletes. The *Coaches Leadership Program* equips coaches to talk with their athletes about respect for women and girls and that violence doesn't equal strength.

The Council is partnering with the Governor's Office, Education and Early Development and the Alaska Association of School Coaches and UAA to build an infrastructure of support for the CBIM program in Alaska. Statewide coaches training for CBIM began in fiscal year 2012. To date five statewide coaches' trainings have been provided to 184 participants from twenty-two communities including: Anchorage, Anaktuvuk Pass, Angoon, Alakunuk, Bethel, Craig, Elim, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Healy, Homer, Kaltag, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Juneau, Manokotak, Nikiski, Nulato, Noorvik, North Pole, Old Harbor and Yakutat. Participants include administrators, community partners and coaches of high school male athletic teams. The program has been implemented one or more times with high school male athletic teams in Juneau, Craig, Fairbanks, Ketchikan and Homer. A Facebook page has been developed to help Coaches share information regarding their successes and challenges with implementing the program in Alaska. The social media site can be accessed at: <https://www.facebook.com/#!/CBIMAlaska>.

### **CDVSA Girls on the Run:**

\$65,000

Girls on the Run is a 10-12 week after school program for girls in the 3<sup>rd</sup> through 5<sup>th</sup> grade that encourages positive emotional, social, mental and physical development. Participants explore and discuss their own beliefs around experiences and challenges girls face at this age. The program models healthy peer and adult role modeling, healthy relationships and provides the girls with opportunities to explore how they can positively connect with and shape the world. The program now offers a curriculum for 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> grade girls and a "Let Me Run". AWARE will continue to coordinate the Southeast Alaska Council and provide mentorship for one to two new programs.

### **CDVSA Prevention Summit**

\$150,000

The Summit is a capacity building event which is designed to support communities to implement primary prevention strategies specific to domestic violence, sexual assault and/or dating violence and stalking within each community. Community teams who have participated in the Summit include representatives from those participating in the Governor's *Choose Respect* Initiative marches; DELTA communities, Behavioral Health Rural Grantees and communities funded through the Council's community prevention coordinator initiative.

Workshops developed for the Summit are designed to build baseline knowledge in the area of primary prevention work and include: building blocks for prevention and successful strategies

for implementing and evaluating community based programming. Time is set aside each day during the Summit for community teams to develop a specific community prevention strategy and/or plan that they will begin implementing following the conference. Technical assistance for communities will be available to assure that the plans generated during the conference are able to be realized.

The first Prevention Summit was held in November 2012 with participating teams from fifteen Alaskan communities representing diverse regions of the state. The second Prevention Summit was held in Juneau on December 3-5, 2013 and had teams from eighteen Alaskan communities present (Allakaket, Anchorage, Bethel, Cordova, Dillingham, Emmonak, Fairbanks, Homer, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, Nome, Nulato, Old Harbor, Palmer/Wasilla, Prince of Wales, Sitka, Unalaska and Yakutat). The Council is planning to host this year's Summit in the spring of 2015.

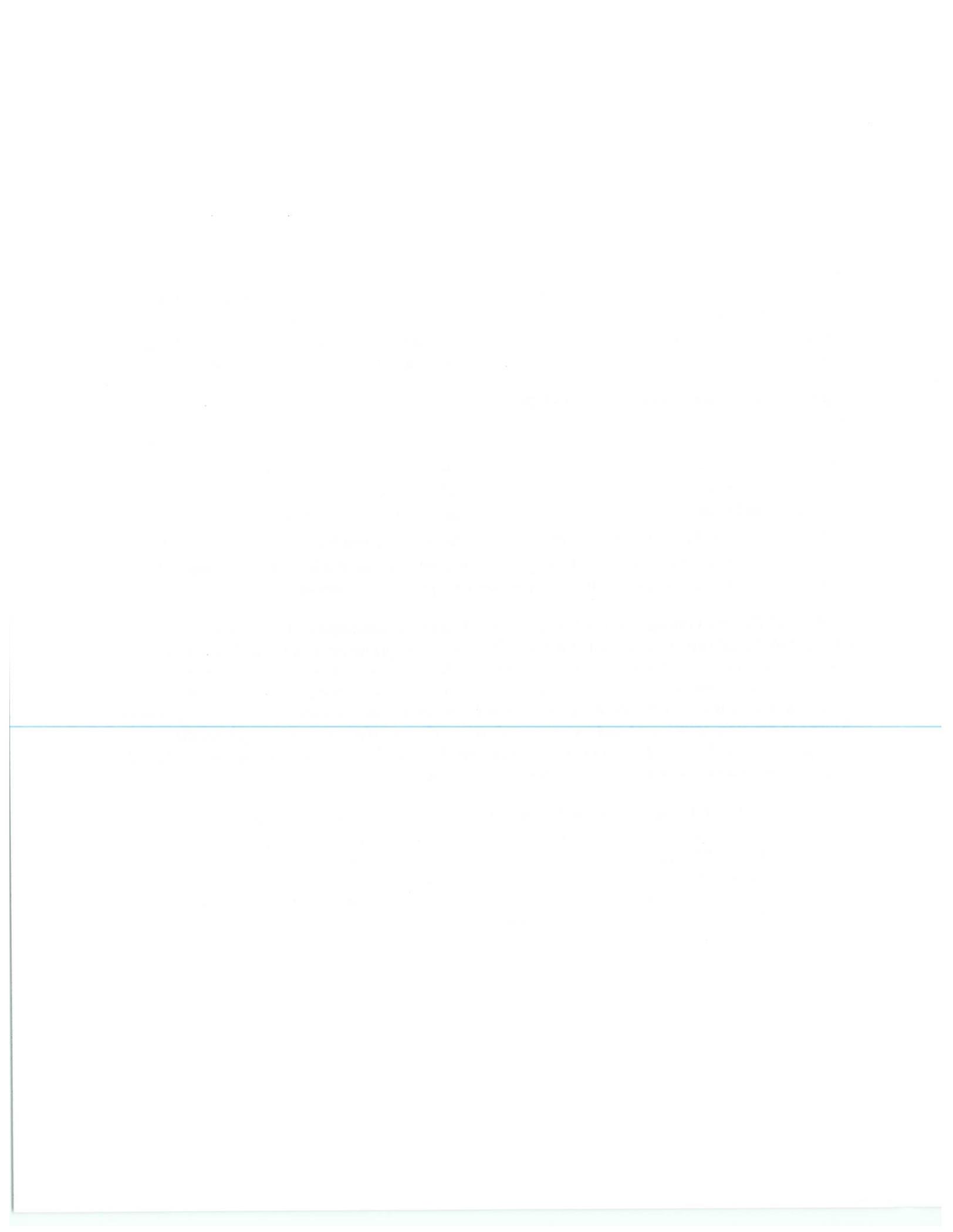
**CDVSA Prevention Programming (NEW)**

\$1.4 M

\$430.0 CDVSA will through grants to the current Rural DVSA pilot community (Dillingham) and the three Community Readiness pilot sites (Bethel, Kodiak and Sitka) support the wind down and final evaluations of these projects. Communities will be responsible to provide CDVSA with a final report on promising practices; barriers to consider if developing similar projects in the future and recommendations for what aspects of the work should be sustained moving forward. A portion of the total will be used for project evaluation.

\$800.0 CDVSA will through an RFP process award funds to communities to advance community-based primary prevention efforts. Possible applicant pool: Communities that have sent prevention teams to the Prevention Summit. Applicants will be required to demonstrate community-readiness and capacity to carry forward their efforts; include a full-time prevention coordinator position in proposed budgets; and agree to work with evaluators currently engaged in Alaska to develop, implement and monitor evaluation of prevention programming specific to their grant award. \$200.0 of the total would be retained in the Council office to provide technical assistance to grantees and to contract with project evaluators.

\$170.0 CDVSA will further statewide DV/SA prevention initiatives through increased start-up funds for statewide prevention strategies: Girls on the Run; Coaching Boys into Men and Green Dot. In addition, CDVSA will coordinate with prevention content area experts from other state departments to identify opportunities for information sharing, planning and policy development. This work will result in statewide recommendations for multi-disciplinary approaches to prevention that outline common factors for success in all of Alaska's prevention efforts.



## CDVSA Prevention Efforts Program Mapping and Outcome Identification

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In 2013-2014, CDVSA, in consultation with Strategic Prevention Solutions, embarked on a series of discussions for the purpose of identifying and synthesizing outcomes for prevention programming funded by CDVSA. Specifically, the purpose of this process was to:

- ✓ Plan for comprehensiveness of programming
- ✓ Identify intended impacts and outcomes
- ✓ Display the overlapping outcomes of complementary prevention programs

It is important to note that primary prevention is multifaceted in practice, and multiple complimentary strategies are required for ultimate impact. This is especially true when trying to prevent complex social problems like domestic violence and sexual assault (IPV/SA). When preventing IPV/SA, it is also important to acknowledge, and identify when possible, the overlapping risk and protective factors between IPV/SA and other problems behaviors (e.g., suicide, youth violence, substance abuse), which helps in the identification of complimentary prevention strategies.

Our review of CDVSA-funded prevention programming included these three steps:

### *Step One: Overall Program / Strategy Mapping*

The purpose of Step One is to determine what prevention strategies are currently being implemented and what expected outcomes would result from the implementation of these strategies. The identification of outcomes across the levels of the SEM helps us to understand the comprehensiveness of programming being funded by CDVSA.

