

2nd Quarter Council Meeting

November 21-22,

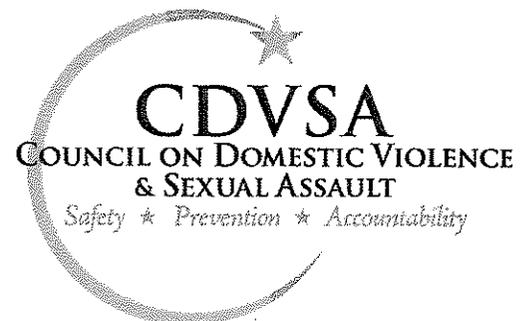
2013

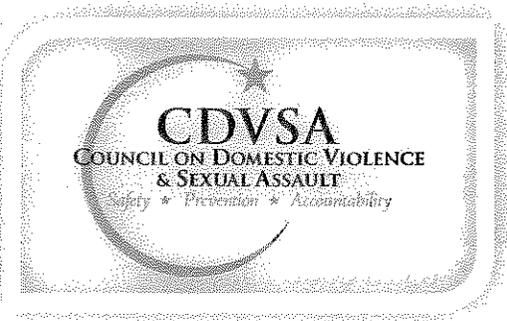
Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
Land's End Resort
4786 Homer Spit Rd
Homer, AK 99603

Attend via Teleconference Line

Call: **1-800-315-6338**

Enter Code: **23872**



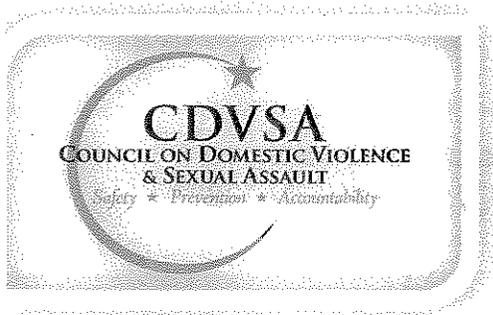


Quarterly Meeting: November 21-22, 2013
Location: Land's End Homer, Alaska
Teleconference Number: 800-315-6338 code 23872#

DRAFT AGENDA

Thursday, November 21, 2013

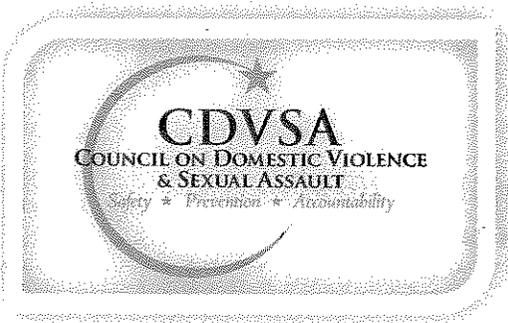
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|-----------|---|--|
| 9:30 am | Call to Order-Roll Call, Agenda Review, Chair Comments | |
| 9:45 am | Minute Review:
May 2-3, 2013
July 17-18, 2013
August 13, 2013
September 30, 2013 | Susan Cushing |
| 10:00 am | Executive Director Report
Financials and 2015-2016 RFP Update
Consultation Policy and Calendar
Public Comment Policy | Lauree Morton |
| 10:45 am | BREAK | |
| 11:00 am | ANDVSA Report | Suzi Pearson |
| 11:30 | South Peninsula Haven House | Jessica Lawmaster |
| 12:30 | LUNCH | |
| 1:30 pm | Council Comments | Susan Cushing |
| 2:00 pm | Military Response to Sexual Assault | Octavia Thompson |
| 2:45 pm | BREAK | |
| 3:00 pm | Dashboard: Adult/Elder Victimization;
Adult/Elder Reports of Harm;
Utilization of Services: | Kathy Perham-Hester
Ezekiel Kaufman
Jessica Lawmaster
Bahiyiyh Parish |
| 4:30 pm | RECESS | |
| 7:00-8:30 | Public Hearing: Homer's Prevention Plan | |



Quarterly Meeting: November 21-22, 2013
Location: Land's End Homer, Alaska
Teleconference Number: 800-315-6338 code 23872#

Friday, November 22, 2013

9:00 am	Executive Session	Susan Cushing
9:15 am	Legislative Audit Report February Meeting Prep-Sunset Extension Bill	Lauree Morton
9:30 am	Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Comprehensive Plan and PREA	Johnnie Wallace Freda Westman
10:30 am	BREAK	
10:45 am	Fourth R and Student Role Play-DVD Fourth R update	Patty Owen
11:15am	Big Workgroup Report	Patty Owen/Lauree Morton
Noon	LUNCH	
1:15 pm	Prevention Update with Funding	Lauree Morton
1:30 pm	Batterer Intervention Programming update	Lauree Morton Annie Whittey Linda Hoven
2:15 pm	Children's Alliance/Child Advocacy Centers	Jessica Lawmaster
2:45 pm	Council Comments-wrap up	
3:00 pm	Tour of Haven House	
	ADJOURN	

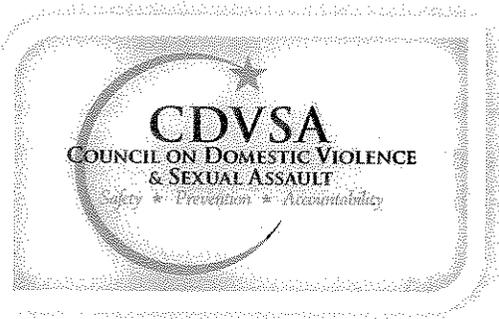


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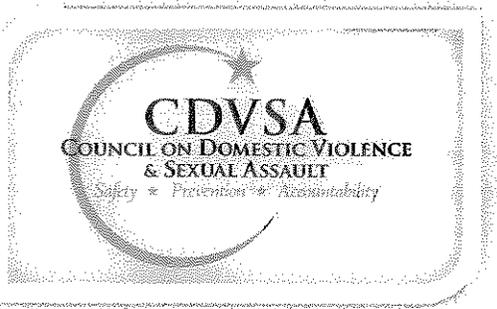


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Minute Review:

May 2-3, 2013

July 17-18, 2013

August 13, 2013

September 30, 2013

Executive Director's Report

Financials

Consultation Policy and Calendar

Public Comment/ Public Comment Policy

Military Response to Sexual Assault

Dashboard Sections: Adult/Elder Victimization; Adult/Elder Reports of Harm; Utilization of Services

Prevention Update with Funding

Big Workgroup Report

Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP)

Comprehensive Plan and Assurances

Funded Program Data

Minutes from 4th Quarter Council Meeting, May 2-3, 2013

The roll was called. In attendance: Patty Owen, Rachel Gernat, Ron Taylor, Rick Svobodny, Kelly Howell, Susan Cushing. Members absent: Donna Erickson, Melissa Stone, Joseph Masters, and Richard Irwin.

Motions made:

All in favor approving February meeting minutes as corrected; All in favor awarding grants to community-based and prison-based batterers intervention programs as listed on page 33 of packet; All in favor awarding grants to victim services programs as listed on page 32 with the exception of Manillaq Family Crisis Center; MFCC award will be conditioned on staff recommendations after on-site evaluation scheduled in June

Committee Reports: There were no committee reports. DVSA Initiative Committee membership and duties reviewed. Members-Ms. Cushing, Commissioner Masters and one more member needed; recommended Mr. Irwin--if he is not available then Ms. Gernat or Ms. Owen. Duties will include recommending new members for the DVSA Big Workgroup; oversight of topics and tasks for Big Workgroup

Public Member Terms:

The Governor's appointment to the rural seat is Donna Erickson.

Public Comment: No one had signed up for public comment and no one called in

Reports Given: Lauree's included updates on Girls on the Run; federal financials and overall Council spending; passage of Crime bill; establishing award to give out at DPS banquet; MOA with DOC. Peggy Brown updated members on Network activities including an online library resource in development; legislation of interest; the CLE and still present need for more attorneys; and reminded the Council she would be on Sabbatical and would miss the fall meeting ☺ Darmaly Williams reported on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response office on the joint bases of Elmendorf and Richardson; a special victims counsel program-legal services strictly representing victims not the air force even though the attorneys are air force employees; and the sexual assault certification program sanctioned by the department of defense that all commissioned officers must attend; gave an online resource: www.sapr.mil. Ms. Williams offered to put us in contact with someone from their legal office for more information on the prosecution process. Ginny Walsh, executive director of Arctic Women in Crisis (AWIC), introduced staff and reported on the work of AWIC. Ginny also provided further information during a tour of the facility.

Future Meeting Dates:

July 18-19th-Budget Discussion in Anchorage at new crime lab

August 13th-Budget Discussion in Anchorage at AWAIC

November 21-22nd -Homer

February 26-27th -Juneau

May 7-9th - Valdez

Executive Session: held to discuss matters which may affect CDVSA finances-no action taken

Future Meeting Content

- Routinely include Dashboard discussion on agendas
- Sexual Assault Response on military bases in Alaska
- Children Exposed
- Tribal representatives to talk about VAWA

Next Meeting: 1 ½ days at the new Crime Lab in Anchorage to discuss FY15 budget-July 18-19
Peggy and Lauree will coordinate program participation; summaries of prevention efforts/overview/amounts will be provided; past increments; projects with funding attached; new possibilities

Minutes from 1st Quarter Work Session Council Meeting, July 18-19, 2013

Vice Chair Richard Irwin called to order at 9:35 am.

The roll was called. In attendance: Patty Owen, Rachel Gernat, Ron Taylor, Donna Erickson, Rick Svobodny, Joseph Masters, Melissa Stone and Richard Irwin. Absent: Susan Cushing

Motions/Directives:

Motion made by Rachel Gernat and seconded by Donna Erickson to fund Maniilaq Family Crisis Center for a period of three months during which time the agency was to:

- Establish an Advisory Committee specifically to assist and support the Crisis Center operations
- Establish and implement a training schedule for reach Crisis Center employee, to ensure that each employee completes training required by CDVSA regulations
- Must engage in community outreach efforts to re-establish the Crisis Center as a viable place to go for assistance with domestic violence and/or sexual assault
- Must develop and implement a volunteer program as required by CDVSA and VOCA regulations
- Must comply with the June 10-14 on-site evaluation recommendations submitted by CDVSA
- Identify a specific person within the Maniilaq Association with whom the CDVSA staff can have regular communication with
- Provide information to CDVSA on Maniilaq Board of Directors if CDVSA decides to make a resolution to the Board
- The Crisis Center would be funded on a monthly basis as the Crisis Center provides to CDVSA a list of detailed expenses, to ensure that they are following the recommendations
- The Council will review progress in 3 months and at that time determine on another 3 months funding
- If none of these are done than MFCC may not be funded

All in favor.

The Council expects a progress report at their November meeting and will decide at that time whether or not to extend funding for another period of time.

Public Comment:

Representatives of funded batterer intervention programs and victim service programs provided testimony about possible budgetary needs for FY 2015. Ms. Brown provided a summary stating the total for requests was approximately \$4.9 million. Needs included transporting victims to safety; ensuring adequate staffing to maintain safe shelter; keeping the doors open at a regional level—paying for utilities, heating oil, food for program participants, insurances-basic necessities; maintaining prevention activities in schools; assisting communities to develop local responses; staffing for batterer intervention programs

Reports Given:

Ms. Morton reviewed the state funding process; budget, programs and Governor's initiative outcome measures; potential funding sources; the Council office budget, current and on-going projects; research activities-AVS and Fourth R; legal assistance; new possibilities including anti-

sex trafficking; and each prevention strategy currently supported by the Council. The meeting agenda and packet are available on file at the Council office.

Executive Session:

An executive session was held to discuss financial matters which may adversely affect the agency. The Council entered executive session at 3:50 pm and exited at 4:02 pm. No action was taken in executive session.

Future Meeting Dates:

November 21-22nd -Homer

February 26-27th -Juneau

May 7-9th - Valdez

Next Meeting: the afternoon of August 13th at AWAICs conference room.



Minutes from 1st Quarter Council Meeting, August 13, 2013

Vice Chair Richard Irwin called to order at 12:50 pm.

The roll was called. In attendance: Patty Owen, Rachel Gernat, Ron Taylor, Donna Erickson, Rick Svobodny, Joseph Masters and Richard Irwin. Absent: Susan Cushing and Melissa Stone.

Motions made:

Motion was made by Mr. Svobodny to go into executive session for confidential and deliberative discussion of proposed FY 2015 budget increments. Second by Rachel Gernat. All in favor

Directive was made by the Council to forward possible FY 2015 budget increments to OMB.

Ms. Morton was directed to ask for an opinion from the AG prior to FY 2016 budget discussions about statutorily established state councils being included as part of the executive branch confidential and deliberative budgeting process or if such discussions should be held in public.

Public Comment: Public comment was not taken

Executive Session: The Council entered into executive session at 2:30 pm and exited at 4:00 pm. No action was taken in executive session.

Future Meeting Dates:

November 21-22nd -Homer

February 26-27th -Juneau

May 7-9th - Valdez

Meeting adjourned at 4:06 pm.

Minutes from Special Meeting, September 30, 2013

Chair Cushing called the meeting to order at 1:13 pm.

The roll was called. In attendance: Patty Owen, Rachel Gernat, Susan Cushing, Ron Taylor, Melissa Stone and Richard Irwin. Absent: Joseph Masters, Donna Erickson and Rick Svobodny. Quorum established to conduct business.

One item on the agenda:

Proposal Evaluation Committee (PEC) funding recommendations for the Emerging Program project

Ms. Gernat took members through an overview of each applicant, their requested funding amounts and the level of funding recommended by the PEC.

The three applicants are:

Working Against Violence for Everyone (WAVE) in Petersburg

Helping Ourselves Prevent Emergencies (HOPE) on Prince of Wales Island

Upper Tanana Wellness Court (UTWC) in Tok

All applicants want to bring safety services to their home community. The proposals focused on recruiting and training volunteers, developing safe home networks and strengthening local community responses including providing crisis line support.

WAVE will serve the Petersburg Borough; HOPE will serve the 12 communities on Prince of Wales Island; and, Upper Tanana Wellness Court will serve Tok, Tanacross, Tetlin, Mentasta, Eagle, Northway and Dot Lake

See attached award document for applicant requests, PEC recommendations and the FY 2014 Council awards. The amount of funding available to distribute was \$250.0. The requests amounted to \$286,084.

Ms. Gernat explained the PEC recommendations and took the Council through several points of discussion for the PEC.

WAVE-strongest application

HOPE-reduced requested amount by vehicle purchase; concern was expressed about the high salary proposed for the executive director during the second year of the project

UTWC-deficiencies in the proposal; no memorandum of agreement with the regional victim service program; recommend holding back funding in first year to develop the agreement

The PEC looked at funding 2 applicants leaving funds remaining; fully funding 2 and partially funding 1 applicant; partially funding all 3

The PEC decided to recommend funding for all 3 applicants and after reducing the purchase price of the vehicle from HOPE, devised a formula to reduce each applicant by \$2, 995, thus arriving at the final recommended amounts:

UTWC	\$ 47,005
WAVE	62,005
HOPE	\$140,990

The PEC further recommends for the first year of the grant, UTWC be directly awarded \$40.0 with \$7,005. being retained in the Council office to be used to develop a relationship resulting in a memorandum of agreement between UTWC and the regional victim service provider-Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living.

Questions:

Chair Cushing asked the total number of proposals received in the Council office. Four proposals were received in the Council office. One was deemed non-responsive and not forwarded to the PEC due to not meeting the definition of Emerging Program and being previously funded by the Council.

Ms. Stone asked about WAVE's organizational structure and was informed that WAVE is a non-profit organization.

Ms. Owen provided a general comment stating she understood the regulations but thought it would be good for HOPE to be able to have a vehicle. She further asked about the math which left two applicants getting their amounts with five dollars included instead of rounding the numbers. Ms. Gernat explained the math. Ms. Owen also inquired about the population of Prince of Wales Island. HOPE listed the population at 5,737 residents.

MOTION

Ms. Stone made a motion to approve the PEC recommendations as listed on the CDVSA Emerging Programs Proposals and Awards FY14 document. Ms. Owen seconded. Roll call vote with **all in favor**, motion passed.

There being no further business to come before the Council, Chair Cushing adjourned the meeting shortly before 2:00 pm.

CDVSA Current Federal Grants

Report Period Ending: October 31, 2013

PROGRAM	AWARD #	START	END	AMOUNT	EXPENDED	BALANCE
FFY11 SASP	2011-KF-AX-0025	08/01/11	07/31/13	152,035.00	152,035.00	-
FFY10 VOCA	2010-VA-GX-0116	10/01/09	09/30/13	1,363,692.00	1,363,692.00	-
FFY12 FVPSA	G-1201AKFVPS	10/01/11	09/30/13	734,015.00	734,015.00	-
FFY10 STOP VAWA	2010-WF-AX-0019	08/01/10	06/30/14	795,903.00	686,329.24	109,573.76
FFY11 STOP VAWA	2011-WF-AX-0003	07/01/11	06/30/14	799,382.00	395,619.35	403,762.65
FFY12 STOP VAWA	2012-WF-AX-0028	07/01/12	06/30/14	796,817.00	215,177.10	581,639.90
FFY12 SASP	2012-KF-AX-0038	08/01/12	07/31/14	231,060.00	55,601.72	175,458.28
FFY12 GTEA	2010-WE-AX-0002	03/01/10	08/31/14	633,401.00	387,877.13	245,523.87
FFY11 VOCA	2011-VA-GX-0045	10/01/10	09/30/14	1,410,228.00	1,410,228.00	-
FFY13 FVPSA	G-1301AKFVPS	10/01/12	09/30/14	720,851.00	102,469.12	618,381.88
FFY13 STOP VAWA	2013-WF-AX-0044	07/01/13	06/30/15	785,132.00	-	785,132.00
FFY13 SASP	2013-KF-AX-0032	08/01/13	07/31/15	236,681.00	-	236,681.00
FFY12 VOCA	2012-VA-GX-0058	10/01/11	09/30/15	1,307,108.00	1,104,168.51	202,939.49
FFY12 SVSEP	2012-CW-AX-K028	10/01/12	09/30/15	359,721.00	131,232.66	228,488.34
FFY13 VOCA	2013-VA-GX-0043	10/01/12	09/30/16	1,415,761.00	-	1,415,761.00
Totals:				8,076,284.00	4,488,702.83	3,587,581.17

VAWA = Violence Against Women Act

STOP = Services-Training-Officers-Prosecution

VOCA = Victims of Crime Act

SASP = Sexual Assault Services Program

FVPSA = Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

GTEA = Grants to Encourage Arrest

SVSEP = Safe Visitation and Safe Exchange Program

CDVSA Consultation Schedule

The Council has statutory responsibilities to consult with various state and local agencies to assist in development of training, standards and procedures as they relate to domestic violence and sexual assault response. To meet these responsibilities, the Executive Director will ensure consultation opportunities are extended to these agencies on an annual basis following the calendar listed below. The Executive Director will include a report on such consultation to the Council at the next available quarterly meeting after the consultation month.

Consultation Calendar

August:

Department of Health and Social Services in the formulation of standards and procedures for the delivery of services to victims of domestic violence by health care facilities and practitioners of healing arts and personnel in those facilities as required in AS 18.66.300

September:

Alaska Police Standards Council and other police training programs in the state to develop training programs regarding domestic violence for police officers and for correction, probation, and parole officers;

October:

Prosecuting authorities who are required by AS 18.66.300-310 to provide continuing education courses in domestic violence to employees

November:

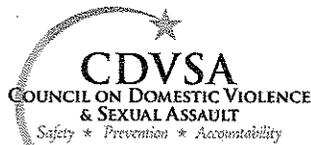
Public employers are required by AS 18.66.300-310 to provide continuing education courses in domestic violence to employees

TBD:

School districts that are required by AS 18.66.300-310 to provide continuing education courses in domestic violence to employees

Alaska Supreme Court, required by AS 18.66.300 - 18.66.310 to provide continuing education courses in domestic violence to employees.

Adopted: November 2013



CDVSA Public Comment Policy

The Council directed Ms. Morton to submit a draft public comment policy for consideration at the November 2013 meeting.

Prior to drafting the policy, Ms. Morton reviewed prior years of Council meeting minutes to ascertain whether or not a public comment period had historically been available and Ms. Morton and Council staff reviewed:

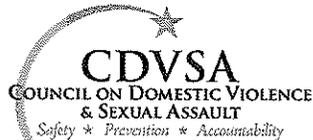
CDVSA By-laws Article VI Section 6 Conduct of Meetings,
Robert's Rules of Order,
Alaska's Open Meetings Act AS 44.62.300-312,
Policies of comparable boards and commissions in Alaska, and
Parliamentary procedure manuals/policies in other states

Prior years' minutes include public comment periods at each quarterly meeting. The Council also established and maintained an opportunity on the agenda for the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault to provide comments.

Article VI Section 6 of the Council's by-laws state meetings shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order. Unfortunately, Robert's Rules of Order is silent on public comment periods

Section 300-310 of the Open Meetings Act requires reasonable public notice of meetings; requires materials to be discussed be available to members of the public; and, sets parameters on executive sessions. It does not require a public comment period. Section 312 requires deliberations and actions to be conducted and taken openly; and states the people have the right to remain informed. The OMA is silent on public comment periods.

Based on the review of comparable boards and commissions within and without the state, staff suggests the following policy for public comment during quarterly Council meetings:



CDVSA Public Comment Policy

The Council may provide an opportunity during regularly scheduled quarterly meetings for members of the public to provide comments on the issues before the Council.

Register: Members of the public who would like to provide comments are required to contact the Council office at least 24-hours prior to the meeting, providing their name, affiliation and the issues they wish to discuss.