### *Step Two: Grouping Strategies Into Categories*

Group strategies into similar “categories” based on their predominant programmatic focus. A “category” represents a set of strategies that are intended to impact the same type of “change” within knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, beliefs, relationships, systems, structures, policies, communities, etc. For example, all strategies working to encourage proactive bystander behavior fall into a category of “bystander intervention.” Review the maps from Step One and identify common outcomes within each type of program/strategy category.

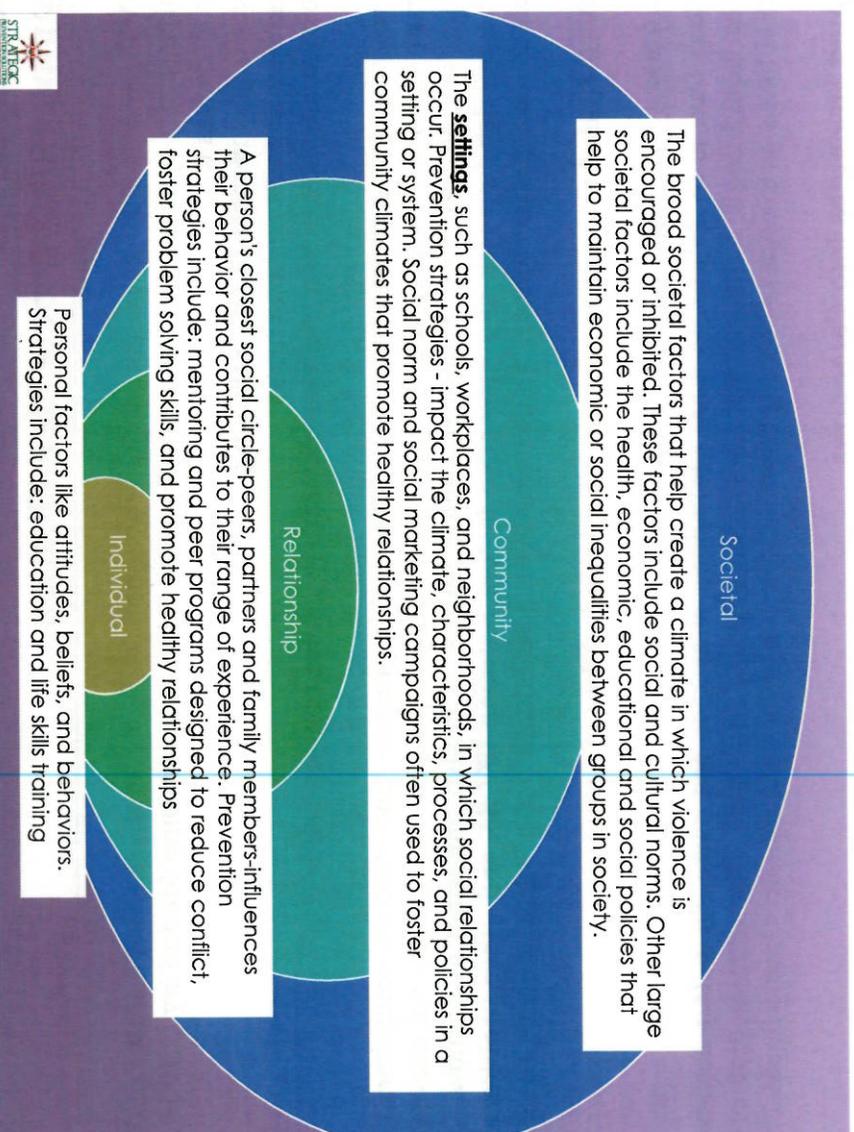
### *Step Three: Writing Outcomes*

Develop or identify 2 – 3 outcomes to be measured that are specific to the prevention strategy change category. It is the intention that grantees will be asked to measure these 2 – 3 outcomes if they are being funded to implement a strategy or strategies that focus within an identified change category.

## Step One: Overall Program / Strategy Mapping

Mapping the outcomes across the social ecology allows us to see the extent to which the outcomes of CDVSA programming are complimentary and comprehensive.

We will eventually need to compare this “map” of outcomes to the geographical “map” of Alaska and CDVSA’s grantees. One of the hallmarks of comprehensive prevention programming is that complimentary strategies are implemented across all levels of the social ecology, *within overlapping populations*. The idea of overlapping populations is often overlooked when planning prevention efforts, and is often referred to as “saturation.” For example, the people who participate and/or are impacted by a relationship-level strategy should be connected to (or be the same person as) those who are exposed to a media strategy at the societal level. It will be important for CDVSA to see where complimentary programming is being implemented across the same population.



Prevention Strategy / Effort	Timing of Implementation	Target Population	Measurable Outcomes (SEM level)
Fourth R Curriculum	2012-2014, 3-year, multi-site evaluation	Curriculum 7 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup> grade students Evaluation 9 <sup>th</sup> grade only	a. Reduction in age of onset of teen sexual behaviors (I) b. Reduction in prevalence of teen dating violence (I, R) c. Classroom settings are supportive and instructive of healthy relationships (C)
Green Dot Alaska	2013-2015, 3-year, multi-site project 6-pilot sites, rural, urban and rural remote	Adult community members 18 and older	a. Increase in number of adults safely intervening in at risk situations for violence. (I) b. Increase in number of community members involved in GD prevention strategy (I, R, C) c. Increase in number of community agencies practicing GD as an agency wide strategy for prevention (C)
Coaching Boys Into Men	2012- Biennial Training hosted by CDVSA	Curriculum for coaches of high school male athletic teams	a. Reduction in prevalence of teen dating violence (I, R) b. Reduction in incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault perpetrated by male athletes (I, R, C) c. Increase in number of school districts supporting a CBIM program within their male athletic program (C) d. Increase in number of high school coaches of male athletic teams consistently implementing CBIM with their team e. Increase in positive attitudes towards girls and women among male high school athletes participating in the program (I, R)
Respect is Always the Right Choice	2012-2013 On-going media campaign	Adolescents 16 (bystander intervention Adult 18 onward	a. Increase in the number of adolescents and adults safely intervening in at risk situations for violence. (I) b. Decreased social norms that are supportive of IPV/SA (I, R, C) c. Increase public awareness of prevalence rates of sexual and domestic violence in Alaska (I,C)
Media and PSA's for Real Alaskans Choose Respect and Real Alaskan Men Choose Respect	2010-branding of campaign(s)- politicians care and are involved in PSA's (Real Alaskans Choose Respect)	Adult	a. Increase public awareness about prevalence of IPV/SA in Alaska (I, C, S) b. Increase public awareness of services available for IPV/SA survivors and perpetrators (I, C) c. Decrease public tolerance for these forms of violence (I, C, S) d. Decrease male perpetration of violence towards women (I,R,C,S)

I = Individual, R = Relationship, C = Community, S = Societal



**Prevention Strategy / Effort**

**Timing of Implementation**

**Target Population**

**Measurable Outcomes (SEM Level)**  
I = Individual, R = Relationship, C = Community, S = Societal

Prevention Strategy / Effort	Timing of Implementation	Target Population	Measurable Outcomes (SEM Level)
3-part series 2011-Asking for Help Changes Everything (4-Part Series)	2011-branding of Real Alaskan Men Choose Respect 4-part series	Adults Community Prevention Teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increase community capacity to plan, implement and evaluate primary prevention programming (C)</li> <li>b. Increase professional development/skills of prevention specialists (I)</li> <li>c. Increase development/skills for prevention work of community organizers (non-specialists) (I)</li> <li>d. Increase state of Alaska capacity for prevention programming (S)</li> </ul>
Prevention Summit	November 2012	Girls 8-13 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. School climate supports gender equity</li> <li>b. Improved self-esteem, leadership skills and media literacy about body image among girls</li> </ul>
Girls on the Run	(S.E. Alaska)	Funded In Partnership With Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reduce violence perpetration by men towards women (I,C,S)</li> <li>b. Influence positive social norms change on concepts of masculinity (I,C,S)</li> <li>c. Increase male led community based prevention programming (I,C)</li> <li>d. Increase male involvement in the work to end violence against women (I,C)</li> <li>e. Reduce violence perpetration by men towards women (I,C,S)</li> </ul>
Alaska Men Choose Respect -mini-grants/media Compass guide book	2012 (originated through Real Alaskan Men Choose Respect Campaigns)	Men 18 year of age and onward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increase male led community based prevention programming (I,C)</li> <li>b. Increase male involvement in the work to end violence against women (I,C)</li> <li>c. Reduce violence perpetration by men towards women (I,C,S)</li> </ul>



Prevention Strategy / Effort	Timing of Implementation	Target Population	Measurable Outcomes (SEM level)
Stand Up Speak Up Campaign PSA, Posters, Relationship cards, Website	2010-On-going	13-22 years	<p>I = Individual, R = Relationship, C = Community, S = Societal</p> <p><b>Guidebook Website</b></p> <p><b>Compass-Guidebook</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f. Increase male led culturally informed community based prevention programming. (I,C)</li> <li>g. Increase positive concepts of masculinity among participating youth</li> <li>h. Increase cultural connectivity among participating youth</li> <li>i. Reduction in age of onset of teen sexual behaviors (I)</li> <li>j. Reduction in prevalence of teen dating violence (I, R)</li> <li>k. Increase in the number of men engaging in leadership roles with young men and boys (I,R)</li> </ul> <p><b>Website:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>l. Increase in public awareness on opportunities for male engagement (I, C, S)</li> <li>m. Increase in male engagement in activities related to ending violence against women (I,C,S)</li> </ul> <p><b>PSA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increase peer culture of respect among youth ages 13-22 (I, R, C)</li> <li>b. Reduce incident rates of teen dating violence (I,R)</li> <li>c. Reduce incident rates of sexual violence between youth ages 13-22 (I,R)</li> </ul> <p><b>Posters (same as PSA)</b></p> <p><b>SUSU-cards</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reduce incident rates of teen dating violence</li> <li>b. Reduce incident rates of sexual violence between youth ages 13-22.</li> <li>c. Increase knowledge among youth ages 13-22 on healthy relationship rights and responsibilities (I,R)</li> </ul> <p><b>Website:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reduce incident rates of teen dating violence</li> <li>b. Reduce incident rates of sexual violence between youth ages 13-22.</li> <li>c. Increase knowledge among youth ages 13-22 on healthy relationship rights and responsibilities (I,R,C)</li> <li>d. Increase opportunities for youth engagement in strategies to end domestic and sexual violence (I,R,C,S)</li> </ul>



<b>Prevention Strategy / Effort</b>	<b>Timing of Implementation</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Measurable Outcomes (SEM level)</b> I = Individual, R = Relationship, C = Community, S = Societal
When I am an Elder	2012-Present PSA-implementation	Youth and Adults	a. Reduce incident rates of domestic and sexual violence (I,R,C,S) b. Increase cultural connectivity as a protective factor in reducing incident rates of domestic and sexual violence. (I,R,C,S)
Consent Campaign	2012-2013 PSA Ancillary Materials, coasters, cup holders, cards	Young adult men and women ages 18-30	a. Increase the knowledge of young Alaskan men and women on legal consent for sexual activity (I) b. Reduce incident rates of sexual assault committed by young adult males (I,R,C)

### *Mapping onto the Social Ecological Model*

The following page displays where each of the outcomes (listed in the above table of prevention strategies) falls when placed into the social ecological model. Below are a few things to note about our process.

- ✓ The outcomes listed in the concentric circles are unduplicated. Although some outcomes may seem to fit within more than one level of the social ecology, we placed the outcome into the level in which it was either a) most visibly present, or b) where it would be measured. For example, a change in attitudes for an individual (individual level) may have a ripple effect and impact that individual's relationships (relationship level). However, individual attitudes will be measured by asking individuals to self-report their attitudes, so the outcome is placed at the individual level. One of the strengths of the ecological model is that change happens when impacts spill over into other levels. It is a strength, not a weakness, although may seem confusing at first.
- ✓ All of the outcomes listed in the preceding table are represented in at least one of the circles of the social ecological model.
- ✓ We decided to NOT include reductions in the incidence or prevalence of IPV/SA/Dating Violence as outcomes in the model. All of the programming that is supported by CDVSA is implemented with the intention of reducing rates of violence and abuse. While some prevention strategies will measure reductions in rates of self-reported perpetration or victimization as part of their individual evaluation efforts, it will take multiple strategies at multiple levels of the social ecology to impact incidence rates at the state level.

## CDVSA Prevention Efforts – Measurable Outcomes

**NOTE: Long-term impact of ALL strategies is the reduction in incidence of IPV / SA. Incidence reduction will occur when outcomes from each level of the SEM are met. No one strategy at any one level of the social ecology is expected to reduce incidence rates.**

### SOCIETAL

- Decreased social norms that are supportive of IPV/SA
- Increased public awareness about prevalence of IPV/SA in Alaska
- Increased public awareness of services available for IPV/SA survivors and perpetrators
- Decreased public tolerance for these forms of violence
- Decreased public tolerance for gendered violence
- Increased capacity for prevention programming across state of Alaska
- Influence social norms change on concepts of masculinity
- Increased peer culture of respect among youth

### COMMUNITY

- Classroom settings are supportive and instructive of healthy relationships
- Increased in number of community members involved in GD prevention strategy
- Increased in number of community agencies practicing GD as an agency wide strategy for prevention
- Reduction in reported local incident rates of IPV/SA
- Reduction in incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault perpetrated by male athletes
- Increased in number of school districts supporting a CBIM program within their male athletic program
- Increased community capacity to plan, implement and evaluate primary prevention programming
- School climates support gender equity
- Increased public awareness of prevalence rates of sexual and domestic violence in Alaska
- Increased male led community based prevention programming
- Increased male involvement in the work to end violence against women
- Increased male led culturally informed community based prevention programming
- Increased in public awareness on opportunities for male engagement
- Increased opportunities for youth engagement in strategies to end domestic and sexual violence

### RELATIONSHIP

- Increase in number of community members involved in GD prevention strategy
- Reduction in prevalence of teen dating violence
- Reduction in incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault perpetrated by male athletes
- Increase in number of high school coaches of male athletic teams consistently implementing CBIM
- Increase in the number of adolescents and adults safely intervening in at risk situations for violence with their team
- Increase in the number of men engaging in leadership roles with young men and boys

### INDIVIDUAL

- Reduction in age of onset of teen sexual behaviors
- Increase in number of adults safely intervening in at risk situations for violence
- Increase in number of community members involved in GD prevention strategy
- Reduction in incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault perpetrated by male athletes
- Increase in positive attitudes towards girls and women among male high school athletes
- Increase in the number of adolescents and adults safely intervening in at risk situations for violence
- Decreased self-reported male perpetration of violence towards women
- Increase development/skills for prevention work of community organizers (non-specialists)
- Improved self-esteem, leadership skills and media literacy about body image among girls
- Increased positive concepts of masculinity among male youth
- Increase cultural connectivity among
- Increase knowledge among youth ages 13-22 on healthy relationship rights and responsibilities

### 8 CDVSA 1-1

- Increase the knowledge of young Alaskan men and women on legal consent for sexual activity
- Increase professional development/skills of prevention specialists

## Step Two: Grouping Strategies Into Categories

### Categories of Prevention Programming

The prevention programming funded by CDVSA falls into the following categories of change:

Category	Example Programs / Strategies
Bystander intervention	Coaching Boys Into Men, Green Dot, Compass, Respect Is Always The Right Choice, Fourth R
Healthy teen relationships, sexuality	Fourth R, Stand Up Speak Up, Compass
Community engagement in IPV/SA prevention	Green Dot, Alaska Men Choose Respect
Public awareness of IPV/SA	Stand Up Speak Up, When I Am An Elder, Green Dot, Alaska Men Choose Respect, Real Alaskans Choose Respect, Respect Is Always The Right Choice
School settings	Fourth R, Coaching Boys Into Men, Girls On The Run
Positive social norms of respect in relationships	Stand Up Speak Up, Alaska Men Choose Respect, Real Alaskans Choose Respect, When I Am An Elder, Respect Is Always The Right Choice
Community IPV/SA prevention capacity	Prevention Summit, LeadOn, Alaska Men Choose Respect, Green Dot
Youth socio-emotional development	Girls On The Run, LeadOn, Fourth R, Compass
Youth engagement in IPV/SA prevention	Stand Up Speak Up, Prevention Summit
Public awareness of consent laws and concepts	Consent Campaign
Youth social norms about respect and relationships	Stand Up Speak Up, Respect Is Always The Right Choice, When I Am An Elder, Fourth R, Compass
Adult social norms about masculinity	Alaska Men Choose Respect, Compass
Cultural connectivity	When I Am An Elder, Alaska Men Choose Respect

### Step Three: Writing Outcomes

Purpose: Develop 2-3 outcomes for each of the categories of programming identified in Step Two. This way of selecting outcomes keeps outcome measurement efficient.

Example: Category is “Bystander Intervention”  
 All programs or strategies that work to change or address “bystander intervention” should be measuring (at a minimum) these 2-3 outcomes...

Category	Constructs (Changes)	Questions or Measurement Tools
Bystander intervention	a. Intentions to be an active bystander b. Perceived skills for bystander intervention c. Use of bystander behaviors d. Attitudes about bystander responsibility	a. Use questions from Fourth R Alaska survey which draws upon: Baynard’s Bystander Efficacy Scale (18 items), Bystander Willingness to Help Scale (12 items), and the Bystander Decisional Balance Scale (11 items) or (new) Robinson Behavioral Inventory
Healthy teen relationships, sexuality	a. Self-reported prevalence of partner aggression / violence / sexual behavior and attitudes about violence	a. Youth Risk Behavior Survey b. Alaska School Health Survey c. Fourth R Alaska Survey
Community engagement in IPV/SA prevention	a. The majority of CDVSA-funded organizations are implementing at least one community-level prevention strategy	a. CDVSA Prevention Summit Pre-Post survey b. AMCR migrant applications / reports
Public awareness of IPV/SA	a. The majority of people in a given community are aware of behaviors that constitute DV/SA	a. Statewide phone survey (to be developed)
School settings	a. School climate supportive of respectful student relations	a. School Climate and Connectedness Survey
Positive social norms of respect in relationships	a. Alaskan adults hold positive norms of respect in interpersonal relationships	a. LeadOn pre-post survey of participants (annual) b. Stand Up Speak Up focus groups (annual) c. AMCR engaging men survey (to be developed) d. Pre/post survey of COMPASS participants e. Statewide phone survey (to be developed)