Relevancy: Questions and/or comments should be limited to agenda items or statutory responsibilities of the Council.

Agenda Item for Public Comment: Any person who seeks to address the Council will be permitted to speak only during the allotted public comment time.

Time Limits: Comments will be limited to three minutes per person. The chair may reduce or increase the time period for comment giving consideration to the number of speakers.

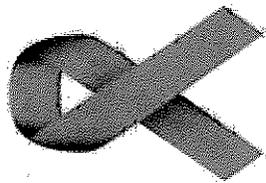
Repetition: To avoid repetition, groups may be asked to consolidate their comments and/or appoint a representative to speak.

Responses: The Council will not respond to particular comments as further inquiry and research may be required. Members may ask clarifying questions of the speaker. Comments may be reviewed at the end of the meeting during which comments were made, and if necessary forwarded to staff or a committee for action. If action is necessary, the matter will be taken up at the next quarterly meeting.

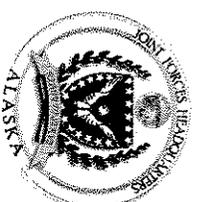
Adopted: November 2013



Alaska National Guard Sexual Assault Response Program



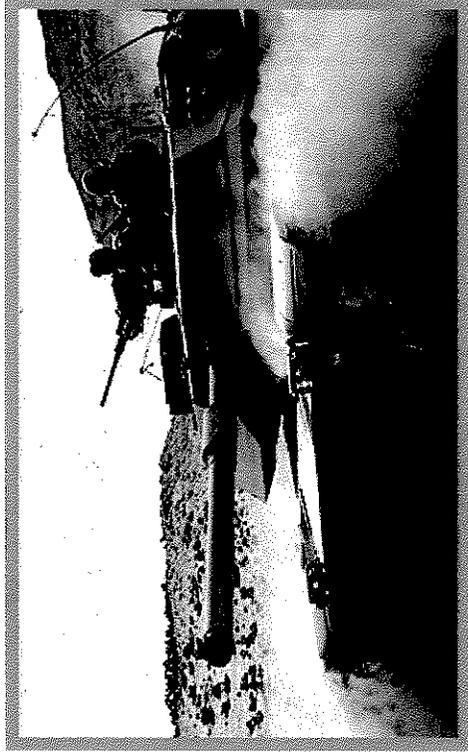
What is the National Guard?



- **Fifty-Four Adjutants General**
 - 34 Army National Guard
 - 20 Air National Guard
- **Appointed by Governor, Except**
 - District of Columbia (President)
 - Vermont (Appointed by Legislature)
 - South Carolina (Elected by Popular Vote)

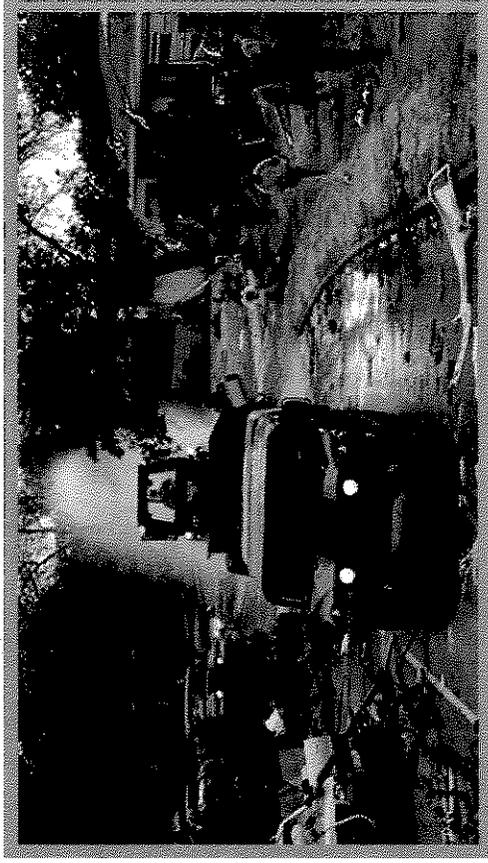


A Unique Dual Mission

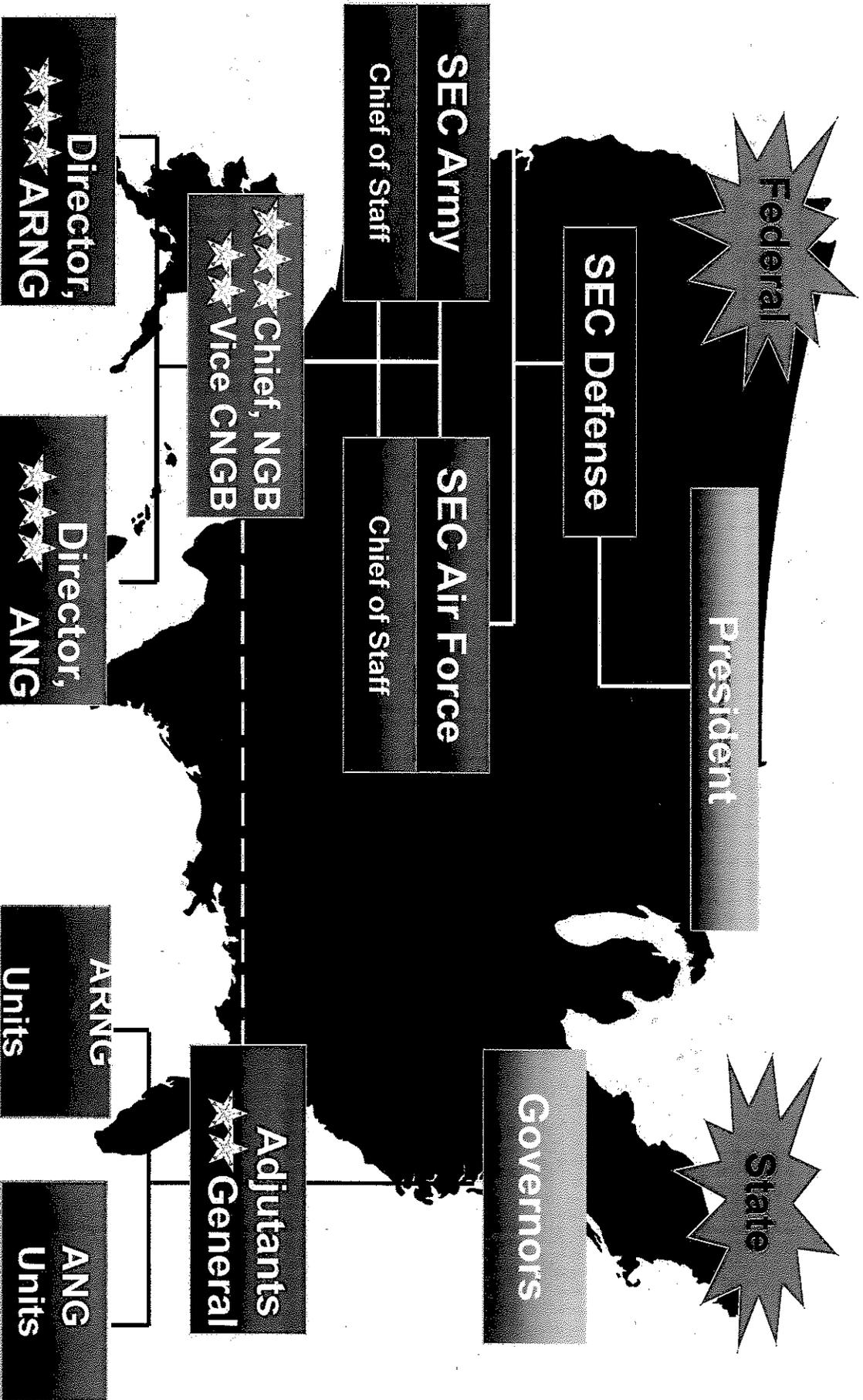
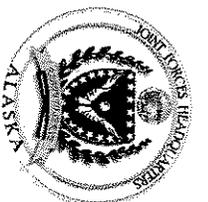


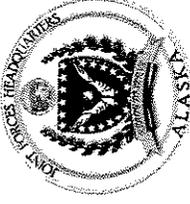
Federal Mission: “maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency or as otherwise needed”

State Mission: “provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws”

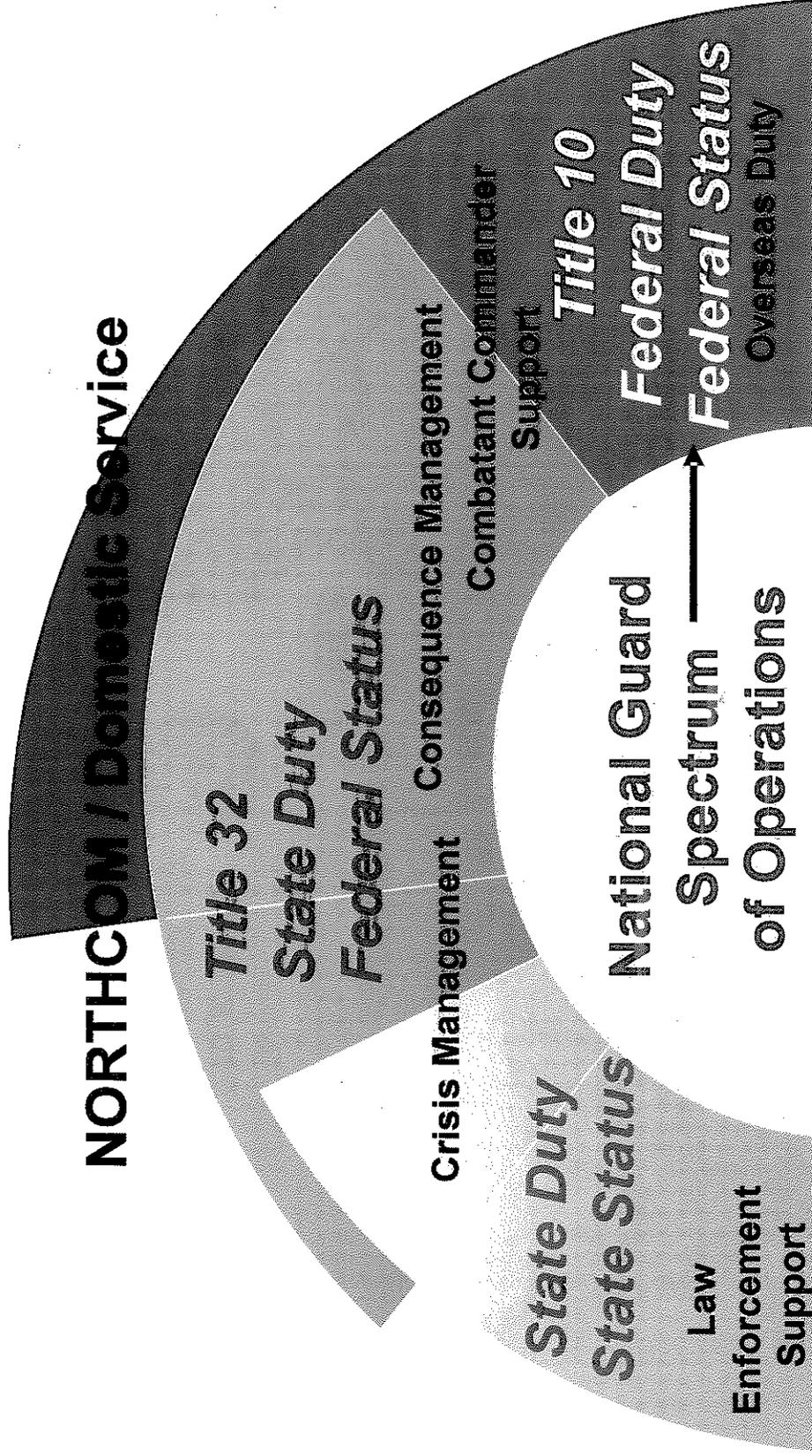


Constitutionally Unique





National Guard: A civil / military, state/federal organization by design!

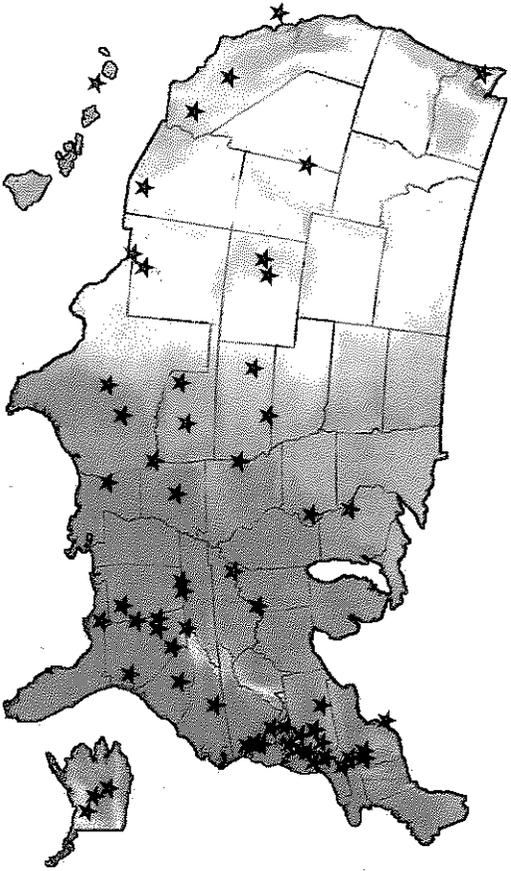
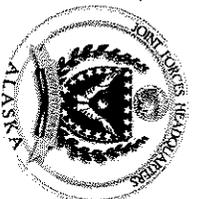


State

Combatant Commands



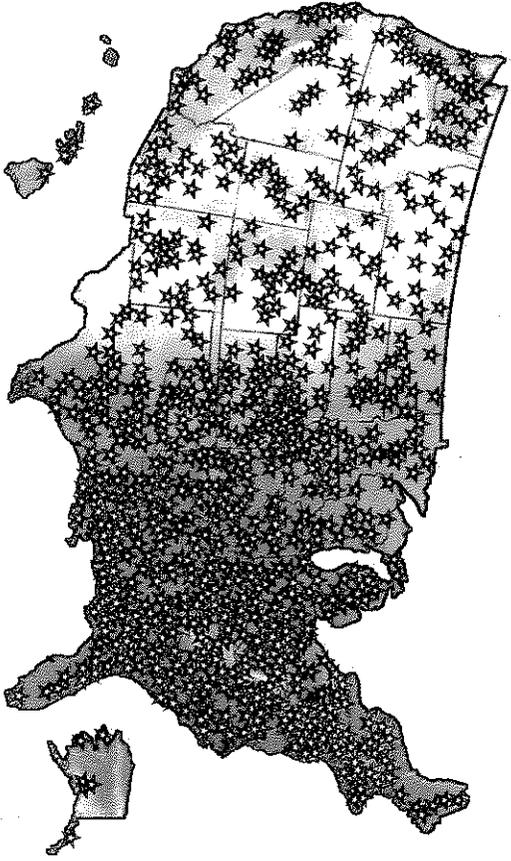
Army Installations



**60 Active Duty
Installations**



**3,150+ National Guard
Installations**

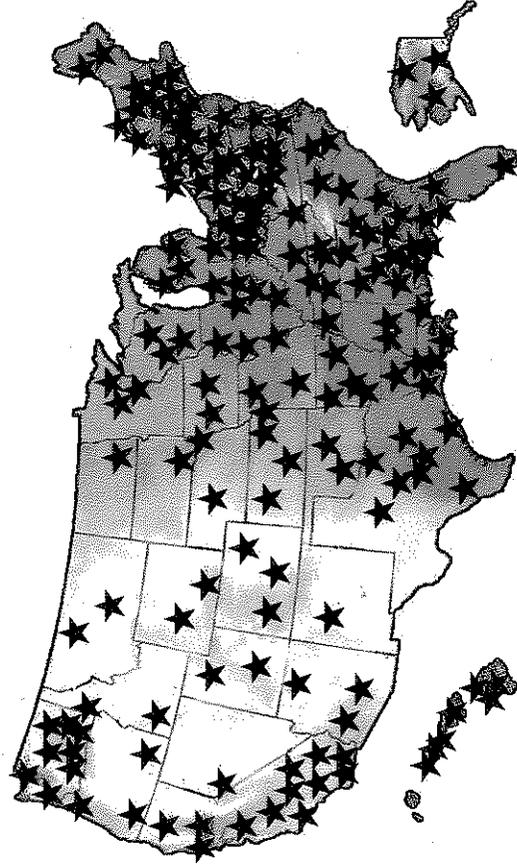
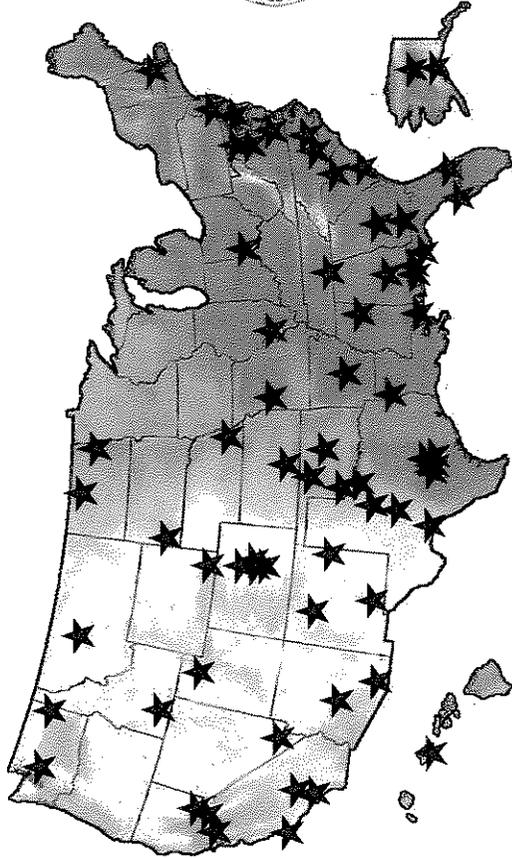




Air Force Installations



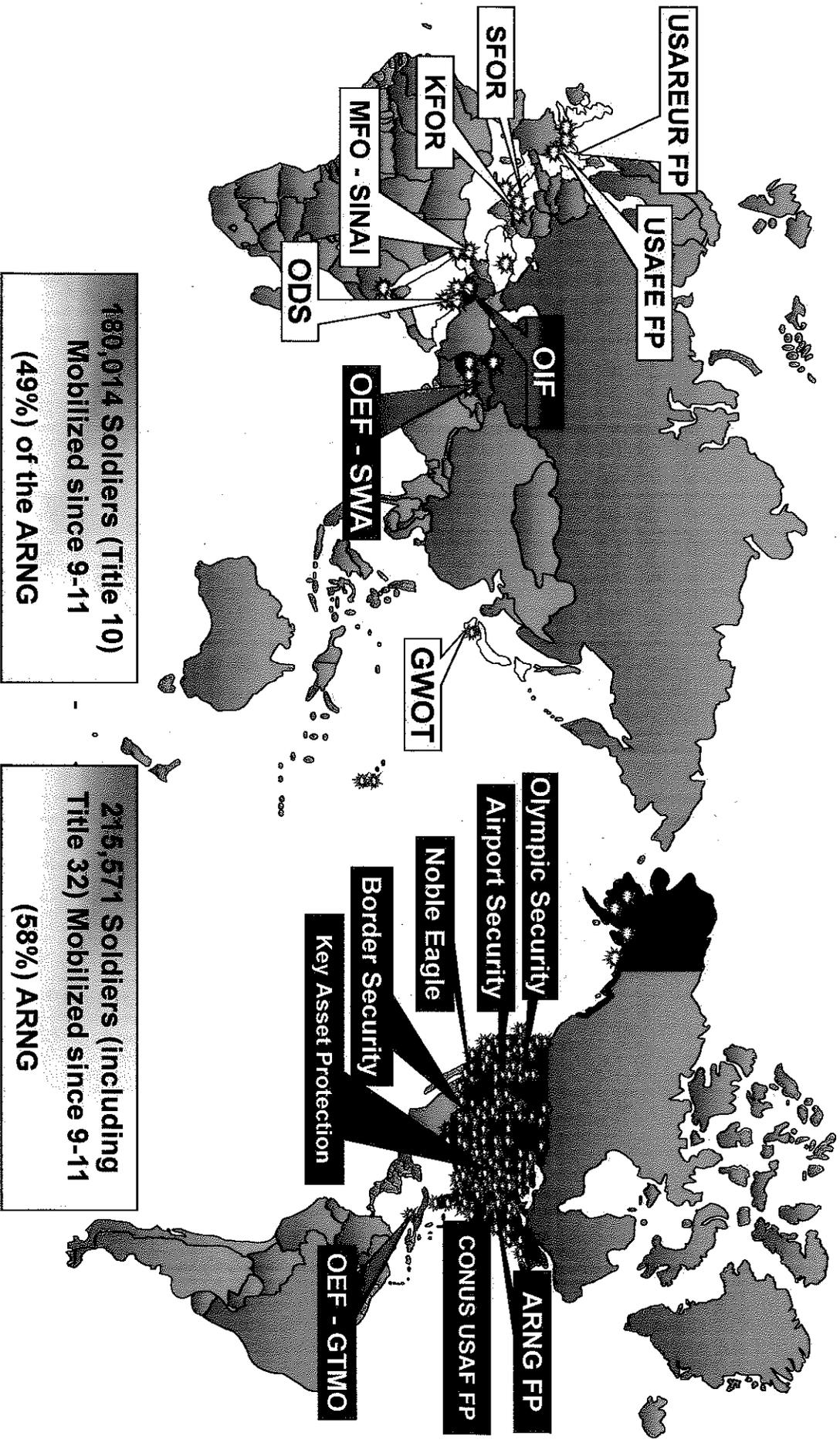
70 Active Duty Hometown Locations
15 AD Hometown Fighter Locations



177 ANG Hometown Locations
41 Hometown Fighter Locations



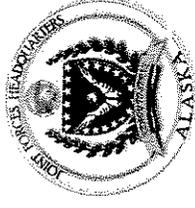
ARRNG Operational Deployments



180,014 Soldiers (Title 10)
Mobilized since 9-11
(49%) of the ARNG

219,571 Soldiers (including Title 32)
Mobilized since 9-11
(58%) ARNG

State Missions



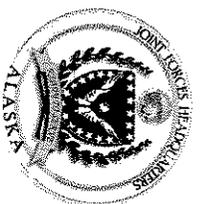
Defense Support to Civil Authorities

Respond to:

- State Emergencies
- Natural Disasters
- Civil Disturbances
- Terrorism
- Other threats to life/property
- Support to law enforcement in the war on drugs



Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Authorities



- National Defense Authorization Act
- Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 6495.01
- Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6495.02
- AR 600-20, Chapter 8
- AFI 36-6001
- NGB All States Memoranda
- State of Alaska laws

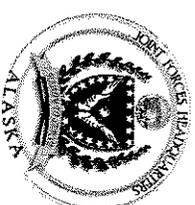
Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)

Elements and Purpose



- The purpose of the SAPR/SHARP is to eliminate incidents of sexual assault through a comprehensive program that centers on:
 - Awareness and Prevention
 - Training and Education
 - Reporting
 - Response
 - Victim advocacy
 - Accountability

JFHQ Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)



- The JFHQ SARC :
 - State's Program Manager for SAPR program
 - Reports directly to Senior Leadership regarding incidents of sexual assault
 - Coordinates with local, state and active duty facilities to ensure victims receive needed services
 - Coordinates/trains/oversees Victim Advocates/SHARPS and case management
 - Ensures all soldiers/airmen receive unit/wing level annual SAPR training
 - Facilitates the meetings of the state SAPR Committee

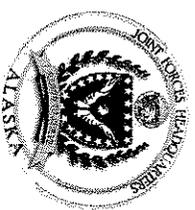


Types of Reporting Options Resources Depend on Victim's Status at Time of the Incident

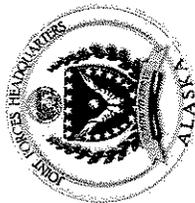
- UNRESTRICTED REPORTING
 - Report made to chain of command, legal or law enforcement
 - Traditional military process utilized to notify chain
 - Mandatory reporting if subordinate in chain of command
 - "Strongly encouraged" otherwise

- RESTRICTED REPORTING
 - DOES NOT TRIGGER THE INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS
 - Confidential communications with healthcare providers, SARC and VA (once assigned by SARC)
 - Treated as restricted until victim elects reporting option
 - Chaplain retains "privilege"
 - Allows the victim to receive:
 - Medical Treatment – JFHQ SARC Completes Confidential LOD*
 - Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE)
 - Advocacy & Counseling Services

Military Sexual Assault Victims and Trauma



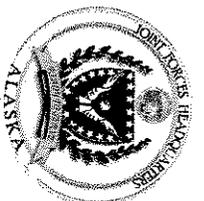
- Higher rates of prior victimization
- Prior victimization = higher risk for mental health & physical problems, drug/alcohol use, suicide
- Prior victimization = higher risk for future victimization
- Predators prey on vulnerability
- Victims usually know perpetrators
- Victims are usually young
- Military is like a family
- Military culture places premium on strength, self-sufficiency & loyalty
- Victims have restricted freedom of movement
- Re-exposure & re-victimization more likely



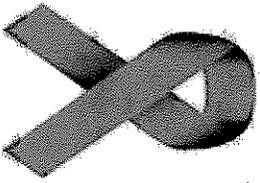
RESOURCES

- <http://www.sapr.mil/>
- <https://www.safehelpline.org/>
- Safehelpline: 877-995-5247
- <http://www.militaryonesource.mil/sexual-assault>



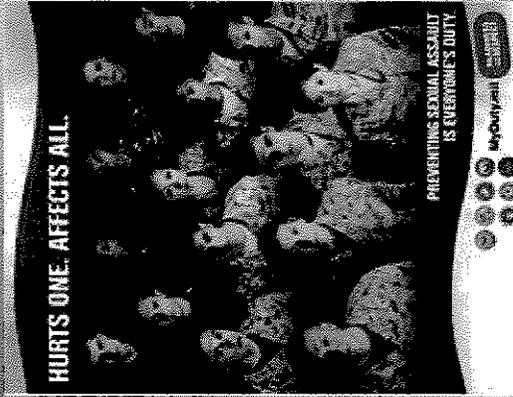


Questions?



You Are A Survivor!

**Alaska National Guard
Sexual Assault Prevention
& Response Program**



If you have questions regarding this program,
please contact the

JFHQ Sexual Assault Response Coordinator

Octavia Thompson

(907) 428-6219

Octavia.l.thompson2.civ@mail.mil

www.safehelpline.org

24 HR Toll Free: 877-995-5247



RESOURCES

DOD Sexual Assault Prevention
Response: www.sapr.mil

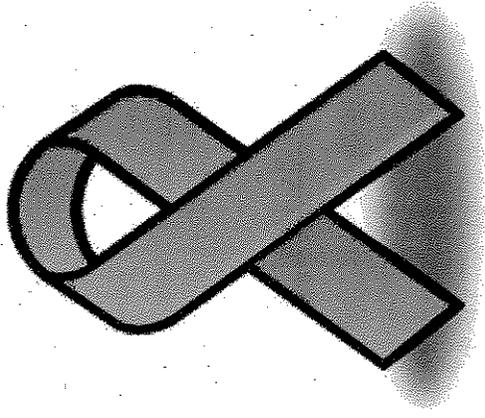
Safe Help Line -
<https://www.safehelpline.org>
877-995-5247

JFHQ Sexual Assault Response
Coordinator (SARC):
Octavia Thompson
907-428-6219
Octavia.l.thompson2.civ@mail.mil

176th Sexual Assault Response
Coordinator (SARC):
Maj Carrie Howard
907-551-1762
Carrie.howard@elmend.orf.af.mil

168th Sexual Assault Response
Coordinator (SARC):
2 LT Sara Kerr
907-377-8723
Sara.kerr@ang.af.mil

**Alaska
National Guard**



SEXUAL ASSAULT

PREVENTION

&

RESPONSE PROGRAM

Sexual Assault Defined:

- An intentional sexual contact characterized by use of force, physical threat, abuse of authority, coercion, or when the victim does not or cannot consent.
- Includes rape, non-consensual sexual acts, and intimate partner sexual violence.
- Sexual assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal relationship or age of victim.
- Sexual assault is a crime punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. It violates the Military Core Values.

Surviving A Sexual Assault:

If you have been sexually assaulted, you have survived a terrible ordeal. The assault may have been committed by a stranger, intimate partner, or an acquaintance. Regardless of who assaulted you that person has committed a crime. Help is available to you, there is no excuse for abuse. Reaching out is an important step towards recovery.

Statistics:

- 1 rape/sexual assault takes place every 6 minutes nationwide.
- 1 in 3 females have been sexually assaulted.
- 1 in 6 males have been sexually assaulted.
- Half of all sexual assault perpetrators are under 25 years old and 30% are under 21.
- Over 75% of sexual assault victims know their perpetrators.

If You Have Been Sexually Assaulted:

- Sexual Assault is **NEVER** the fault of the victim. You are not to blame for what another person has done to you.
- Immediate medical care is essential. Timely reports may help give you peace of mind and prevent other crimes.
- You are not alone. People are here to help. We are committed to helping you and your family members in the most sensitive and private way possible.
- No one responds to sexual assault in the same way. There are a wide range of emotions and feelings that may arise. The SARC/Victim Advocate can help put you in touch with all the resources and assistance available to you.
- Healing is an ongoing process. Take care of yourself and ask for what you need.

The National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR) provides crisis intervention and support services to victims of sexual assault, 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. Trained and professional victim advocates provide a helping hand through support, critical information, and referrals for service on military installations and in the community.

Advocates assist survivors in determining what they wish to do and where to get help, whether they choose to report the assault or not. They accompany survivors to medical visits, court proceedings, and other appointments, as requested.

Types of Military Reporting

Unrestricted Reporting

- Any report of a sexual assault made through normal military reporting channels which includes the victim's chain of command, law enforcement, and the criminal investigative services.
- The SARC will be notified and will assign a Victim Advocate, if so desired.
- Details of the allegation will be provided only to those personnel who have a legitimate need to know.

Restricted Reporting

- Enables military members to report allegations of sexual assault to specified personnel, without triggering an investigation. Specified personnel include the SARC, Victim Advocates or Chaplains.

- Provides confidential reporting.
- Allows access to medical care, counseling and a victim advocate while not initiating the investigative process.
- Intended to give the victim additional time and increased control over the release and management of their personal information.
- Empowers the victim to seek relevant information and support to make an informed decision about participation in the criminal process.

- Family members, civilians and retired members are not eligible for make a restricted report.

Alaska State Law and Reporting

- Alaska **DOES NOT** require Rape or Sexual Assault to be reported, Alaska is a confidential/non-mandated reporting state.
- This law applies to competent adults 18+ years of age.
- Alaska State mandates reporting for the following instances: Injuries caused by firearm, non-accidental wounds caused by knife or sharp instrument, minor, or non-competent adult.

2013 Dashboard Section Review

Progress: ● Progress Satisfactory ○ Progress Uncertain ● Progress Needs Improvement

Adult and Elder Victimization				
	Starting AK Data	Current AK Data	Percent Change	Progress
7. Percent of women experiencing physical intimate partner violence in past	9.4%	N/A	N/A	○
8. Percent of women experiencing sexual violence in past year	4.3%	N/A	N/A	○
9. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse	3.6%	4.0%	+11%	●
Definitions				
7. Percent of women experiencing intimate partner violence in past year Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). In 2010, over 800 adult women were asked if in the past year, an intimate partner (a) "Made threats to physically harm you?" (b) "Slapped you?" (c) "Pushed or shoved you?" (d) "Hit you with a fist or something hard?" (e) "Kicked you?" (f) "Hurt you by pulling your hair?" (g) "Slammed you against something?" (h) "Tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you?" (i) "Beaten you?" (j) "Burned you on purpose?" or (k) "Used a knife or gun on you?" Starting Alaska data is from 2010. Progress is uncertain ○ because data currently exists for only one point in time. New data will be available after the survey is replicated in 2015.				
8. Percent of women experiencing sexual violence in past year Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). In 2010, over 800 adult women were asked "When you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent" in the past year, has anyone (a) "Had vaginal sex with you?" (b) "Made you receive anal sex?" (c) "Made you perform oral sex?" or (d) "Made you receive oral sex?" and has anyone in the past year "used physical force or threats to physically harm you to" (a) "Make you have vaginal sex" (b) "Make you receive anal sex?" (c) "Make you perform oral sex?" (d) "Make you receive oral sex?" (e) "Put their fingers or an object in your vagina or anus?" or (f) "Try to have vaginal, oral, or anal sex with you, but sex did not happen?" Starting Alaska data is from 2010. Progress is uncertain ○ because data currently exists for only one point in time. New data will be available after the survey is replicated in 2015.				
9. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Each year, one of every six women who delivered a live-born infant is asked "During your most recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?" Most current Alaska data is from 2010 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the indicator has increased. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to decrease.				

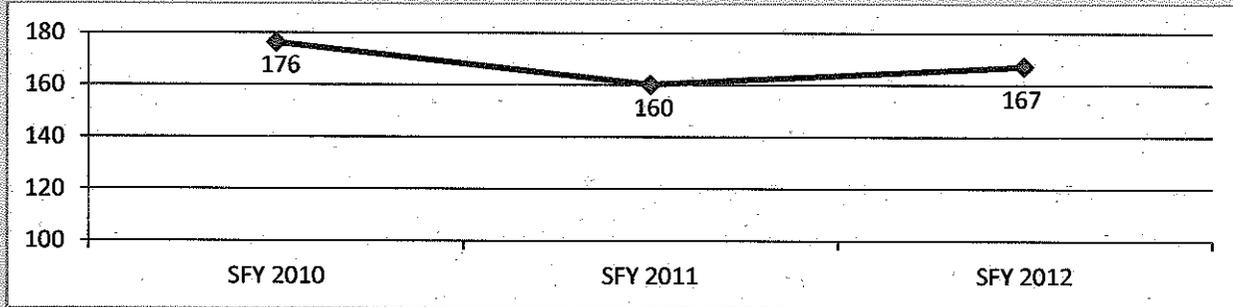
Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)

	Starting AK Data	Current AK Data	Percent Change	Progress
10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect	176	167	-5%	○
11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect	73	85	+16%	●

Definitions

10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect

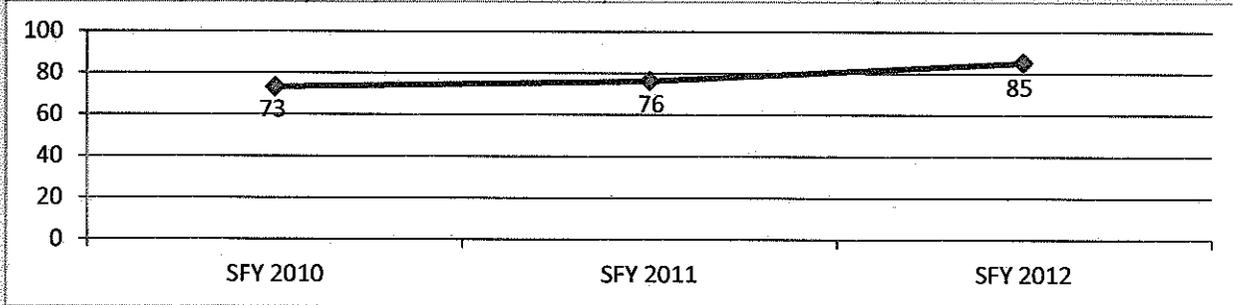
Adult Protective Services (APS). Number of vulnerable adults with a substantiated allegation of abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year, which was also closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable adults are people 18 years of age or older who, because of physical or mental impairment, are unable to meet their own needs or to seek help without assistance. Abuse includes the willful, intentional, or reckless nonaccidental, and nontherapeutic infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental distress; or sexual assault in the first or second degree. Neglect includes the intentional failure by a caregiver to provide essential care or services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult (self-neglect is not included). Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable adult in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is uncertain ○ because data does not show a clear trend. Satisfactory progress would see this indicator increase, signifying an increase in reporting.

11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect

Adult Protective Services (APS). Number of vulnerable elders with a substantiated allegation of abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year, which was also closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable elders are people 65 years of age or older who, because of physical or mental impairment, are unable to meet their own needs or to seek help without assistance. Abuse includes the willful, intentional, or reckless nonaccidental, and nontherapeutic infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental distress; or sexual assault in the first or second degree. Neglect includes the intentional failure by a caregiver to provide essential care or services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult (self-neglect is not included). Most current Alaska data is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2010. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable elder in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is satisfactory ● because there is an increase in reporting.

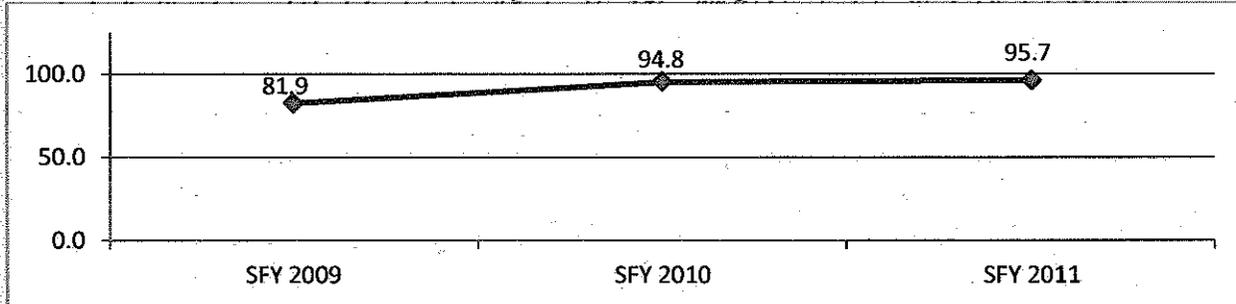
Utilization of Services

	Starting AK Data	Current AK Data	Percent Change	Progress
19. Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000	81.9	95.7	+17%	●
20. Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000	81.6	83.1	+2%	○
21. Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000	72.8	75.0	+3%	○
22. Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000	20.5	20.8	+1%	○
23. Rate of youth utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000	20.1	26.9	+34%	●
24. Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000	39.2	27.8	-29%	○

Definitions

19. Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000

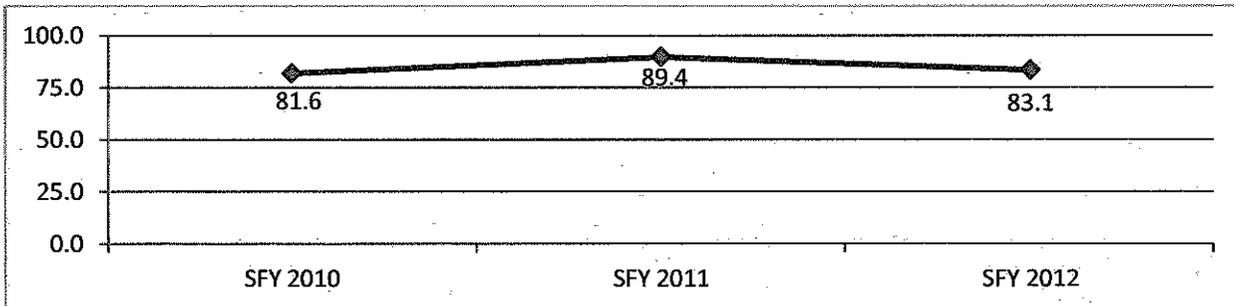
Alaska Children's Alliance (ACA). Number of children evaluated at a child advocacy center (duplicated count) per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Children are evaluated at child advocacy centers for allegations of child sexual abuse or assault, child physical abuse, drug endangerment, witnessing violent events in the home where they are present, and neglect or medical failure to thrive. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2011 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2009.



Progress is satisfactory ● because reporting has increased significantly since 2009.

20. Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000

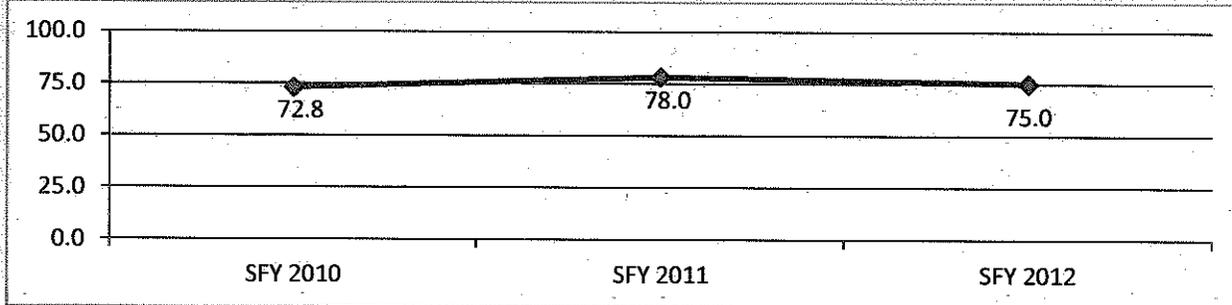
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being a primary victim of domestic violence. Primary victims are adults who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is uncertain ○ because data does not show a clear trend. Satisfactory progress would see this indicator increase, signifying an increase in service provision.

21. Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000

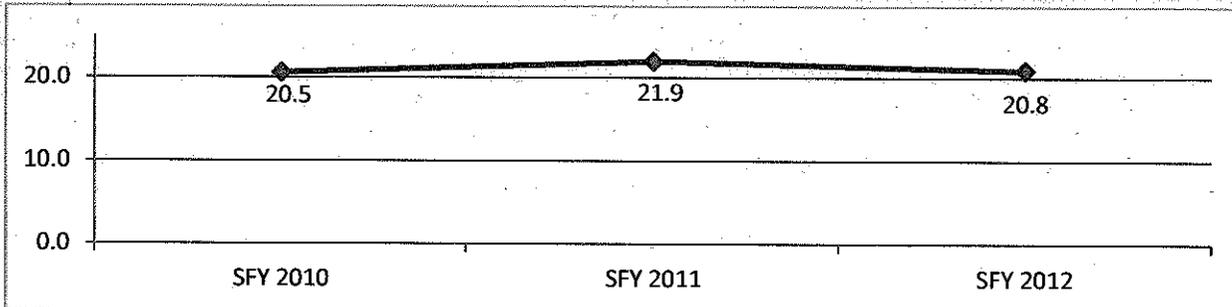
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated minors per 10,000 minors (ages 0-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence or sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded as being a secondary victim of domestic violence. Secondary victims are minors beyond the immediate victim who have been affected by the repercussions of an event or events. These may include child witnesses who although not the direct target of abuse, have been affected. This number does not include minors who were primary victims of domestic violence (even if they were also secondary victims). Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is uncertain ○ because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would see this indicator increase, signifying an increase in service provision.

22. Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000

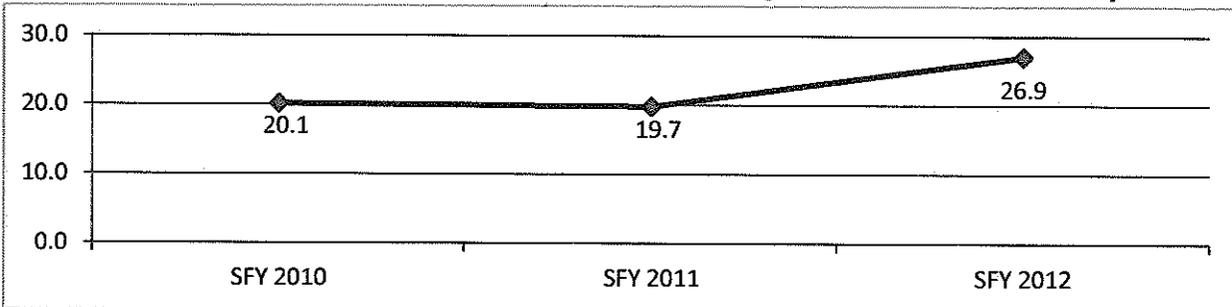
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being primary victims of sexual assault. Primary victims are adults who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the program participants and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is uncertain ○ because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would see this indicator increase, signifying an increase in service provision.

23. Rate of youth utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000

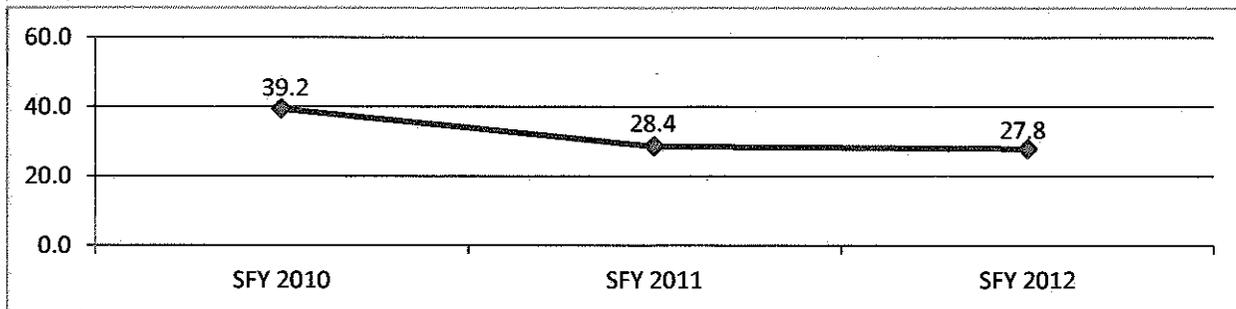
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated youth per 10,000 youth (ages 12-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being a primary victim of domestic violence. Primary victims are youth who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is satisfactory ● because there is an increase in service provision.

24. Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated youth per 10,000 youth (ages 12-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being primary victims of sexual assault. Primary victims are youth who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the program participants and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the rate of youth utilizing services has decreased significantly from 2010.

Resources

More information about the Dashboard indicators is available from the following sites.

Indicators 3, 4, and 13: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Alaska: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Chronic/Pages/yrbs/yrbs.aspx>

National: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

Indicators 7 and 8: Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS)

<http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs/>

Indicators 9 and 12: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Alaska: <http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/mchepi/prams/default.stm>

National: <http://www.cdc.gov/prams/>

Indicators 10 and 11: Adult Protective Services (APS)

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dsds/Pages/aps/default.aspx>

Indicator 19: Alaska Children's Alliance (ACA)

<http://alaska.nationalchildrensalliance.org/>

Indicators 20, 21, 22, 23, 24: Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA)

<http://dps.alaska.gov/cdvsa/>

Alaskan Parents as Partners in Prevention



Preliminary assessment report 2013

Introduction

Across Alaska teens are experiencing dating relationship abuse at alarmingly high rates. This reflects a trend that exists nationally which shows that nearly one in three teens report violent threats, or sexual and physical abuse (CDC, 2006). One in four teens reports being “victimized through technology, and nearly one in two who are in relationships report being controlled, threatened, and pressured to do things they did not want to do” (Teenage Research Unlimited & Family Prevention Fund study, 2009). In our state we know that 23% of youth were bullied in 2011, 15.3% were cyber bullied, and 12% were physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend, and 9.2% had ever been forced to have unwanted sexual intercourse in 2011 (YRBS 2011)

Additionally, national data also shows that youth rarely confide in parents when abuse is happening. Despite the fact that parents say they are talking to their children about abuse, 66% of daughters surveyed say they have not had a conversation with their parents about dating abuse in the last year (Teenage Research Unlimited & Family Prevention Fund study, 2009). A large percentage of parents (82%) say that they feel confident that they could recognize the signs of dating abuse in their child’s relationships, but youth seem to disagree (Teenage Research Unlimited & Family Prevention Fund study, 2009).

Although conversations between youth and parents are not happening consistently on topics of dating violence, relationships, and sex, research indicates that they are key to overall youth wellbeing and health (Smith, 2003). When young people lack connection to school, family or home they are more likely to become involved in activities that put their health at risk (Resnick et. al. 2000, Steinburg 2001). However, when parents affirm the value of their children, young people more often develop positive, healthy attitudes about dating relationships and intimacy (McNeely et. al. 2001, Resnick et. al. 1997). If parents are given the tools they need, and carry out conversations with youth this helps young people to establish individual values and beliefs to make healthy choices.

In order to find out the most effective ways to promote communication between parents and youth around relationships, a collaborative group from of the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA), the Department of Public Safety, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA), the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Governor Parnell’s CHOOSE RESPECT Initiative and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention collected information through surveys and discussions. Through this process the collaborative was able to assess engagement, awareness of teen dating violence and teen sexual assault, and the most effective tools to support parents in their efforts to prevent and protect their teens from violence and promote healthy relationships.

Methodology

We collected both quantitative information to track changes over time and outline the significant themes as well as qualitative information to gain more clarifying information about parents understanding, attitudes, needs, and interests when it comes to teen dating and relationship information.

By using two separate measurement methods a phone survey (quantitative) and focus groups (qualitative), the collaborative was able to gain a better understanding of the needs of

parents and young people. This approach also provided a better understanding of our survey instruments, questions and processes. This approach was useful because findings from the parent survey (phone) were then able to inform how we would conduct our focus groups and what questions to ask.

In partnership with Hays Research Group from Anchorage, a telephone survey was conducted with 600 Alaskan adults, half of which came from rural areas, while half came from urban areas. Adults with children between the ages of 13 and 17 represented 47% of the sample.

In addition, parent focus groups were conducted in the communities of Anchorage (2), Atmautluak (1), Bethel (2), Dillingham (2), Juneau (1) and Ketchikan (2). A total of 61 adults took part in focus groups exploring how to get parents more involved in the prevention of teen dating violence and sexual assault. Recruitment for the focus groups was done by local ANDVSA member program staff and community volunteers. To get as diverse a group of parents to participate in the focus groups, flyers were distributed at schools, local shopping centers and throughout the community. Two focus groups were planned for all communities, one for men and one for women. This did not occur for most communities, as men proved harder to recruit than women. Men were present at only 3 out of the 10 focus groups, although recruitment efforts to get them to the table were intensified after this pattern was observed.

Survey Findings

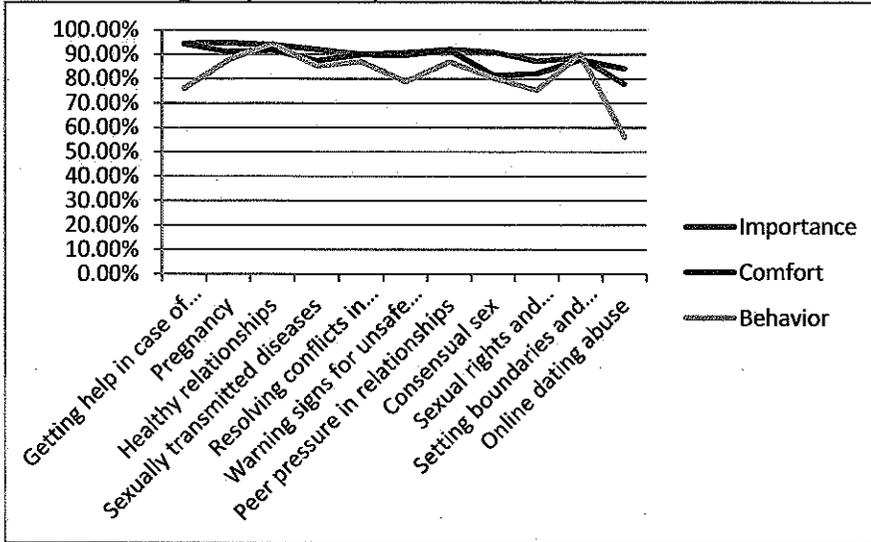
Survey Overview

The telephone survey conducted by Hays Research Group, an independent public opinion research company helped provide insight in to current parent beliefs and behaviors. An overwhelming majority of the parents surveyed ranked healthy relationship and dating topics as extremely important to discuss with youth. Follow up questions on comfort level as well as behavior around each topic revealed that the majority of parents realize the importance of each topic, they were not as comfortable having conversations, and fewer still have brought up the topic with their children. This helps us understand that a public awareness campaign regarding the importance of parent-youth conversations might not be necessary, however it does clarify that parents have a harder time initiating conversations and making this a standard way of connecting with their children.

Percentage of parents that believed topic was important, by topic

Topic	% who felt topics were very important to discuss with youth
Getting help in case of violence	94.4%
Pregnancy	94.60%
Healthy relationships	93.7%
Sexually transmitted diseases	92.0%
Resolving conflicts in relationships	90.0%
Warning signs for unsafe relationships	90.5%
Peer pressure in relationships	92.0%
Consensual sex	90.8%
Sexual rights and responsibilities	87.1%
Setting boundaries and abstinence	88.6%
Online dating abuse	77.7%

Percentage of parents importance of topic, comfort level and behavior.



Beliefs around conversations with youth

Parents were also asked at what age they believed was important to begin conversations about dating with youth. Parent's average response was 10.5. When measuring age, it can be skewed by low numbers like zero, it is important to look at the median and mode as well. The median is 11 years of age, and the most common age response by parents was 12. Conversations about dating are taking place between the ages of 11 and 12 for most families.

Gender Implications:

In addition, men and women held slightly different beliefs around certain relationship and dating discussion topics. In comparison to women, men rated certain dating and relationship topics as less important and rated themselves as less comfortable bringing them up in conversations with youth.

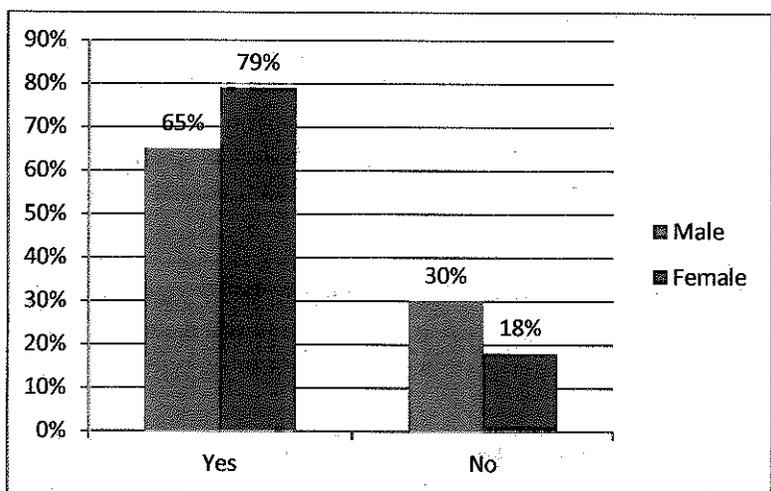
Importance of discussion around:	Men	Women
Healthy relationships	87.00%	98.00%
Resolving conflicts in relationships	87.00%	94.00%
Warning signs for unsafe relationships	85.00%	94.00%
Peer pressure in relationships	85.00%	94.00%
Sexual rights and responsibilities	82.00%	93.00%
Setting boundaries and abstinence	80.00%	91.00%
Online dating abuse	70.00%	83.00%
	Men	Women
Comfort with discussion around:		
Pregnancy	87%	94%
Healthy relationships	88%	94%
Sexually transmitted diseases	83%	91%

Consensual sex	76%	85%
Sexual rights and responsibilities	78%	85%
Setting boundaries and abstinence	82%	92%

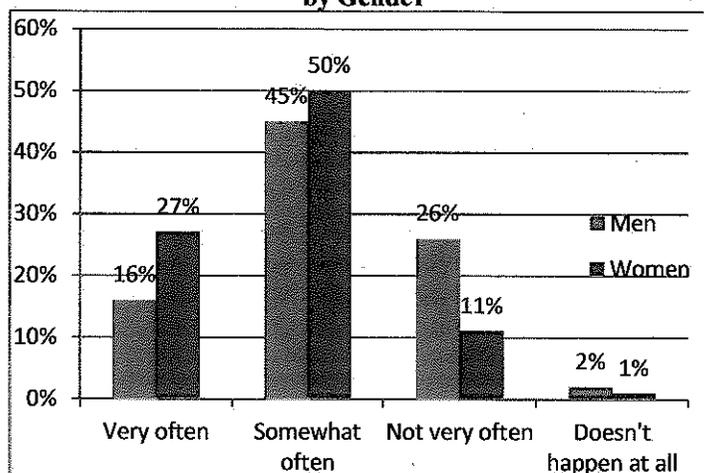
In addition to rating certain topics as less important, and rating themselves as less comfortable, higher percentages of men believed that youth did not want parents talking to them about these topics. Lower percentages of men also reported they believed teen dating violence was happening in their communities.

This helps us in our efforts to engage parents overall, because it allows us to understand areas where men and women differ in their beliefs, and so might require different types of resources, approaches or information regarding prevention.

Parent response “Do you think that youth want their parents talking to them about relationships?” by Gender



**Parent responses to “How often do you think teen dating violence happens in your community?”
by Gender**



Have you ever talked to the children in your home about:	Men	Women
Getting help in case of violence?	74%	78%
Pregnancy?	85%	90%
Healthy relationships?	94%	94%
Sexually transmitted diseases?	81%	89%
Resolving conflicts in relationships?	85%	88%
Warning signs for unsafe relationships?	77%	80%
Peer pressure in relationships?	85%	89%
Consensual sex?	83%	78%
Sexual rights and responsibilities?	75%	75%
Setting boundaries and abstinence?	88%	92%
Online dating abuse?	56%	56%

conversations with youth.

Online abuse

Compared to other relationship and dating abuse topics, parents rated online technology abuse as least important topic to bring up with youth. While parents indicated they were comfortable bringing up ‘online dating abuse’ (84%), fewer saw the topic as important (77.2%),

While some of the information collected indicates that men and women in this sample held different beliefs around teen dating and relationship topics, these differences did not necessarily translate into large difference between men and women when it came to self-reported behavior. Differences between men and women were not nearly as high when asked whether they had brought up the topic in conversation with youth at home.

Smaller numbers of parents (both men and women) reported following through with youth conversations around relationships, even though many indicated that conversations with youth were important. So while men and women might have different reasons for not always following up with said conversations, and might require different engagement approaches, similar numbers of both mothers and fathers did not hold

and fewer still had discussed it with their child (56%). Conversations around online dating abuse took place 18% less than the next lowest topic parents had brought up with youth.

Recent national studies reports an increase in online harassment and abuse, and identified a clear link between online abuse and other forms of abuse, including sexual, physical, and psychological abuse (Zweig & Dank 2013). In fact only 4 percent experience digital abuse and harassment alone and only 9% of the harassment is reported to an adult (Zweig & Dank 2013). So while digital abuse tools like social media have not pushed overall abuse rates up, they have allowed abusers to harass their victims anywhere and at any time (Zweig & Dank 2013). As such, it is important for parents to carry out conversations with youth, as technology use is increasing at a fast pace for youth around the country (Madden et. al. 2013).

Survey Implications

The findings of this survey will help guide ANDVSA and key partners' efforts to engage parents in ending teen dating violence in several ways. It was clear that with the exception of on-line abuse, that parents were aware of the importance of talking to their children about relationships and violence, but conversations did not take place at equally high rates.

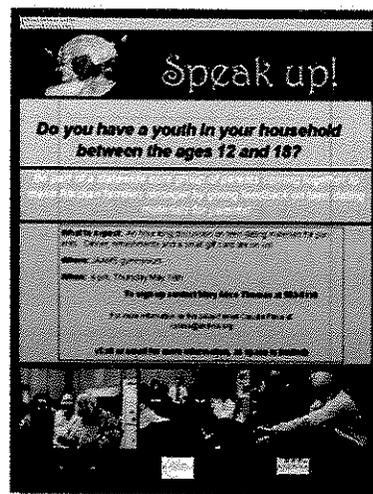
In addition, men and women had slightly differing attitudes and beliefs about healthy relationship topical conversations. While men rated certain topics as less important than women, and saw themselves as less comfortable carrying out discussions with youth, parents followed through with conversations at similar rates. Messaging, resources and materials might therefore approach mothers and fathers in different ways.

In addition, both men and women could be more accurately informed about online abuse and relationships, as there seems to be a gap in knowledge around this topic.

While much of the focus groups honed in on considerations for material development, access points and regional needs, the phone survey indicated that the highest ranked "useful resources" included a website (42%), in person meetings or trainings (41%), as well as more printed materials on the subject (25%).

Parent Focus Group Findings

The focus groups conducted with parents across Alaska yielded significant information for the prevention of teen dating violence in Alaska. Themes were considered significant if they were brought up organically between focus group participants in at least 6 out of the 10 focus groups. Since half of focus groups took place in rural areas, and half in urban areas, themes were also significant if they showed up in 4 out of 5 rural or urban groups. Please note that the majority of significant themes came up more times than 6 out of 10. Additionally, a theme was considered significant if most participants agreed, not just comments of individual participants. Below is a short discussion of each theme



deemed significant using these measures, with a discussion on how significant the particular theme was.

Overview

Overall parents saw many benefits to having conversations with youth around teen dating violence, but experienced difficulty when trying to carry out these conversations. Parents indicated that being able to share your own values, ensuring that youth have accurate information, preparing their children to deal with real life situations and the unique trust and influence parents have with their children are important benefits to sharing this information with youth.

Parent fears around conversations with youth

Parents reported being held back by the fact that they themselves have never had conversations around these topics with their own parents, that communication with youth is difficult around any topic (particularly this one), and many parents had the perception that youth sometimes do not want to partake in conversations with their parents, and that since norms have changed around relationships across generations there can be a disconnect. Parents

Fathers and relationship conversations with youth:

Most of the time, I don't see dads talking to boys about relationships. (Bethel)

It seems like the moms are the ones that's always talking. (Dillingham)

Men's comfort levels carrying out conversations with youth:

"Oh that would be a zero, maybe a 1. Can we use a negative number?" (Ketchikan)

"Um...Go to your mom." (Anchorage)

Men's reflection on their involvement:

"Maybe it's something more urgent than that, maybe sometimes those roles, we get all wrapped up in them". (Ketchikan)

Parent fears around conversations with youth:

I think it would be very helpful because I know when I started, it was very hard for me. I felt uncomfortable, and it was awkward. You could see they were uncomfortable too. We came a long way. (Bethel)

Especially parents in my experience, coming from a village. You don't ever hear you know, relationship, it didn't matter how old you were. (Dillingham)

Taboo yeah, we don't talk about that. It's no wonder our people are suffering. (Bethel)

suggested that starting meaningful conversations early would help make the message stronger and more impactful for youth.

Rural Alaska Native respondents were more likely to discuss the cultural taboo around sex. Alaska Native respondents shared that in their local communities there was little discussion around dating and sex, but also around sexual assault or abuse.

Additionally men and women across the board reported that men are less involved in any conversations already taking place. This theme came up in 9/10 of the focus groups conducted. Reasons for this included their communication style, gender roles around parenting, and knowing the benefits

of talking to their children about relationships.

When asked their comfort level with conversations around relationships, sex and respect, male focus group participants rated their comfort level as extremely low. Once they reflected on what they were saying, the group indicated that perhaps it was that much more important for dad to talk to their youth.

Parent recommendations on parent youth conversation materials

Parents gave feedback regarding content for future materials. Parents were given a list of topics usually covered by resources on teen dating violence for parents. Parents were then asked to rate how important they felt each topic was within their families and communities. They were also able to also add or remove topics from the list. Overwhelmingly parents did not believe topics should be removed. In fact, when presented with a list to choose from, all but one focus group stated that all the topics were equally important.

Parents in the 9/10 focus groups that saw all topics as important explained that as parents they should have as much information as possible, so that they can deal with any possible situation that comes their way. Parents may or may not use all if it, but having access to it, and providing information for as many possible family was seemed extremely important to the parent focus group participants present.

Parents addition to the list of potential topics

Parents said that a more direct discussion around sex and intimacy was necessary, that age appropriate materials were necessary, so that conversations can start early and trust can be built, as well as information on how to deal with the increase in technology use among teens. Additionally parents wanted more information on dealing with bullying and peer pressure, substance abuse, consent and the importance of modeling positive and healthy parental relationships. Below is a short description of each theme that came up as well as frequencies for how often these additional topics were added to the list of important topics in community focus groups.

Teens and technology use

Parents also need help dealing with the increase in technology use, and this was

Topics listed for focus group discussions

Background of Teen Dating Violence

Definition of Abuse

How to start the dialogue

Signs of abuse

Unsafe technology use

Activities for youth and parents

Opportunities for involved in ending teen dating violence

What topics do you think are important for parents to know about?