Community IPV/SA prevention capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increased staff time devoted to prevention planning/ implementation/evaluation</li> <li>b. Increased number of comprehensive (e.g., not one time events) prevention programs implemented</li> <li>c. Improvement in agency staff and prevention coalition understanding of comprehensive prevention</li> <li>d. Improvement in agency staff and prevention coalition understanding of what risk and protective factors to address in local community prevention programming</li> </ul>	a. CDVSA Prevention Summit Pre-Post survey
Youth socio-emotional development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use of pro social interpersonal relationship skills such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Conflict resolution</li> <li>b. Help-seeking behaviors</li> <li>c. Empathy</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Leadership skills</li> </ul>	a. Use questions from Fourth R Alaska survey which draws upon: Prosocial Personality Battery
Youth engagement in IPV/SA prevention	a. Youth who participated in IPV/SA programming will report that they have used skills for promoting respectful behavior in their communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. LeadOn pre-post survey of participants (annual)</li> <li>b. Stand Up Speak Up focus groups (annual)</li> <li>c. Web analytics for social norms campaign activities / messaging</li> </ul>
Public awareness of consent laws and concepts	a. The majority of Alaskans are aware of current laws pertaining to consent and sexual assault	a. Statewide phone survey (to be developed)
Youth social norms about respect and relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Youth-focused social norms messaging will exist within region</li> <li>b. Youth who participated in IPV/SA programming will report that they have provided healthy relationship messages to peers within their community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Pre/post survey of COMPASS participants</li> <li>b. LeadOn pre-post survey of participants (annual)</li> <li>c. Stand Up Speak Up focus groups (annual)</li> <li>d. Web analytics for social norms campaign activities / messaging</li> </ul>
Adult social norms about masculinity	a. Men and boys engage in meaningful dialogue about gender equity and healthy masculinity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. AMCR engaging men survey (to be developed)</li> <li>b. Pre/post survey of COMPASS participants</li> <li>c. Statewide phone survey (to be developed)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Men and boys are exposed to gender equitable social norms.</li> <li>c. Men and boys subscribe to more equitable gender norms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Social norms measure in development by Pathways to Prevention Steering Committee</li> </ul>
<p>Cultural connectivity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increased awareness of cultural values</li> <li>b. Increased amount of time spent between youth and elders</li> <li>c. Increased frequency of culturally-centered activities (such as subsistence camps)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Web analytics for When I Am An Elder spots and website</li> <li>b. Statewide phone survey (to be developed)</li> <li>c. AMCR mini-grant reports</li> </ul>



**STATE OF ALASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE  
TITLE 22 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**CHAPTER 25 PROGRAMS FOR REHABILITATION OF  
PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

**Section**

- 10 Applicability
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**22 AAC 25.010. Applicability.** These regulations apply to all certified batterers intervention programs (BIP) in Alaska, regardless of their profit or non-profit status in order to promote the safety of victims of domestic violence and their children.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020

**22 AAC 25.020. Program Certification and Review.** (a) Agencies interested in providing a batterers intervention program to domestic violence offenders must apply to the council for that purpose and demonstrate their compliance with these regulations in order to be certified by the council to receive referrals from the court system and the department. Interested parties are encouraged to contact the council to discuss certification requirements prior to submitting an application package.

- (b) The council document Best Practices for Batterers Intervention Programs is adopted by reference in these regulations. This document provides additional information and guidance and may be obtained from the council offices in Juneau, Alaska or can be viewed on their website at <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/CDVSA>.
- (a) Provisional certification is the process by which new programs become eligible to receive referrals of court mandated domestic violence offenders and to qualify to move toward comprehensive certification.
- (b) Comprehensive certification is available for those programs that have been determined to meet all of the batterers intervention regulations.
- (c) In order to ensure quality programming, all providers of batterers intervention services must be re-certified at a minimum of every three years to ensure that they are meeting the expectations set out in these regulations. In addition, they must agree to unannounced on-site inspections by the council to ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
- (d) The council may withdraw its certification of a program if it determines that a certified program no longer complies with one or more of the provisions of this chapter or the

program knowingly submitted false or materially misleading information in the process of applying for or maintaining approval under this chapter.

- (e) Upon application of a program, the Council will, in its discretion, waive one or more of its regulations set out in this chapter and certify the program if the Council determines that:
- (1) there is good cause for the waiver;
  - (2) the safety of victims and children is not compromised by the waiver; and
  - (3) an acceptable alternative to the standard being requested to be waived is provided by the program.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020

**22 AAC 25.030. Contact With Victims.** (a) A BIP shall have written policies and procedures that govern the program's contact with identified victims and current partners that adequately address their safety. BIPs are not the primary resource for victims of domestic violence and do not have full confidentiality for victims, therefore BIPs shall refer victims seeking services to appropriate service providers. If services to victims/partners are provided within the same agency, they shall be in a separate program designed specifically for battered women.

- (a) BIPs shall partner with a victim services agency to provide safety check services, with all information sharing procedures outlined by MOA, in order to protect the victim. BIP staff are not permitted to do regular victim safety checks.
- (b) BIPs shall contribute to victim/partners' self-determination by informing them of program goals and limitations, potential dangers and risks, program content, and available victim/partner services and support from domestic violence agencies, including the extent to which any information provided by the victim will be released to a third party. All of this information is put together by the BIP and provided by the victim services agency to the victim and/or current partner by the victim services agency.
- (c) Any information about a victim or partner, including victim or partner contact information the BIP receives from any source other than the offender, shall be kept in a secure location separate from information about any offender.
- (d) A certified program must release the following information to the victim services agency, the program participant's victim, and the program participant's current domestic partner:
  - (1) the program participant's attendance records in the program;
  - (2) the program participant's compliance with or termination from the program;
  - (3) disruptive behavior in the program by the program participant;
  - (4) threats to harm her, her children, other family members, or pets; and
  - (5) threats to harm self.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020

**22 AAC 25.040. Program Participant Screening and Intake.** (a) Batterer intervention is appropriate when there is reason to believe that an individual is controlling and/or abusive in an interpersonal relationship. The BIP shall accept only those participants who have used power and control in an intimate relationship and whom the BIP has identified as the principal physical aggressor in an intimate relationship. The assessment process is essential to screening into BIPs

individuals who use abusive tactics to exercise power and control. Those who do not fit this category should not be recommended for BIP.

- (b) The BIP intake shall include a history and profile of the individual's violent behavior based on descriptions from criminal justice agencies, Court View data base, collateral sources, self-report and, if feasible, other treatment providers. BIPs will use this information to assess both whether an individual meets the power and control dynamic and to assess the individual's lethality.
- (c) As part of gathering the individual's history, the BIP intake shall require the individual to provide the following:
  - (1) full name;
  - (2) address and contact information;
  - (3) victim's name and known contact information;
  - (4) current partner's name and known contact information;
  - (5) history of substance abuse;
  - (6) history of mental/behavioral health;
  - (7) history of perpetration of sexual abuse
  - (8) assessment for homicide/suicidal threats or ideation;
  - (9) description of the referring incident;
  - (10) information on possession/access to weapons and their role in abuse;
  - (11) information on all biological and adoptive children;
  - (12) family history;
  - (13) threats to other family members and/or pets; and
  - (14) history of prior police involvement, including criminal arrest.
- (d) All individuals not assessed as appropriate for a BIP shall be referred back to the referring source, and, if feasible, given recommendations for alternative referrals.
- (e) The BIP shall submit an affidavit to the courts and/or prosecuting entity if the referred person failed to contact the program as indicated in the judgment or within 10 business days if not specified in the judgment.
- (f) The BIP shall enter into a signed contract with the participant, outlining responsibilities of the program and the participant. The contract, at a minimum, shall include the following:
  - (1) attendance at sessions;
  - (2) attitude and cooperation with program rules;
  - (3) active participation;
  - (4) agreement to stop violent and abusive behavior;
  - (5) compliance with financial responsibility;
  - (6) agreement to attend all meetings substance free;
  - (7) conditions resulting in program non-compliance;
  - (8) victim information for safety checks;
  - (9) specific and general releases of information necessary for services;
  - (10) agreement to not engage in any prohibited practices;
  - (11) acknowledgement that BIP staff will report any violations of probation or program standards; and
  - (12) acknowledgement of BIP staff obligation to disclose threatened or actual violence.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020

**22 AAC 25.050. Duty To Disclose and Mandatory Reporting.** (a) A certified program must immediately disclose the following information to the program participant's victim, the program participant's current domestic partner, the sentencing court, the prosecutor, the program participant's probation or parole officer, a local law enforcement agency, and the local victim advocacy agency:

- (1) threatened or actual destruction of property by the program participant;
  - (2) threats to violate, attempts to violate or actual violation of child custody or child visitation orders by the program participant;
  - (3) threats of or actual physical harm to any person or pet by the program participant; information listed under this subparagraph must also be disclosed to the person who is the intended victim of the program participant's threats; and
  - (4) the victim's name and contact information to emergency responders if they determine the victim to be in imminent danger from the abuser.
- (b) BIP staff are required to report any known or suspected child abuse or neglect to the Office of Children's Services in the Department of Health and Social Services as required by AS 47.17.020.
- (c) BIP staff who have reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult has suffered harm are required to report the harm to the Adult Protective Services Unit, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services as required by AS 47.24.010.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020

**22 AAC 25.060. Program Participant Information.** (a) To facilitate necessary communication, the BIP shall require the batterer to sign a release containing the following information that must be made available to the program participant's victim, the program participant's current domestic partner, the sentencing court, the prosecutor, the program participant's probation or parole officer, the Office of Children's Services, and a local law enforcement agency. Programs may require a batterer to sign additional releases with regard to any information outside the scope of this section or to other entities not named in this section.

- (1) the program participant's attendance records in the program;
  - (2) the program participant's compliance with or termination from the program;
  - (3) disruptive behavior in the program by the program participant;
  - (4) threats of harm against persons or pets;
  - (5) threats to harm self;
  - (6) threats or actual destruction of property;
  - (7) threats or actual violation of child custody or child visitation orders;
  - (8) the victim's name and contact information to emergency responders if they determine the victim to be in imminent danger from the abuser.
- (b) BIP staff must report to the referring court and/or agency any criminal behavior or violation of court order relating to domestic violence that is relayed by the batterer during the course of service.
- (c) Except as provided above, personal program participant records are confidential to the extent allowed by state and/or federal law and are not public records. Nothing in this section, however, limits the use of personal program participant records in a criminal investigation or a legal proceeding.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020

**22 AAC 25.070. Program Format.** Each program shall have specific written curriculum that reflects the following core principles and incorporates a structured educational approach:

- (1) BIPs are one community partner within a larger system of accountability for abusers.
- (2) BIPs recognize that domestic violence is a choice, and abusers are solely responsible for their abuse.
- (3) BIPs increase opportunities for victims and their children to access services and support and to plan for their safety.
- (4) BIPs deliver education intended to promote behavioral changes in abusers that will increase victim safety and offender well-being, while recognizing the program cannot guarantee safer or nonviolent behavior.
- (5) BIPs engage the community in order to decrease tolerance for domestic violence.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020

**22 AAC 25.080. Prohibited Practices.** Some procedures have a high potential for negative results and therefore cannot be used safely for batterer intervention. Programs should be aware that techniques or procedures which are well-intentioned and useful in some contexts may have counterproductive results when implemented with batterers. Therefore, programs should scrutinize any procedure or technique to assess the potential for harm in the context of their overall approach. The following intervention approaches shall not be used:

- (1) mixed gender groups;
- (2) couples, marriage or family therapy;
- (3) communication enhancement or anger management techniques may not be used as the program's primary educational approach, but may be used as techniques within an educational approach described in these standards;
- (4) any intervention approach that blames the victim or places the victim in danger;
- (5) any approach that coerces or mandates participation of the victim;
- (6) any approach that uses a system theory model that treats the violence as a mutually circular process, or any other model that minimizes the responsibility of the batterer and places responsibility for the violence upon the victim;
- (7) addiction counseling models, which identify the violence as an addiction and the victim and children as enabling or codependent in the violence;
- (8) use of theories or techniques that identify poor impulse control as the primary cause of violence;
- (9) any approach that identifies psychopathology on the part of either party as the primary cause of violence; and
- (10) any approach that reinforces one-gender dominance and entitlement.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020

**22 AAC 25.090. Case Review.** A BIP shall conduct regular, formal case reviews of the progress of program participants and maintain written records.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020.

**22 AAC 25.100. Program Reporting Responsibilities.** A certified program shall furnish data, statistics, schedules, or other information requested by the council no later than 90 days from the date of the request. A certified program that does not timely submit the requested information will be subject to withdrawal of certification by the council unless the program provides information to the council that is determined to be good cause as to why the requested information was not submitted in a timely manner.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020.

**22 AAC 25.110. Participant Discharge From Program.** The contract signed by the program participant and the BIP shall specify criteria for discharge from the program, including completion of minimum program requirements or criteria for noncompliance.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020.

**22 AAC 25.120. Program Staff.** (a) A BIP shall adopt the following written personnel policies and procedures applicable to program facilitators, managers or supervisors, administrative staff, and volunteers and interns (collectively referred to as “staff” for purposes of these regulations except as otherwise specifically identified):

- (1) staff employed by the BIP shall be violence free in their own lives and have no felony convictions for crimes against a person;
  - (2) no BIP shall employ any individual as a facilitator, paid or volunteer, who has been an intimate partner abuser unless the program director is satisfied that the prospective staff member has completed an approved BIP and has remained violence free for a minimum of three years;
  - (3) staff employed by the BIP shall not use alcohol or drugs in a manner that is determined by the program director to impair the individual’s ability to function in a responsible, professional manner.
  - (4) a BIP shall use an appropriate method to obtain and review a fingerprint-based state and federal criminal record check for facilitators.
  - (5) staff involved in BIP services with participants or in contact with victims or partners shall agree to abide by ethical standards of conduct.
- (b) Documented minimum education requirements for staff shall include the following:
- (1) within six months of hire, all program staff must obtain, or show proof of prior obtainment, a minimum of 40 hours of training specific to victim services based on a curriculum that is approved by the Council. The training must include the following:
    - (A) education on the power and control dynamics of intimate partner violence and its effects on children;
    - (B) standards for conducting lethality assessments and safety checks and developing safety plans;
    - (C) education on available community resources;
    - (D) training on the impact of sexism, racism, homophobia, and classism or other forms of oppression on domestic violence.
  - (2) co-facilitators shall document 30 hours of training on topics relating to the delivery of the program’s services. This training may include a combination of

training in the specific curriculum model, cultural diversity, substance abuse, mental health, and on-the-job training with a lead facilitator and/or other group facilitation training.

- (3) co-facilitators must obtain and document a minimum of eight hours per year of continuing training on topics relating to the delivery of the program's services under a format approved by the council.
  - (4) lead facilitators must have completed training required for co-facilitators and must also have completed a minimum of 20 hours of facilitation of batterers groups under the direct supervision of a lead facilitator.
  - (5) individuals in training who have not met all the training requirements applicable to co-facilitators under these regulations, interns, or volunteers may co-facilitate groups under the active supervision of a lead facilitator.
- (c) If no lead facilitator is available and two new staff members are paired together, a program should develop a specific plan for observing/supervising this team on a frequent and regular basis.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020.

**22 AAC 25.130. Community Engagement.** The ultimate goal of public awareness and outreach is to create a community that does not tolerate domestic violence. To achieve this goal:

- (1) BIPs shall not exist in isolation, and all programs must be active members of the local domestic violence task forces in communities where they provide services and document their participation; and
- (2) BIPs should provide training and/or information on the program goals, limitations and structure to community partners.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020.

**22 AAC 25.140. Definitions.** In this chapter,

- (1) "approved program" means a program approved by the department under this chapter;
- (2) "certified" means achievement of status which enables a program to receive referrals from the Alaska Court System and the Alaska Department of Corrections
- (3) "council" means the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault;
- (4) "department" means the Alaska Department of Corrections;
- (5) "domestic violence" has the meaning given in AS 18.66.990;
- (6) "lethality assessment" means an evaluation of the program participant's potential for causing physical injury to another person, considering the participant's domestic violence or psychological abuse toward the participant's most recent domestic partner, the frequency and severity of the domestic violence or psychological abuse, the participant's domestic violence or psychological abuse toward previous domestic partners, the participant's access to weapons, suicidal or homicidal thoughts or ideation, suicide attempts, access to a potential victim, and the status of the participant's relationship with the potential victim;
- (7) "victim advocacy agency" has the meaning given the term "victim counseling center" in AS 18.66.250;

- (8) "personal program participants' records" means records maintained by the approved program for a program participant, including an intake assessment, dates and summary of contacts with the program participant, lethality assessments, records of the participant's compliance and non-compliance with program requirements, and a summary of victim safety checks;
- (9) "program" means an individual or an agency operating a community-based intervention program that is designed to prevent the recurrence of domestic violence; "program" includes a program that addresses issues of power and control, the beliefs and values that lead to domestic violence in our society, and a participant's responsibility for domestic violence, but does not include a program solely addressing alcoholism or use of controlled substances;
- (10) "program participant" means a person who is a perpetrator of a crime involving domestic violence and who has been ordered to participate in and complete a program for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence as a condition of probation, a condition of parole, or a condition of a protective order or domestic violence;
- (11) "recidivism" means the verifiable recurrence of domestic violence or a crime against a person under AS 11.41;
- (12) "substance abuse" includes abuse of alcoholic beverages and controlled substances;
- (13) "victim safety check" means a process by which an assessment is made of a victim's risk of danger of domestic violence or psychological abuse from a program participant;
- (14) "vulnerable adult" has the meaning given in AS 47.24.900.

**Authority:** AS 44.28.020.

FY15 Public Member Travel Projections

Quarterly Meetings	Projected Cost
Q1 Budget Meeting Anchorage 3 Public Members	\$ 2,100.00
Q1 Meeting Anchorage 3 Public Members	\$ 1,152.00
Q2 Sitka 4 Public Members	\$ 4,843.00
Q3 Juneau 4 Public Members	\$ 4,235.00
Q4 Cordova 4 Public Members	\$ 4,292.00
March March 4 Public Members	\$ 3,000.00
Trainings 4 Public Members	\$ 8,000.00
	<u>\$ 27,622.00</u>



Council On Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

FY14 Travel Overview  
283 Total Trips

Trainings/Meetings/Conferences	Times per Year	Participants	Trainers	Cost
Sexual Assault Response Team Training	4	50	6 to 10	\$ 94,791.49
SART Trainers Meeting	1	12	10	\$ 2,646.21
Coaching Boys Into Men	2	35-50	4	\$ 50,974.38
Prevention Summit	1			
Green Dot Trainings	2	6		\$ 8,319.59
STOP Meeting	1	11		\$ 10,131.88
DVSA Big Workgroup Meeting	1	7		\$ 3,993.81
BIP Meetings	2	9		\$ 10,205.63
Council Meetings	5			
Staff		2		\$ 10,706.79
Public Members		4		\$ 10,854.81
Council Travel (Training/March-March/Faith Based)				
Public Members	7	4		\$ 4,629.30
Out of State Conferences/Trainings				
Staff	6	4		\$ 11,638.11
Non-Employee	4	11		\$ 17,464.41
In State Conferences/Trainings				
multiple	multiple	4		\$ 9,379.66
Staff		5		\$ 2,577.14
Non-Employee		5		\$ 14,725.72
On Site Audits/Technical Assistance				
Staff	10	5		\$ 7,075.50
Executive Travel	multiple	1		\$ 270,114.43