*I don't see anything that shouldn't be up there. Parents need all the information they can get.
(Anchorage)*

I would say the more tools you have in your toolbox the better mechanic you can be. (Dillingham)

Parent fears around technology:

*The technology abuse, with the cell phones and Facetime and...that's scary and it's not just those people that are out there scanning.
(Anchorage)*

emphasized in every focus group conducted. Parents reported not only that they saw an increase in technology use among teens, but also that they did not know how to deal with the issue. They also admitted being afraid of the kinds of things that can happen to teens online, and not knowing enough to help their youth navigate the use of technology in their everyday relationships.

Intimacy and relationships

Parents also added that they wanted clear and direct sources for information on physical intimacy and sex. They wanted to have access to information so that they can decide what is appropriate for their child. Parents in 7/10 focus groups wanted this topic added to our list.

Importance of talking early:

And that's like, if they can get that into, like, a family routine, and that'll be, like, a gateway for them to build—like, the kids can build that trust up with them. They know that they can trust their parents. And then you can have that ability to teach, yeah, you know—you know, and talk about the hard things. (Dillingham)

Well my thought was you're kind of skipping ahead. You already missed the boat. The problem is you have to have that foundation. 1,2,3,4, if they are 16 and you're trying to do this now, you're in for difficult work. (Ketchikan)

Recommendations

Focus group questions explored how and where parents accessed information in their communities. The four most useful resources parents identified were a website, in person meetings or trainings, printed materials and other awareness messages like public service announcements. Although all parents related that a website would be useful, urban areas saw it as significantly more useful, and rural parents had more hesitations in regards to using online resources on teen dating. Rural respondents said that most

Direct discussion of intimacy and relationships:

You know everything's changing. They're turning into young adults. They're going to date, they're going to be sexual, so let's deal with it here. Talk about it directly. (Juneau)

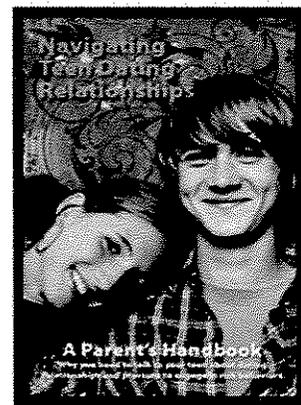
And the sooner that they learn that that is associated with the pleasures of sexual activity and relationships when things are going good, that, you know, because I think it's important to not say that it's bad. That everything that comes out of it is a negative consequence, that there are pleasures to recognize that there are great pleasures and benefits from an intimate relationship. But you have to have boundaries and responsibilities over your actions. (Anchorage)

I liked it (the list of topics). Maybe you need to add, um, about, talk about, talk about sex? (Bethel)

Importance of talking to youth early

Parents said that age appropriate relationship material should be provided so that trust and communication is gradually built between parents and youth. This theme came up in all ten focus groups. Parents indicated that the message is much stronger when youth are exposed to it early, and that early discussions build a foundation of communication between youth and adults, which can then take away the difficulty of bringing up topics like dating and intimacy.

Resource



villages and even hub communities experience difficulty accessing the Internet at times.

In person meetings

In person meetings – although all groups brought this up as useful, the theme was stronger in rural areas, urban parents showed hesitation because of time restraints. Alaska Native respondents indicated that culturally in person meetings have more meaning, and that this is the best way to learn new information in the village context. Eight out of ten focus groups believed in person meetings or trainings would be beneficial to parents.

Printed materials

Printed materials – most parents in all groups mentioned printed materials would be helpful, one particular resource stood out as extremely useful (conversation cards). Parents in all focus groups discussed how hard it was to start the conversation, and 6 out of 10 focus groups went out of their way to say that a simple yet flexible resource like conversation cards would be beneficial. Parents also discussed how difficult starting the conversation was, and that resources should be available to help. However, they did not want resources to be one size fits all, rather to be flexible enough to adapt to individual family needs.

Public service announcements aimed at parents

Parents in Media messages – positive and appealing media messages were suggested, some groups stressed the importance of resources looking and feeling like Alaska. Parents in all focus groups discussed the importance of letting parents know they are not alone, and that while conversations are difficult, there is help.

Alaska focused materials

Alaskan parents shared their preferences about the look, feel, and tone they preferred by critiquing materials previously-developed in the lower 48. Parents liked resources that are interactive, bright and colorful, flexible and simple. Parents were asked to compare various tools including a manual step by step parent activity guide, an informational booklet for parents generally, and an information booklet for men and dads. All parent focus groups agreed that they preferred materials that were interactive enough and inclusive for families in Alaska (10/10).

Recommendations for the materials:

Look and feel like Alaska

“I think it’s like you said about the nonjudgmental messages coming from the community at large.” (Ketchikan)

“You should put Alaska on it cause we live here.” (Bethel)

One parent stressed that the messages should be “talking about communities where we live.” (Juneau)

Importance of other adult mentors:

*“Talk to your counselor, talk to your friend, talk to your friend’s parents. Talk to me, you know, that kind of thing. A lot of times we don’t realize how much influence we have not only on our own children, but over their friends.”
(Ketchikan)*

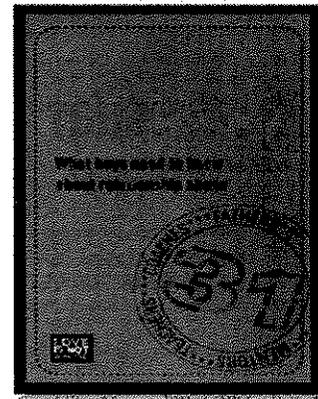
“Just because you’re not a parent, doesn’t mean you’re not part of a child’s life” (Bethel)

Community role-models and modeling behavior among parents

Parent focus group participants emphasized that it was important for other community members to share the same positive relationship messages with youth. If messages around healthy relationships come from multiple sources they are that much more powerful. Parents in 6/10 focus groups recognized the role other adult mentors have, and wanted those adults to share the same or similar messages around healthy relationships with their children. Parents stressed the importance of having their children hear consistent messages from all adults in their lives, including themselves. All focus groups discussed the importance of modeling on the part of parents, who teach not only with their words, but also with their actions.

Gender

Additionally, while parents indicated that moms and dads have different ways of communicating, parents were uncertain whether different resources should be provided for men and women. Both men and women further indicated that their conversations with youth differ based on whether they are talking to boys or girls. Although this was openly acknowledged, parents showed hesitation on developing gender specific resources. One reason for this concern was that families are so diverse; we do not want to limit anyone from using the information because they do not conform to the assumed family norm (single parents or other caretakers). While all parents shared the worry that gender specific resources would alienate some parents, rural Alaskan Native participants shared that culturally this was the norm for them. While they did not want resources broken up by gender of the parent, they did suggest that trainings or community discussions might be more comfortable when broken up by gender.



Conclusion and Implications

The Parent Survey compiled will help guide our efforts to engage parents in the prevention of teen dating violence in Alaska. While most parents are aware of the importance of youth being exposed to information that can help them navigate dating and relationships, many parents do not feel comfortable with what to say or where to start. This finding is supported by both research approaches, and seems like an accurate reflection of what families struggle with as their children begin dating. Parents requested comprehensive materials on teen dating and relationships, so that they themselves can decide what is appropriate to expose their children to and when.

The information also suggests that our approach should account for the diversity of Alaskan communities, as well as the needs of each family. Rural communities will require a different approach than urban communities, and men might require a different approach than women. Additionally, the types of materials or resources created should reflect the diverse needs of our state. Overall a positive, visually appealing, and Alaskan-centered approach is suggested by most parents.

In addition the survey and focus groups show that parent and youth feedback is critical to making resources inviting for both age groups. As this collaborative develops materials, we will have an iterative process reaching out to parents and youth for feedback and to improve the look, feel, content, and launch of the materials.

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We would like to thank the following organizations for their collaboration and support with this project:

Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA)

Alaska Department of Public Safety- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA)

The Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health

Governor Parnell's CHOOSE RESPECT Initiative

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC)

Women in Safe Homes (WISH)

Safe and Fear-Free Environment (SAFE)

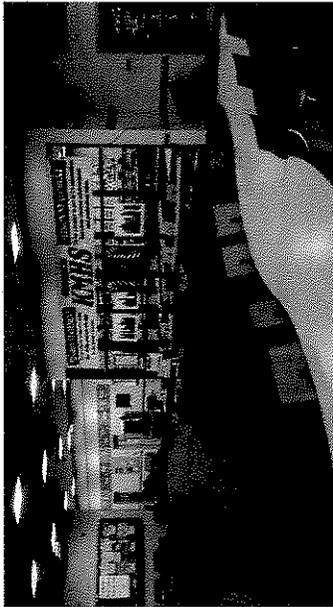
Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE)

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC)

Next Steps 2014 – 2015

We are entering year 3 of the evaluation project with a solid set of data and initial completed analysis. In year 3, all final analyses will be conducted. Analyses will focus on pre-post-follow-up comparisons between youth who participated in the Fourth R curriculum and those who did not. Specifically data analysis will indicate whether youth at Fourth R intervention schools report:

- A decrease in the rate of self-reported perpetration of dating violence and peer violence;
- An increase in participant awareness and understanding of dating behavior, including dating violence;
- An improvement of interpersonal relationship skills relevant to curriculum objectives;
- Increased healthy behaviors; and
- Increased social connectedness.



Participating Schools

Our thanks to the following 13 high schools (HS) that participated in data collection:

Intervention Schools:

- Bethel HS
 - Cordova HS
 - Dillingham HS
 - Homer HS
 - Kodiak HS
 - Kotzebue HS
- #### Comparison Schools:
- Bayou HS
 - Juneau-Douglas HS
 - Kenai Central HS
 - Soldotna HS
 - Thunder Mountain HS
 - Valdez HS
 - Wrangell HS

Support for this evaluation was provided by the State of Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.



Have questions or comments about the Fourth R Evaluation in Alaska? Contact:

Ann Rausch
Program Coordinator
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
ann-rausch@alaska.gov
907-465-5015

Wendi Siebold
Project Director
Strategic Prevention Solutions
wendi@strategicpreventionsolutions.com
1-877-761-4167 ext 702



FOURTH R ALASKA

EVIDENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR PREVENTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

2012 - 2013

Highlights from Year Two

The purpose of this evaluation study is to assess the impact and process of implementing the Fourth R Healthy Relationships Program in geographically diverse school districts in Alaska. The second year of this project was dedicated to continuing the collection of data from both intervention and comparison schools across the state. Data collection includes pre-, post- and follow-up surveys of 9th grade students (10th grade at follow-up), focus groups with randomly selected students who participated in the Fourth R curriculum, interviews with Fourth R teachers and curriculum implementation tracking provided by Fourth R teachers.

The Evaluation Team has received written parental consent for a total of 533 youth to participate in the evaluation study (see table below). A total of 468 youth have completed the pre-survey, 408 have completed the post-survey and 99 youth completed the follow-up survey by June 2013. Final data collection of the remaining follow-up surveys will be completed in fall 2014. Our gratitude goes out to the staff and district administration of the thirteen high schools across twelve communities that participated in this important project during the 2011-2013 school years (see back for list of schools).

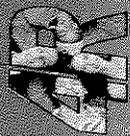
Our team is also grateful to the local domestic and sexual violence service agencies that have sent trained advocates into classrooms during data collection to offer their services to students who may want someone to talk with after answering sensitive questions on the student survey. In 2013, most local advocates received a certification in human subjects research protocols from the University of Alaska at Anchorage, which allowed them to help administer student surveys, and cut down on project costs related to travel.

We are now in the final year of the project, and are excited to report findings by summer 2014. If you would like to learn more about this project, or the Fourth R, please contact any of our Evaluation Team members at any time.



Group	# Consent to participate in evaluation study	# Completed PRE	# Completed POST	# Completed FOLLOW-UP
Intervention	498	166	146	88 TO DATE
Comparison	380	302	262	70 TO DATE
TOTAL	533	468	408	99 TO DATE

The Alaska Fourth R Curriculum Evaluation Project is a three-year, multisite program evaluation that is being conducted by Strategic Prevention Solutions in collaboration with organizational partners within Alaska listed on page 3 of this document. Although the Fourth R curriculum has been evaluated in Canadian schools and is listed in the SAMHSA National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (www.nrepp.samhsa.gov), this project is the first to evaluate its implementation and effectiveness among diverse Alaskan youth populations in grade 9.



Fourth R ALASKA

Teaching Wellness

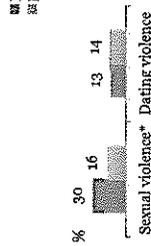
"I think the Fourth R has completely changed the way I've taught. I really enjoy it. It's reinvigorated me. To me, this is so much more important than anything else going on in this school."
- 4R Teacher

Youth Experiences and Behaviors

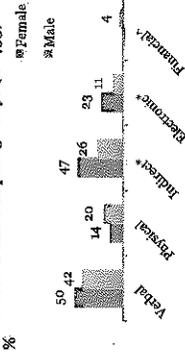
Teacher Feedback

Teachers who implemented the Fourth R were interviewed about their experience with the curriculum content and its perceived impact on their students. Teachers agreed that the Fourth R has a significant effect on students. One teacher spoke about how often students will go through lessons and then come back saying, "You know, I saw that in the hallway." Teachers also hear students labeling bullying or other negative behaviors among their peers. Original teachers believed that the Fourth R would be sustained at their school beyond the evaluation project, and appreciate the training and technical assistance that has been provided by DPHD and DHSS.

Percentage of students reporting lifetime sexual violence or coercion and dating violence (n=447)

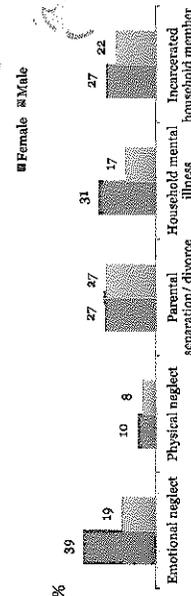


Percentage of female and male youth reporting specific types of peer violence at least 1-2 times in past 30 days (n=455)



* Statistically significantly higher among females
* Statistically significantly higher among males

Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (n=458)



* Statistically significantly higher among females
* Statistically significantly higher among males

"The other day the school nurse came in, and she goes 'You know, there was a girl that talked to me, and she said this Fourth R unit really made her think about her current relationship.'
- 4R Teacher

Delay

Negotiation

Refusal

4R Students Show Results

Pre-post-follow-up analyses on student survey data are currently being conducted and will be available in 2014. In Year 2, the Evaluation Team interviewed teachers and students about their experiences with the Fourth R curriculum. Overall, students and teachers have had very positive feedback about the curriculum, and have emphasized the importance of keeping the content interactive and skills-based.

- When students were asked to reflect on the lessons they learned in the Fourth R that they would most likely apply to real life, several themes emerged, including:
 - The importance of healthy relationships
 - Improved negotiation skills
 - The importance of family
 - Personal development
 - Improved coping with stress
 - Pregnancy prevention
 - Suicide prevention
 - Substance abuse prevention
 - Improved intentions for active bystander behavior

"I like the role-playing. The role-playing really helps you to understand how to do things in real life... how you do the assertive and passive and how you do things around people." - 4R Student

Overall, students appreciated the interactive activities of the curriculum. They suggested that some of the interactive content could be made more realistic. Revisions are already underway for new and improved Alaska-specific role plays and will be available in 2014.

Adverse Childhood Experiences

It is possible that the Fourth R has a greater impact on youth who are at a higher risk for unhealthy behaviors. Therefore, this evaluation study included six questions from the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study to measure the extent to which youth had experienced a variety of lifetime adverse experiences. A higher number of ACEs (experiencing child maltreatment) has been linked to later-life health complications. Alaskan youth in this study reported a high level of emotional neglect, parental separation or divorce, and living with a household member who had been incarcerated. More detailed analyses will be conducted on the Fourth R evaluation study ACE questions, and we will determine if they should be used to sort youth into "categories of risk" for further analyses of program outcomes.

Fourth R Evaluation Team

Ann Kraush
State of Alaska, Council On
Domestic Violence and Sexual
Assault

Lori Grossgreen
Komi Moore
Alaska Network on Domestic
Violence and Sexual Assault

Patricia Oshen
State of Alaska, Department of
Education and Early
Development

Lexi Prunella
Jenny Baker
Mollie Rosier

Adolescent Health Program,
State of Alaska, Division of
Public Health, Section of
Women's, Children's, and
Family Health

Wendi Stabild
Lea Hegge

Strategic Prevention Solutions

Claira Crooks
CAMH Centre for Prevention
Science/University of Western
Ontario

Governor's Initiative on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Work Group Agenda

Theme: Children Exposed/Prevention: Possibilities in Early Childhood and Schools

Dates: September 26-27, 2013

Location: Anchorage Crime Lab - 4805 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ave., Anchorage, Alaska □

Day One	THURSDAY SEPT. 26 – PRESENTATIONS
8:30 - 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:15	Overview of Meeting - Lauree Morton, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
9:15-10:00	Children at Risk/Importance of the Early Years
	<i>Children at Risk/Children Exposed to Violence Adverse Childhood Experiences in Alaska - Pat Sidmore, Health Planner, Alaska Mental Health Board</i>
	<i>Importance of the Early Years - Josh Arvidson, Director, Child Trauma Center, Anchorage Community Mental Health Services</i>
10:00-10:15	BREAK
10:15-11:15	Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems- Focus on Trauma Using a Collective Impact Approach
	<i>Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems- Focus on Trauma Using a Collective Impact Approach - Pat Sidmore, Health Planner, Alaska Mental Health Board</i>
	<i>Nurse Family Partnerships and Healthy Start - Stephanie Birch, Section Chief, Women's Children and Family Health, Division of Public Health</i>
	<i>Infant Learning Program, Sprout Family Services - Jillian Lush, Director, Sprout Family Services, Homer</i>
	<i>Parents as Teachers - Estrella (Star) Lee, Alaska PAT Coordinator, RurAL CAP</i>
11:15-11:30	BREAK
	<i>Head Start & Early Head Start - Mark Lackey, Director, Chugiak Children's Services,</i>
11:45-12:30	Early Childhood Mental Health/ Strengthening Families Protective Factors Framework
	<i>Early Childhood Mental Health- Josh Arvidson, Director, Child Trauma Center, ACMHS, Stephanie Berglund, CEO, thread</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECMH Consultation</i> • <i>Alaska Pyramid Project</i> • <i>ECMH Learning Network</i> • <i>ECMH Services</i> •
	<i>Strengthening Families Protective Factors Framework - Stephanie Berglund, CEO , thread</i>
	Summary
12:30-1:30	THURSDAY - LUNCH ON OWN

THURSDAY - AFTERNOON	
1:30 – 3:00	Safe Schools/Healthy Students: School-based Programs (K-8)
	<i>Challenges and Opportunities for Prevention in Schools/Coordinated School Health Model and Safe School/Healthy Student Framework</i> - Patty Owen, Health and Safety Coordinator, Department of Education & Early Development
	<i>Comprehensive School Health Education</i> – Melanie Sutton, Health and PE Curriculum Coordinator, Anchorage School District
	<i>Social and Emotional Learning</i> – Heather Coulehan, SEL Team, Anchorage School District
3:00 – 3:15	BREAK
3:15 - 4:00	Health/Mental Health Services in Schools - Safe and Healthy School Environment
	<i>School Climate and Positive Behavioral Intervention and Supports</i> - Sharon Fishel, Education Specialist, Department of Education & Early Intervention
	<i>Health and Mental Health Services in Schools/School Health Index</i> – Patty Owen, Health and Safety Coordinator, Department of Education & Early Development
4:00– 4:15	BREAK
4:15 - 5:30	School Climate and Connectedness / Parent/Family/Community Engagement
	<i>School Climate and Connectedness /Community Engagement</i> - Sally Rue, Director, Alaska ICE, Association of Alaska School Boards
	<i>Partnering with Parents/ Parent Engagement/Communication</i> – Lori Grassgreen, Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
	Wrap up
5:30	END
Day Two	FRIDAY, SEPT. 27 - WORKGROUPS
8:45	Coffee
9:00	Welcome – Commissioner Joseph Masters, Department of Public Safety
	Overview of Day - Lauree Morton, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
9:15-12:00	<i>Small group breakouts (breaks at call of group facilitators)</i>
12:00-1:00	FRIDAY - LUNCH ON OWN
1:00-3:00	<i>Recommendations</i>
3-3:30	Review of current projects/dates for next meeting/follow-up
3:30	ADJOURN
<i>optional</i>	<i>Enjoy a Special Tour of Anchorage Crime Lab</i>

DVSA Big Workgroup Participants
September 26-27, 2013

Name

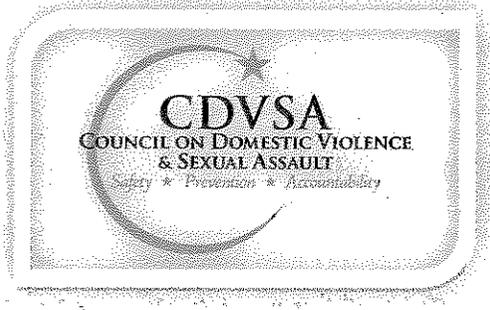
Representing

Laura Avellaneda-Cruz	ANTHC
Stephanie Berglund	thread
Randi Breager	Alaska State Troopers
Robin Bronen	Alaska Justice Project
Linda Chamberlain	HSS Public Health
Susan Cushing	CDVSA
Susanne DiPietro	Alaska Court System
Sharon Fishel	DEED
Lori Grassgreen	ANDVSA
Pam Karalunas	Alaska Children's Alliance
Mark Lackey	Chugiak Children's Services
Jessica Lawmaster	Alaska Children's Alliance
Christy Lawton	OCS
Mike Lesmann	Office of the Governor
Jillian Lush	SPROUT Family Services
Jenny Michaelson	Archdiocese of Anchorage
Suzi Pearson	AWAIC
Kathy Perham-Hester	HSS Public Health-WCFH
Mollie Rosier	HSS Public Health-WCFH
Pat Sidmore	Alaska Mental Health Board
Nicole Songer	CFRC
Melissa Stone	HSS Behavioral Health
Saralyn Tabachnick	AWARE
Katie TePas	Office of the Governor
Octavia Thompson	Alaska National Guard
Stephanie Wrightsman-Birch	Alaska Pediatric Partnership
Margaret Young	HSS Public Health-WCFH

Facilitators:

Patty Owen
Lauree Morton

DEED
CDVSA



Things to think about as we go through the day on Thursday

Data/Research

How is this information going to help us? Are there other questions we need to be asking in addition to/or instead of? Are there better/different ways to find out information about young children?