This does not include travel for employees from different departments: AJE's



**Department of Public Safety**  
**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**  
**Travel and Commodities**

	<b>Expended in FY2012</b>	<b>Expended in FY2013</b>	<b>Expended in FY2014</b>
<b>In-State Travel</b>			
State Employees	48,830	88,110	61,701
Non-State Employees	90,815	124,317	182,421
<b>Out-of-State Travel</b>			
State Employees	12,294	18,731	11,394
Non-State Employees	51,536	33,834	19,695
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 203,475</b>	<b>\$ 264,992</b>	<b>\$ 275,211</b>
<b>Commodities</b>			
Business	72,394	36,584	19,470
Household	9,842	13,428	11,076
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 82,236</b>	<b>\$ 50,012</b>	<b>\$ 30,546</b>



**Department of Public Safety**  
**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**

**Core Services**

Title	Servicing	Description	Cost in FY2013	Cost in FY2014
Regulations Review	LAW	components are charged only when attorney time is used in regulations development/change	-	-
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	DOA	pays for statewide coordinator and program to implement the ADA	104.00	80
Human Resource Chargeback	DOA	pays for human resources services provided by the division of personnel due to the partial centralization of HR staff	-	1,867
AKPAY/AKSAS/ALDER	DOA	pays for payroll, financial, and data warehouse services	5,644.00	505
Central Mail	DOA	pays cost of centralized mail services provided by general services	409.00	352
LAN - WAN	DPS Internal	pays for local area network and wide area network (includes AR Public Safety Information Network and associated special hardware/software/staffing needs based on criminal justice information system requirements)	8,746.00	12,872
Legal Services	LAW	pays cost of attorney dedicated to criminal prosecution and other legal services for Department of Public Safety (DPS)	1,693.00	2,101
Telecom Enterprise Productivity Rate	DOA	pays enterprise productivity rate for telecommunications - equipment, features, licensing, etc.	7,531.00	6,880
Computer Enterprise Productivity Rate	DOA	pays enterprise productivity rate for computing - equipment, software licenses, etc.	4,807.00	5,338
Sponsored Agencies	DOA	pays for provision of special telecommunications access to criminal justice information for federal and municipal agencies	203.00	198
Microsoft Exchange	DOA	pays for electronic messaging, calendaring, and directory services provided by Microsoft and enterprise technology services	3,506.00	1,994
Mainframe Computer Services (MICS)	DOA	pays for mainframe services provided by enterprise technology services - includes all statewide mainframe computer services	-	-
Virtual Private Network (VPN)	DOA	pays for vpn remote access for DPS staff and clients who need this feature of communications	-	-
DPS Juneau Rent	DGS	pays for rent of Juneau Whittier building (building tenants share cost)	5,260.00	9,590
Risk Management OH	DOA	overhead - all components share this cost: general liability	777.23	618
Risk Management	DOA	property-bond-marine-aircraft: Commissioner, Aircraft, & Marine components pay this cost	-	-
Comissioner's Office Cost Allocation	DPS Internal	pays for costs of commissioner's office staff who serve all DPS	1,589.00	841
Division of Administrative Services Cost Allocation	DPS Internal	pays for costs of administrative services staff who serve all DPS	7,245.00	7,084
Office of Professional Standards Cost Allocation	DPS Internal	pays for the staff of the office of professional standards within DPS - investigate complaints concerning employee conduct	2,242.00	2,321
			<b>\$ 49,756</b>	<b>\$ 52,641</b>

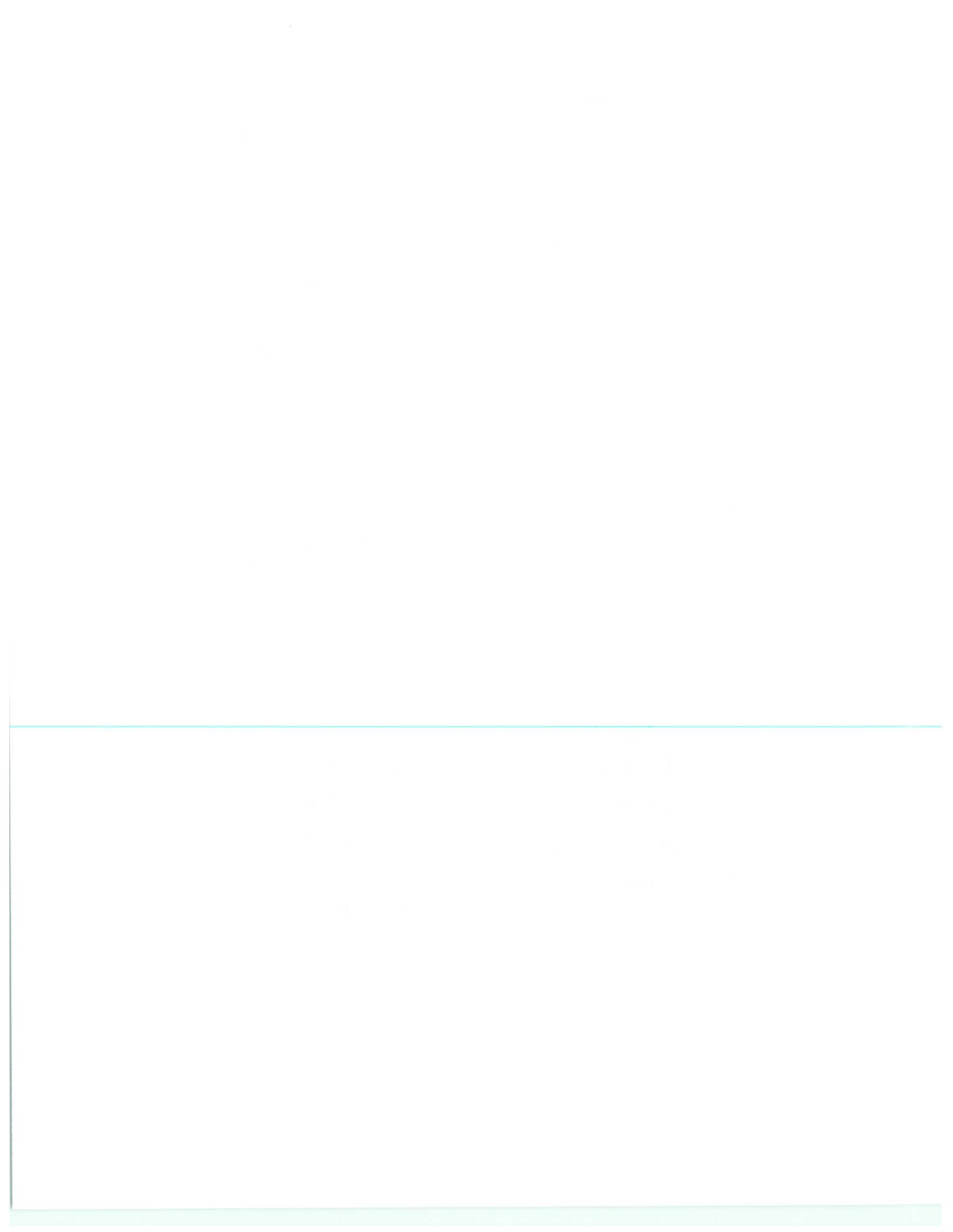
**Risk Management notes:** worker's compensation is paid in connection with payroll costs. DPS Risk Management costs for property, bond, marine, and aircraft are high because we have facilities and a fleet of aircraft and vessels, as well as numerous motor vehicles.



**Department of Public Safety**  
**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**  
**FY2015 Authorization**

<b>Expenditure Line Item</b>	<b>Authorization</b>
Personal Services	832,700.00
Travel	273,700.00
Services	2,047,700.00
Commodities	56,000.00
Capital Outlay	-
Grants and Benefits	15,952,500.00
	<b>\$ 19,162,600.00</b>

<b>Funding Component</b>	<b>Authorization</b>
General Fund	12,315,600.00
Interagency Receipts	3,138,600.00
Federal Receipts	3,708,400.00
	<b>\$ 19,162,600.00</b>



**Department of Public Safety**  
**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**  
**Federal Grants**  
*(as of 07/01/2014)*

<b>Grant Name</b>	<b>Award No.</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Award Amount</b>	<b>Available Balance</b>
Services-Training-Officers-Prosecutors Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program	2010-WF-AX-0019	08/01/10	06/30/14	795,903.00	-
Services-Training-Officers-Prosecutors Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program	2011-WF-AX-0003	07/01/11	06/30/14	799,382.00	-
Services-Training-Officers-Prosecutors Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program	2012-WF-AX-0028	07/01/12	06/30/15	796,817.00	365,710.88
Services-Training-Officers-Prosecutors Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program	2013-WF-AX-0044	07/01/13	06/30/15	785,132.00	580,158.14
Victim of Crime Act Victim Assistance Formula	2011-VA-GX-0045	10/01/10	09/30/14	1,410,228.00	-
Victim of Crime Act Victim Assistance Formula	2012-VA-GX-0058	10/01/11	09/30/15	1,307,108.00	72,503.14
Victim of Crime Act Victim Assistance Formula	2013-VA-GX-0043	10/01/12	09/30/16	1,415,761.00	834,037.00
Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program	2012-KF-AX-0038	08/01/12	07/31/14	231,060.00	82,361.13
Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program	2013-KF-AX-0032	08/01/13	07/31/15	236,681.00	236,681.00
Alaska Family Violence Prevention Services	G-1301AKFVPS	10/01/12	09/30/14	720,851.00	429,614.44
Alaska Family Violence Prevention Services	G-1401AKFVPS	10/01/13	09/30/15	742,177.00	742,177.00
Grants to Encourage Arrest (Non-Earmark)	2010-WE-AX-0002	03/01/10	08/31/14	633,401.00	71,335.92
Alaska's Supervised Visitation Program	2012-CW-AX-K028	10/01/12	09/30/15	359,721.00	172,511.69
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>\$ 10,234,222.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,587,090.34</b>



**Department of Public Safety**  
**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**  
**Victim Services Programs**

Programs	FY 2013 Award	FY 2014 Award	FY 2015 Award
1. Alaska Family Services (AFS)	617,710	633,198	613,416
2. Advocates for Victim of Violence (AVV)	340,840	349,386	338,471
3. Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC)	1,438,653	1,474,725	1,428,654
4. Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE)	842,547	863,673	836,691
5. Arctic Women in Crisis (AWIC)	420,254	430,791	417,333
6. Bering Sea Women's Group (BSWG)	541,464	555,040	537,700
7. Cordova Family Resource Center (CFRC)	145,694	149,347	144,681
8. Interior Alaska Center For Non-Violent Living (IAC)	1,032,225	1,058,106	1,025,050
9. Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (KWRCC)	395,687	405,608	392,937
10. Lee Shore Center (LSC)	785,024	804,707	779,567
11. Maniilaq Family Crisis Center (MFCC)	337,004	230,303	83,667
12. Safe and Fear-Free Environment (SAFE)	650,507	666,817	645,985
13. Sitkans Against Family Violence (SAFV)	462,111	473,698	458,899
14. Seaview Community Services (SCS)	95,861	98,265	95,195
15. South Peninsula Haven House (SPHH)	386,278	395,963	383,593
16. Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)	810,976	831,310	805,339
17. Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC)	1,087,718	1,114,991	1,080,158
18. Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence (USAFV)	194,831	199,716	193,477
19. Victims of Justice (VFJ)	82,839	84,916	82,263
20. Women in Safe Homes (WISH)	798,156	818,168	792,608
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 11,466,379</b>	<b>\$ 11,638,728</b>	<b>\$ 11,135,684</b>

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that data management practices remain effective and aligned with the organization's goals.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data collection process, including the identification of data sources, the design of data collection instruments, and the implementation of data collection procedures.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the various methods used to analyze data, such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and qualitative analysis. It explains how these methods can be used to identify patterns, trends, and relationships in the data.

8. The eighth part of the document focuses on the interpretation of data results. It discusses how to contextualize the findings, draw meaningful conclusions, and communicate these results to stakeholders in a clear and concise manner.

9. The ninth part of the document addresses the ethical considerations of data management and analysis. It emphasizes the need to protect individual privacy, ensure data security, and use data responsibly to avoid any potential harm or bias.

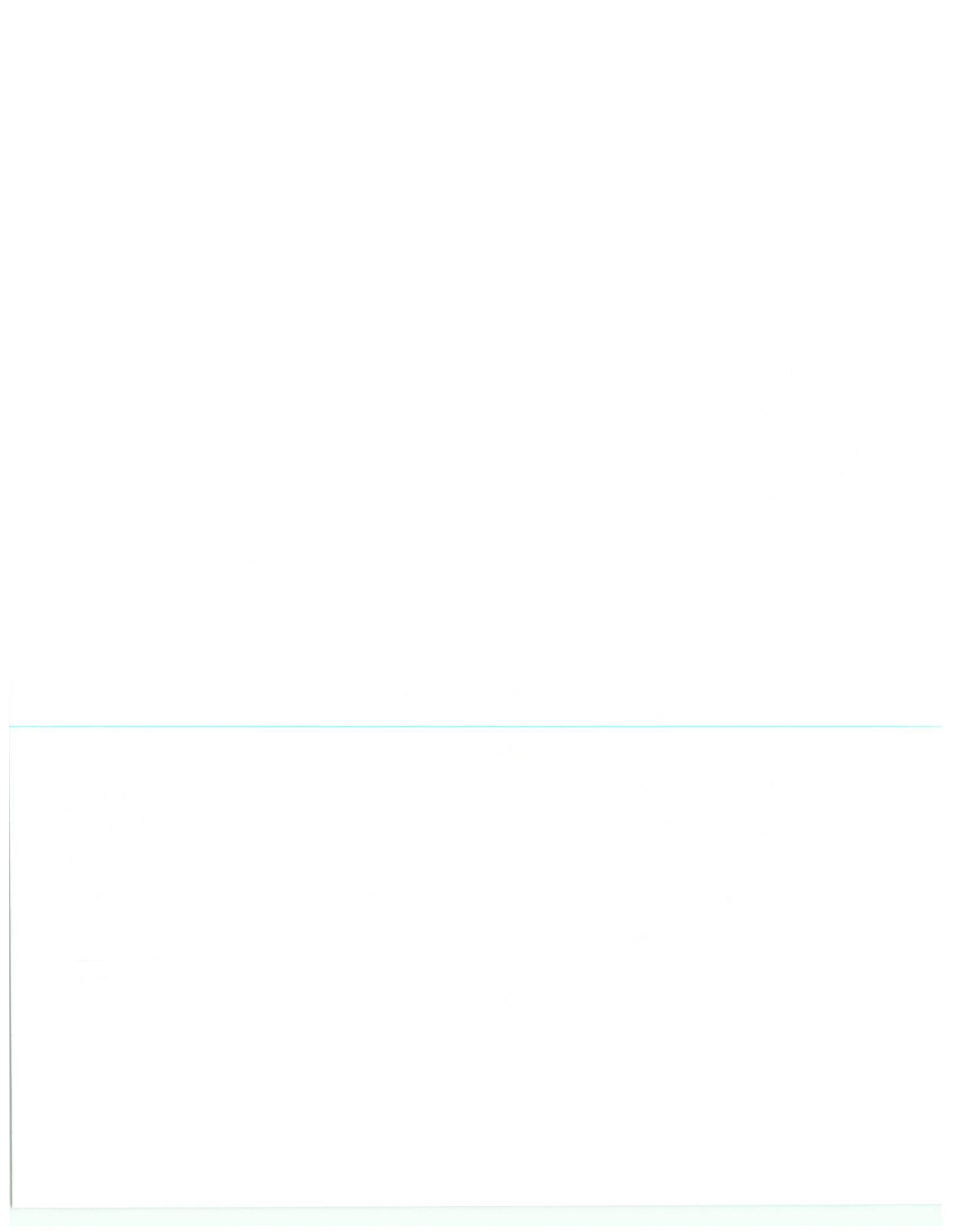
10. The tenth part of the document provides a final summary and concludes the report. It reiterates the importance of data management and analysis in supporting organizational success and provides a call to action for continued improvement and innovation in this field.

**Department of Public Safety**  
**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**  
**Batterers Intervention Program**

Programs	FY 2013 Award	FY 2014 Award	FY 2015 Award
1. Alaska Family Services (AFS)	41,812	41,812	41,812
2. Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE)	0	4,979	4,979
3. Interior Alaska Center For Non-Violent Living (IAC)	69,292	69,292	69,292
4. Ketchikan Indian Corporation (KIC)	38,354	38,354	38,354
5. Lee Shore Center (LSC)	24,979	20,000	20,000
6. South Peninsula Haven House (SPHH)	25,563	25,563	25,563
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>