Early Childhood/Parenting

What is interesting about these programs/approaches? What else would be helpful for me to know about them? How can communities integrate any/all of these programs into a comprehensive response to children exposed to violence?

Prevention/Early Intervention

Is there anything new that I learned and want to know more about related to prevention and early intervention of children exposed?

Schools

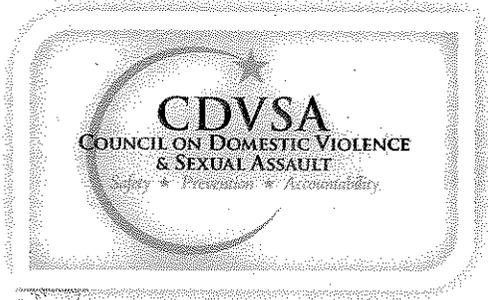
Which, if any, of these programs are in schools in my community? What might work better? How can the state encourage local school districts to incorporate programs directed to helping children exposed?

General

What else could/should we be doing and who could do it?

How can I, in my professional capacity, assist in moving any of these projects/programs forward?

What are the key messages/ideas that I am taking away from the presentations today?



Small Group Discussions Friday

Overall impressions of information presented or work being done.

Choose one to three current projects/programs and list ways to strengthen/enhance each one: what can be done immediately/short term; within the next one to two years/mid-term; over two years/long-term.

List the stakeholders CDVSA can bring together to move these projects forward.

Suggest benchmarks to gauge whether or not progress is being made for the projects/programs your group selects.

List new/different projects that may better help children exposed to violence. Give short explanations for each including whether the project is evidence-based or practice-informed.

If only recommending one project to move forward to CDVSA which would it be and why.

Sept. 26/27, 2013 DVSA Meeting Follow-Up Notes

Head Start and Early Head Start

Submitted by:

Mark Lackey
Executive Director
CCS Early Learning
907.745.4040
mlackey@ccsalaska.org

Funding Sources/History

Head Start and Early Head Start are both federal programs and thus, are primarily federally funded. Federal funding has been flat for many years, and all programs were cut 5.27% due to sequestration. We anticipate that the sequestration level of funding will continue but that remains to be seen.

Federal grants require a 20% non-federal match. The State of Alaska has helped local grantees meet this match requirement by investing approximately \$7.5 million in these programs and services. The state expectation is that this funding is used for the match and that wherever possible - additional children are served. State funding has been flat for the most part - there have been occasional increases (\$600,000 in 2008 and again in 2009) specifically so additional children could be served.

Funding Needs

With the recent sequestration cuts fewer children are being served, and those that are being served get fewer days of services. I have attached an infographic that details the cuts due to federal sequestration. Rural and urban programs face continual rising costs, while funding stays flat. Urban programs (as well as some rural programs) also have very large waiting lists because the funding they have available is not sufficient to meet the need within their communities. Increases at both the state and federal levels would help address rising costs and would allow additional children to be served.

Early Childhood/Infant Learning

Submitted by:

Jillian L. Lush
Executive Director
SPROUT
(907)235-6044 fax (907)235-2644
www.sproutalaska.org

Early Childhood has been struggling with funding support for a while, nationally really. Sprout is specifically styli with funding for Parents as Teachers funding. Parents as Teachers funding, through DEED was supposed to be 3 year funding, but the Legislature voted last year to suspend the grant after 2 years and cut its current funding. Re-funding that program would be very helpful to PAT, families it serves and ILP as they are a strong partner in working with our families.

As far as ILP goes, as a member program, we have been very fortunate to receive an increase in funding for ILP to serve our CAPTA (Child Abuse Protection Treatment Act) clients. This population is highly correlated with DV, as the Council knows. The costs per child in this population tend to be higher - we can only bill \$295/child/month for Case Management services, while these families currently take up the majority of our staff time. Also, the expertise needed for training/treatment of these children who have experienced such trauma is great. Though we had a state increase for this, I would love to see more money provided for expanded services and trauma training across the state.

Parents as Teachers

Submitted by:

Estrella "Star" Lee
Alaska Parents as Teachers Coordinator
(907) 865-7362
(866) 209-6846 Fax
elee@ruralcap.com

Hosted by:
RurAL CAP
731 E. 8th Ave
Anchorage, AK 99501

The Parents as Teachers program provides the information, support, and encouragement that parents need in order to help their children develop optimally during the crucial years of life. Currently the State Department of Education & Early Development (DEED) funds four Parents as Teachers programs:

- AEYC Southeast – Serving Juneau
- Kids' Corps Inc. – Serving Anchorage
- RurAL CAP – Serving Anchorage, Ketchikan, and Seward

- Sprout Family Services – Serving Homer, Anchor Point, Seldovia, and other outlying communities

In 2012, each of these four programs received an expansion grant, for a combined \$501,000 to be allocated each year for three years. During the first year, each program proved successful in gaining the interest and participation of families as waitlists were reported by all at program year-end. Unfortunately, last spring legislation reduced the yearly award by \$242,500. The cut in funding has left several gaps in service across the state as programs are limited in their ability to expand and develop so to meet the needs of our communities' families.

School Health Programs/School Health Education/School Climate

Submitted by

Patty Owen> Patricia Owen
Education Specialist
Department of Education & Early Development
PO Box 110500 Juneau, AK 99811-0500 E-mail
Patricia.Owen@alaska.gov
Phone 907-465-2939 Fax 907-465-2713

At the state level (EED), there is no dedicated funding for coordinated school health and safety programs or comprehensive health education other than one EED position under the Governor's Initiative with limited state funding and federal funding for the implementation of the Fourth R Healthy Relationships Curriculum from DHSS. Since there are no longer funding opportunities from CDC for states for Coordinated School Health and no longer a federal Safe and Drug Free Schools Program from the U.S. Department of Education, there is limited capacity at the state level for prevention in schools. Through a grant from Division of Behavioral Health, EED has been able to support a mini-grant program for Alternative High Schools to improve health for at-risk students.

As far as improving school climate, there was federal funding for 6 pilot sites to implement Positive Behavioral Health Intervention and Supports. . There is a growing interest in Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) and bullying prevention programs but no state-level resources at the present time. There are 6 funded mini-grants for Suicide Prevention operated by EED with funding from the Suicide Prevention Council.

Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)

Submitted by:

Heather Coulehan
SEL Team
ASD Professional Learning Dept.
(907) 742-4211

SEL in Anchorage School District is currently being funded primarily by three grants, all of which terminate at the end of this school year:

1. Department of Behavioral Health - Focus on providing professional development for implementing school-wide SEL, funds two ASD SEL positions
2. CASEL (funded through NoVo, one of the foundations associated with CASEL) - Provides SEL materials, resources, and stipends for school personnel involved in SEL implementation at their school
3. Department of Defense - Focus on building SEL skills through experiential and adventure-based education at high military population schools, funds one ASD SEL position

ASD does fund one SEL Team position through general funds. This is Jan Davis, who has supported the middle school implementation of the evidence-based curriculum Aggressors, Victims, Bystanders (AVB).

We have not yet started conversations about seeking SEL grant funding for next year.

School Climate and Connectedness

Submitted by

Sally Rue, Director
Alaska Initiative for Community Engagement
Association of Alaska School Boards
1111 W. 9th Street, Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: 907-463-1660 Fax: 907-586-2995
www.alaskaice.org

We have several program and resource gaps associated with AASB's School Climate and Connectedness Survey (SCCS) in order to achieve sustainable and stable funding. Re: the SCCS, going forward we do not have adequate or sustained funding for SCCS, particularly the statewide online system, and the statewide analysis and reporting, and also for the special analysis and sharing of data for the special Connection to School scale (that was created specifically for DHSS/DBH and DPS/CDVSA, and that is being used by the state as statewide indicators on their Score Cards).

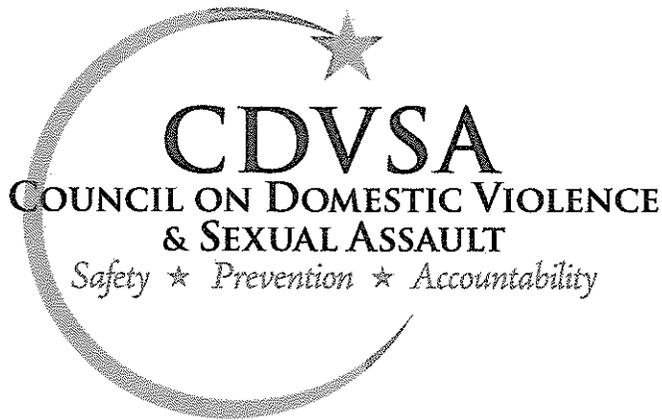
AASB (a non-profit) absorbed the cost of developing the SCCS and the special scale to meet the needs of DHSS and DPS, and of the analysis and reporting of it annually at no cost to the state. However, since the ending of our long-term federal Alaska ICE grant through which we developed and maintained the SCCS system, we have no ongoing funding source for these aspects, so are in need of a reliable way of funding the statewide system and the special scale used by the state to ensure the availability and integrity of the data into the future. School districts are now providing primary support for the district and school-level analyses and reporting, so if the state were to provide an annual fee to help us maintain the statewide system and produce the statewide data that is being used by the state, we would have a sustainable SCCS system.

The other area where there is a significant programming gap in my view is in social emotional learning (SEL), teacher training and curriculum. We know from national and our own Alaska research that SEL is associated with increased academic engagement and achievement (we can show that higher Alaska student ratings of SEL skills is associated with improved SBA proficiency ratings in reading, writing and math). It is a strengths-based approach that is good for all kids, and results not only in academic gains, but in life and employability skills. (This approach also would be fruitful in addressing early childhood needs and school readiness and effective family engagement, as SEL is critical starting at birth.

Resources:

Video: What Teens Need video: <http://www.reclaimingfutures.org/blog/juvenile-justice-system-what-teens-need-Search>

2013 SCCS statewide report: <http://alaskaice.org/school-climate/>



Department of Public Safety

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE &
SEXUAL ASSAULT
Executive Director, Lauree Morton

450 Whittier Street
PO Box 111200
Juneau, Alaska 99811-1200
Main: 907.465.4356
Fax: 907.465.3627

November 15, 2013

STOP Grant and Alaska's STOP Plan Update to Council

STOP Grant Overview

Alaska CDVSA has been a recipient of the **Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP)** formula grant from the US Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) since the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) 1994 legislation. The formula is based on available funds and state population and is primarily for training for courts, law enforcement and prosecutors and for strengthening victim services. Funding follows the federal fiscal year (FFY) and this year is \$785,132. FFY12 was \$796,817 and FFY11 was \$799,382. The award goes to these allocation categories by law: 25% to law enforcement, 25% to prosecution, 5% to courts, 15% discretionary, and 30% to victim services; up to 10% from each of the categories may be used for grant administration. Alaska allocates 25% to Alaska State Troopers, 25% to Department of Law, 5% to the Alaska Court System and 30% to Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA), 15% CDVSA discretionary and 10% from each category goes to administration.

Some projects that have come about with STOP funding are: twice yearly regional SART trainings, the ANDVSA's Legal Advocacy Project; a pilot, online Bail Conditions of Release project coming on-line in Fairbanks; mandatory statewide two-day conference for prosecutors and paralegals, court interpreter services for civil domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault protective order matters; out-of-state and in-state training in domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault for judicial officers, law enforcement officers and prosecutors. Also, STOP funds are used for supporting and funding the positions of Criminal Justice Planner with Alaska State Troopers and the Victim Witness Coordinator position with the Department of Law.

The STOP grant requires States to follow a three-year STOP implementation plan created by each State with input from involved agencies and affected partners.

2013 Reauthorized STOP VAWA

The general program purpose of STOP formula funding is: "To assist States, State and local courts (including juvenile courts), Indian tribal governments, tribal courts, and units of local government to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women, and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women."

The STOP grant has 20 purpose areas, several new ones added with 2013 reauthorization. Every funded project or personnel must fall under at least one of them. Funding must be used for training, technical assistance, personnel, data collection and other resources for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women, for the protection and safety of victims.

Of note, one new purpose area is #17: Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings. OVW is currently researching how this purpose affects States as it may require States to be compliant with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) or lose 5% of funding (or use that 5% for Alaska to become compliant.) Additionally, another new purpose area is to provide services under STOP to those whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Administrators must ensure that 20% of the total award goes to projects that meaningfully address sexual assault across two or more allocations. States must ensure they incur the full out-of-pocket costs for forensic medical exams – billing victim's insurance will no longer be allowed. States must coordinate with health care providers to notify victims of sexual assault of the availability of rape exams at no cost to the victims.

STOP Three-Year Implementation Plan Overview

Alaska is operating this FFY under the 2010-2013 Three Year STOP Implementation Plan. OVW allowed States a one year extension of their plan due to the changing requirements of VAWA Reauthorization of 2013. In FFY14 a new plan is due with the STOP formula grant application in March 2014 for the cycle of 2014 - 2016.

Requirements for the Three Year Implementation Plan include consultation and coordination with:

- State coalitions for domestic violence and for sexual assault (ANDVSA)
 - law enforcement entities, prosecution offices, and State and local courts
 - tribal governments
 - representatives of underserved populations, including culturally specific populations, and
 - other entities that the State or the Attorney General identifies as needed for planning,
- and requires documentation submitted with the plan that the consultation and coordination occurred and consisted of the required elements (was meaningful).

States are required to coordinate the Three Year STOP Implementation Plan with the State plans for Sexual Assault Services Programs (SASP) and Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) grants.

STOP 2014 Three-Year Implementation Planning Process

The STOP Administrator met with the STOP stakeholders: ANDVSA; Department of Law; Alaska Court System; and Alaska State Troopers to assess whether they had new projects or ideas for STOP in the 2014-2016 plan. Each expressed their desire to proceed with the main ideas in their area in the current plan. The STOP, FVPSA and SASP grants administrators met about coordinating each State plan with the other grants.

OVW published an Implementation Plan Checklist to follow that establishes the plan's elements:

- Introduction with date and plan approval and time period.
- Description of the planning process including meeting dates, documentation by administrator and by the committee member of who participated and about what from each planning member.
- Needs and Context – state population and demographics and geography and the distribution of underserved populations.
- Plan Priorities and Approaches – implementation plan goals and goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence homicides within the state
- Priority Areas: Description about State priorities how STOP funds will be spent. If we plan to address the “Crystal Judson” purpose area regarding members of law enforcement as domestic violence perpetrators. General description of the types of STOP-funded programs and projects and how they will be distributed across the allocation categories.
- Documentation from prosecution, law enforcement, courts and victim service programs (ANDVSA) about need for grant, intended use, expected results, the demographic characteristics of the population to be served.
- Grant-making strategy – (Alaska mandates how the money is granted – Department of Law, Alaska Courts, and Alaska State Troopers and to the ANDVSA.)
- Addressing the needs of underserved victims – how the state recognizes and addresses needs of underserved and culturally specific populations

STOP Implementation Plan Planning Timeline

November	December	January	February	March
Met with Stakeholders, ANDVSA, Law, AST, Courts	Determine planning committee membership	In-Person Meeting	Teleconference with Draft in Hand	Document planning consultation and coordination
Met with SASP, STOP and FVPSA Administrators	Schedule teleconference and meet	Document planning consultation and coordination	Document planning consultation and coordination	Finalize Plan
Council Meeting Nov 21 & 22 – Determine STOP CDVSA committee membership	Document planning consultation and coordination	First Draft	Council Meeting Feb 26 & 27 – Review and Edit Plan	Plan is due to OVW – Date TBD

AFS (Palmer) – Alaska Family Services

SUCSESSES

Held safeTALK training for our DVSA Advocates. safeTALK is a training that prepares individuals to identify persons with thoughts of suicide and connect them to suicide first aid resources. Thus staff will be better able to move beyond common tendencies to miss, dismiss or avoid suicide; to identify people who have thoughts of suicide; to apply the TALK steps to connect a person with suicide thoughts to suicide first aid, intervention caregivers.

DVSA Advocates, along with other community members, attended the SART training during the month of August. Since then AFS has been able to send an Advocate to SART call-outs for Mat-Su residents into Anchorage. This has allowed AFS to provide local resources and follow-up care to Mat-Su sexual assault victims. The Mat-Su SART Management Team has been meeting regularly with the current plan to be operational during the third quarter of FY14

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Worked with community partners to develop activities for DV Awareness Month. Some activities include employee and client DV education and awareness events, Clothesline Project, and various shelter donation drives.

During this reporting period we had limited contact with the Mat-Su Borough Schools due to their summer break which made it difficult to have regular contact with youth.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

None noted this quarter.

AVV (Valdez) – Advocates for Victims of Violence

SUCSESSES

The Executive Director returned from her sabbatical towards the end of August.

Completed the Parks and Recreation sponsored Chugach Challenge Day Camps. The 3rd-8th graders hiked, kayaked and visited a Valdez museum and the Coast Guard station.

We have successfully assisted several clients in obtaining housing, social security disability, and public assistance. The Legal Advocate attends court domestic violence cases and has successfully helped with protective orders.

Because of awareness campaigns such as Choose Respect, Domestic Violence Awareness, and Child Abuse Prevention, AVV receives new clients and teenage clients. AVV receives referrals from community partners for abused women from foreign countries with American Citizen partners.

A client with immigration issues granted a divorce after almost two years. AVV sought assistance from Alaska Immigration Justice Project for immigration documents. She is moving forward to permanent residence status. She said, "I have my life back".

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Partnered with the Valdez Museum and the Coast Guard for the youth Chugach Challenge Day Camps.

Participated in the Valdez Gold Rush Parade and family night activities. The Youth Services Coordinator hosted "AVV Rocks," a rock painting activity.

Ran newspaper and radio ads for nominations for our annual Women of Distinction event taking place on November 9th. Ran radio PSA's for National Suicide Prevention Month for September.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

A woman and her child sought shelter to get away from her boyfriend's sister after the family moved to Valdez to help the sister. Both the woman and her boyfriend suffered verbal, emotional, and mental abuse. We provided shelter the boyfriend in a hotel. He found employment while the woman and her child stayed at the shelter. The woman and child moved back with the boyfriend in the hotel for over a month. AVV helped them get public assistance and housing using the Empowerment Voucher. They were finally able to get an apartment and are doing very well.

AWAIC (Anchorage) – Abused Women’s Aid In Crisis

SUCSESSES

The Municipality of Anchorage received funding from the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services for the continuation of the Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project. This project furthers the relationship between Anchorage Police Department and AWAIC through ride-alongs by project staff and provides training and program info.

Received a Block Foundation grant to support additional staffing in AWAIC’s Moving Forward Program and a full time Data Coordinator position. This new funding stream is a significant award of \$88,000. The Data Coordinator is working to implement ALICE, a case management and data reporting software that AWAIC will be using across all programs.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Lawer Family Winery and 2 Friends Gallery held a wine tasting benefit for AWAIC on August 2, 2013. A portion of sale proceeds were donated to AWAIC.

Held the last of a five-series community training in July with the Anchorage Alliance for Violence Prevention (AAVP) and the team from Green Dot, Etc. It was our community’s first chance to see the curriculum as adapted for Alaska. AAVP works to launch Green Dot in Anchorage early next year. The initial phase will target people in the food and beverage industry as well as taxi drivers. An Anchorage Green Dot Facebook page and website are being developed by AWAIC in collaboration with STAR and the other AAVP members.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

AWAIC Shelter Managers met with Office of Children’s Services (OCS) Supervisors about the relationship between OCS and AWAIC and to clarify AWAIC guidelines in terms of OCS reporting, confidentiality and follow up communication regarding reports. OCS will attend an AWAIC staff meeting to train on protocols and further the relationship.

One of our participants was having a hard time getting housing. Her credit history was a wreck, she struggled financially, English was her second language, and she had no transportation and three kids to support. She kept running into 'no' from housing agencies. Dana, a full-time advocate, called a company and spoke to the owner. She explained the dynamics of financial abuse. The owner approved the apartment rental. AWAIC staff provide much more than safe shelter through advocacy that makes the difference between crisis and independence.

AWARE (Juneau) – Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies

SUCSESSES

With the help of several volunteers, our Girls on the Run (GOTR) coordinator organized program materials and trainings to recruit volunteers. Two presentations were made to increase awareness of the Girls on the Run program within Juneau, one of which was to the Alaska Native Sisterhood.

Staff from AWARE, OCS and CCTHITA attended training in Fairbanks presented by the Duluth Abuse Intervention Project staff. We're working on an MOA to ensure the continuation of our quarterly meetings and cross trainings despite the lack of continued funding.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

The Sparkling Solemates raised over \$7,000 to support GOTR of SE Alaska.

Bartlett Hospital Community Foundation hosted a benefit to secure funding to train a team of nurses in the SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) protocols. This benefit was the culmination of SART team advocacy on the part of the hospital, law enforcement, prosecutors and advocates to address a current gap in services. The Gala raised \$45,000 for SANE training.