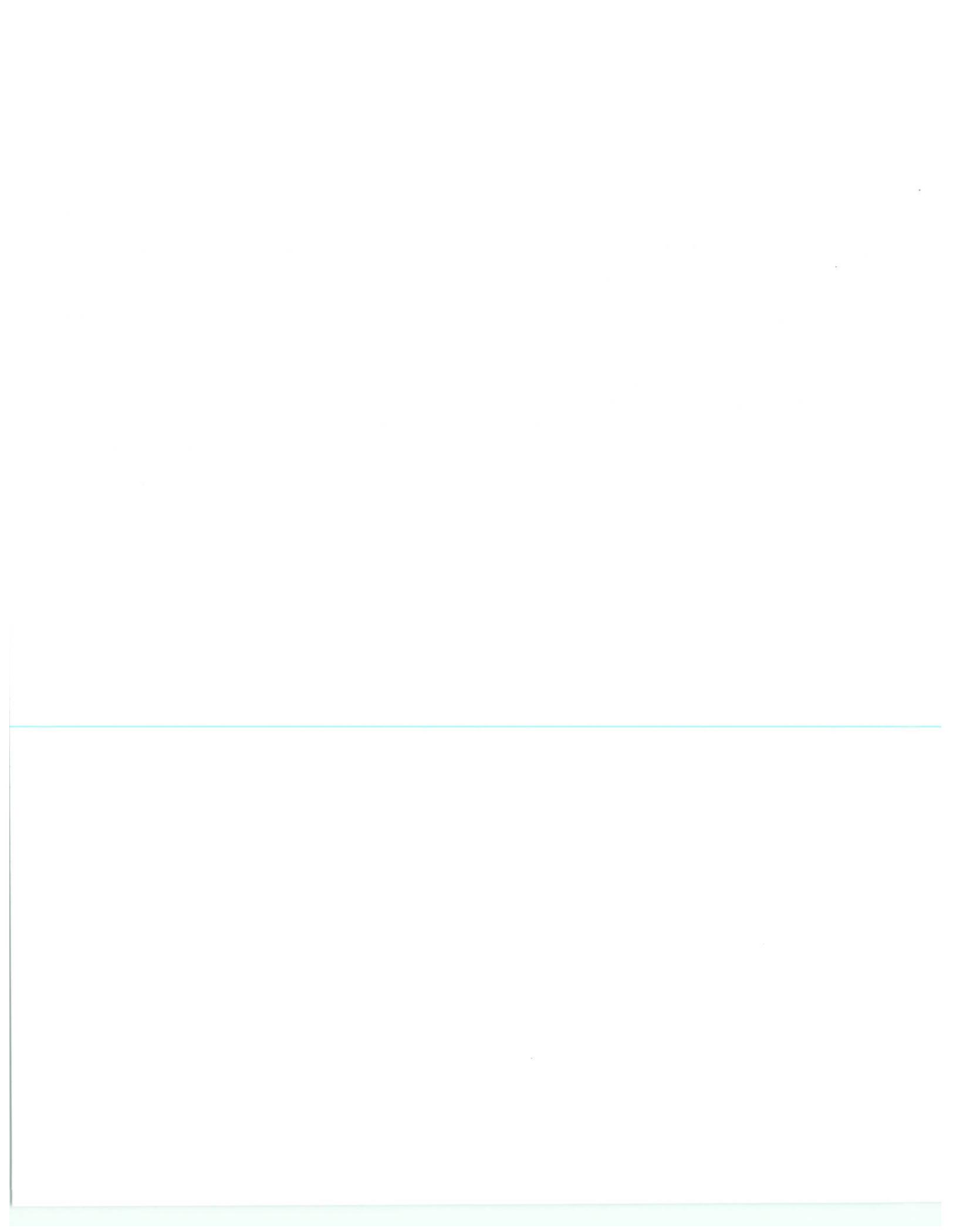
**Department of Public Safety**  
**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**  
**Prison Batterers Program**

Programs	FY 2013 Award	FY 2014 Award	FY 2015 Award
1. Alaska Family Services (AFS)	46,589	46,589	46,589
2. Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE)	20,000	20,000	20,000
3. Interior Alaska Center For Non-Violent Living (IAC)	31,648	31,648	31,648
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 98,237</b>	<b>\$ 98,237</b>	<b>\$ 98,237</b>



**Department of Public Safety**  
**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**  
**Emerging Program**

<b>Programs</b>	<b>FY 2013 Award</b>	<b>FY 2014 Award</b>	<b>FY 2015 Award</b>
<b>1. Helping Ourselves Prevent Emergencies (HOPE)</b>	0	140,990	140,990
<b>2. Interior Alaska Center For Non-Violent Living (IAC)</b>	0	7,005	7,005
<b>3. Upper Tanana Wellness Court (UTWC)</b>	0	40,000	40,000
<b>4. Working Against Violence for Everyone (WAVE)</b>	0	62,005	62,005
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 250,000</b>	<b>\$ 250,000</b>



## FY 2015 Increment Review

### Received:

- **Sustaining Current Victim Services**  
**Operating Costs:** \$287.5 (requested but not funded during FY14-plan was to split the FY14 \$575.0 request over 2 years; includes heating oil, utilities, insurances, food for program participants)
- **Helping Children Exposed to Violence: \$250.0 GF**  
(4 projects piloting evidence-based practices)  
The Council can support comprehensive services for children exposed by funding evidence-based or practice-informed demonstration projects which will assist the state in establishing best practices for working with children exposed to violence who enter shelter programs with adult victims. Many shelters provide limited structured child care services for adult residents to access when participating in activities directly related to increasing their safety. Some programs provide limited educational/support groups to children/youth in shelter. We should take advantage of the opportunity provided to work with each child exposed to violence who enters a program with an adult victim.

Innovative shelter programs that specifically address childhood exposure to domestic violence include group counseling sessions for the children and special parenting classes for the adult victims. Another promising approach is the use of child advocates who help child residents with safety planning, access the benefits and services they need, ensure that legal protections are in place for the children, and who provide training to shelter staff on child development and the impact of domestic violence on children.

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### Did Not Receive:

- **Sustaining Current Victim Services**  
**Prevention/Outreach:** \$350.0 (maintaining prevention activities in schools; strengthening community strategies such as Green Dot; providing resource and referral information to communities in regional service areas; assisting communities in regional areas to develop local responses)  
**Crisis Intervention:** \$675.0 (emergency transportation to assist adult victims and their children to get to regional safe shelter; advocates)
- **Coaching Boys into Men \$50.0**  
A dating violence prevention curriculum, CBIM is a growing component of the *Choose Respect* Initiative the curriculum melds coaches' status as role models with athletes' influence among their peers into a collective effort to end this violence. FY15 funding

will provide regional training for coaches, CBIM toolkits, materials, and curriculum development at a university level.

- **Community Prevention Coordinators \$300.0**

(4 coordinators--cost per person: 75.0, Ave salary 40.0, Fringe 16.0, Project resources 9.0, Training 10.0)

The following areas are examples of the range of work that could be carried out to successfully implement prevention in communities: Prevention Coalition Building or Integration; Community Prevention Assessment and Planning; Activity and Strategy Development/Adaptation; Evaluation; Partnership Building; Implementation; Community Prevention Capacity Building and Training; Participating in Statewide Prevention Collaborative; identifying additional funding sources and leveraging prevention funding.

The primary prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault is an emerging field. Research of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's DELTA (Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances) project shows: well-trained staff (with time specifically allocated to prevention efforts who can build positive relationships with both youth and adults) implementing a comprehensive approach which engages broad populations within the community and coordinates varied prevention activities into one effort is effective in changing social norms around violence against women.

- **Batterer Intervention Program Regulations \$45.0**

This funding will allow for a two-day conference for the 15 currently approved programs to coordinate the implementation of the revised regulations; review national models; and, work with community stakeholders. The approved programs will put together community teams for which the Council will provide travel scholarships for 1 batterer intervention program staff member and 1 victim advocate per team. A registration fee will be charged and Council staff will look for federal funds to augment state funds to provide for out-of-state trainers. Technical support and monitoring will be funded through the DOC RSA. Data gathering and reporting materials will be funded through the Council office GF supplies.

- **Anti-Sex Trafficking Task Force \$130.0**

The first Human and Sex Trafficking Task Force Recommendation is to establish a permanent working group on Human and Sex Trafficking and the Council is mentioned as a possible agency within state government to coordinate/support the working group and the implementation of the recommendations. In recommending the council assumes this responsibility the task force recognized there would be a need to add one staff position to manage it. The Council recommends staff oversight of a contracted person/firm to implement the recommendations.

As part of coordinating the implementation effort, staff would have to cost out implementation of the recommendations during FY15 to suggest further costs in FY 16 and moving forward.

The Council will also implement task force recommendations that require little to no additional funds such as adding public service announcements specific to sex trafficking in the current rotation of media campaigns; adding workshops on how to identify and assist trafficking victims to on-going training opportunities for first responders; and, making language access materials available to those working with victims of sex trafficking

- **Legal Assistance for Victims \$200.0**

Two itinerant attorneys, travel, supplies and administrative support (including malpractice coverage, filing fees, etc.) to focus on helping victims with issues that affect both immediate safety, such as obtaining protective orders, child custody, and immigration assistance as well as helping with legal issues that affect long term stability and self-sufficiency. These legal issues include keeping or securing housing, obtaining child support, safe visitation arrangements, divorce, immigration legal assistance and access to public benefits, making leaving an abusive relationship a realistic alternative. The attorneys will also work closely with the existing network of legal advocates at domestic violence/sexual assault programs across Alaska.

Even with the support of attorneys throughout Alaska taking on pro bono cases, donating over \$800.0 of their time to the project each year, the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault's Legal Advocacy Project turned away approximately 54% of the victims who sought legal assistance last year due to lack of resources.

- **Batterer Intervention Program Staffing \$170.0**

The dollar amount includes wages and benefits for 2 facilitators, travel-training, rent, phone and internet, office and program supplies, and contractual expenses. This would be the first requested increase for batterer intervention programming since FY 2004.

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**Department of Public Safety  
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**

**FY2015 Increment Requests**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Funding Component</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Amount Approved</b>
Sustaining current Victim Services:			
Operating Costs	General Fund	287,500	287,500
Prevention/Outreach	General Fund	350,000	-
Crisis Intervention	General Fund	675,000	-
Coaching Boys into Men	General Fund	50,000	-
Helping Children Exposed to Violence	General Fund	250,000	250,000
Community Prevention Coordinators	General Fund	300,000	-
Batterer Intervention Program Regulations	General Fund	45,000	-
Anti-Sex Trafficking Task Force	General Fund	130,000	-
Legal Assistance for Victims	General Fund	200,000	-
Batterer Intervention Program Staffing	General Fund	170,000	-
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$ 2,457,500</b>	<b>\$ 537,500</b>



**Department of Public Safety  
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**

**FY2014 Increment Requests**

Title	Funding Component	Amount Requested	Amount Approved
Emerging Programs	General Fund	250,000	250,000
Legal Services	General Fund	500,000	-
Residential Services for Children Exposed to Violence	General Fund	250,000	-
Victim Services Cost of Living Adjustment	General Fund	575,000	287,500
Community Prevention Coordinators	General Fund	300,000	-
		<b>\$ 1,875,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 537,500.00</b>