Staff spoke to the impacts of domestic violence on children, including emotional and physiological effects, as well as ways to work with battering and victimized parents at a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) training for new volunteers.

Presented "How Trauma Affects Children's Brain Development, Behaviors, and Attachment," at the Alaska Center Resources Families (ACRF) to a group of 40 foster care providers and professionals.

Established our first internal Wellness Committee, comprised of staff and board members after the board passed a new workplace wellness policy. Pavitt's raised \$2,850 for AWARE and offered staff a chance to engage in meaningful conversations about self-care.

Welcomed the new Juneau Police Department Chief of Police to the shelter to meet our staff and tour the facility, and also met with the new CBJ City Attorney and new prosecutor hired to specifically address domestic violence in Juneau. Re-convened our formal Domestic Violence Task Force.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

We continue to move forward with our plans to provide transitional living units for women and families leaving our emergency safe shelter.

During July, our prevention team experienced some setbacks with their Boys Run program. The Alaska Native curriculum adaptations provided by our contractor were not adequately incorporated into the existing curriculum. This, along with the realization that the existing curriculum needed extensive revisions, meant that our planned Fall 2013 pilot season was going to be delayed. They completely re-ordered the flow of lessons for the Boys Run curriculum while also identifying important risk and protective factors to be addressed.

AWIC (BARROW) – ARCTIC WOMEN IN CRISIS

SUCSESSES

- AWIC provided residential services for a total of 24 women and 26 children and provided 576 safe- bed nights. Our on-call counselors responded to two (2) SART calls; our Crisis Line responded to 128 crisis calls.
- Began our school outreach this year on September 30 at Ipalook Elementary School. Li taught kindergarten and third and fourth graders about bullying awareness and prevention—our theme this year is the helpful bystander.
- We have formed cooperative relationships with local police, medical, mental health, and social service organizations in the community. An information sharing and cooperative effort between our agencies ensures that victims receive the services they need. In October, we will partner with the NSBHD, NSBPD, and the Barrow Boys' and Girls' Club and hold two after-school art/craft workshops for elementary and middle school students— the workshop will focus on some of the character attributes that true friends display, such as kindness, sharing, loyalty and compassion.
- Another example of coordinated community response is the Multidisciplinary Team that Diane Payne Director, Justice for Native Children Project is helping our community initiate. For the past few months, Diane has provided training to the DA's Office, OCS, NSBPD, NSBHD, ASNA, NVB, and AWIC; the group has had dialogues on how to best service children and families where there is an overlap of child maltreatment and DV. AWIC has been asked to coordinate MDT meetings, and we just facilitated training for MDT members with Dr. Baldwin-Johnson, and John Skidmore, Division Director, Department of Law on the *Identification and Documentation of Child Physical and Sexual Abuse* on September 30 and October 1st. On August 27, the Barrow MDT met at AWIC and discussed the MOU draft between participating agencies.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Dorothy Edwards, developer of the Green Dot Violence Prevention Program and Gaby Gerling from Teach for America facilitated a community meeting at AWIC about the Green Dot Violence Prevention Strategy and prevention methods. Dorothy gave an inspiring talk explaining the Green Dot initiative using *Direct, Delegate, Distract* and spoke about the importance of community engagement. We will host a radio show on October 3 and interview Dorothy, so we can reach community members across the North Slope to let them know about the Green Dot initiative. We contacted ASNA to ask for help in bringing Dorothy back to Barrow for a community meeting and potluck—Ilisagvik College is also very interested in the Green Dot program.

We continue in our partnership with the North Slope Borough Health Department (NSBHD), Kiita Alternative Learning Center, Arctic Slope Native Association (ASNA), the North Slope Borough School District (NSBSD), Ilisagvik College, Native Village of Barrow (NVB), the Barrow Boys and Girls' Club, and the North Slope Borough Police Department (NSBPD).

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

In forming the Barrow MDT, there have been a number of issues with OCS and the Barrow DA's Office regarding lack of participation. During one of our meetings, there was a brief altercation between an OCS supervisor and one of the Assistant DA's.

BSWG (Nome) – Bering Sea Women’s Group

SUCSESSES

Our Rural Outreach Coordinator gave information about BSWG to participants who were doing Arts and Crafts at the Ninth Annual Teller Cultural Festival. She did outreach to local residents and visitors to Teller to see who would be interested in becoming a Safe Home Representative.

The Nome Branch of Credit Union 1 donated \$5,000 during its annual Member Appreciation event. CU1 provided a free financial education class to BSWG staff and clients at the shelter.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

BSWG staff met with four staff members of the Nome Community Center on August 22 to see how we can help the DV/SA clients while they are here at the shelter. The purpose of the Nome Community Center is preservation of family and culture, education, and support for the people of Nome and the Bering Strait.

Two staff attended the Advocacy Basics training in Anchorage provided by ANDVSA.

A Women’s Support Group, provided by the BSWG and Norton Sound Health Corporation SART department staff, meets every Tuesday evening at the XYZ Center. Flyers are posted to advertise the Women’s Support Group.

Staff goes to the XYZ center to support the elderly and disabled when possible.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

Safety Inspection was completed by Lt. Halleran from the Nome Volunteer Fire Department.

The boiler leak was worked on by two employees from the Bering Straits Development Company.

CFRC (Cordova) – Cordova Family Resource Center

SUCSESSES

Held three youth camps, full to capacity, at the end of summer. We received/used donated fishing poles. This was a great success as some of the youth had never before fished. We collaborated with US Forest Service and US Coast Guard for youth tours on a Coast Guard vessel and a forest hiking trip. Working with the school that provided the lunches to the students, we had another successful summer lunch program with 48 summer lunch art classes.

CFRC and Sound Alternatives are working together to provide counseling at the CFRC facility.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

CFRC is coordinating services with local agencies including, Sound Alternatives, public health, the school district, Native Village of Eyak, and Alaska Children's Trust and Office of Children's Services (OCS).

CFRC and Sound Alternatives secured a Trauma 101 training which will happen on Nov. 4th.

CFRC & Native Village of Eyak (NVE) meet monthly on SART. Jen Meyers came to Cordova to train medical staff and assist in securing a SART examination location. Cordova now has every component of a SART: law enforcement, advocacy and medical staff trained.

The school donated their van and the lunches for our youth summer camps and art programs.

CFRC participated in the community 4th of July celebrations with information available. CFRC held a raffle during this event that raised \$16,000, the most money in our history.

CFRC worked with Sound Alternative Mental Health to hold recovery celebration activities, one activity a week in September.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

CFRC has seen an increase of requests for shelter (homeless) services, some of which do not at first identify as a domestic violence, sexual assault or other violent crime victim. The amount of violent crimes in the community has increased as well as the amount of homelessness.

CFRC is still concerned that youth are falling through the cracks and families are not being supported due to very limited family support services in Cordova.

IAC (FAIRBANKS) – Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living

SUCCESES

This quarter has consistently remained busy for victim services. We have seen an increase in requests for shelter as well as outside services. Through the vouchers that we received from AHFC we have been able to successfully assist over 20 families with finding independent safe housing. As the vouchers are all allocated at this time we again foresee individuals having a difficult time in trying to find safe, affordable housing. We also have been able to assist individuals with deposits that would otherwise have been difficult for individuals to pay on their own. These two programs combined have given us tremendous success in helping to get families into independent housing.

During the last 3 months we have turned over most of our direct services staff. This has been a positive change with new advocates who are open to training and have brought in many new ideas and fresh perspective. They have had the opportunity to attend many different trainings both from instate trainers and out of state trainers.

Our sexual assault calls continue to be high, yet on a positive note I believe that this may be from more attention in the media and other outlets and that this is not an increase in sexual assaults, but rather an increase in reporting. This has given us the opportunity to work with many victims and help with safety planning and navigating the criminal justice system. This has also given us the opportunity to work with many other agencies and collaborate together towards keeping victims safe.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

In July we took part in the Governor's Picnic, which was a huge community event. We had a booth at the picnic and were available to answer any questions that people have about domestic violence, sexual assault or the Choose Respect Campaign.

We have begun to work on increasing our volunteer program. Through the university and various organizations, we have been able to recruit new volunteers. Due to the success of this program we have over 137 hours of volunteer time, which is a high volume of volunteer hours for this time of year.

We have had great success working with UAF in preparing to launch the Green Dot program. In August we held a training, which more than 25 participants attended. From that training we have separated into subgroups to begin preparing to launch the Green Dot program in the fall of this coming year. The university is very excited to have the opportunity to be a pilot site in the state for this program.

In conjunction with the Office of Children's Services and Tanana Chief's Conference, we hosted a *Naming Tactics* training, which is a training which focuses on post-separation from domestic violence relationships. Not only were people from around the community attend, but there were people from around the state in attendance. Over 65 total attended the training.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

We remain concerned about the partners in our community tasked with offender accountability. It does not appear that domestic violence is an area that is taken seriously by our Court System and routinely we hear complaints from our local partners in the DA's, Probation, and Law Enforcement regarding the light sentences handed out. Up until now the judges have blamed the DA's office for the plea deals so we will continue to watch what changes come now that judges have the ability to decide sentencing.

KWRCC (Kodiak) – Kodiak Women’s Resouce & Crisis Center

SUCSESSES

Our Sexual Assault Advocate went to the National Sexual Assault Conference in LA. Three staff attended the trauma informed training and one staff attended the Advocacy Basics training, both held in Anchorage. KWRCC started our Annual Beginning Advocacy Training classes.

Continue to provide our Stepping Stones support groups as well as Soluciones support group facilitated in Spanish for our Latino community members.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Continue to sit on two MDTs, one for child cases and for adult sexual assault cases, providing victim advocates services to both. Protocols have been completed and signed for our Kodiak SART team. We also held our quarterly Intercultural Task Force meeting.

Continue to attend the Homeless Coalition meetings. Kodiak continues to have very limited housing and extremely high rents making it difficult to place our clients into safe affordable housing, resulting in longer stays at our shelter.

Re-started the Native Women’s Advisory Committee in collaboration with Sunaq. This group will work with natural leaders in the Native community to address ideas on addressing domestic violence and sexual assault in the native community.

Had a booth and provided face painting and interactive games with the theme of Choose Respect at the Kodiak Labor Day Rodeo and State Fair. The Board of Director’s raffled off a donated quilt.

Outreach staff participated in the Coast Guards “Welcome Aboard” day where new Coast Guard families are welcomed into the community and learn about services available to them.

Outreach staff traveled to Old Harbor to meet with key helpers in the community to discuss some coordinated community response and liaison advocacy work with our Agency. Currently two people from that community are attending our Advocacy classes.

Outreach restarted in the high school and middle school building on Rachel’s Challenge anti-bullying campaign.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

In our Turning the Tide programming, the therapist assigned to KWRCC for client services in our Turning the Tide programming resigned, and the Coordinator Position has changed over again.

Our Police Chief, T.C. Kamai, announced his retirement from the Kodiak Police Force. There has been lots of changing around of positions at K.P.D.

LSC (Kenai) – LeeShore Center

SUCSESSES

We assisted a victim this quarter living in a very remote location in Alaska. She called our agency and another victim agency requesting help. She received transportation assistance through the other agency to get to our facility so she could escape her abuser. Once at LeeShore we were able to assist her with information and referrals to make this area her new home. She brought a service dog with her that was not yet certified, and we were able to help her find the information she needed to certify the dog so she would not have to give him up to obtain housing. She was able to find a new church home, learn how to access local public transportation, and apply for housing assistance with Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, through which she was able to secure affordable housing. She and her newly certified service dog are living safely within their chosen new community and setting into a violence free life.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Celebrated our 26th Annual Run for Women awareness event in August. A total of 118 runners participated, and 54 volunteers were on hand to help us during race day. The event was covered by the local media.

Conducted our 25th Radiothon fundraiser event in early September. KSRM, a local radio station, donated air time which allowed us to provide community members with information and education about our services. Guest speakers included local law enforcement representatives and the United Way executive director. A past client was a special guest and shared her story with listeners, including services and support she received from LeeShore. The agency received over \$30,000 in cash and in-kind donations from the event.

Continue to work closely with local tribal services to best meet the needs of the community. A tribal representative visits with shelter clients several times per month.

Began developing a plan to work cooperatively with our local Planned Parenthood office to provide education and services to shelter residents.

Invited by Kenaitze Indian Tribe to provide domestic violence and sexual assault training to CASA volunteers.

Through the United Way Day of Caring, local business partners came to LeeShore and assisted us with numerous projects. We're very appreciative of the time and effort individuals give to our agency

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

None noted this quarter.

SAFE (Dillingham) – Safe and Fear-Free Environment

SUCSESSES

SAFE hosted the 4th annual, week-long Girl Scout retreat in mid-August with over 30 young girls, age 5-14 participating. The three adult advisors stay at the shelter for the week.

Direct Services staff worked with Alaska Native Tribal Health Board (ANTHB) to provide information for a statewide directory of victim assistance services.

SAFE reviewed and revised internal documents, policies and procedures in preparation 1) for the CDVSA on-site evaluation at the end of the quarter, 2) in anticipation of a turnover in Executive Directors, and, 3) for the annual fiscal year audit scheduled for early October.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

SAFE hosted the ANDVSA's annual Prevention Retreat in September with nearly 20 participants, including staff from various DELTA projects and other prevention programs across the state.

Hosted the week-long, two college credit Basic Orientation and Advocate Training (BOAT) and Mandt Systems training in late September for about 12 staff, volunteers and community members.

Hosted the 20th annual Tony's Run in September with nearly 30 walkers, runners and rollers and over 60 volunteers.

Coordinated the Summer Youth Services Splash (outdoor recreation program, weekly Community BBQ's, little league & adult softball, community gardens, etc.). 40 children participated. Also, we hosted a Culture Camp for over 60 youth with Curyung Tribal Council and the Bristol Bay Native Association. We had 20 volunteers and elders who taught hands-on about traditional foods.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

In September Kyle Anderson took his own life when he was pulled him over for questioning in the disappearance of this wife, Reanna Anderson. Her body was later found, an apparent gunshot victim. The couples' three year old daughter may have been in the home when the homicide occurred. The apparent murder/suicide is currently under investigation.

Choggiung Limited, the village corporation, changed their wood cutting policy. The rule change prohibits non-enrolled people from harvesting wood on corporation land and prohibits members from selling any of the wood. Private or state land is very limited in Dillingham so corporation land is the primary resource for firewood.

SAFV (Sitka) – Sitkans Against Family Violence

SUCSESSES

Received Tlingit and Haida (T&H) funding that we did not receive last year but had in past years.

Received \$50,000 from the City of Sitka compared to \$20,000 in previous years. We painted and landscaped. We also submitted a Pre-Development Assistance Request to Rasmuson Foundation.

Had a strategic planning meeting and we'll meet quarterly until we have consensus on a plan.

Welcomed two Jesuit Volunteers (JV) in July, one woman's and one children's advocate.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Produced and issued a newsletter to 770 agencies and households.

Presenters at our Community and Volunteer Training were Sitka Police chief, Office of Children's Services, Sitka Tribe, Mt. Edgecumbe School, Legal Advocacy Project (Christine Pate), and Sitka Counseling/Prevention Services, attended by 31 people with which we work, 5 high school students, 14 community members, and Senator Stedman.

Staff attended the all-day annual Sitka Health Summit; a topic of interest was "Working Together for a Meth-Free Sitka". Over 100 people attended.

Facilitated three Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Task Force Meetings in the first quarter.

Planning is underway for Girls On the Run event, as well as Boys Run.

Three prevention staff attended the statewide prevention retreat in Dillingham. Staff began a male student group focusing on awareness. The Prevention Director and SAFV's Public Health Consultant gave a poster presentation at the statewide Division of Behavioral Health conference.

Pathways to a Safer Sitka Prevention Program held its' quarterly meeting and discussed the Community Action Plan.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

Due to timing of the Tlingit and Haida FVPSA funds, we were unable to schedule as many outreach trips to the villages during the last fiscal year. We are now scheduling regular, more frequent trips.

SCS (SEWARD) – SEAVIEW COMMUNITY SERVICES

SUCSESSES

On September 19th we hosted a fellowship brunch in which 4 Faith leaders from the community attended. We gave them an overview of our program and services and talked to them about how they felt we could best work with their individual churches to better serve our community and offer services. It was very well received, we plan to host another on in the upcoming months and look towards making an action plan at that time.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

New DVSA Coordinator: "I feel that I am making progress with community partners and moving in the direction we need to go. I think it has taken them a little bit to come around as they needed to feel secure in the fact that I am committed to this position and serving our community."

SPHH (Homer) – South Peninsula Haven House

SUCCESES

We went from zero dedicated prevention staff to two; a full-time Prevention Coordinator and an AmeriCorps VISTA volunteer. Our Victim Services Program Manager moved to prevention coordinator and we re-structured by splitting the manager position into Advocacy Coordinator and Lead Advocate with a trauma-informed approach.

Marking a rare outreach, our lower court judge reached out for information and discussed ways to deal with potential domestic violence cases involving same-sex couples, particularly males.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Held our second annual Fun Run for Respect! with around 30 runners and walkers, spearheaded by a board member.

The Homer Green Dot team organized an overview on August 9th for community members and included the mayor, pastors, police officers and other key stakeholders.

We remain the facilitator in our DV Task Force and we meet regularly.

We provide frequent and effective referrals of individuals and families who are dealing with disabilities. Due to a strong relationship with the Independent Living Center and our local community mental health agency, The Center, allows for increased access of our services.

Our Russian Rural advocate continues to work in the three local Old Believer communities.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

We have encountered some roadblocks around collaboration with Office of Children's Service (OCS). We had several overlapping families. Challenges arose around OCS understanding the role of the advocate and our limitations in providing supervision for supervised-visits. We had helpful discussion, but there seems to be confusion and resentment about our role in supporting mothers' involved in OCS cases.

The shelter has been at, or close to capacity for the past year and a half without cease. Increasingly, residents need to stay longer due to shortages in low-income housing and multiple barriers. We are seeing higher rates of co-occurring issues including substance abuse, mental health issues, and disabilities. And, we continue see increasing numbers of older/elderly survivors.

STAR (Anchorage) – Standing Together Against Rape

SUCSESSES

Anchorage's housing voucher allotment (70) is currently filled with clients shopping or in leases.

A collaborative grant between STAR, ANJC, and Southcentral Foundation was successfully funded for three years. The focus is serving Alaska Native women, men, and children who have experienced sexual assault.

All Educators were trained on GLBTQ Etiquette by the Anchorage Youth Development Coalition (AYDC) and Identity Inc.

Staff attended a sex trafficking training by Rachel Lloyd, the creator of GEMS in New York City.

STAR testified before the Municipality of Anchorage Housing And Neighborhood Development Commission to educate them about sexual violence and homelessness connections, both causal and correlative.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Passed out 100 STAR coloring books at the Governors Choose Respect Picnic that reinforce the message of "Three Kinds of touching" and "No Go Tell" to young kids!

We have coordinated all efforts (blog/Facebook/Twitter/volunteer monthly meeting/Educational Presentation open to Public) in developing our monthly Educational Presentation public meetings, have established a yearlong calendar, and have begun the writing process for that. Our first public meeting was held in August on Child Sexual Abuse Response and Prevention.

Provided educational outreach to Providence Parent Group, Planned Parenthood and Midwifery and Woman's Health, UAA Campus Kick-Off, and ASD Community Partner Fair

Provided teen groups for at risk youth at Denali Family Services and Adolescent Residential Center for Help (ARCH), and a women's group for at risk adults.

Staffed a booth at the Vulnerable Adults Resource Fair and at H.U.G.S.S. & Coats for Kids.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

On September 20th, Forensic Nursing of Providence announced to the Anchorage multidisciplinary SART Team that their hours of operation would be 7am to 6pm seven days a week beginning October 1st through February 1, 2014. STAR is very concerned that Forensic Nursing Services determined, without prior consultation with the team, that the best option was to close the SART center at night and advise victims seeking to report and have medical evidence collected that they should refrain from bathing, etc. until they can be seen the next day. STAR is attempting to work with Providence, APD, and Dept. of Law to minimize the impacts to our clients and strive to prevent this forensic nursing staffing shortage from reoccurring.

TWC (Bethel) – Tundra Women's Coalition

SUCSESSES

TWC was actively engaged in the process of hiring a new Executive Director and promoted Denise Tommy to Executive Director.

TWC sent a number of staff to trainings- especially in August. Several staff went to Peer Educators Summit Green Dot, Critical Incident Stress Management & Suicide Prevention training, Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) training in the Matanuska-Susitna (Mat-Su) Borough, Trauma-Informed Services, and Basic Advocacy training in Anchorage. This training is in support of TWC as an ongoing multi-tasking agency.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

TWC's Teens Acting Against Violence (TAAV) program fundraised for and went on an Outward Bound trip in July. This is an annual TAAV activity.

TWC continues to have many positive partnerships, especially with the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) and the Orutsararmiut native Council (ONC) with their Healthy Families programs and the groups they hold. One weekly group is held at TWC. TWC provides childcare for women/men who attend these groups/meetings. With a collaborative partnership between Alaska Legal Services Corporation (ALSC), AVCP and TWC, TWC sent out a legal advocate to train and provide information to people in Hooper Bay in August. She traveled for this workshop with an attorney from ALSC and AVCP Tribal Justice.

The Violent Crime Compensation Board (VCCB) held a board meeting at TWC.

Three advocates were allowed to attend the Mat-Su SART training, a collaborative partnership.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

A father was charged in the death of his two year old son in the community of Tununak, AK.

USAFV (Unalaska) – Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence

SUCSESSES

We have seen an increase in the number of people living in abusive relationships that seek out USAFV's services before the abuse becomes physical, or soon after it does. We consider this a success – not just for USAFV, but for all of us that work to educate people about healthy relation-ships.

We continue to serve a racially and culturally diverse group of people. We have increased our use of the Language Line in order to improve service delivery to those who may have limited English proficiency.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

USAFV hosted the 4th Annual "Make a Difference" Dinner for Suicide Prevention and Awareness. The dinner featured a panel of representatives from five other agencies, including Public Safety, the Coast Guard, UCSD, the Faith Community, and Behavioral Health, as well as a student representative from Unalaska High School who discussed and answered questions about suicide prevention and awareness. More than 60 people attended this dinner.

We have excellent relationships with our community partners, as demonstrated by our participation in the Annual Women's Conference and the Unalaska Health Fair.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

One of USAFV's three full-time staff positions was unfilled from early July to late August. Staff shortages and the challenges of hiring and training new staff, while at the same time fulfilling our direct service, administrative, and outreach responsibilities, is a constant issue for USAFV. Despite these challenges we continued to provide consistent crisis intervention and immediate safety in the first quarter.

VFJ (Anchorage) – Victims For Justice

SUCSESSES

We are supporting a family who suffered a home invasion that resulted in the homicide of two elderly members, a related death of another elderly family member, and sexual assault of a young child. We have provided advocacy and assistance at several levels, assisted with a complex Violent Crime Compensation Board (VCCB) application, and helped the family find temporary living space while looking for a permanent home.

All of our clients (142 served this quarter) are Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) underserved. Three of our new cases this quarter were homicides.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

VFJ's major outreach included the Homicide Monument Ceremony with 105 attendees that had media coverage of the event.

VFJ met with the Alaska Public Defender's staff regarding the Alaska Victimization Survey.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

We had seven homicides in this quarter; one was the result of domestic violence. One was a very elderly victim of sexual assault who later died of a stroke within a few days of the assault.

WISH (Ketchikan) – Women In Safe Homes

SUCSESSES

After more than 30 years in a nearly century old house, WISH purchased land to build a safe refuge for our participants and staff. We are currently working with Foraker on design needs.

WISH was awarded a "Community Initiative Matching Grant," which allowed us to add a new position to the Advocacy staff and provided additional funds for emergency travel.

Three staff attended The Advocacy Learning Center (PRAXIS) immersion training in Minnesota, and staff attended training on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder.

Staff coordinated a self-defense class for women in shelter, held an art group for children, and implemented "Cooking Groups," for the women and children. Many women were successful in finding employment, and numerous women moved into safe housing.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS & PARTNERSHIPS

Staff coordinated a Blueberry Arts Festival booth where an interactive game was created to engage the general public about healthy relationships, bystander intervention, and bullying prevention.

Staff and program participants attended the 8th annual "Gathering Strength Canoe Journey," across from the Village of Saxman's City Hall. Six traditional canoes traveled a historic Tsimshian route from British Columbia to Southeast Alaska.

First Lady Sandy Parnell had a tour of the WISH Shelter and discussed programs and services.

The U.S. Coast Guard donated more than two hundred cans of food.

Continue to attend the Disability Abuse Response Team (DART) and the DV Task Force meetings.

Staff presented to staff at Ketchikan High School and the Ketchikan Charter School., and to Helping Ourselves Prevent Emergencies (HOPE), a rural partner located on Prince of Wales Island.

CHALLENGES & CONCERNS

The WISH, Executive Director announced her resignation and will be assisting with the transition to new leadership over the next several months. Her last day will be mid-November, 2013.

Services provided to male victims with and without children continue to increase each month.

There has been much discussion in our community around the Karhouse shutting down soon, which is our only 30 day substance abuse treatment facility in Ketchikan.

WISH continues to search for dental resources for victims, locally, statewide, and nationally.

AFS – Community-Based Batterers Intervention Program - PALMER

OVERVIEW

The Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP) has seen a slight drop in the number of intakes for this quarter. We are beginning to see more perpetrators of DV choose to “flat time” their sentence than to comply with the conditions of the court.

SUCSESSES

Two participants completed their court-ordered groups for this quarter.

INTERACTIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS

- Law Enforcement - We continue to get good follow through from AST, PPD, and WPD. We maintain contact with the local AST officer assigned to DV follow-up who has been very helpful in working with our identified list of worst offenders.
- Prosecutors - We see ADAs at least monthly in court and maintain frequent phone contact regarding specific court cases and status hearings.
- Court System – We maintain contact with our Legal Advocate regarding court hearings and information. Attend monthly DVIP hearings and provide client statuses to the DA and the court.
- Probation/Parole – We have regular contact with probation officers within our local prisons. We comply with appropriate requests of information from the Probation/Parole Offices
- Medical - Public Health and the hospital were involved in monthly DV Task Force meetings.
- Office of Children’s Services (OCS) – We receive referrals and make assessments on OCS clients for placement in FVIP classes.
- DV Task Force – We participate in monthly DV Task Force meetings.
- Violent Crimes Compensation Board (VCCB) – Information is offered to victims during safety checks.
- Behavioral Health - We have regular contact with local mental health providers regarding coordination of services.
- Other victim services or Batterer Intervention Programs - Maintain regular contact with the local DV shelter to coordinate services and provide victim safety checks and work with other BIPs.

AWARE – Community-Based Batterers Intervention Program - JUNEAU

OVERVIEW

AWARE hosted several meetings to introduce victim needs to Juneau's new Chief of Police, City Attorney and DA. During these individual meetings, staff detected a new energy and willingness to re-formalize Juneau's DV Task Force, which was received well by all.

SUCSESSES

A prosecutor from the CBJ law department called our BIP coordinator with a tricky question- how can you tell the difference between a "high conflict" divorce and domestic violence? Not only did the coordinator want to discuss this with the BIP provider, demonstrating respect for the expertise held by our staff, but her initial reaction itself was a direct result of our collaborative efforts to educate, inform and support prosecutors as they hold perpetrators accountable.

INTERACTIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS

- Law Enforcement – Met with the Chief of Police, Bryce Johnson, and Sgt. Burke to discuss collaborative services.
- Prosecutors – Meets with prosecutors on a regular basis regarding participants and potential participants and meet with new prosecutors to introduce our program. Provided testimony in several matters related to non-compliance.
- Probation/Parole – Meets weekly with probation officers at Lemon Creek to provide updates and receive feedback on participants. Accepts new referrals during those meetings and discusses potential enrollment concerns.
- Office of Children's Services (OCS) – Meets regularly with several case workers regarding a participant who was out of compliance with the program and observed by OCS staff to be continuing to harass and intimidate his partner. Also met with OCS regarding a female referral.
- DV Task Force – See information in Overview above.
- Violent Crimes Compensation Board (VCCB) –N/A
- Behavioral Health – Collaborated on a current participant who was referred for behavioral health services after repeatedly demonstrating erratic behavior in class. The participant is currently working with a provider and has recently re-entered the JCAP program.
- Other victim services or Batterer Intervention Programs – JCAP is monitoring several participants in other programs, including in Ketchikan and Oregon

IAC BIP Community-Based Batterers Intervention Program - FAIRBANKS

OVERVIEW

In the BIP we have 26 slots available for offenders who qualify for sliding scale assistance due to low or no income. Offenders are responsible for providing documentation on a quarterly basis in order to qualify. If they go non-compliant then they lose their sliding scale status. This list has continued to stay full and we have also continued to have a wait list of men who qualify but have to wait to get in due to limited funds.

We are continuing to work with Adult Probation and Parole via the PACE program that was initiated by Governor Parnell. This quarter we started getting more enrollees. Ongoing communication is being maintained with Sheri White, the probation officer in charge of the caseload of participants. We have offered to provide Dr. Corey LePage with data for his recidivism/effectiveness research on the project.

We have continued to be able to offer the scholarship program provided by IAC. However, we have recently implemented new criteria for offenders to be able to take advantage of this program. They are asked to do 15 hours of community service through the local homeless shelter in exchange for the scholarship for intake/orientation.

We continue to have a standing weekly status hearing with Judge Seekins. This has resulted in offenders being held accountable for their order to complete a BIP. It has also greatly reduced the ability of the offender or public defender's office to triangulate or manipulate the offender from having to take responsibility for his choices to abuse.

CHALLENGES

Fairbanks Community Behavioral Health has been taken over by an Anchorage Mental Health clinic. They have reduced their staff by over half and cut a large number of clients out of their service population. Many of their mental health clients are also our clients who are now unable to get their medications or their therapeutic services. This is likely to result in an increase in the number of inmates with unattended mental health issues.

INTERACTIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS

- Law Enforcement - A client who came into group and confessed that he had gone to his estranged wife's house and tore out/destroyed all areas of the house in which he did some home improvement work. She called the Fairbanks Police Department. They responded and took the client for a drive past the jail and then dropped him off at his friend's house after talking with him about his behavior. This isn't the first time an abuser has offended and not been arrested by responding police when there was more than enough evidence for probable cause. We have not had this issue with the Troopers. Through the CCR and DVTF meetings and via the Community program we have also had communication with law enforcement that has been constructive, particularly with the troopers.

- **Prosecutors** - We maintain regular contact with the DA by providing them with affidavits of non-compliance on a monthly basis, feedback and information when requested (sometimes when not), through DVTF and CCR meetings.

KIC – Community-Based Batterers Intervention Program - KETCHIKAN

OVERVIEW

We participated in the second annual Walk for Life March in September. We had our BIP clients participate in the March and follow-up events including a speech on the effects of domestic violence from a prominent elder from our local native community.

SUCSESSES

The Behavioral Health Department at KIC has some major restructuring and personnel changes. The domestic violence program was moved to new offices away from the rest of the Behavioral Health Department. We are able to focus on our program for BIP and victim services, including reviewing and updating policies and procedures and client files now that we are in our new location. The additional time we have will improve program function and assist us with more accurate data in the future. We believe that we will be better able to serve our clients and our program as a whole.

INTERACTIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS

- Law Enforcement – Our local Police Chief expressed interest in joining our DART task force.
- Prosecutors – Our DV Task Force extended an invitation to the new ADA to join the task force.
- Court System – Filing non-compliance and receiving court-ordered referrals.
- Probation – Sharing information and whereabouts of shared clients.
- Medical – We have regular interactions with Leanne Waak, a public health nurse, at our DV Task Force, DART and Promoting Respectful Relationship (PRR) meetings.
- Office of Children’s Services (OCS) – Clients is referred.
- DV Task Force – Three DV Task Force Meetings were held this quarter.
- Violent Crimes Compensation Board (VCCB) – No contact but we have their information available to give to victims.
- Behavioral Health – We have daily contact, as we belong to the BH Department of our agency.
- Other victim services or Batterer Intervention Programs – We have victim services provided to referrals from WISH, medical, and SAIL, etc. We will be hiring a new advocate in November to make our team complete.

LSC – Community-Based Batterers Intervention Program - KENAI

OVERVIEW

During the 1st quarter, 6 new participants entered the program and received orientation. There were 3 court hearings to address non-compliance issues; 11 cases were continued to future date; 4 participants were reassigned to LeeShore's BIP, 2 cases were closed, 1 bench warrant was issued.

SUCSESSES

Two participants completed the program this quarter. We completed the Power and Control Module and have moved into the Empathy and Compassion module. It's always successful when the facilitator and co-facilitator observe longer term participants mentoring newer participants in their understanding of concepts we cover. We do our best to encourage this from the class.

INTERACTIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS

- Law Enforcement – Local law enforcement from Kenai, Soldotna and AST attend DVSA Task Force meetings held every other month. Kenai KPD will be taking part as presenters in our semi-annual Community Awareness Workshop (CAW) in October.
- Prosecutors – A representative from the Kenai District Attorney's office attends the DVSA Task Force. One of the DA staff will present at our upcoming CAW.
- Court System – The BIP co-facilitator attends monthly court hearings to testify on compliance issues. Statutes and CPBIP policies are made available to each judge/magistrate.
- Probation/Parole – Kenai Adult Probation has referred several clients to CPBIP. Compliance issues area addressed on an as-needed basis.
- Medical – Staff from Kenai Public Health and the Kenai SART clinic attend DVSA Task Force meetings. One of the SART nurses will be a presenter at LeeShore's CAW.
- OCS (Office of Children's Services) – When appropriate, OCS refers to CPBIP.
- DV Task Force – The Task Force meets every other month in Kenai.
- Violent Crimes Compensation Board (VCCB) – All clients are offered VCCB information.
- Behavioral Health – Kenaitze Indian Tribe staff attend DVSA Task Force meetings. KIT Indian Tribe is completing their new building this winter. The behavioral health component will move into the new building along with the medical and dental components.
- Other victim services or Batterer Intervention Programs – We coordinate with other victim service agencies and BIP's on an as-needed basis.

SPPH - Community-Based Batterers Intervention Program - HOMER

OVERVIEW

We have not received clients who have previously attended a BIPS program. Our current clients have all been successful. No one has been found non-compliant nor has anyone been re-arrested.

Homer is very engaged in collaborative efforts to prevent violence. When the Green Dot team is ready to implement we want to share Green Dot in the men's group. SPHH currently facilitates a community workgroup called Substance Abuse and Domestic Violence (SADV) that meets twice a month to coordinate and communicate community DV and substance abuse rehabilitation efforts.

SUCSESSES

The biggest success is that each participant remained in compliance for the entire quarter. Each participant has reached and/or exceeded their personal goals and remained violence-free.

INTERACTIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS

- Law Enforcement - No problems noted. We continue to meet and communicate regularly.
- Prosecutors - No problems noted. We continue to communicate and share information.
- Court System - Monthly status hearings continue to occur smoothly, no problems noted.
- Probation/Parole - Homer currently does not have a probation officer. And, we currently do not have clients on parole.
- Medical - Staff meets regularly with medical partners to ensure quality services to victims.
- OCS (Office of Children's Services) - The BIP program has an ongoing positive relationship with OCS. Communication and collaboration is smooth and productive.
- DV Task Force - Our SART Team serves as our DV Task Force and meets monthly.
- Violent Crimes Compensation Board (VCCB) - Referrals are made when appropriate.
- Behavioral Health - Work with The Center is completed as needed.
- Other victim services or Batterer Intervention Programs - We regularly communicate.

AFS – Prison-Based Batterers Intervention Program - PALMER

OVERVIEW

We have been working with staff at the Goose Creek Correctional Center (GCCC) to begin a prison-based batterer's intervention program. GCCC welcomed us in their facility and have a tentative start date of October 17, 2013.

SUCSESSES

One participant completed their court-ordered groups for this quarter.

INTERACTIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS

- Law Enforcement - We continue to get good follow through from AST, Palmer PD, and Wasilla PD. We maintain contact with the local AST officer assigned to DV follow-up who has been very helpful in working with our identified list of worst offenders.
- Prosecutors - We see ADA's at least monthly in court and maintain frequent phone contact regarding specific court cases and status hearings.
- Court System – We maintain contact with our Legal Advocate regarding court hearings and information. The FVIP staff attends monthly DVIP hearings and provides individual client statuses to the DA and the court.
- Probation/Parole – We have regular contact with probation officers within our local prisons. We comply with appropriate requests of information from the Probation/Parole Offices
- Medical - Public Health and the hospital were involved in monthly DV Task Force meetings.
- OCS (Office of Children's Services) - We receive referrals and make assessments on OCS clients for placement in FVIP classes.
- DV Task Force - We have participated in monthly Task Force meetings
- Violent Crimes Compensation Board (VCCB) – Information is offered to victims during safety checks.
- Behavioral Health - We have regular contact and collaboration with local mental health providers regarding coordination of services.
- Other victim services or Batterer Intervention Programs - We maintain regular contact with the local DV shelter to coordinate services and provide victim safety checks. We have worked with other Batterer Intervention Programs to coordinate the services of our clients.

AWARE – Prison-Based Batterers Intervention Program - JUNEAU

OVERVIEW

AWARE hosted several meetings to introduce victim needs to Juneau's new Chief of Police, City Attorney and DA. During these individual meetings, staff detected a new energy and willingness to re-formalize Juneau's DV Task Force, which was received well by all.

JCAP's Lead Facilitator continued her work with the Juneau Re-entry Coalition. She is working with a subcommittee to create some PSAs to increase awareness for supportive systems available to offenders immediately post-release.

SUCSESSES

We have two men currently in prison program who have continued attending JCAP after having finished their required classes. One man is in regular communication with a childhood best friend whom he feels is being abused by her partner. He feels better prepared to understand the emotional impacts of domestic violence and can truly provide empathy rather than making demands of her.

INTERACTIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS

- Law Enforcement – Met with the Chief of Police, Bryce Johnson, and Sgt. Burke to discuss collaborative services.
- Prosecutors – Meets with prosecutors on a regular basis regarding participants and potential participants, and with new prosecutors to talk about collaborations and introduce our programs. Provided testimony is several matters related to non-compliance.
- Probation/Parole – Meets weekly with probation officers at Lemon Creek to provide updates and receive feedback on participants. Staff also accepts new referrals during those meetings and discusses potential enrollment concerns.
- OCS (Office of Children's Services) – Met regularly with several case workers regarding a participant who was out of compliance and observed by OCS staff to be continuing to harass and intimidate his partner. Staff also met with OCS regarding a female referral to the program.
- DV Task Force – First meeting of the new team held in September.
- Behavioral Health – Staff collaborated on a current participant who was referred for behavioral health services after repeatedly demonstrating erratic behavior in class. The participant is currently working with a provider and has recently re-entered the JCAP program.
- Other victim services or Batterer Intervention Programs – JCAP is monitoring several participants in other programs, including Ketchikan and Oregon.

IAC Prison-Based Batterers Intervention Program – FAIRBANKS
Provided by LEAP Alternatives to Violence

OVERVIEW

The inmates who are released from Fairbanks Correctional Center (FCC) are able to transfer right into the community batterers program and retain credit for the intakes, orientations and classes they have done if they transfer in within two weeks' time.

The staff from LEAP was able to take advantage of locally provided trainings on topics such as stalking, the SART training, and post-separation abusive tactics.

In the PBP we have had a number of inmates apply to program that have Sexual Assault of a Minor charges and Murder charges (non-domestic), and who are not yet convicted. We have not been accepting these individuals into program due to the difficulty at working with offenders on domestic violence issues while they are in need of sex offender treatment and because these and the inmates with murder charges will be transferred out of FCC to a longer term facility.

The facility is still over maximum capacity. There are inmates sleeping in the gym in, "boats." Privacy is minimum, quarters are tight and tension is high among offenders. Because of the size of the room we have in FCC the maximum inmates we can have in program safely is ten. We have had the maximum enrolled at group, but due to releases and transfers our numbers flex.

FCC recently hired a new mental health professional who worked at Behavioral Health. Our prior intern currently works at Behavioral Health and while she was here worked with the PBP. The MHP is aware of our prior interns experience and hopefully this connection will increase the ability for our staff to work with the MHP.

CHALLENGES

See above.

BIP - Community FY13 1st Quarter Statistics

July 1 - September 30, 2012

AFS IAC KIC LSC SPHH AWARE Total
 Palmer Fairbanks Ketchikan Kenai Homer Juneau

a	How many new participants were court-ordered into the program?	11	5	2	6	1	11	36
b	How many written intake assessments were completed?	4	5	2	6	1	7	25
c	How many participants were accepted into the program?	4	5	2	6	1	9	27
d	How many new victim safety checks were completed? (spoke directly with the victim)	9	0	1	1	0	2	13
e	How many safety checks were completed? (includes new and continuing victims)	24	0	25	41	0	84	174
f	How many participants completed the program during this quarter?	2	2	0	2	0	1	7
g	How many participants were non-compliant during this quarter?	6	8	3	12	0	8	37
h	How many participants were re-arrested for domestic violence during this quarter (defined as police arrest and charge of domestic violence)?	2	0	1	2	0	1	6
i	How many were repeat participants during this quarter (defined as someone who has attended intake and some or all of a program before and returned)?	3	0	1	1	0	0	5
j	How many participants are in continual contact with his partner (victim of the abuse)? (If the participant was counted as in continual contact with his partner during the previous quarter do not count again)	10	0	1	2	2	7	22
k	How many participants' partners (victims of the abuse) are receiving support services from a victim agency? (If the partner was counted as receiving services during the previous quarter do not count again)	0	0	1	1	0	4	6
l	What is the total dollars of fees collected?	\$6,590	\$0	\$795	\$3,325	\$45	\$545	\$11,300
m	What is the total dollars of accounts receivable (more than 30 days past due)?	\$0	\$0	\$8,845	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,845

PBP 1st Quarter Statistics

	AFS Palmer	AWARE Juneau	IAC Fairbanks	TOTAL
How many new participants were court-ordered into the program?	3	6	3	12
How many written intake assessments were completed?	6	2	20	28
How many participants were accepted into the program?	6	1	12	19
How many new victim safety checks were completed? (spoke directly with the victim)	1	0	0	1
How many safety checks were completed? (includes new and continuing victims)	3	21	0	24
How many participants completed the program during this quarter?	1	0	2	3
How many participants were non-compliant during this quarter?	1	1	1	3
How many participants were re-arrested for domestic violence during this quarter (defined as police arrest and charge of domestic violence)?	1	1	5	7
How many were repeat participants during this quarter (defined as someone who has attended intake and some or all of a program before and returned)?	0	0	8	8
How many participants are in continual contact with his partner (victim of the abuse)? (If the participant was counted as in continual contact with his partner during the previous quarter do not count again)	3	2	Unknown	5
How many participants' partners (victims of the abuse) are receiving support services from a victim agency? (If the partner was counted as receiving services during the previous quarter do not count again)	0	1	Counted in BIP	1

